The International Criminal Police Organization and its mechanisms to combat transnational organized crime

المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية وألياتها لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة العابرة للحدود



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Abstract: This study seeks to shed light on the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) as an international security body or mechanism active at the global level, in order to confront transnational organized crime, which has become a concern for the entire international community. These organized, deliberate and dangerous criminal acts almost disrupt the role of some states in protecting their vital and essential interests and create internal political and social instability, which requires an international criminal police organization that maintains the security and stability sought by the international community by harnessing all its agencies to confront this type of criminal activity, which in turn requires the existence of an international criminal police organization.

key words: Organized crime, Interpol, devices, mechanisms .

الملخص: تسعى هذه الدراسة الى تسليط الضوء على المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية الأنتربول بإعتباره جهاز أو آلية أمنية دولية تنشط على المستوى العالمي، من أجل مواجهة الجرمة العابرة للحدود الوطنية و التي أصبحت هاجسا يؤرق المجتمع الدولي بأسره، و تكاد هذه الأفعال الإجرامية المنظمة و المتعمدة و الخطيرة أن تعطل دور بعض الدول المتمثل في حماية مصالحها الحيوية و الاساسية و خلق عدم الإستقرار السياسي و الاجتماعي الداخلي لها، الأمر الذي الذي يتطلب وجود منظمة دولية للشرطة الجنائية تقوم بالحفاظ على الأمن و الإستقرار الذي ينشده المجتمع الدولي من خلال تسخير كل أجهزتها لمواجهة هذا النوع المنظم من الإجرام العابر لحدود الدولة الواحدة و الذي بات يشكل خطرا على المجتمع باكمله، تحت طائلة مبدأ سيادة الدولة على إقليمها ضمن ما تقرره الإتفاقيات الدولية التي ترسم حدودها الجيوسياسية و تأثر معاملاتها داخل المجتمع الدولي، فالتعاون الدولي حتمية لابد منها للتصدي لكافة أنواع الإجرام المنظم الذي يتعدى إطار نفاذ قوانينها الداخلية، ويتم هذا من قبل المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية التي تعمل على إستئصال جذور المنظمات الإجرامية و إفشال مخططاتها و إكتشاف أعضائها و مقر قيادتها عن طريق ممارسة صلاحياتها و آلياتها و مبادئها في إطار المصلحة المشتركة بين أشخاص المجتمع الدولي ككل في إرساء الأمن و الإستقرار على مستوى كافة الأصعدة هذا من جهة، ومن جهة أخرى لمواكبة التطور الرهيب الذي تعرفه الجريمة بإستعمالها للتكنولوجيا في شتى المجالات و بكافة الوسائل الحديثة المتاحة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجريمة المنظمة، الأنتربول، الأجهزة، الآليات.

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Introduction:

Crime has evolved over the ages from traditional crimes as a result of the developments witnessed by the international community in many fields, economic, social, cultural and political, in addition to the development of international relations that brought all countries closer together, whether rich or poor, or strong developed or weak underdeveloped countries.

However, due to technological developments in the field of globalisation, the expansion of free exchange zones, the opening of global markets to foreign trade, the emergence of multinational companies and the facilitation of movement between countries, the borders between countries have become illusory, and this has resulted in the globalisation of crime so that crime has moved from the national scale to the international scale, and this type of crime has been called transnational organised crime or transnational organised crime.

The importance of this study lies in demonstrating the extent of the contribution of technological development to the emergence of professional, planned and organised criminal organisations, with modern high-precision technical means that are difficult for ordinary people to detect their strategies followed, in addition to the fact that these organisations are active beyond state borders and the perpetrators are almost of multiple and different nationalities united in making the crime in order to To achieve the desired criminal goal of obtaining criminal proceeds from various forms of planned organised crimes, even at the expense of the stability and sovereignty of those countries, whether financial or administrative corruption, money laundering or even drug and arms crimes, smuggling crimes, trafficking in human organs, sex crimes, gambling and others, depending on the specificity of each country and the crimes prevalent in its territorial scope.

We also show how dangerous this deliberate transnational organised international crime is to the sovereignty and stability of some states, as these criminal organisations have become dependent on high technological techniques and rely on significant funding as a result of statesmen joining this type of organisations, which makes the budget allocated to them almost equivalent to the budget of some states, especially African ones.

The aim of this study is to outline the origins and concept of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), as well as the principles on which it is based and its organs, in addition to identifying the means and mechanisms of its work within the framework of coordination between domestic legislation and

respect for the sovereignty of states in order to address the threat of transnational organised crime.

In the face of the failure to combat and develop the level of organised crime, which led to an increase in its seriousness and the inability of domestic legislation alone to confront it, the international community worked to create an international mechanism to combat it or at least try to reduce it, and at the forefront of these solutions was an international body called the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), an international police body that attempts to coordinate and cooperate with international security in fighting organised crime, with several branch offices in various member states, and cooperates with many international law subjects, whether they are international governmental or non-governmental organisations

The seriousness of organised crime has often been one of the main issues in many countries of the world, making international security cooperation an inescapable necessity, because countries alone cannot eliminate organised crime. To achieve this goal, INTERPOL has established many projects to eliminate and reduce the seriousness of organised crime, especially among the European Union countries, where cooperation has been very effective.

Interpol has many technical and technical mechanisms to combat organised crime, perhaps the most important of which is the system of notices and other preventive means, to reduce this type of crime that has devastated the countries of the world without exception, making international security cooperation a requirement of the times, especially as the world has become a small village due to the development of means of transport and communication, which made Interpol not content with its means and mechanisms in the fight against organised crime but resort to cooperation with international organisations to reduce this phenomenon at least, this leads us to raise the [1]following main question: **How effective are the international criminal police mechanisms in combating organised crime?**

In order to answer this question, we adopted the descriptive and analytical method as we are looking for the concept and origin of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO), its organs, principles, mechanisms and means adopted by it to combat transnational organised crime

We have divided the topic of the study into two sections, the first of which is devoted to the study of what the International Criminal Police is, while the

second is devoted to the study of the mechanisms of the International Criminal Police in combating organised crime, and we ended our study with a conclusion in which we addressed the most important findings and suggestions.

The first requirement: What is the International Criminal Police Organisation

In order to know this international organisation specialised in combating serious organised and deliberate cross-border crimes, it is worth knowing the concept and principles of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) through (Section I) and the organs of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) in (Section II).

First section: The concept and principles of the International Criminal Police Organisation

This section will be devoted to the origin and concept of the International Criminal Police Organisation (I) and then to the most important principles on which this organisation is based in order to combat international transnational crimes (II).

Firstly: The genesis and concept of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO)

In this section, we will address the genesis of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO), and introduce its concept in order to identify the various definitions provided for it.

01/ Origins of the International Criminal Police Organisation:

Some believe that the International Criminal Police Organisation, known as Interpol, is an international organisation established with the aim of facilitating police cooperation throughout the world and fighting crime. It is the largest international police organisation in the world with seven regional bureaus around the world and a central bureau and has imposed itself on the ground as an inevitable idea resulting from international efforts within the framework of international cooperation to achieve peace and security and fight crime[1].

Whereas, the beginnings of the organisation appeared in 1904 at the beginning of the nineteenth century, through the conclusion of the International Convention on Combating the White Slave Traffic concluded on 18 May 1904,

[1] For more details about it see: International Criminal Police Organisation (Wikipedia) accessed on 07 March 2025 at 12.41.

the first article of which stressed the need to establish a department to act as a link in the field of research and investigation as well as intervention, in coordination between the member states of the organisation, and in application of this article, an information exchange device was established between a group of South American countries in 1905, within the framework of this agreement and given the nature of the work of the department or device, we find that it corresponds to the competencies of the contemporary international police service, which was considered the beginning of cooperation[1].

On the other hand, the organisation emerged when the first international criminal law meeting was held in Monaco and included a number of police officers, lawyers and professors from fourteen (14) countries, during which many topics related to international cooperation to promote security and peace were discussed, including how to create and secure channels for the exchange and documentation of information, as well as the pursuit, tracking and arrest of criminals. The meeting also discussed the issue of extradition and the possibility of establishing an international centre for the exchange of criminal information regarding crime and criminals between countries[2].

However, despite the ineffectiveness of this conference and the materialisation of its ideas, it resulted in the convening of many international conferences. After the end of the First World War, Colonel Inhotepa, a Dutch police officer, tried to revive the idea of international police cooperation, but he was unsuccessful in doing so.

However, most of the specialised authors who have dealt with this subject date the real beginning of the International Criminal Organisation to 1923 on the occasion of the Vienna Conference held between 3 and 7 September at the invitation of Dr. Johannes Stauber, Chief of Police of Vienna: Vienna's Chief of Police and included police chiefs from seven (07) countries, including the Arab countries, namely Egypt[3].

This resulted in the establishment of the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), with Vienna as its headquarters, whose aim was to

[1]Abdelmalek Bishara, Interpol's crime-fighting mechanism, Master's thesis in International Criminal Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Am Bouaghi, Algeria, academic year 2010, p. 13.

[2] Adel Akroum, The International Criminal Police Organization as a mechanism to combat organised crime, Faculty of Law, University of Blida, 2013, p. 131.

[3] Montaser Said Hamouda, The International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol), Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, Egypt, 2008, p. 11.

coordinate between national security services and European countries in the field of combating transnational crime.

The first decision taken by the committee was to establish a journal in which official bulletins, international arrest warrants and descriptions of criminals would be published. To achieve this, the committee utilised and modified the Vienna Police Journal and was considered a liaison between countries due to its credibility.

The International Criminal Police Review (ICPR) is the truest example of the evolution of the International Criminal Police Organisation and the police institutions of its member countries from 1946 to the present day.

However, the turning point in the history of the organisation came after the founding of the United Nations at its 25th session with the adoption of the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO)[1].

After the work of the International Committee was interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War as a result of the armed conflict and the seizure of Interpol headquarters by the Nazi army, the constitution of the organisation was adopted by the Assembly and came into force in 1956 after no member state objected to its provisions.

The name of the organisation was also changed from the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) to the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC).

In 1984, a treaty between the International Criminal Police Organization and the French state was implemented in 1989, then the headquarters of the organisation was transferred from the capital of France to Lyon, and the number of its members in 1993 (154) countries, and after the events of September 11, the organisation entered into a kind of modernisation where the charter of the organisation was reviewed, especially Article 03 of it, which acknowledges non-interference in matters of a political, military or religious nature, thus giving a new vision to the organisation, especially in the field of combating terrorism by using religion as a means of violence, where the organisation became following the activity of this organisation that exploits religion to carry out acts of violence[2].

The events of 9/11, which were claimed by the Taliban, were the catalyst for the development of INTERPOL and the need to modernise one of the mechanisms for addressing all threats to international peace and security, as Ronald Noble explained: ‘11 September 2001 was inserted as the engine of the modernisation

[1] Abdelmalek Bishara, op. cit., pp. 13 and 15.
[2] Adel Akroum, op. cit. pp. 139 and 154.

programme, because its organisation did not allow it at the time to respond to the new types of security challenges that were on the horizon, then it became necessary to review the performance of the organization in order to develop services that enable its member countries to increase their operational capabilities in terms of crime prevention, identifying and arresting criminals, protecting 105 borders, and combating terrorism was necessary to do[1].'

As a result, the organisation has expanded to include currently 192 countries under its colours due to its role in combating all forms of crime, thus adopting four (04) international languages which are considered the most widely used, namely English, French, Arabic and Spanish, and has benefited from a seat as an observer in the United Nations[2].

02/ The concept of the International Criminal Police Organisation:

Dr Montaser Said Hamouda defined the concept of Interpol as follows: 'Interpol is the first name of the International Criminal Police Organisation, which is based in Lyon, France: 'Interpol is the first name of the International Criminal Police Organisation with Lyon, France as its headquarter[3].

It is also defined at the scientific level of the organisation as a permanent intergovernmental organisation with international legal personality and the necessary legal capacity to carry out its tasks[4].

Therefore, it can be said that the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) is an international security body that works to combat serious international cross-border crimes in coordination with the concerned countries, providing assistance to member states 24 hours a day in the four official languages of the organisation: English, Arabic, French and Spanish.

Secondly: Principles of the International Criminal Police Organisation.

The International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) is based on a set of principles to which member states are committed, and adherence to these principles guarantees the international community the hierarchy, complementarity and coherence of actions within the framework of strengthening international cooperation in the field of maintaining peace and security, as follows:

01/ Respect for the principle of sovereignty of the Member States of the Organisation:

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[1] Ronald K. Noble ; L'INTERPOL DU XXI SIECLE ; dans POUVOIRS- N°132.2010, p103.
[2] For more details, see: Interpol (Wikipedia), op cit, accessed on 07 March 2025 at 14.41.
[3] Montaser Said Hamouda, op. cit. p09.
[4] Abdelmalek Bishara, op. cit., p. 15.

When conducting work and initiating a cooperative relationship between the police agencies in each country, this is within the framework of submission to the principle of sovereignty over the territories of the member state, so these agencies coordinate their activities among themselves to achieve the desired goal of maintaining peace and security on the one hand and the objectives of the International Criminal Police Organisation in combating crime on the other hand, and this can only be achieved by respecting the national laws and regulations of the member states, that is, referring to the desire of the state in which the search and investigation process was conducted and adhering to the framework specified by the state for the organisation to exercise its jurisdiction[1].

This is stipulated in Article 2 of the Organisation's Charter in its first paragraph: 'To emphasise and encourage mutual assistance to the widest extent possible by the international criminal police authorities within the limits of the existing laws of the different countries[2].

02/ Submitting to the orders and regulations of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organisation and working to implement them :

The resolutions issued by the General Assembly of the Organisation, which fall within the scope of its competence, are binding on all Member States to proceed with their implementation, as referred to in Article 9 (09) of the aforementioned Charter of the Organisation[3].

In this context, and in order to implement INTERPOL's strategy, the General Secretariat has established a global presence for the organisation, i.e. a permanent presence in the territories of member countries through the establishment of special bureaus. Ronald Noble emphasised that each country has a National Central Bureau (NCB), which consists of officials from national law enforcement agencies that provide an interface between the national police and the INTERPOL global network[4].

02/ Equality of rights and obligations among all member states:

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[1] Adel Akrum, op. cit. p. 139.

[2] See: Article02 of the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol), adopted at the 25th General Assembly (Vienna 1956), p03, available at http://www.internpol.int/an, accessed on 06 March 2025 at 15.30.

[3] Adel Akrum, ibid, p140

[4] Ronald K. Noble ; Organisation Internationale de police criminelle interpole; Revueinternationale de police criminelle ; numéro spécial la traite des être humains; publicationofficielle de l'organisation internationale de police criminelle ; p 487-488.

This principle is considered the basis of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO), as all states are equal in the voting process within the General Assembly, and there is no difference between a small state and a large state. All states benefit from the services provided by the International Criminal Police Organisation, as well as bear the obligations of membership equally, including the implementation of resolutions issued by the General Assembly and contribute to the formation of the work of the organisation on an equal footing, among 177 states there are many developed countries[1]

Section II: Organs of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO).

The International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) has several organs, some of which are main and others are subsidiary organs, which will be addressed as follows:

First paragraph: The main organs of the International Criminal Police Organisation.

Article 5 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) explicitly stipulates the multiplicity of organs[2], and these main organs are the General Assembly (I), the Executive Committee (II), and the General Secretariat (III).

Firstly, the General Assembly

The INTERPOL General Assembly consists of all INTERPOL member states and is the highest legislative authority in the organisation. As stipulated in Article 6(06) of the Constitution of INTERPOL, the state appoints its delegation of specialists in the police department and the delegation often includes the Head of the National Central Bureau of the International Criminal Police[3].

Currently, the number of member states of the International Criminal Police Organisation is 192, as it meets once a year in addition to a number of special sessions, and it should be noted that the venue of the General Assembly is determined by a vote at the last meetings of the Assembly, and the vote is in accordance with the principle of equality between all, as the determination of the

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[1] Mohamed Habib Abbassi, Transnational Organised Crime, PhD thesis, Public Law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Tlemcen, 2017, p. 553.

[2] See: Article 05 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol).

[3] Dunayeb Aassia, International Mechanisms for Combating Transnational Organised Crime, Master's thesis, International Relations and Organisational Law, Faculty of Law, University of Constantine 1, 2010, p. 212.

venue is not subject to any criteria, but only the wishes of those member states that apply for hosting.

As for INTERPOL's powers, the Constitution of the organisation provides for a number of powers in favour of the General Assembly, as follows:
Amend the Constitution of this organisation in accordance with Article 42 of its Constitution.

The INTERPOL General Assembly is competent to amend the Statute, the difference between the organisation's Constitution and Statute is that the first includes the general and substantive rules and the main objectives of INTERPOL, while the second includes the procedural rules for the work of this international organisation.

- Accepting the membership of new countries wishing to join the organisation.
- Approve the annual training plan for officers and staff of the National Central Bureaus.
- Approve the plan for international seminars and conferences to be held at the organisation's headquarters.
- Electing the President of the International Criminal Police Organisation when the position is vacant.
- Selecting the members of the Election Committee to supervise the electoral processes[1].

Second: The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is considered the second main organ, as it works throughout the year to ensure the implementation of the General Assembly's resolutions and recommendations issued at its annual meetings. If the General Assembly is the supreme body in these systems, the Executive Committee is its executive organ, which is responsible for putting its resolutions and recommendations into practice[2].

The INTERPOL Executive Committee consists of a President, three (03) Vice-Presidents and nine (09) members, who are elected by the General Assembly from among the delegates of the member states. The President must obtain a majority of votes (2/3) for a term of four (04) years, while the remaining members of the Committee are elected for a term of three (03) years. The General Assembly must take into account the principle of proportionate geographical representation

[1] Montaser Said Hamouda, op. cit., pp. 10 and 19.
[2] Abdelmalek Bishara, op. cit., p. 46.

in the selection of Executive Committee members from different countries, taking into account the principle of proportionate geographical representation[1].

The said Committee meets twice a year at the invitation of its Chairman, who presides over the sessions and manages the discussions. It is noted that in the exercise of their work they represent the Organisation and not their countries. The mission of this Committee is embodied in the exercise of all the competencies referred to it by the General Assembly, in addition to some administrative competencies stipulated in Article 22 of the Statutes of the Organisation that the Executive Committee has the following competencies:

- Supervising the implementation of General Assembly resolutions.
- Prepare the agenda of the General Assembly.
- Presenting any project or programme it deems useful in the fight against crime.

Exercise all the powers delegated to it by the General Assembly and, in general, follow up on the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly at its annual meetings[2].

Third: The General Secretariat

The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organisation plays a vital and indispensable role in managing the day-to-day work of these systems, as it is the soul of the overall structure of these systems[3]

In accordance with Article 27 of the INTERPOL Charter, the General Secretariat consists of the Secretary General of the Organisation and the staff of the permanent departments of the Organisation through which the Organisation carries out its various activities[4].

01/Secretary General

The Secretary General is the head of the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organisation, appointed for a period of five (05) years upon the proposal of the Executive Committee and the approval of the General Assembly of the Organisation, and is selected from among persons who

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[1]Abdul Wahid Mohamed Al-Ghaz, International Crimes and the Power to Punish, Arab Renaissance House, Cairo, Egypt, 1995, p. 598.

[2] Mjahidi Khadija, The strategy of the International Criminal Police Organization in the fight against organised crime, Journal of Legal Studies, 5(2), Faculty of Law, Mouloud Mammery University, Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria, 2016, p. 03.

[3] Serag El-Din Mohamed El-Roubi, Interpol's International Police Mechanism, 2nd edition, Egyptian-Lebanese House for Printing and Publishing, Egypt, 2002, p. 149.

[4] See: Article 27 of the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol), adopted at the 25th General Assembly (Vienna 1956), p03, available at http://www.internpol.int/an, accessed on 06 March 2025 at 15.30.

are competent and experienced in matters related to police functions. As in all international organisations, the Secretary General appoints and supervises the staff of the Secretariat, as is the case in all international organisations[1].

02/Permanent Departments of the Organisation

It comprises a group of departments, each of which is tasked with specific tasks, as follows:

- Police Coordination Department:

This includes the General Crimes Division, the Drug Trafficking Division, the Economic and Financial Crimes Division, and the Criminal Intelligence Division.

- Legal Issues Department:

Specialises in providing legal expertise in all areas of security cooperation, drafting regulations, recommendations and resolutions, and collecting and analysing all information related to international criminality.

- Technical Support Department:

This department includes the Communications Division, the Automated Computing Division, the Research and Development Division, and the Automated Technology Branch[2].

Second paragraph: Subsidiary organs of the International Criminal Police Organisation.

Due to the expansion of criminal activities and the development of criminal thought, the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) has expanded its activities to combat this type of crime in order to facilitate its tasks, according to the subsidiary organs that make up the organisation, namely the advisors (I) and the National Central Bureaus (II).

First: Advisors

In order to achieve the objectives entrusted to the Organisation and to activate the fight against crime, the Constitution of the Organisation, in its Article 34, authorises the return to the opinion of its advisors, for any practical matters that may arise, and the Executive Committee of the Organisation appoints a reasonable number of advisors in the Organisation for three (03) years with experience and study in scientific matters of interest to the Organisation, and their function is limited to giving advice, and they may participate in discussions

[1] Adel Akrum, op. cit. p. 154.

[2] Osama Gharbi, International Criminal Police Organisation and its role in combating organised crime, article published in the Journal of Studies and Research, Volume 3, Issue 3, Ziane Achour University Djelfa, Algeria, 2011, p. 09.

without voting, and any of them may be removed by a decision of the General Assembly of the Organisation[1].

Second: National Central Bureaus

Each member state of the INTERPOL General Assembly has a National Central Bureau (NCB), which is responsible for the day-to-day liaison between them and the organisation, which has its headquarters in Lyon, France[2].

The Constitution, Statutes and Internal Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) do not stipulate specific conditions or specifications for the formation of the National Central Bureaus (NCBs) of the member states, but leave this formation to the freedom of these states and their technical capabilities[3] **The second requirement: Second Requirement: International Criminal Police Mechanisms in Combating Organised Crime**

The International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) has several mechanisms to achieve effective and efficient international security cooperation, as it relies on research and investigation methods, which we will address through (Section I), and international cooperation mechanisms, which we will study in (Section II)

Section I: Research and investigation methods of the International Criminal Police Organisation in the fight against organised crime.

International Notices are one of the most important technical means of Interpol, and an important means for the organisation in the field of search and investigation of persons regardless of their status, whether wanted, missing, unidentified or objects to be searched for, whether stolen cars and vehicles, or stolen objects, especially artifacts related to ancient civilisations.

Therefore, we will study the types of bulletins according to their colours (first), and then we will study them according to their objectives (second).

First: Types of ICPO bulletins according to their colours:

The most important divisions of international bulletins according to their colours and the various reasons for their issuance can be summarised into the Red

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[1] Sawy Mohamed Mansour, The Provisions of International Law in the Field of International Crimes, University Press House, Alexandria, Egypt, p. 719.

[2] Mujahideen Khadija, op cit, p07.

[3] See Article 19 of the INTERPOL Data Processing Regulations adopted by the General Assembly at its 83rd session, Resolution No. A6 2014-RES618, which approved the amendments to the INTERPOL Data Processing Regulations, p. 15 ff.

International Bulletin, the Green International Bulletin, the Blue International Bulletin, the Orange Bulletin, and the Black International Bulletin.

01/ Red International Bulletin:

The International Red Notice is the International Criminal Police Organisation's first technical means of implementing international police cooperation between member states and between the organisation and each other[1]

the most powerful tools for the international prosecution of dangerous persons wanted by member states of the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL), this bulletin is required to be issued by a National Central Bureau based on a decision issued by the judicial authority to which the Central Bureau is subordinate[2].

02/International Green Notice:

This notice contains the same data as the Red Notice mentioned in the previous paragraph, but differs from it in the cases of its issuance, as it is issued by the INTERPOL General Secretariat in the following cases:

The case of a less serious offender.

The case of an arrested offender who is serving a sentence or is in temporary detention.

03/International Blue Notice:

The INTERPOL General Secretariat issues the International Blue Notice at the request of one of the Central Bureaus of the member countries, and this notice contains the same data as the International Red and Green Notice, except for the action taken by the country on whose territory the person is being pursued, because in this Blue Notice, this action is merely to notify this last country - the requesting country - that the pursued person is on its territory, the date of his departure and the destination or country to which he will depart afterwards, and this notification is not binding on this country but only a moral obligation and a kind of international police courtesy that will take into account the future of the criminal[3]

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[1] Abdelmalek Bishara, op. cit. p. 87.

[2] Akrom Adel, op. cit. p. 137.

[3] Khalid bin Mubarak Al-Qarawi, International Security Cooperation and its Role in Confronting Organised Crime, Doctoral Thesis, Department of Philosophy of Security Sciences, Naif University for Security Sciences, 2006, p. 151, available at: www.nauss.edu.sa, accessed on: 11/09/2024, at: 09:59.

It should be noted that the issuance of this Blue Notice is resorted to in cases of reciprocity between the requesting state and the countries in whose territory the wanted persons are located, or in the absence of extradition agreements.

There are other specialised notices that Interpol deals with:

A/ Yellow Notice:

Helps to help locate missing persons, especially minors and those who are incapable of recognising or identifying persons who are unable to identify themselves.

B/ Black Bulletin:

Works to obtain information on unidentified bodies.

C/Orange Bulletin:

It is to warn the police, public bodies and international organisations of dangerous substances, events or criminal acts that may pose a danger to the public and contains sufficient data regarding the existence of an imminent danger and an appropriate alert[1].

In addition to the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Special Notice to alert police to groups and individuals subject to UN sanctions against certain criminal organisations, the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice began in 2005[2]

Second: Types of INTERPOL bulletins according to their objectives:

The most important INTERPOL notices according to their objectives are the International Technical Bulletin (I), the International Counterfeit Cash Bulletin (II) and the International Missing Children's Bulletin (III).

I/ International Technical Bulletin

When the General Secretariat of INTERPOL is notified by the National Central Bureau of a member state of INTERPOL of the theft of stolen art, works of art, antiques, antiquities or objects of additional value, or to identify such objects found in suspicious circumstances, the General Secretariat issues this bulletin, which contains the following:

- A detailed description of the stolen artefacts or artefacts.
- A photograph of the stolen artefacts and artefacts[3].

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[1] Naija Haji, Saida Haji, Interpol's Automated Notices for the Sharing of Criminal Information, article published in the Algerian Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, Volume 60, Issue 02, University of Algiers 01, Algiers, 2023, p. 242.

[2] INTERPOL's International Notices System, Resolution No. -01/G1-022019FS/COM, p. 01.

[3] Montaser Said Hamouda, op. cit. p. 129.

The NCB, authorised national authority or authorised international entity must ensure the following before requesting the publication and dissemination of a stolen work of art.

- The work is a work of art or of significant cultural value.
- It has a unique character or significant material value.
- Provide sufficient information to facilitate the circulation.

Second: The International Bulletin of Counterfeit Salvage

The phenomenon of counterfeiting money and currencies has negative effects on all levels, whether economic or social, due to its association with many crimes that fall under the category of organised crime, including money laundering.

The International Counterfeit Cash Bulletin is issued by the INTERPOL General Secretariat, in recognition of the International Criminal Police Organisation's belief in the need to safeguard the global cash market from the circulation of various counterfeit currencies as one of the most serious economic crimes in the world[1]

There are many problems and difficulties in counterfeiting currency, as it has become relatively easy to produce counterfeit currency thanks to advances in technology, photography, computers and printing, as well as the availability of low-cost equipment.

Counterfeit currency has clear financial consequences as it reduces the value of the original currency, affects the consumer through inflation and causes monetary losses to companies, and there is a proven link between counterfeit currency and organised crime networks that use counterfeit money to finance illicit activities such as human trafficking, drug trafficking and even terrorism[2].

Third: International Notice of Missing Children

The International Criminal Organisation - Interpol - through its General Secretariat has a major humanitarian role in the field of protecting the rights of the child, as it issues an international bulletin on missing children for any reason whatsoever, when it receives notification from the national central offices of member states who have lost these children on their territories[1], The Secretariat-General records the data of the bulletin on the computer, then circulates it and sends it to the national central offices of all Member States, which contact ports and airports to find out the entry of these missing children. This bulletin must contain all data about the missing child in terms of name, age, date of birth,

[1] Montaser Said Hamouda, op. cit. p. 129.
[2] Interpol, Counterfeit Currency, pp. 2-3.

clothing and other matters, as well as his personal photograph and the country of his father and mother if one of them is a foreigner[1]

The term child abduction can be categorised into two legal and social groups, each of which differs depending on the perpetrator:

- Child abduction by a parent.
- Abduction by a group of strangers.

Section II: International cooperation of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO) and its obstacles.

In addition to Interpol's technical means of international notices, and due to the tremendous technological development in modern means of communication such as computers and the Internet, some crimes are committed in a way that makes it difficult for evidence authorities and preliminary investigation authorities to uncover the truth of these crimes.

International co-operation is carried out through international security co-operation through the global communications system, which we will examine (I), and there are several difficulties and obstacles that may affect security co-operation, which we will address (II).

First: International security co-operation through the global telecommunications system.

In order to secure the balance and race towards technological armament between the organisation and criminality, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) has devised a global communications system that is 7/24, which means working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

This system allows Interpol to have immediate and easy access to vital police information, as it can be customised according to the needs of each national centre and contains a specific set of data.

On 20 January 2003, Canada became the first country to be connected to the system and to date, all member countries have been connected to the system. Although the system is mainly installed in national central offices, many countries have decided to connect it at strategic locations such as border posts, airports, customs agencies, etc[2].

We find that the system provides us with a set of databases, including the nominal data system and the Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database, as follows:

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[1] Naija Haji, Saida Haji, op. cit. p. 247.

[2] Montaser Said Hamouda, op. cit., pp. 128 and 130.

01/ Nominal Data System:

Includes information on internationally recognised criminals, missing persons and corpses, as well as their criminal records, photos, fingerprints and other data

02/Stolen and Lost Travel Documents Database:

This database allows national offices and other law enforcement agencies to instantly verify the validity of a suspicious travel document in seconds. In addition, there is a database of stolen administrative documents, which includes information on 185,000 administrative documents and is used to identify documents such as vehicle registration cards and customs licence certificates for import and export[1].

03/ Stolen Vehicle Database:

The stolen vehicle database does not contain names, but contains vehicle-specific elements such as make, model and serial number, which are searched worldwide. The database currently contains about 4 million vehicles, which are directly supplied by the national central offices (NCBs)[2].

National treasury.

Second: Obstacles to international security co-operation.

It is recognised that international security cooperation is an inevitable necessity imposed by practical reality, as it has achieved many positives, especially in reducing the danger of transnational organised crime, as every country has devoted itself to addressing this type of crime despite international security cooperation, but in fact there are difficulties that hinder international security cooperation.

The difficulties are numerous and multiple, as the majority of the difficulties are related to the financial aspect and the issue of financing meetings in the first place and other issues such as the disparity of power sources between major and minor countries, where the major countries such as the United States of America, France and Britain become those who control this international security mechanism, in addition to other obstacles related to the governments of the countries themselves and their orientations and other other issues that should be

[1] Osama Gharbi, op. cit., pp. 14-15.

[2] International Criminal Police Organisation, Databases, Information Bulletin, No. com/FS/2007-Gl/09, Interpol Publications, France, 2007, available at: www.interpol.int, accessed on: 05/05/2024, at: 03:03.

addressed for the success of the role of the organisation, so the obstacles to international security cooperation are represented in the following:

01/ Difficulties of international security cooperation related to the crime itself:

- Difficulties of international security co-operation in combating international terrorism.
- A future view of international security co-operation to combat international terrorism.

02/ Field difficulties related to international co-operation:

- Diversity of security methods.
- Administrative corruption.
- Difficulties of international security cooperation in combating arms trafficking.

Conclusion :

It can be said that the International Criminal Police is one of the most important security mechanisms at the international level in combating transnational organised crime, as it works to maintain the security and stability of the international community, so it has harnessed a range of technical and technical means to combat the negative effects of transnational organised crime, and one of the most important principles of INTERPOL is respect for the sovereignty of states, as organised crime has many ... International terrorism, theft of ancient antiquities, drug and arms trafficking, money laundering, all of these ... The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) seeks to reduce it as much as possible due to its danger to all countries and based on the findings, we have come up with a set of suggestions:

- International cooperation between Interpol, states and various international organisations is imperative.
- Interpol should be kept as far away as possible from the political aspect and focus on the security aspect only.
- The need to undertake a comprehensive reform revolution and amend its statute.
- The need to hold many conferences and pay attention to new crimes, such as economic crimes and technological crimes, and work to find logical solutions to these categories of new crimes.
- The need to increase the budget of the International Criminal Police in order to contribute these funds in order to acquire the latest equipment related to ... criminals around the world and reduce cross-border crimes.

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The International Criminal Police Organization and its mechanisms to combat transnational organized crime