

Interpol's Contribution in Extradition

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ملخص:

الإنترپول هي المنظمة الوحيدة التي تتمتع بالسلطة والقدرات التكنولوجية لتبادل المعلومات الشرطية سريعة و مأمونة في جميع أنحاء العالم، وهي منظمة حكومية دولية تعمل على تعزيز التعاون الشرطي في جميع أنحاء العالم كما انها مسؤولة، من بين أمور أخرى، عن إصدار نشرات البحث والطلبات العالمية للحصول على معلومات تتعلق بسلوك إجرامي محدد أو مرتكبيه من إدارة شرطة دولة عضو إلى نظيراتها في جميع أنحاء العالم.

يكون التسليم ممكنا عندما تكون الدول ذات علاقات ومعاهدات ممتازة، وإذا لم يكن لدى الدولة طالبة والدولة المطلوب لديها معاهدة تسليم سابقة، يجوز للحكومة طالبة طلب التوقيف و التسليم للشخص المطلوب باللجوء إلى منظمة الإنترپول التي يتمثل هدفها في تحديد مكان أو القبض على هذا الأخير من قبل سلطة قضائية أو محكمة دولية من أجل تسليمه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإنترپول؛ إشعار؛ تسليم؛ تعاون؛ منظمة؛ ...

Abstract:

INTERPOL is the only agency with the authority and technological abilities to exchange police information all over the world. INTERPOL is an intergovernmental organization that promotes worldwide police cooperation. It is in charge, among other things, of transmitting worldwide notices and requests for information pertaining to specific criminal behavior from one police department to its counterparts throughout the world.

Extradition is possible when nations have excellent ties and treaties. If the asking nation and the requested country do not have a previous extradition treaty, the requesting government may request arrest by resorting to INTERPOL whose goal is to locate or apprehend someone wanted by a judicial authority or an international tribunal in order to extradite them.

Key words: Interpol; notice; extradition; cooperation; organization; ...

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I. Introduction:

Individuals can now go from one country to another without encountering natural geographical boundaries. This is one of the most significant outcomes of the world's incredible advancements in numerous industries, particularly communications and transportation. Although this advancement in communication has had a positive impact on a variety of scales, it has had a negative impact in the field of crime, as it has expanded the scene of crime commission to multiple continents or countries, allowing criminal gangs to move, escape, or disappear.

The independence of each country's police resulted in an inability to effectively review international crime, necessitating the formation of a united international front to combat international criminals and exchange opinions, means, and information between police agencies from around the world in order to eliminate and reduce international crime.

The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is one of the international bodies established to combat crime. It contributes significantly and effectively to detecting crime, arresting perpetrators, and presenting them to competent authorities for judicial follow-up, in collaboration with various agencies of its member states.

Extradition system is also one of the systems that embodies international cooperation in combating and confronting crimes, as many countries have adopted this system in a way that does not conflict with their sovereignty, and because the Interpol is an international security body, it has taken on the task of combating crime and criminals and monitoring extradition operations, as it works according to legal standards and principles agreed upon by all of its member states.

This raises the question: *to what extent does this international organization contribute to extradition? What are the most notable processes and methods used to achieve this?*

To address the problematic, we relied on a descriptive analytical methodology divided into two sections:

Topic one: Nature of the Criminal Extradition System

Topic two: The Role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

The system for retrieving criminals is one of the most important national and international mechanisms to curb impunity, as it serves as a preventive and deterrent system for perpetrators of major crimes who will not escape from criminal accountability or punishment by evading and seeking refuge in another country ("Extradition in Venezuela: Principles and Procedure," n.d.).

Chapter One: The essence of criminal extradition system

1. The Extradition Concept:

Extradition or recovery of criminals is an international cooperation procedure in which a country known as the requesting country extradites a person on its territory to a second country known as the requested country, or an international judicial body, with the goal of prosecuting him for a crime he has been accused of committing or enforcing a criminal judgment issued against him (Souleiman, 2015, p.33).

Extradition often refers to "delivery of criminals," "surrender or handover of fugitives,". According to **Oppenheim**, extradition is the transportation of an accused or convicted individual to the state where he is accused of, or has been convicted of, a crime by the state whose territory he now resides (Md. Usama, 2022, p.02).

1.1. Extradition Definition:

The phrase "restitution" or "extradition" has several legal definitions and titles in jurisprudence. The phrase was not defined in the criminal laws or treaties, however (Djamil, 2013, p.24).

We mention from these definitions what contemporary French jurisprudence has defined extradition as: "that legal procedure undertaken by a state to hand over a person present on its territory to another state demanding him for trial, to implement the sentence imposed, or as a preventive measure (Samhan, 2011, p.22)".

The term "extradition" means: "An international procedure in which a country extradites a wanted person located on its territory and pursues an accused person accused of committing international crimes in order to bring him to justice and trial for the purpose of implementing a criminal judgments issued against him (El-bkirat, 2005, p.134)."

The goal of implementing the principle of extradition is to ensure personal criminal follow-up for everyone accused of committing an international crime, to recognize the principle of individual criminal responsibility, and to ensure that criminals do not escape punishment by evading to other countries (Lekhdari, 2019, p.500).

1.2. Extradition System Characteristics:

Four extradition characteristics may be determined by the above definitions:

First, Extradition is a procedural matter: it is a procedure, whether it is a judicial procedure in countries that use the judicial or administrative system, or its purpose is judicial in nations that do. Thus, extradition rules appear to be procedural rules, as do their provisions, particularly the one defining the time range for drafting a new extradition statute. It may be applied immediately and directly to any extradition applications, even those arising from crimes committed prior to the enactment of this law (Samhan, 2011, p.31).

Second, The international nature of extradition: extradition is international in character since it occurs between one state and another, or between a state and an international court body, as opposed to many legal proceedings that take place within a single state. Extradition is covered by ordinary international law since it brings two governments together in response to a crime typically perpetrated on one area by a someone who has sought sanctuary in another (Lynn, 2003, p.491).

Third, The global nature of extradition: Extradition as a measure of international cooperation is characterized by a global nature. There are several common global principles relating to human rights that the majority of nations in the globe follow in the contemporary period, such as refusing extradition for political offences or if the asking state includes the death sentence in its legislation (Djaballah, 2013, pp.11-12).

Fourth, The cooperative nature of extradition: Extradition is a voluntary, cooperative practice based on the principle of judicial collaboration between governments to combat crime and prosecute offenders wherever they may be. As a result, its regulations are not as legally binding as other legal norms, at least in practice, explaining the state's unwillingness to undertake extradition. This rejection may not always involve legal culpability, since the behavior of the state asked to extradite is within the main framework of its internal system. There is no constraint in this circumstance, save for its treaty responsibilities to other countries (Samhan, 2011, pp.32-33).

1.3. Extradition Sources:

Identification of extradition sources is important since it affects the scope of nations' duties during extradition procedures. That is, these sources lead to the mandatory character of the legal regulation, and the sources of extradition are split into original and backup sources.

First, The original sources:

The term "original sources" refers to a collection of legally binding measures that States Parties amend when deciding on an extradition request.

A- International treaties: International, regional, bilateral, and specialized treaties are at the forefront of the extradition system's legal framework, having established its formative underpinnings and varied its substantive requirements and executive processes.

Extradition treaties can be defined as a written document between two or more countries in accordance with the rules of public international law, under which the contracting states are bound by the provisions and rules of extradition outlined in the treaty, and whose provisions and obligations do not extend beyond these countries (Siradj, n.d., pp.108-109).

Examples of international extradition treaties include:

- **Judicial Agreement between Algeria and Niger**, Decree No.85-77 of April 23rd, 1984, including the ratification of the Judicial Cooperation Agreement between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Niger, signed in Niamey, April 12th, 1976, and published in the Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, No.18, twenty-second year, April 24th, 1985 (Dalanda, 2005).

B- National legislation: National legislation, in addition to international treaties, is regarded a source of extradition provisions. National legislation may be a direct source of extradition if it provides substantive and procedural requirements for extradition, whether as independent legislation or as texts incorporated into another law.

In addition to national legislation, the constitution ("Constitution of Interpol", 1956, 2023, pp.01-10) is viewed as an indirect source of extradition. The current Algerian constitution

establishes two fundamental principles in the field of extradition: the principle that a person may be extradited based on and in accordance with the extradition law, and the principle that it is not possible to extradite or expel a political refugee who has a legal right to asylum ("1996 constitution," 1996).

C- International custom: The collection of legal standards that formed in the international community as a result of countries adhering to them until they were established, and countries thought that these rules were binding (El-Dakkak, 1998, p.117).

Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice establishes international custom as the second basis of international law. In terms of criminal extradition, international custom has no direct influence. Despite this, some customary rules can be derived as a result of governments' frequent acknowledgment and formulation in accords. Among them are the requirements for double criminality, the principle of privacy, the exception to the extradition of nationals, the risk of extradition of refugees, non-extradition in political crimes, and other examples of international customary rules established by states and formulated in their agreements (Taha, 2010, pp.96-97).

Second, The Supplementary sources:

Supplementary sources are a set of practical means that countries use to find appropriate solutions for criminal extradition when original sources are unavailable, deficient, or difficult to rely on.

A- The Principle of reciprocity:

The notion of reciprocity in extradition and international relations is described as the conformance or at least equality (Bashat, 1974, p.23) of rights and duties. It is regarded as a supplemental source for streamlining extradition processes and identifying acceptable solutions to extradition difficulties addressed at the international level in the event that the treaty cannot be implemented ("European Convention on Extradition," 1957).

B- The International courtesy and rules of ethics:

Extradition of criminals to the requesting state is considered a form of international courtesy because the countries requested to extradite use procedures that are not legally binding and may not be based on a legal or hostile justification in order to strengthen political relations with the requesting state and achieve other goals (Ghanem, 1967, p.13).

Extradition also serves as a paradigm in international relations. There is no question that there are several standards relating to international ethical principles that are closely tied to surrender. The growth of international ethical norms must be matched by a development in international relations conceptions, and this development is at the heart of the relationship that exists. The extradition is intended to foster international cooperation and solidarity in combating crime and apprehending culprits.

C- Court rulings and jurisprudence:

These verdicts are based on arbitration courts or international courts such as the International Court of Justice, which is now operated by the United Nations, and the International Criminal Court. National court judgments are also meant to achieve this. Although their verdicts do not bind their nations in international relations, they contribute to the discovery or interpretation of an international rule (Ossif, 1990).

Jurists express their jurisprudential efforts in their research and writings dealing with substantive conditions and procedural rules, as well as in their research and writings about their opinions and trends in analysis of legal topics with the aim of developing the rules of international law in general and the extradition system in particular (Abid, 2019).

1.4. Conditions for extradition:

To carry out an extradition operation, a variety of factors must be satisfied, including the person to be extradited, the offence charged, and the punishment to be inflicted or expected to be imposed. The convict's special conditions relate with his location, nationality, and personal and political status (Fares, 2007, p.286).

First, Conditions that the individual being extradited must meet

In general, those to be extradited must be natural persons with criminal capacity since they are the receivers of Penal Code provisions. Some people are exempt from this for exceptional reasons, such as diplomatic immunity, slavery, nationality, residence, lunacy, or minors (Abouzid, 2005, p.286).

Second, Crime-specific conditions

To proceed with extradition formalities, as a legal system, numerous specified objective requirements for the crime or penalty must be met. The broad premise is that extradition is admissible for all crimes that fulfill its general prerequisites and substantive laws; nonetheless, international custom has excluded specific crimes from extradition due to their nature. This is consistent with current criminal law and international extradition treaties(El-Hamouli, 2015).

Extradition is permitted for any common law offence committed in contravention of state criminal laws. The offence charged against the individual seeking extradition must be severe. Historically, states have excused minor offences from extradition(Abou Khotoua, 1990, p.130).

One of the most important conditions for extradition is that the incident be criminal in both countries, because it is illogical for one country to take the initiative to extradite a person to another country based on an incident that is not a crime in the first country.

One of the fundamental concepts established in international law and several countries' domestic legislation is the inadmissibility of extraditing offenders for political offences. Article 3 of the European accords specifically excludes political offences, as well as crimes linked to them, from the scope of extradition, and this provision was also stated in the Arab agreements. These accords prohibit extradition if the desired offence is regarded a political crime by the requesting state or is connected to a political crime(El-Hamouli, 2015, p.242).

Third, punishment- relating Conditions

Extradition is not permitted unless the penalty stipulated for the offence for which extradition is sought fits certain requirements, such as a particular level of gravity or the absence of specific sanctions. These conditions are limited to three, the first of which is that the matter relates to a penalty, as extradition is not permitted if the act for which extradition is requested is not punishable by a criminal penalty, thereby excluding all forms of non-criminal penalties from the scope of penalties for which criminalization may be permissible. Second, this penalty must be at least somewhat significant. National legislation and international treaties require that the penalty stipulated for the offence for which extradition is sought contain a minimum level. Of seriousness, and all of these agreements and regulations have created a difference between this minimal degree of seriousness and whether the extradition request is for trial or to carry out a punishment sentence(Souleiman, 2015, pp.201-205).

The third need is that the penalty be included on the punishment scale. This requirement requires that the penalty stipulated for the offence for which extradition is sought be included among the penalties recognized by both of the two nations' laws. This indicates that extradition is not possible when the issue involves a penalty that is not covered by the legislation of either the requesting or sought-after country. Extradition is one example of this, as is the penalty of exile, which is no longer imposed by modern legislation(Souleiman, 2015, p.209).

2. Extradition procedures effects:

Criminal extradition is subject to a series of steps used by governments to finish the extradition process, which has repercussions for all extradition parties.

2.1. Extradition proceedings:

The extradition system's processes fluctuate from nation to country, and this variation can be formal or substantive. The differences in countries' ways of completing or rejecting extradition petitions are attributable to the nature of their current political and legal systems(Djamil, 2013, p.80).

First, apply for extradition

It is international custom for the requesting state to notify the requested state of its desire to extradite the wanted person or some criminals through the extradition request submitted by it, which is usually in writing and through diplomatic channels between countries according to the text, unless the extradition agreements stipulate otherwise, provided that This request is accompanied by the papers and documents that support it, in accordance with the criminal legislation of the requesting state or in accordance with its international pledges and obligations (Erroubi, 1998, p.83).

When multiple extradition requests are submitted to the requested State, either for the same or multiple acts, the requested State must make every effort to decide on these requests at its sole discretion, taking into account all circumstances and the possibility of subsequent extradition between countries. It is not needed that many requests arrive at the same time. Rather, the requests should continue to arrive in the desired nations as long as the wanted

individual is still on their territory and has not been extradited to any of the asking countries(Souleiman, 2915, p.267).

Second, requests checking

Regarding the topic of evaluating requests, each country has the power to analyze the extradition request filed to it in line with its international commitments and political interests before making a decision. The mode of examination for these requests is determined by the current procedural system, and there are three systems used.

A- Administrative regime:

According to this system, the state's executive authority is responsible for reviewing and deciding on extradition requests. The extradition decision is deemed final since it is a fully sovereign act that cannot be challenged, therefore the person whose extradition is sought does not have the opportunity to submit his defense before the extradition request is determined, and the extradition decision is unknown. The offender who has been sought to be extradited under the guise of safeguarding procedural confidentiality(Laroussi, 1957, p.135).

B- The judicial system:

This system exists in Anglo-American nations and is centered on individual rights and liberties.

The judicial approach involves submitting the extradition request to the requesting state's court authorities. In this scenario, the case is brought before a competent judicial court, which summons the individual being extradited to attend, make his statement, and defend himself. He is free to hire a lawyer and produce any documents and proof he considers necessary to exonerate himself. Alternatively, he might persuade the court to grant his extradition request. The Public Prosecution Service performs its prosecutorial duties and provides data and opinion. After the judicial proceedings are completed, the court delivers a ruling, either rejecting or approving the extradition request.

C- The mixed system:

It is called *the Belgian system*, founded on granting the judicial authorities the jurisdiction to assess extradition requests and determine their legality. Its view is advisory, and the ultimate decision on the executive authority's right to exercise sovereignty is made by it(Soltan et al., 1985, p.376).

This system is a hybrid of the administrative and judicial systems, and it balances the two opposing interests that are protected: the interest of the requesting state and the interest of the desired individual.

2.2. Extradition effects:

The requested country's sovereign decision approving the extradition request is the result of serious and continuous work to complete all legal procedures that begin with accepting the extradition request before referring it to the authority competent to examine it, which in turn can ensure the availability of all necessary conditions for extradition in accordance with its national legislation and international obligations.

The requested country issues a formal decree granting the requesting state's request and then promptly informs it of this position, requesting that it take appropriate steps to initiate the processes for transferring the sought individual within the legally required time frame. Extradition requests have consequences, some of which fall on the seeking state and the desired person, others on the requested country(Samhan, 2011, p.459).

First, effects on the requested person

After the extradition request is approved, the two nations seeking extradition and the one from whom extradition is sought communicate to agree on the manner of extradition(Sedki, 1983, p.112). The concerned country is aware of the individual who is the subject of the extradition, and they subsequently agree on a date and location for the extradition. The individual being extradited has the right to pay. Invalidating the extradition processes in light of the safeguards imposed for him in conformity with current international trends.

Second, Commitments of the requested country

The requested state must comply with the duties if it agrees to the extradition proceedings, which include giving over anything relevant to the crime to the asking state. The requested state may also request the requesting state's view and permission before handing over to the third state.

The requesting state has some legal requirements, as it can only prosecute the desired individual for the offence for which he was extradited. It must also facilitate the crossing of sought people across its borders and cover extradition costs (Samhan, 2011, p.478).

Chapter Two: Interpol's involvement in extraditing offenders

The extradition system between countries is regarded as one of the most important means of combating crimes in general, particularly transnational crimes, and since the establishment of the International Criminal Police Organization and its growing role in the field of implementing the extradition system between member states of this international organization, because this organization specializes in this field.

1. The concept of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

The International Criminal Police Organization did not appear out of nowhere, but rather evolved over time, from its inception as a notion in the early nineteenth century to what it is now (Djana et al., 2013, p.05). The International Criminal Police Organization is regarded as the greatest international organization, having been founded in 1923 from the police forces of 192 nations that began in 1914 and gradually evolved into an autonomous, globally recognized organization. Interpol seeks to assist police agencies across the world by ensuring that they have access to the services they require to carry out their duties and achieve their objectives.

1.2. Definition of Interpol:

The word Interpol is an abbreviation for (International Police), which is the international police, and the International Criminal Police Organization is (International Criminal Police Organization) (Nabih, 2011, p.256).

Before delving into the definition of the International Criminal Police Organization, we must first define the term "international organization," as defined by Dr. Hafedh Ghanem: "a body established by a group of countries to supervise one of their common affairs and grant it recognized autonomous jurisdiction that this body exercises in the face of the international community" and in the face of its member states" (Sayed, 2001, p.11).

The International Criminal Police Organization, based in Lyon, France, is known as Interpol. It is one of the specialized international organizations concerned with international collaboration among its member states in the sphere of crime prevention and detection of criminals who can cross state boundaries. They committed their crimes and fled to a different nation (Hamouda, 2008, p.11).

A- The organization members:

Membership in the organization is open to any country provided that the General Assembly accepts it by a special majority, as stated in Article Four of the organization's basic law, which states: "Every country may designate for membership in the organization any official police body whose functions fall within the scope of the organization's work." The suitable government reference will be supplied." The request to join the Secretary-General is not final unless the General Assembly confirms it by a two-thirds vote" ("statute of Interpol", p.03).

The country wishing to join the organization must also be an independent state in order for its request to be accepted, and the organization's basic law does not indicate that the punishment will expire in any way, indicating the organization's eagerness to increase the number of its members, which has reached 192 countries, which is an acceptable number. To grow and flourish, each member state has a central national office that communicates with the organization's main office in Lyon.

B- The organization Official languages:

The International Criminal Police Organization's General Assembly operates in four official working languages: Arabic, French, English, and Spanish. As a result, all documents, files, and speeches delivered by members of delegations are translated into these four languages by translators from Paris, who are well-known for their expertise and honesty (Hamouda, 2011, p.23).

3. The organization principles:

The International Criminal Police Organization operates on a set of principles that member nations must follow in order to fulfill the organization's goals. These principles are summarized as follows:

- Respecting member states' sovereignty within the context of national legislation (Chouaib, 2016, p.553).

- Equal legal positions for members, as the International Criminal Police Organization is a voluntary cooperation between states based on the necessity of respecting the principle of equality between member states in the agreement establishing this organization, resulting in these states having equal legal positions within it.
- The decisions made were required. To activate the International Criminal Police Organization's mission, decisions made by its General Assembly must be recognized and implemented.
- The organization's whole scope. The International Criminal Police Organization is not an international organization that just combats certain crimes. Rather, the work it does is comprehensive in nature, with a focus on effectively preventing and combatting common law crimes.

4.The organization goals and tasks:

Article Two of the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization stipulates that the aim of establishing the organization is to enhance cooperation between the police services of member states on the largest possible scale, within the limits of what is required by the internal regulations of those states and in accordance with what is stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as to contribute to the establishment and development Combating and preventing everyday crimes, such as common law offences, and apprehending their offenders, whether individuals or global criminal organizations. These crimes include terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, assassination, theft, slave trafficking, art theft, and others(El-Hamouli, 2015, p.519).

1.2.The Organization Organs:

The statement of the International Criminal Police Organization consists of the following bodies:

First, The General Assembly:

It is the organization's highest authority, consisting of representatives from all member nations as well as a sanction.

Relevant research, studies, and reports on international police collaboration. It is in charge of determining the organization's general policy and issuing recommendations and decisions to its members on issues pertaining to its consideration and treatment, studying the approval of agreements concluded by the organization with other bodies, and establishing the organization's financial policy in general, working to determine general principles and appropriate procedures in meeting goals(“basic charter of Interpol,” article 22).

Second, The Executive Committee:

It has thirteen members(El-Hamouli, 2011, p.524): The President of the General Assembly, depending on regional distribution. The Executive Committee's responsibilities include supervising the work of the organization's general secretariat, following up on the execution of General Assembly resolutions, and other functions. The Executive Committee frequently serves as the organization's executive body and meets three times each year(El-Saoui, 2012, p.715).

It is the organization's administrative body, carrying out administrative tasks and financial management in compliance with the General Assembly and Executive Committee directions. The International Criminal Police Organization's General Secretariat is made up of the Secretary-General's statement of the text of Article Twenty-Seven, as well as the organization's permanent departments, which are the General Administration, Communications and Criminal Intelligence Department, Legal Cases Department, and a special interest department. Its goal is entirely technological. Its aim is to research and develop all technological aspects required for the organization's operations(El-Hamouli, 2011, pp.524-525).

D- The internal Oversight Committee for Interpol's Archives:

It is a committee formed by the organization's General Assembly in October 1982, during its 50th session, and it consists of five members of various nationalities whose duty is to ensure that the material held in Interpol's archives is personal in nature.

E-The National offices:

It is a network of offices that act as the healing coordination department; nevertheless, at the state regional level, these offices follow the organization's charter(El-Hamouli, 2011, p.525).

F-The Consultants:

The Executive Committee appoints a number of advisors or consultants to study special scenes for a period of three years, and they are chosen from among people with a high reputation in one of the fields of interest to the organization, and their job is limited to providing advice only ("basic charter of Interpol," articles 34 & 93).

3.The Interpol Tasks:

3.1.Reporting on and arrest of criminals:

This jurisdiction is regarded as one of the most visible examples of the organization's worldwide collaboration in crime prevention and suppression. This is done within the context of legal requirements that require the presence of enforceable judicial decisions and instructions from the investigative authorities. A variety of separate requirements must be met in order to carry out this jurisdiction (Aouadi, 2005, p.176).

This is done by investigators in the concerned country, after completing the investigation and collecting evidence about this crime and determining that its perpetrator was gathered outside the territory of each country, and it should be imported, and this is done through three important sections:

- Exchanging information and data:

Information is regarded as the most fundamental source for police work, since without information and its timely arrival, it is impossible for a police officer's evidence to be at the needed level, particularly in terms of efficacy and efficiency (Chaath, 2017, p.275).

The organization gathers and organizes data or information received from member nations' national central criminal police departments. Documents based on this data are extremely important in the fight against international crime (El-Alouania, 2012, p.14).

Personality verification:

This is a crucial part of international collaboration. This is because many of these offenders utilize pseudonyms or imitate personalities to conceal their true identities and deceive security officers. However, the identity of these people is revealed by comparing fingerprints because if it is easy for the criminal to change his name, he cannot change his fingerprints, and it is sufficient for the criminal to collect his fingerprints once and have them recorded in a specialized central department so that we can return to him his minute in every mail vote that he has hidden. Fingerprints are still important evidence in demonstrating his individuality and disclosing his identity (El-Fadhel, 1990, p.396).

The International Police Organization has a vast database (Evhen & Suarez, 2022) that includes the names and photographs of sought individuals, as well as fingerprints and DNA fingerprints, as well as extensive information on papers and passports. The criminal's disguise helps disclose his actual identity, whether he is a dangerous recidivist in professional crime or a part of an international criminal organization (El-Hamouli, 2011, p.529).

- Arrest and detention of criminals:

The arrest or imprisonment of international offenders remains the most important expression of international collaboration under the International Criminal Police Organization's area of operations. Carrying out this method necessitates the discovery of the location where the criminal is taking sanctuary, as well as the disclosure of the apprehended criminal's identification. It is unequivocally confirmed, and the third of these factors is that a judicial judgment has been made against him and his extradition has been sought (El-Fadhel, 1990).

3.2. Interpol notices:

The General Secretariat releases international bulletins at the request of the international organization's member countries' national central offices. These bulletins differ in terms of content quality and aim of publication (El-Roubi, 2001, p.233).

A- Red Notice:

This worldwide bulletin is regarded as the most effective instrument for international prosecution, allowing dangerous individuals to be pursued on behalf of the international organization's member nations. It is not an international arrest warrant in practice or as a matter of law (Coyne, 2022, pp.107-108), but bulletin is asked to be produced by one of the national central offices in response to a judgment issued by the judicial authorities in the country in which the requesting central office is located. It comes in two types:

- ✓ **The first kind** is a notice issued against a person who is desired to be arrested as a result of a judicial judgment for the conduct of a criminal offence, in which Interpol may interfere in the prosecution proceedings.

- ✓ **The second form** is the International Red Notice, which is issued against a person accused of committing a criminal offence after judicial authorities have decided to arrest him(El-Roubi, 2001, pp.243-244).
- B- Blue Notice:** It is used to locate where individuals reside and gather information about them.
- B- Green Notice:** issued to provide warnings and criminal intelligence info(Nabih, 2011, p.261).
- D- Yellow Notice:** The National Central Office of the country from where a person is absent issues the International Yellow Notice, which is then forwarded to the General Secretariat of the international organization.
- C- Black Notice:** Issued by the General Secretariat, it refers to unidentified remains recovered in a nation whose owners are unknown(El-Roubi, 2001, pp.245-246).
- D- Orange Notice:** To issue warning notices about potential terrorist threats.
- E- International art notices:** These provide comprehensive information about stolen art collections, whether they are artistic treasures of high worth or artifacts of people's civilizations housed in international or national institutions.
- F- Missing Children Bulletin:** The General Secretariat receives notifications from countries where children have disappeared in the form of data on a specific form that is then blanked out and issued in a Missing Children Bulletin, which is a bulletin of missing children sought by Interpol.
- G- Counterfeit Currency Bulletin:** Immediately after every new paper currency is created in any member state, the General Secretariat releases a bulletin containing the correct currency of that newly minted country. The publication uses the currency's colored print and explains its distinguishing signals in an attractive manner for all professionals(El-Roubi, 2001, pp.248-250).

3.3. Safe and Effective Communications System:

The use of automated media within the International Criminal Police Organization arose as a result of the renewal process that affected all of the organization's structures, as the latter realized that it was waging a fierce and unequal battle with international crime and terrorism in the world, and this in light of the development of trends in the complex and superior activities of international criminals, and to ensure balance and context. The link between technological weaponization and criminality.

Interpol has developed a new global communications system that employs modern international capabilities to make international law enforcement more effective and efficient(Akroum, 2013, p.171).

In early 2003, Interpol built the I-7-24 system, a comprehensive and integrated security mechanism for efficiently transporting and sharing data between member states. In 2001, Canada was the first member state to create a center for operations and coordination at the regional office in Junís Aires. At the end of July 2006, the system included 183 nations, as well as central and national offices.

The organization has created many ways to simplify the usage of the aforementioned system by tying it to satellites, allowing members to readily access the database and solve issues. This technology sends data and information to member states, as well as central and national agencies, rapidly and securely. Or meddle with it. This technology also provides access to all of Interpol's criminal and central databases in Lyon, France. This data is in four Interpol languages, and police agencies may search and scrutinize it promptly and in real time from any location connected to this network or system, as well as swiftly distribute secret information. Standard for all member states.

Many of the organization's member nations opted to extend the system's operations and convert it into law enforcement centers, particularly at airports, ports, customs areas, and borders. This technology has also demonstrated its usefulness and efficiency by catching a drug smuggler thanks to the quick sharing of data. In 2005, a well-known foreigner was detained at Havana Airport in Cuba after attempting to enter Korea under a bogus name. His photo and fingerprints were validated and forwarded to the central headquarters, revealing his genuine identity. He was then arrested. This system has four data points as follows:

A- The nominal automated search system("Interpol annual report," 2012):

This database contains around 126,525 records pertaining to known international offenders, including criminal records, pictures, and fingerprints, as well as missing individuals,

bodies, and so on. This repository also has 116,500 genetic fingerprints from 61 nations. Interpol operates an automatic fingerprint identification system. Fingerprints comprise roughly 151,500 sets of fingerprints and over 500 traces from crime scenes sent online or by mail by member countries.

B- Travel documents system:

This system is concerned with stolen travel documents used in illicit activities, which serve as a sort of protection for criminal gangs, particularly those engaged in illegal immigration, drug trafficking, international terrorism, and economic crime. This method can identify papers based on their number. The serial number of the problematic document is compared to all of the data in the information bank, which is regularly updated by the national central offices.

C- Stolen cars system:

Instead of names, the stolen car data system contains automobile-specific characteristics such as type, model, and serial number, which are the topic of worldwide research.

D- The Artistic Paintings System:

This database enables member communities to look into records relating to about 46,000 pieces of artwork and cultural property reported stolen by 130 participant countries. In addition to police officers, over 1,600 people from 80 countries were permitted broad access to the stolen artworks database. They are owned by customs officials, government organizations, cultural institutions, art experts, and individual collectors.

4. Interpol's procedures for prosecuting and extraditing offenders:

Interpol has become the primary international executive in ensuring the efficacy and success of the recovery system through the documentation it sends to governments regarding targeted individuals. It first works at the request of member nations through its international liaison offices, but its activity expands technically and automatically as it performs its preventative duty in security surveillance of the suspected organization.

4.1. Regular procedures:

The procedural mechanism adopted by Interpol, as organized by the Charter, in the recovery system operations is divided into three stages:

Reporting, as each Interpol member country has a national liaison office that handles follow-up procedures and executive tasks related to the issue of recovering wanted persons, as well as organizing cooperation and activating communication between countries, as the Interpol office or Communications Division in the country concerned with the recovery of the wanted accused works to contact his counterpart.

In the country in which the person sought to be arrested is located in accordance with the recovery file prepared and pursuant to an arrest warrant issued by the judicial authority in the country requesting the accused in this regard, since after the issuance of an arrest warrant by the investigating judge or any other specialized judicial authority in the country requesting prosecution, the It is referred to the Public Prosecution to take the necessary measures and then it is also referred to the national office of Interpol in that country, which studies the request(Sellini,,2019, p.142).

The National Office initially assesses the request's compliance with the organization's Constitution (Article 3)(Gottlieb, 2011, pp.137-186). In the case of conformity and absence of conflict, the National Office forwards the request to the General Secretariat, who distributes it to the remainder of the listed Interpol offices.

The state's request to the National Office comprises formal papers issued by the court authority, an investigative order, or the arrest of the desired individual, the judicial conviction in the event of a fugitive or a criminal convicted in absentia, the complete statement of the criminal act committed by the accused, the criminal or the convict, the national legal qualification of the offence(Djamil, 2013, p.218), and requests from states are not considered if the charges are political or Racist or contrary to the Constitution of Interpol("the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization," article 3) and according to the content of the request, the General Secretariat issues a bulletin that is consistent with the nature of the request and the publication itself is tantamount to an international order for all national offices.

After receiving the arrest warrant, also known as the red arrest notice, the national offices make every attempt to identify the sought individual, and if they do, they take all

necessary precautions, including monitoring, searching, and pre-trial detention(Djamil, 2013, p.218).

The National Office will then promptly notify the investigating judge, who will immediately forward the arrest request to the relevant authorities in the nation where the sought individual was apprehended. This request contains a new confirmation that the extradition request is proceeding as normal. Completing all these processes and apprehending the fleeing criminal A final arrest with the purpose of extraditing him requires the organization's General Secretariat to annul the prior circular, rendering it null and void(El-Fadhel,,1966, p.146).

Perhaps what prevents Interpol from carrying out its mandate is that some countries, such as Germany, recognize the legal value of the Red Notice as a basis for temporarily arresting the person in question, whereas others, such as the United States of America(Bouakkaz & Megarki,2021, p.133) do not.

4.1. Exceptional procedures:

In this case, the National Bureau of Interpol shall distribute the arrest warrant directly to all offices in member states without the involvement of the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization, provided that it is provided with copies of this circular, and it reserves the right to intervene if the request violates the text of Article 3 of the organization's constitution. These processes are used in urgent and important offences, but only after three months, and the General Secretariat is tasked with circulating the arrest warrant((Djanihi, 1977, p.198).

4.3. Extradition implementation procedures:

If the wanted person is apprehended in any of the member states, the National Central Office shall notify the corresponding office in the state requesting extradition, and the latter shall confirm the request to extradite this person to it as soon as possible through diplomatic means or in the manner specified in the extradition agreements concluded between it and the country in which the person requested to be extradited was apprehended(El-Saoui, 2012, p.734).

Conclusion:

Extradition requests are made bilaterally between national authorities rather than through INTERPOL. INTERPOL is a UN member organization, not a member of the United Nations or its system. It is an intergovernmental organization comprised of 196 nations.

This study yields a variety of findings that may be summarized as follows:

- ✓ Extradition system is the primary instrument for addressing crime in all of its forms, and it is based on international law.
- ✓ Countries differ in their approach to extradition decisions. The state subject to the extradition order is not compelled to extradite the desired individual unless it has signed an international agreement mandating the extradition of criminals with the state requesting the extradition.
- ✓ Extradition procedure includes implications that impact all of its parties in the form of obligations, some of which fall on the requesting state and the individual whose extradition is requested, and others on the state from which extradition is requested.
- ✓ Extradition is a voluntary, cooperative proceeding based on the principle of international judicial cooperation.
- ✓ The worldwide Criminal Police Organization is seen as a key and necessary organization for attaining worldwide collaboration and cooperation in the fight against crime.
- ✓ Interpol undertakes significant and effective attempts to extradite offenders who are accused, fugitives, or convicted of organized crime.
- ✓ Interpol is a police organization with no overarching international authority over its member nations.
- ✓ The majority of Interpol's work is done through central offices inside nations.
- ✓ Interpol is a non-judicial organization that tracks down, arrests, and recovers offenders based on the desire of member governments and the selection of its personnel.
- ✓ One of the most significant aspects of extradition is the presence of bilateral, regional, or international agreements governing extradition, arrest, and recovery, allowing Interpol to play this critical function.

Recommendations:

- ✓ Urge extradition-bound nations to update their legislation in conformity with their international duties and rethink criminal extradition agreements.

- ✓ Strengthening international collaboration and solidarity against organized crime.
- ✓ Modernizing and adapting national law texts to increase police collaboration.
- ✓ Giving red notices the legal value necessary to issue a temporary arrest warrant, under which suspects are imprisoned until they are sent to court authorities for consideration of an extradition order.
- ✓ The requirement for collaboration among International Criminal Police Organization members.
- ✓ The creation of an international agreement that provides a legal description of numerous offences in conformity with international norms.
- ✓ Countries must rely on technological ways to transmit extradition requests.

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