



The role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in combating administrative and financial corruption



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Abstract. With the growth of modern forms of organized crime, the role of the International Criminal Police Organization, which is considered the largest specialized police organization in the world in the field of combating transnational crime, appears through the development of cooperation and information exchange between its members and the tracking, prosecution and extradition of criminals. . Among the forms of organized crime is corruption, and in view of the negative effects it leaves on the international community as a result of the depletion of public resources thanks to corruption and its smuggling outside the country, and the subsequent laundering of that money, accordingly, the International Criminal Police Organization has drawn up an integrated strategy to combat this dangerous phenomenon by launching a number of initiatives Which aims to recover stolen assets, prevent and combat money laundering, and track down safe havens for the corrupt.

Keywords: The international community, anti-Corruption, international law, Interpol police, The organization is international.

1. INTRODUCTION





At the beginning of the last century, the feeling of concern about many forms of international crime increased, and this new type of crime required parallel efforts on the part of the police to increase its effectiveness through international cooperation and the regular and continuous flow of appropriate information between the police agencies in the various countries in which these crimes exist. Therefore, there was a need to establish a large-scale cooperation mechanism between the various agencies to combat crime and put an end to these crimes. Increasingly, the importance of Interpol emerged as an institution to achieve the common interests of countries (Addai, 1983: 43). Adopting such a policy requires strong coordination of legal and material means in order to arrest and punish criminals and prevent their danger to the individual and society (Jaafar, 1988: 195). Accordingly, the International Criminal Police Committee was established in 1923 to coordinate between police agencies (and is dedicated to European countries) in the field of crime control, but the outbreak of World War led to the cessation of the activity of this committee until the Vienna Conference restored it in 1946 under the name of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (Youssef, 2010: 67).

Importance of research

Create a united front to fight international crime. Building a bridge for exchanging ideas and methods between police forces in different countries, so the goal of establishing the International Criminal Police Commission is not intended to be an (international police force) because this is far from the truth as there is no international police force with international competencies, just as there is no under the organization acts as international investigators entrusted with implementation tasks. Rather, Interpol was established because of the existence of borders separating countries, and because international criminals, when they commit a crime in a particular country, they move to another country, so countries had to reach an understanding among themselves to establish such an institution to follow up and prosecute criminals. and arrest them (Addai, 1983: 43) in addition, the International Criminal Police Organization is an organization of a purely social nature, according to what is stipulated in Article Three of the organization's constitution (it is absolutely forbidden for the organization to carry out any intervention or activity of a political, military, religious or racial nature) (Al-Sawy, 1984: 658). The international organization consists of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the advisors, the national central offices of the organization, and the Standing Committee





on Information Technology. The charter also provided for the establishment of national central offices for the international criminal police in each of the member states of the organization (Albin Eser, n.d.).

Search plan

The first Search is the terms of reference and tasks of the International Criminal Police Organization.

The second Search: the achievements of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating administrative and financial corruption.

The first Search

The terms of reference and tasks of the International Criminal Police Organization.

The International Criminal Police Organization occupies a unique position that authorizes it to deal with the security challenges facing the international community today, as crossing to a safer world requires the participation of governments, international organizations and the private sector in this crossing (Interpol's annual activity report, 2008). The police agencies in the various Member States have been distinguished by their diversity and wide divergence, because the cooperation procedures between the police agencies in the various Member States justify this divergence due to the increase in International criminal cases (Addai, 1983: 185). The organization's constitution was not mentioned in its articles by stating its functions and specializations, but these functions and specializations can be seen through the functions and specializations of the security services that make up the structure of the organization (Al-Sawy, 1984: 687). In general, these functions and specializations can be summarized as follows (General Assembly of the United Nations, 1996):

1- In a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-first session on October 15, 1996, which included granting the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) observer status with the General Assembly, as the General Assembly takes into account the role and activities of the International Criminal Police Organization in The field of combating international crime across borders and desiring to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization, therefore decided to invite the organization to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly as an observer

2- Collecting data and information related to crime and the offender, as the organization receives from the national central offices of the criminal





police in the Member States such data and information and collects and organizes them there. From these data are documents of great importance in the fight against crimes at the international level (Al-Sawy, 1984: 687). In order to achieve the effectiveness of this function, the organization has the means of rapid communication between it and the central offices in the member states and facilitates this task through the rapid transfer of electronic messages, which include written messages, pictures and fingerprints of criminals, and others, as the network transmits more than one million messages every year, and it provides the facilities essential for carrying out the work of the organization (Al-Mazuri, 2010: 133-134) The means of cooperation between the Organization and the police agencies in the Member States are represented in the regular channels of communication represented by telephones, telegraphs and telexes, and a wireless communication network limited to linking only between the General Secretariat of the Organization and the national central offices in the Member States. The organization provides countries with the necessary capabilities that bring together collective cooperation between countries in the exchange of information, statistical control and criminal investigations, and the General Secretariat is considered as a channel through which information flows permanently (Addai, 1983: 185). It provides opportunities to compare styles and technical aspects and to exchange opinions The organization has effectively contributed to combating crime by providing its member states with important information about criminals wanted for justice. In recent years, the organization has focused mainly on organized crime and related criminal activities such as money laundering and corruption (Youssef, 2001: 110). The organization coordinates the efforts made by the police departments in the Member States in the field of crime prevention and prevention, which are closer to preventive actions than to repressive punitive actions through the establishment of close links between the police agencies in the countries concerned and the establishment of permanent channels for continuous communication and exchange of information between these agencies. And the general management of the organization, and all that would lead to preventive results from crime (Tawalbeh, 2011). The prevention of crimes is also an achievement to achieve progress through communication between the various police agencies of the countries, as the exchange of information is an effective way to prevent crimes, as is the case in the arrest of criminals. Prevention includes the term information, which includes the investigation of





information about individual or collective criminal activities that reach the police or the general secretariat of the organization (Addai, 1983: 185-187).

3- Cooperating with countries in apprehending and extraditing fugitive criminals: - Extradition of criminals requires the exchange of information to reveal the true identities of the pursued persons or suspects and prove their true identity, for the purpose of arresting persons against whom warrants or judicial decisions have been issued (Tawalbeh, 2011: 15). The organization's work in this field is complementary to the previous job in terms of exchanging information and classifying wanted and suspected persons (Addai, 1983: 186). As a large number of criminals use pseudonyms or impersonate personalities behind which they hide their real names in order to mislead security men and avoid prosecution and surveillance measures (Tawalbeh, 2011: 12). Therefore, identifying and knowing the truth about these people is revealed by fingerprints, because it is easy for them to change their names, but it is impossible to change them finger prints (Addai, 1983: 288). The organization also has the competence to apprehend, detain and extradite criminals (Al-Sawy, 1984: 687). Based on the foregoing, we can say that the International Criminal Police Organization is not a supreme international authority - above its member states - that gives its employees the right to intervene to arrest fugitive criminals in any of its member states. As previously said, it is governed by the principle of respect for the national sovereignty of states and its role is limited to Assisting the police agencies in those countries by providing them with the information available to them to apprehend fugitive criminals who are in their territories.

3- The competence of the organization to combat the crime of money laundering: -

In view of the seriousness of the effects left by this crime on the international community, it received special attention from the organization, as in order to combat it in 1984 a group called the FOPAC Group was established, and its main task was to facilitate the exchange of information on financial operations related to criminal activities, and track assets Illegal financial through financial investigation techniques (Al-Mazuri, 2010: 126-133). The General Assembly of the Organization, at its sixty-fourth session in October 1995, prepared a Declaration of to combat money laundering, this declaration reflected the role of the organization in combating financial and international crimes and the desire of the Member States that adopted this declaration to Strengthening and strengthening international cooperation. The





General Assembly of the organization, in its sixty-sixth session on money laundering, issued Resolutions No. 66/15 and 66/17.

4- The International Criminal Police Organization conducts research and investigations in all criminal cases, such as drugs, currency counterfeiting, murder, slave trade, raids on suspicious places, and the implementation of any action that would lead to the detection of the perpetrators of crimes.

5-Among the tasks of the organization is also to hold training seminars from time to time to train police officers with the aim of strengthening their police information and providing them with new information Police training is one of the most important basic tasks of the organization, and the INTERPOL International Police Training Program is intended as an eight-week course addressed to employees who carry out responsibilities in the field of international police cooperation. Participants acquire skills and knowledge in the field of specialized techniques related to crime investigation (Interpol's annual activity report, 2010).

6- Holding conferences and seminars: In order to ensure the exchange of knowledge and experiences among police officers all over the world, especially with regard to emerging or growing forms of crime that have international implications, officials in the organization organized a number of international conferences. There are regional conferences that are held to discuss crime problems in those regions and discuss means of treatment, as well as international seminars held by the organization to discuss other topics such as drugs, fraud, fingerprints and other topics (Al-Sawy, 1984: 743).

7- The organization publishes the criminal police magazine, which is edited by specialists in crime issues, and is distributed to the national central offices, after which it is distributed to the various police agencies. The organization also publishes criminal statistics every two years that show crime trends in various countries. And ways to combat it, and these statistics are important in knowing crime rates in countries and ways to combat it. The purpose of these bulletins and statistics is to create awareness and educate individuals about the seriousness of crimes and work to reduce them (Interpol's annual activity report, 2007).

8- Finally, the organization has begun to develop a concept to provide a level of services to member states in order to help them deal better with the increasingly complex nature of crime in the twenty-first century. This concept resulted in the initiative of the International Criminal Police Organization to combat crime, which includes a group of global programs





And regional crime control and field assistance to countries (Youssef, 2010: 68).

The Second search

Achievements of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in combating administrative and financial corruption:

The organization is one of the most important constituent elements of international efforts to combat corruption, so the organization has developed an integrated system for the implementation of the law, as the general assembly of the organization has adopted comprehensive global standards for combating corruption in police facilities and field teams, and these standards provide its basic mission, which is support for countries that wish to implement training programs and trainers who specialize in this field (Interpol's annual activity report, 2008). the organization's experts define corruption as any act or omission by an individual or organization in the public or private sector that constitutes a breach of law or trust in order to achieve a benefit or profit (Interpol's anti-corruption strategy, n.d.). The most important achievements of the organization in combating administrative and financial corruption are:

1-The General Assembly of the organization approved in 1999 in Seoul a declaration against corrupt practices for adoption in law enforcement agencies, and it includes a set of rules of ethics and behavior, and work is continuing to develop a library of sound practices to assist investigators in investigating corruption cases (International security cooperation in combating organized crime, n.d.)

2-The General Assembly of the organization, at its seventy-fifth session in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the period from September 19-22, 2006, recognized that corruption is widespread in public institutions, especially in the police, which reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement, weakens the efficiency of the police forces and the legitimacy of their performance of their duties, and undermines public confidence in Those responsible for the implementation of law and justice (General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization, n.d.). The organization considered corruption the basis of its priorities in the field of combating crime in recognition of what this crime represents as a threat to global security, so it decided to sign an agreement with the Austrian government in July 2007 that defines the parameters of the project to establish the Interpol Anti-Corruption Academy. Private sector and academic institutions have a high level of education in the





areas of asset recovery, money laundering techniques, investigations, and professional ethics (Interpol's annual activity report, 2007).

3-The organization cooperates closely with a number of partners to combat corruption at the global level. Among the organization's partners are the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank (Al-Tawalbeh, 2011).

4- The strategy of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating corruption is defined by three main projects:

A- Anti-corruption action teams, as they provide targeted practical support to countries that request it by quickly dispatching a team of experts from the organization to support the experience of those countries in terms of field investigations related to corruption.

B- The Interpol Anti-Corruption Expert Team: It is a multidisciplinary team that includes members from all over the world. It coordinates and harmonizes various national and regional approaches to combating corruption. It provides the team provides the organization with basic information and instructions on corruption, collects its manifestations, and provides advice to the organization on the best ways to combat this phenomenon. The team members meet twice a year and participate in all major meetings related to combating corruption in most of the international forums concerned with this phenomenon. The team has organized many workshops and seminars. study in the field of combating, and hosted several conferences in this regard, and the most important achievements made by the team in the fight against corruption at the international level are

□ The team has developed a number of reference guidelines for best practices for law enforcement agencies worldwide

□ The team conducted two surveys of police integrity in OIC member states to assess current anti-corruption measures and their effectiveness in order to better meet the needs of states.

C- Asset recovery at the international level:

Depositing the looted funds outside the borders of a country requires the presence of a network of parties that colluded in order to hide that money, and even if the looted funds were found, the process of recovering them often leads to failure, due to the limited political administration and the lack of capabilities and the high cost that entails doing so. That process, as this can only be done through concerted international efforts and through the existence of an integrated international system for recovering assets in countries, as this system helps without losses in the financial resources





necessary for the development process (Interpol Panel of Experts on Anti-Corruption, n.d.). Therefore, the organization is preparing initiatives to effectively involve law enforcement agencies in the coordinated efforts to track down stolen public funds, seize them, and return them to their country of origin. Among the organization's initiatives to recover assets and combat corruption is the (Umbra) initiative, the aim of which is to enhance the exchange of information related to corruption and approaches related to combating it. among all international law enforcement agencies and support their efforts in recovering stolen assets (Transparency International, n.d.) Accordingly, the Organization's General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session held in Singapore in 2009, approved Resolution No. 6, which includes the creation of a database aimed at establishing a network of specialized contact points that Member States can turn to request technical assistance in the field of enforcement. Anti-corruption, and the database is a network of experts in the field of asset recovery, who can be contacted thanks to this database, and this database is characterized (Interpol, n.d.) by the following:-

- It is concerned with combating corruption and recovering assets.
- Available around the clock.
- Provides instant help all over the world (INTERPOL General Secretariat, n.d.)

This database contains ample information related to anti-corruption and asset recovery investigations for the purpose of enhancing international cooperation between anti-corruption and asset recovery experts (INTERPOL General Secretariat, n.d.). It is a global contact database supported by INTERPOL and the STA initiative. Core Components of the Umbra Initiative This initiative helps to develop the skills countries need to pursue asset recovery cases by exchanging knowledge and information and providing practical training on how to trace assets and international cooperation on legal issues (INTERPOL General Secretariat, n.d.).

Conclusion

- 1- • Ensure and encourage mutual aid in the widest possible range between criminal police authorities within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 2- • Establishing and developing systems that would contribute effectively to preventing and combating crimes
- 3- Among the principles that it adheres to in its work are the principle of respect for national sovereignty, the principle of good faith, the principle





of reciprocity, the principle of international linkage, and the principle of equal treatment of member states.

4- The International Criminal Police Organization represents the oldest example of international cooperation against crime, especially transnational organized crime, as this last type of crime whose effects exceed the borders of a single state, prosecuting the perpetrators of these crimes and bringing them to trial requires the necessity of cooperation and coordination of efforts between the agencies charged with maintaining security and combating Crime, and such a role was entrusted by the international community to the International Criminal Police Organization

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