

دور المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية (الإنتربول) في مكافحة الإرهاب السيبراني

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المخلص

تلعب الإنتربول دوراً حاسماً في مكافحة الإرهاب السيبراني من خلال تسهيل التعاون والتنسيق الدوليين بين وكالات إنفاذ القانون في جميع أنحاء العالم. إذ يشير الإرهاب السيبراني إلى استخدام الفضاء السيبراني للأنشطة الإرهابية، مثل التسلل إلى البنية التحتية الحيوية، ونشر الدعاية، وشن الهجمات الإلكترونية، وارتكاب الجرائم الإلكترونية بقصد التسبب في الخوف أو الأذى أو التعطيل، إذ يشمل البحث جهود منظمة الإنتربول في مكافحة وتحييد تلك الجريمة المعقدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية : المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية، الإنتربول، الإرهاب السيبراني، مكافحة الإرهاب السيبراني.

The role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in combating cyber terrorism

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Abstract

Interpol plays a crucial role in combating cyberterrorism by facilitating international cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies worldwide. Its role includes information exchange, operational support, capacity building, cyber threat assessment, collaboration with the private sector and international partners, and maintaining a dedicated team for responding to cyber incidents

Keywords : International Criminal Police Organization , Interpol , Cyberterrorism , Cyberterrorism combat .

Introduction

The importance of research: The world today lives in the age of the Internet and digital technology, as the World Wide Web has become an integral part of our daily lives, and with this technological development, new threats have emerged that threaten the stability and security of societies, one of which is cyber terrorism. Cyber terrorism poses a serious threat to national security and the general stability of states and societies, as it uses modern technology and the Internet to carry out hostile acts and terrorist operations targeting individuals, institutions and governments. The forms of this cyber terrorism range from cyber intrusions and digital theft to attacks on government computer systems and critical infrastructure.



Cybercrimes related to terrorism are complex and organized, as cybercriminals operate within sophisticated and specialized groups, and these crimes involve exploiting security gaps in systems, manipulating sensitive information, intimidation and influencing the public.

Research problem: The research problem stems from a central question, does the International Criminal Police Organization have a role in combating cyber-terrorism? What are the operations that you carry out to suppress and prevent the crime of cyber terrorism?

Search target: The researcher seeks to prove the hypothesis that "the technological and scientific development in the field of cyberspace, especially the Internet, paved the way for the fertile ground for the exploitation of these advanced technologies by terrorist organizations and groups, to spread terror and fear among countries and peoples alike; and to prove the role of Interpol in combating this new phenomenon. "

Research Methodology: When processing the research data, the researcher uses the tools of the analytical and descriptive approaches. To reveal the role of the Interpol organization in combating cyber terrorism, and to find the means and requirements to achieve that goal.

Search Plan: The research plan is divided into two requirements, as we will discuss in the first requirement the role of the International Criminal Police Organization in monitoring and investigation, while in the second requirement we will discuss the competence of the International Criminal Police Organization in coordination and information exchange.

1. the role of the International Criminal Police Organization in monitoring and investigation

One of the most important international organs to combat terrorism in general, within an independent international scope, is Interpol, as one of the most important contents of the work of this organization is prevention and deterrence, based on Article II of its Constitution, indicating the most important objectives of the organization, which states: "A- Securing and developing cooperation on the widest scale between all criminal police authorities within the framework of existing laws in various countries and in the spirit of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (b) The establishment and development of all institutions capable of contributing effectively to the prevention and combating of crimes of public law, and the fact that terrorism has become today a crime of global dimensions in all its forms and forms, and because cyber terrorism is the form of contemporary



terrorism, so it is one of the most important areas of the organization's work. Accordingly, we will address in this request the role of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating cyber terrorism, which is derived from its constitution in force, aimed at preventing and deterring cyber terrorism using several mechanisms, the most important of which is the role of the organization in monitoring, which we will address in the first section, and in the...

1.1 The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in monitoring

The use of modern technology by terrorist organizations to commit their terrorist crimes prompted the international community to search for new mechanisms to combat cyber terrorism, so that they suit their nature and the development of the tools of terrorism themselves, in order to ensure concerted international efforts and their specialized bodies with the task of combating terrorist activities in general and cyber terrorism in particular. The optimal fight against cyber terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, may go beyond traditional means to more effective and modern means that support ad hoc official cooperation, whether bilateral or multilateral, in order to ensure a more effective fight and respect for the sovereignty of States ⁽¹⁾.

The legal basis for the role of Interpol in monitoring derives from several articles of the Organization's amended Constitution of 1956; the second article mentioned above dealt with the establishment and development of all institutions capable of contributing effectively to the prevention and control of crimes of public law. ⁽²⁾

As for Article VIII of the Constitution, which is contained under the title of the functions of the General Assembly, it is stated that "... (b) Determine the principles and develop general procedures to achieve the objectives of the organization stipulated in Article II⁽³⁾ "...In addition, Article 26 of the same Constitution states that the General Secretariat of the Interpol Organization (b) It acts as an international center for combating crimes of common law" It is also stated in paragraph (e) of the same article that "ensures contact with national and

⁽¹⁾Dr.Ali Hamza Asal Al-Khafaji, The Problem of Terrorism, Journal of Karbala University, Volume Five, Issue Four, Humanitarian, December, 2007, pg. 382.

⁽²⁾See Article II of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁽³⁾Article 8 of the organization's constitution states, "The functions of the General Assembly are the following: a- To carry out the duties stipulated by the current basic law; b- To define principles and lay down general procedures to achieve the goals of the organization stipulated in Article 2; c- To study the program of work for the following year, which Submitted and approved by the Secretary-General; d- Determining the provisions of each system deemed necessary; e- Electing persons to the posts stipulated in the Basic Law; f- Adopting decisions and making recommendations to members on matters within the competence of the organization; g- Determining the organization's financial policy; h- Discussing Agreements with other organizations and approval.

international authorities, provided that criminal investigation matters are dealt with through national central offices” ⁽⁴⁾, and thus it is clear that Interpol works to monitor and investigate crimes of common law, and provides the necessary support to the security services in Member States to investigate these crimes and bring the accused to justice, thus inferring that Interpol is based on Its work to its Constitution, which was concluded in 1956, and this Constitution includes procedures and mechanisms to enhance international cooperation in the fight against crime.

In addition, Article (8/f) referred to the competence of the General Assembly to include "the adoption of resolutions and the submission of recommendations to members on matters covered by the competence of the Organization"; as a result, many resolutions issued by the General Assembly regarding the fight against terrorism in general and cyber terrorism in particular, the most prominent of which is the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization resolution No. AG-2005-RES-10, in 2005, which contains recommendations to the member states of the organization to cooperate in order to combat terrorism. Through the Internet and websites, the organization urged member states through their legislative, judicial and law enforcement agencies to take the necessary steps to suppress the form of emerging terrorism, which is terrorism through cyberspace ⁽⁵⁾, The role of the organization in monitoring cyber terrorism is one of the most prominent manifestations of cooperation to suppress this criminal phenomenon .

The legal basis of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization as a pillar for determining the competence of Interpol in combating cyber terrorism, can be determined by referring to the obligation of States to cooperate within the scope of their implementation of their obligations as members of the international organization, as the obligation to cooperate to combat international crimes includes, including terrorist crimes, the intervention of the organization according to its constitution is due to the nature of the terrorist crime, which may be contributed by a foreign element being cross-border, as is the case

⁽⁴⁾Article 26 of the organization's constitution stipulates that "the General Secretariat: a- implements the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee; b- acts as an international center for combating public law crimes; c- acts as a technical and media center; d- undertakes the management of the general organization; e- provides communication with national authorities criminal investigation matters shall be dealt with through the National Central Bureaus; f- prepare and issue such publications as may be deemed useful; g- organize and carry out secretarial functions for sessions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee and, as necessary, for any other organ of the Organization; h- draw up a plan Work for the following year, which is presented to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly for consideration and approval; i- Remain, as far as possible, in direct and continuous contact with the head of the organization.

⁽¹⁾See Resolution of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization, No. AG-2005-RES-10, Session 74, Berlin, 2005.



for the recruitment of terrorist elements, as It may happen that an element of one of the terrorist organizations is trained to manufacture explosives and goes to a second country for the purpose of manufacturing them or training new elements on them; such cross-border activities are at the heart of the competence of the International Criminal Police Organization, and here we must point out the commitment of member states to cooperate must be carried out within the framework of full respect for the principle of human rights in accordance with what Endorsed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this is confirmed by Article 31 of the Constitution of the Organization, which clearly states that "you need ⁽⁶⁾ .

As a result of the development of terrorist organizations' use of modern technology to launch their cyber-attacks, the role of the International Criminal Police Organization in its endeavor to combat terrorism and its activities has also evolved, as Interpol has taken accelerated steps towards keeping pace with electronic changes and modern software, and based on Article II of the Constitution of the Organization and through close cooperation with member countries, the private sector and national computer emergency response teams, which helps coordinate investigations and operations related to combating transnational cybercrime in the world. The specialized security apparatus has been assigned to follow up the activities of terrorist organizations and their elements, in addition to working to provide this apparatus with skills (linguistic and technical) related to global and local events and inform them of the activities of some individuals that are likely to be part of organized terrorist activity, by following modern electronic projects and databases, to monitor the use of terrorist websites, especially social media, in addition to forming a comprehensive electronic database within the local and international levels. Help to identify those elements . ⁽⁷⁾

In the same context, Interpol established a permanent committee based on Article (8/ B) of the Constitution, is one of the most important committees, and was named (Standing Committee for Information Technology) This committee is concerned with monitoring websites that help commit crimes and cyber terrorist attacks, and this committee consists of many experts and technicians, a number of heads of regional stations and a number of representatives of central offices, and these specialists in software and monitoring and follow-up of all websites (Websites, Social networking), as it is inventoried and followed up on those sites

⁽²⁾Hamed Hassan Muheisen Al-Asadi, Criminal Prosecution of the perpetrator of terrorist crimes through the international Interpol networks, Master Thesis, Faculty of Law, Mansoura University, Egypt, 2016 ., pg. 49.

⁽³⁾Dr. Adel Abd al-Gawad al-Kardousi, Arab Security Cooperation and Combating Transnational Organized Crime, 1st edition, Library of Arts, Cairo, without a year printed, p. 143.

that call for joining terrorist groups, which spread propaganda and encouragement for young people and adolescents, as well as sites that publish ideas and comments to train terrorist elements and launch cyber-attacks by those organizations; In addition to another task of the Permanent Committee for Information Technology to work on the evaluation of technical ability⁽⁸⁾.

The regional offices of Interpol also have an important role in the field of combating cyber terrorism, as they base their work on the text of Article (31) of the Constitution of the organization⁽⁹⁾ · Which pointed to the need of the organization for the cooperation of its permanent and active members with all efforts consistent with the laws of their countries to actively participate in the organization's various activities to secure this cooperation, as these offices have a major role in monitoring and combating terrorist activities through cyberspace, so that these offices communicate with each other with spider communication networks via Internet networks and identify and combat terrorist sites active within the Internet⁽¹⁰⁾, This is what Article 31 referred to above⁽¹¹⁾, The regional offices are linked to the General Secretariat of the Organization and are considered one of its administrative dependencies, which was created in 1985, based on the recommendation of the Member States and the approval of the Executive Committee of the Organization of those recommendations, which approved the general principles of the work of those offices⁽¹²⁾.

In order to combat cyber-attacks by terrorist organizations and in accordance with Articles 2 and 31 of the Constitution of the Organization, Interpol organized several training courses to combat the use of Internet networks by terrorist groups, and the topics covered included the identification of potential cyber terrorists, based on their use of electronic platforms, the collection of intelligence data on the Internet and difficulties related to the credibility of digital evidence in criminal

⁽⁴⁾Major General Serageldin Al-Rawabi, The Interpol Mechanism for International Police Cooperation, The Egyptian Lebanese House for Printing and Publishing, 2nd edition, 2001, pg. 363.

⁽¹⁾Article 31 of the organization's constitution states that "to achieve its goals, the organization needs the permanent and active cooperation of the members, who must make all efforts consistent with the laws of their countries to participate actively in the activities of the organization".

⁽²⁾Article 32 of the organization's constitution stipulates that "to secure this cooperation, each country appoints an authority to operate in it as a national central office. .

⁽³⁾Since 1985, the organization has established regional offices in a number of member states in various continents of the world, including the Bangkok office in Thailand within the continent of Asia, a regional office in Buenos Aires in Argentina in South America, a regional office in the European Union, as well as an office in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast in Africa ; The aim of these regional offices is to play the role of the general secretariat of the organization in this region and to assist the regional offices in managing their daily work in an orderly manner, and these offices are the link between the general secretariat in the French city of Lyon and the national central offices that are subject to these national offices.

⁽⁴⁾Article 25 of the organization's constitution stipulates that "the general secretariat consists of the permanent organs of the organization".



cases; in addition to that, and based on the text of Article 41 of its Constitution⁽¹³⁾ The organization, in coordination with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, analyzed social media for terrorist purposes, with the aim of all intelligence data received from open sources on terrorist organizations and their cyber activities⁽¹⁴⁾.

In general, monitoring and combating cyber terrorism is one of the most important current challenges facing the world, and the Internet may constitute an ideal space for its spread, and to help meet these challenges, INTERPOL organizes specialized courses in the field of combating cyber terrorism. As these courses aim to enhance the technical and knowledge capabilities of security men and judicial agencies in combating cyber terrorism, and provide the necessary technical support to enhance cyber security in the world, and these courses cover a variety of topics including, but not limited to, cyber data analysis, digital verification, dealing with cyber-attacks, protecting vital systems and critical infrastructure, verifying digital identity and detecting forgery, and others, international and local experts in the field of cyber security participate in these courses, and the opportunity is provided For participants to exchange information, expertise, ideas and practical experiences in this field.

1.2 Role of the International Criminal Police Organization in investigation

The role of Interpol in investigating cyber terrorism crimes is based on several constitutional articles, the most important of which is Article II, which defines the objectives of establishing the organization⁽¹⁵⁾, From the text of the second article of the Constitution of the Organization, the two main objectives of the Organization are clear, as the Organization seeks through its work to enhance mutual cooperation between all law enforcement agencies in various countries, taking into account the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, through the development of cooperation and coordination relations between countries in the field of combating transnational crime, and the Organization also

⁽⁵⁾Article 41 of the organization's constitution states that "the organization may establish relations and cooperate with other international organizations, whether they are international, governmental or non-governmental, whenever it finds that appropriate and compatible with the objectives stipulated in its basic law; and the organization is not bound by any document stipulating the establishment of permanent relations with organizations International, governmental or non-governmental, except after the approval of the General Assembly; the organization may in all matters within its competence consult international governmental or non-governmental organizations; and the Executive Committee and in emergency cases of the Secretary-General may accept to carry out tasks or functions that fall within their activities or competence, either at the request Other international organizations or bodies, or in application of international agreements, provided that the General Assembly approves of this.

⁽⁶⁾Dr. Nasser Muhammad Mahmoud Desouky, The International Organization of Interpol and its Role in Combating Terrorism, 1st edition, Center for Arab Studies for Publishing and Distribution, Giza, 2022, p. 381.

⁽¹⁾Consider Article (2) of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.



aims to establish and develop all the various institutions and bodies that can contribute effectively to the prevention of crimes of law. This includes providing technical, logistical and financial support to member states and partners in the organization, as well as strengthening international cooperation, expertise and techniques to address various international security threats. Article (26/e) contained within the terms of reference of the General Secretariat of the Organization also referred to ⁽¹⁶⁾, Which emphasized the provision of communication between the national and international central authorities and the General Secretariat, stressing at the same time the issue of criminal investigation, as it must be by the national central offices, and from the text of Article (26/e) it is clear that the national central offices play an important role in the criminal investigation process, as it is considered the interface of communication between the organization and the national central authorities, as it organizes operations related to criminal investigation with regard to the issues that are addressed. In addition, the above texts emphasize the organization's commitment to international cooperation in the field of combating cyber terrorism, and as it stipulates the need for cooperation between the organization and national authorities, it emphasizes the importance of collective action in achieving common goals and combating cyber terrorism effectively, and the role of national central offices is to provide information and data and organize the necessary investigations to enhance international security, and combat crime around the world .

Based on the text of Article (2/a) of the Constitution of the Organization, and after consulting the Interpol Archives Control Committee in accordance with Article 36, second paragraph, and in accordance with Article (8/d)⁽¹⁷⁾, Which considers that the General Assembly of the Interpol organization, determine the rules for the operation of the Interpol information system, with regard to the treatment of data, the Interpol system for the treatment of data was issued in 2011 ⁽¹⁸⁾, Under it, the International Criminal Police Organization is working to establish a technology system, which aims to enhance national capabilities to obtain cyber intelligence data, through which measures can be taken to process it, through the process of collecting and analyzing information and conducting the intersection of intelligence data, and this would help the countries participating in the task forces,

⁽²⁾Consider Article (26) of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁽³⁾Consider Articles (8/a and 36, paragraph 2 and 8/d) of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁽⁴⁾Interpol System for the Handling of Data, a document issued by the General Assembly of Interpol, 2011, p. 7; Document number [III/IRPD/GA/2011 (2019).[(



which include many parties, to combat cyber terrorism and crimes committed within cyberspace ⁽¹⁹⁾.

Article 20 of the Interpol Data Treatment System refers to the coordination of criminal investigation operations through the National Central Bureaus, which coordinate the treatment of requests for international cooperation and requests for the issuance of international alerts addressed to them through Interpol bulletins, circulars and letters ⁽²⁰⁾. In the same context, Interpol has established a database (Database), which is provided by the General Secretariat of the Organization, which derives its information from all member states of the organization, and defines data as "any information, whatever its source, related to facts constituting a crime to which public law applies, or investigations or prevention, or prosecution or punishment of the perpetrator, or the disappearance of persons or the identification of bodies", and this is according to the text of the second paragraph of the first article of the system Interpol for the treatment of the aforementioned data, and the third paragraph of the same article stipulates that personal data is "any data related to a natural person identified or can be identified through means that can be reasonably resorted to", and the fourth paragraph of the same system also stipulates that the Interpol information system is "the set of well-organized physical and software means used by Interpol, i.e. databases, communications infrastructure and visible technology that use sensors and other services that provide Handling data through the organization's channels within the framework of international police cooperation"⁽²¹⁾. The database contains many data, including the nominal database, which contains the names of international criminals and terrorists, their judicial records and fingerprints, as well as the rules of travel documents related to stolen and forged travel documents, in addition to the fingerprint database, the genetic fingerprint database (DNA), through which fingerprints can be compared at the crime scene and people suspected of committing these crimes, and other databases that contribute to the detection of terrorists and criminals in the world ⁽²²⁾.

2. The competence of the International Criminal Police Organization in coordination and exchange of information

The International Criminal Police Organization has a qualitative competence in coordination and exchange of information in the field of combating cyber

⁽⁵⁾Dr. Nasser Muhammad Mahmoud Desouqi, previous source, p. 383.

⁽¹⁾Consider Article 20 of the Interpol Regulations for the Processing of Data.

⁽²⁾See Article 1 of the Interpol Data Processing System.

⁽³⁾Dr. Rahmouni Muhammad, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is a mechanism to combat organized crime, Horizons Scientific Journal, Volume 11, Issue 4, 2019, pp. 74-75.



terrorism, and this effective and vital role is highlighted through the creation of technological and scientific mechanisms and modern means of communication in combating terrorist attacks within cyberspace.

2.1 The competence of the organization in coordination

Within the framework of combating organized crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, Interpol seeks to coordinate between the various member states of the organization, through the bulletins issued by the organization, based on Article II of the organization's constitution, which is concerned with developing cooperation within the widest range between all law enforcement agencies⁽²³⁾ In order to coordinate efforts to arrest those accused and convicted of committing cyber terrorism crimes, we will address the notices issued by the General Secretariat of Interpol, in particular the Red Notice⁽²⁴⁾ ,Because of its importance in tracking, seizing and retrieving cyber terrorists, as follows.

2.1.1 Bulletins issued by the organization

The Bulletin in the Interpol system is a notification issued in the organization's four official languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish), based on a request for cooperation received from the national central offices of member states or at the request of the judicial authority of the member state; This is mainly based on the conviction of Member States that the crime, whether committed in their territory or outside it, is considered a breach of their security and public order, and thus is considered a threat to the safety and security of the international community; The criminal who escapes punishment and prosecution in his country may flee or infiltrate to another country, and become a threat to its security, especially in our current era characterized by globalization, the development of transport and communications, and the ease of movement of people between countries. Different⁽²⁵⁾ .It is worth noting that when the General Secretariat of Interpol issues a bulletin, it adheres to the Constitution of the Organization, in particular Article 3 thereof, and is circulated to all member states, and here we must point out that the first use of the bulletins issued by the Organization was in

⁽³⁾Consider Article (2/a) of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁽⁴⁾The International Red Notice: The first technical means of Interpol in the application of international police cooperation between the member states and each other and between them and the Organization. Two cases are: A- The case of issuance of a court ruling against the person prosecuted in this prospectus for a felony or misdemeanour; b- If the person being pursued is accused of committing a felony and an arrest warrant has been issued against him by the competent judicial authorities; For more, see Dr. Montaser Saeed Hammouda, International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), 2nd Edition, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami`, Alexandria, 2013, pp. 131-133.

⁽¹⁾Dr.Muhammad Khamis Ibrahim Omar, expert in the Federal Criminal Police, Ministry of Interior in the United Arab Emirates, the legal value of Interpol publications, Police Thought Magazine, Police Research Center, Sharjah Police General Command in the Emirates, Volume 23, Issue 1, 2014, p. 90.

1947; however, the official legal use began with the date of entry into force of the Interpol Data Treatment System in 2011.⁽²⁶⁾

Interpol notices are prepared⁽²⁷⁾ One of the main tasks of the Organization, which was issued under the Interpol Data Transaction System in 2011, based on the provisions of Article (2/a) of the Constitution of the Organization, and after consulting the Interpol Archives Control Committee, in accordance with Article 36, second paragraph, and in application of the provisions of Article (8/d), which obliges the General Assembly of the Organization to determine the rules for the operation of the Interpol Information System with regard to the treatment of data, and under the above system, the Interpol Bulletin System was issued; To assist the law enforcement agencies (police) of member states, to exchange important information related to criminality and criminals using the Interpol International Bulletin System, and information exchanged concerning persons wanted for serious crimes, as well as missing persons, bodies to be adopted, potential threats and new criminal methods,⁽²⁸⁾ In addition, and in accordance with Articles 82 and 95 of the Interpol Data Handling Regulation, the UN uses the bulletins to warn police of persons subject to UN sanctions, such as Al-Qaida, the Taliban, Daesh, and the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, to search for persons wanted for serious violations of international human rights laws⁽²⁹⁾.

In addition, the General Secretariat of Interpol may issue any bulletin that it deems to allow for better coordination of international cooperation, on its own initiative and within the conditions specified in Article 103 of the Interpol Data Handling Regulations,⁽³⁰⁾.. Accordingly, we will address the most important of

⁽²⁾Article 3 of the Interpol constitution stipulates that "the organization is strictly prohibited from being active or interfering in issues or affairs of a political, military, religious or racial nature".

⁽³⁾Prospectus: Any international cooperation request or any international alert issued by the organization at the request of a national central office or an international entity, or at the initiative of the General Secretariat, and addressed to a group of member countries of the organization; For more, see the Interpol System for Data Handling, previous source, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾Consider Articles (2, 8, 36) of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁽⁵⁾Article 82 of the Interpol Data Handling System under the title (Objective of Red Notices) states that "Red Notices are issued at the request of a national central office or an international entity that has the authority to conduct investigations and carry out prosecutions in criminal cases, to locate a wanted person and detain him, arrest him, or restrict him." his movement with the aim of recovering or extraditing him, or taking any similar legal action in his regard." Article 95 of the same system under the title (Special Notices of INTERPOL - United Nations Security Council) states that "1- Interpol Special Notices - United Nations Security Council are issued to inform member countries of the organization that an individual or entity is subject to sanctions approved by the Security Council. 2- Special notices of INTERPOL - the Security Council of the United Nations are issued in accordance with the arrangement related to cooperation between the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations regarding sanctions of the United Nations Security Council. The United Nations and Interpol, in consultation with the relevant sanctions committees.

⁽¹⁾Article 25 of the INTERPOL Data Processing Regulations, which is titled (Coordination), states: "1- The General Secretariat facilitates the cooperation of the National Central Bureaus among themselves, and requests or refers the National Central Bureaus to them, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, and based on the restrictions



these bulletins (Red Notice) as they are related to terrorism, in addition to the new silver bulletin, issued by the International Criminal Police Organization, as well as the legal value of those bulletins⁽³¹⁾.

2.1.2 Red International Bulletin

Red Notices are issued under Article 82 of Interpol's Data Treatment Regulations at the request of a national central office or an international entity with the authority to conduct investigations and prosecutions in criminal cases, in order to locate, detain, arrest or restrict the movement of a wanted person with a view to retrieving or extraditing him or taking any similar legal action against him; The issuance of the Red Notices is subject to several conditions, including that the crime in question constitutes a serious crime of common law. There should be a minimum penalty, and the request should be of interest to international police cooperation⁽³²⁾.

The Red Notice plays a prominent role in combating international crime, and terrorism in particular, as it is Interpol's technical means in the application of international cooperation among its member states, and is considered one of the most powerful tools for international prosecution of wanted persons, as the Red Notice is issued based on a decision issued by the judicial authority in the requesting country, that is, it is issued based on a valid national arrest warrant or under an enforceable judicial decision, according to which the person in question is requested to be arrested. In preparation for his extradition, with the need to provide guarantees of arrest prescribed within the various legislations⁽³³⁾.

and the rules of confidentiality that 2- If the needs of international cooperation so require, the General Secretariat can coordinate directly with the national entities, provided that it is expressly authorized by each of its national central offices to do so; 3- - The General Secretariat facilitates, whenever necessary, the cooperation of the national central offices with international and private entities; Article 103 of the same system under the title "Issuing Bulletins" states: "1- In accordance with Article 25/4 of this system, the General Secretariat may issue bulletins on its own initiative: A- For alert purposes B- To request information; 2- The General Secretariat prior to Issuing a bulletin on its own initiative, making sure of the following: A- That the issuance of the specific bulletin complies with the conditions related to its issuance, B- That the data sources agree to the issuance of the bulletin, especially that the restrictions imposed on access to this data have been lifted and that the level of confidentiality specified for it allows the bulletin to be issued. C - That the issuance of the bulletin does not contradict a valid cooperation request, or that a national central office or an international entity has not submitted any request to issue a similar bulletin.

⁽²⁾Interpol has several international bulletins issued by the General Secretariat of the organization based on a request submitted to it by the national central offices of the member states of the organization, and these international bulletins vary according to their content and purpose, and all of these bulletins are considered as technical means that Interpol uses in accomplishing the tasks entrusted to it, it is flyers (red, blue, yellow, purple, black, green, orange, INTERPOL Special Notice - United Nations Security Council); looks, dr. Muhammad Khamis Ibrahim, previous source, pg. 95.

⁽³⁾Interpol Data Processing System, previous source, pg. 43.

⁽⁴⁾Dr. Nasser Muhammad Mahmoud Desouqi, previous source, pg. 211.



The Red Notice includes the following data: current last name, last name at birth - as most criminals change their names - photographs, hand prints, all personal identification details, a summary of the facts of the case, the arrest warrant, in addition to the court's conviction and penalty, under Article 83 of the Interpol Data Treatment Regime ⁽³⁴⁾.

It is noteworthy that the red notice is an international notification of wanted persons, not an arrest warrant, and its validity is determined by a period of five years and is renewed at the request of the requesting state, and the validity of the red notice expires with the arrest or finding of the accused or the end of the purpose of the bulletin; It is worth noting that Interpol issued (23716) red notice and circulars, regarding wanted persons, issued in 2021 ⁽³⁵⁾.

- The legal value of red notices

The bulletins issued by the General Secretariat of Interpol against international criminals and terrorist elements have become a matter of dispute among member states, so the General Assembly of the Organization decided at its 78th session held in Singapore under its resolution No. (6) in 2009 under the title (Final Report of the Working Group on Strengthening the Legal Status of Bulletins at the International Level), under which a working group was formed to study ways to enhance the legal status of Red Notices, and that these notices are final and binding on implementation by All Member States ⁽³⁶⁾ In the same context, the General Assembly of Interpol at its eightieth session, which was held in Vietnam in 2011, issued that "the important Interpol Notices, especially the Red Notices, have become a reliable face in the field of international police cooperation, and that the law enforcement agencies in the world have become recognized, and therefore it is necessary to work to determine the legal value of these notices ' ⁽³⁷⁾ ".According to the above report, the organization issued several recommendations, the most important of which is the adoption of the new rules governing the bulletin system within the legal framework of Interpol, which deals with security information through the organization's channels, in addition to that, it called on all member states to recognize the legal value of the bulletins issued by the General Secretariat, as a valid legal request for temporary arrest in preparation for delivery, as well as

⁽⁵⁾Shoaib Yacoubi, The Role of Interpol in Combating Crime, The Role of Interpol in Combating Crime, Master Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Larbi El Tepsi University - Tebessa, Algeria, 2020, p. 78; Also see Article 83 of the Interpol Data Processing System.

⁽¹⁾The official website of Interpol, available at the following link: <https://www.interpol.int/ar/2/1/3> , the date of the visit at 1400 hours on 22/2/2023.

⁽²⁾Resolution AG/2009/RES/11 of the INTERPOL General Assembly is being considered at the 78th session in Singapore.

⁽³⁾Resolution AG-2011-RES-6 of the INTERPOL General Assembly is being considered at the 80th session held in Vietnam.



obliging member states to inform the General Secretariat of the organization of changes and procedures that occur in its laws related to the development of bulletins. And its implementation, so that the General Secretariat can take the necessary action towards it ⁽³⁸⁾.

After these procedures followed by the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization, in determining the legal value of the bulletins, and adopting them by the Member States as a request for temporary arrest, these bulletins are still disputed by the Member States with regard to their legal value, is it a request for legal suspension or just an international alert? Some countries considered it of legal value and as an arrest request, such as Egypt and Iraq, while the United States of America does not consider it an arrest request, but rather a warning request ⁽³⁹⁾.

2.1.3 Silver Bulletin

The pilot project on a new category of bulletins specifically dedicated to asset tracking and recovery was launched by the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (AG-2015-RES-01), which was held in Kigali, Rwanda, and the above decision was based on the text of Article (73/2) of the Interpol Data Treatment System, which indicated the possibility of creating a category of bulletins or special bulletins subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Interpol, which in turn requests the opinion of the Archives Control Committee ⁽⁴⁰⁾. The General Assembly affirmed its full conviction that the most effective means of combating crime, in particular terrorism, cybercrime, corruption and organized crime, is to tracer, record, seize, recover and confiscate the proceeds of crime and its tools, for the purpose of depriving criminals and terrorist organizations of their illicitly acquired profits, which emphasizes the improvement of international cooperation mechanisms related to asset tracing and recovery, through the exchange of information and the development of new legal tools ⁽⁴¹⁾. In order to dry up the sources of terrorism and organized crime, it is one of the new publications that includes the final conclusions of the Group of Experts and the opinion of the Interpol Archives Control Committee.

⁽⁴⁾Muhammad Abd al-Hussein Mohsen Judeh, The International Criminal Police Organization's Specialization in Combating the Recruitment and Training of Terrorist Elements, Master Thesis, College of Law, University of Babylon, 2019, p. 116.

⁽⁵⁾Dr.Mahmoud Madian Abdel Rahman, The legal system of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the field of extradition, Egyptian Publishing House for Publishing and Distribution, 2017, p. 45.

⁽⁶⁾Consider Article 73 of the Interpol Regulations for the Processing of Data.

⁽¹⁾See Resolution AG-2015-RES-01, Pilot Project Concerning a New Class of Notice Specifically Dedicated to Tracing and Recovery of Assets, the Silver Notice, published in the official capacity of INTERPOL: <https://www.interpol.int/ar/4/2/1>



From the foregoing, we conclude that the International Criminal Police Organization has a major role in coordination between it and member states, and the most prominent manifestations of this coordination are in the issuance of many bulletins under the Interpol Data Treatment System of 2011, issued in accordance with Articles (2, 8, 36) of the Constitution of the Organization; The most important of these notices are: International Red Notices, which are the strongest international notices issued by the General Secretariat of Interpol, and the most influential on the rights of individuals. The General Secretariat can only publish it at the request of one of the central national offices of the Member States or an international court, and the General Secretariat cannot reject the request for the issuance of a Red Notice, unless the request does not include all the information necessary to draft a valid arrest request, and although the legal value acquired by this notice varies from country to country, an increasing number of conventions and treaties consider Interpol as a channel for communicating requests for temporary detention and promoting the model treaty. The United Nations for extradition may send the request in the following manner: "The requesting States may, in case of urgency, request arrest ⁽⁴²⁾ .

2.2 The competence of the organization in the exchange of information

The legal basis for the competence of the Interpol Information Exchange Organization is based on the Charter of Access of National Entities to the Interpol Information System, which is attached to the Interpol Data Treatment System, as this Charter aims to establish a clear formula for the conditions for authorizing national entities in each of its countries, in accordance with Article 21 of the Interpol Data Treatment System for International Police Cooperation, to have direct access to the data treated in the Interpol Information System or to provide the system with data to be treated in it ⁽⁴³⁾ .

Article 21 of the Interpol Data Treatment Regulations, concerning the granting of direct access licences to the Interpol system at the national level, indicates that only national central offices are entitled to grant their national agencies access to the Interpol data treatment system and determine the scope of their rights to access and treat such data. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ .

In the face of the escalation and increase in the intensity of terrorist operations, and in an effort by the International Criminal Police Organization to assist its

⁽²⁾The full text of the aforementioned multilateral treaties is available on the websites: Global Conventions and Protocols to Combat Terrorism, quoted by Dr. Nasser Muhammad Mahmoud Desouqi, previous source, pg. 219.

⁽³⁾Charter for National Entities' Access to the Interpol Information System, attached to the Interpol Data Processing System, previous source, pg. 64.

⁽⁴⁾See Article 21 of the Interpol Data Processing Regulations, previous source, p. 16.



member states in combating terrorism in all its forms and forms, and in line with technological developments and developments of terrorist methods and their use of cyberspace in their terrorist operations, Interpol developed in 2002 its team for integrating efforts (Fusion project), as this team consists of 240 specialized officers from more than 120 countries representing the global network of specialists within the scope of combating terrorism, and this project constitutes An umbrella designed to identify active terrorist groups and organizations, and analyze the data collected to assist law enforcement agencies and key security and intelligence partners ⁽⁴⁵⁾ .

In January 2003, Interpol began developing new communications infrastructures, described as highly secure, as this system strengthens the organization's former Internet-based system (I-24/7)⁽⁴⁶⁾ .(As the new infrastructures are trying to raise the capacity and efficiency of the communication system (I-24/7) in order to achieve effective and rapid cooperation to combat terrorism in all its forms and dangerous manifestations, and all countries have become linked to the system with an interface free of gaps and defects, to ensure effective and secure communication with the rest of the member states, and sites that can be linked in the channels later ⁽⁴⁷⁾ .

It is worth mentioning that Interpol's projects related to integration aim to establish secure global databases, containing an integrated database on terrorist organizations, their members and methods of work, in addition to data analysis, to contribute to the control and dismantling of criminal entities that play a pivotal role in financing or supporting terrorist activities. In a related context and within the initiatives of the Organization in its quest to combat terrorism and extremism in all its forms and forms, an international conference was held in Lyon to address the emergence of a new generation of terrorists in the presence of 174 delegates from

⁽¹⁾For more details, see the Team for Integration of Efforts, Areas of Crime - Terrorism, available on the official website of the organization <https://www.interpol.int/ar> .

⁽²⁾The I-24/7 system: It is an improved communications service and an innovative and easy-to-use tool for international law enforcement, through which information about suspected individuals and groups and their activities is exchanged between Interpol member states and the General Secretariat of the organization in a fast, reliable and secure manner. This system provides an innovative and advanced method To make international law enforcement efforts more effective and easier to perform, and this type of system and information exchange is absolutely necessary in the fight against terrorism and other types of transnational crime, and established this system in 2003; It is the network that enables investigators to access the set of criminal databases of Interpol. As for dismantling the abbreviations of the phrase, it is I, which is an abbreviation for Interpol, and 24 means 24 hours a day, while 7 means throughout the week; Thus, it means Interpol contacts around the clock.

Source ,Василенко, Я. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORK OF INTERPOL,2016,p24.

⁽³⁾Dr.. Akrom Adel, The International Criminal Police Organization and Organized Crime as a Mechanism to Combat Organized Crime, A Comparative Study, New University House, Alexandria, Egypt, 2013, pp.



72 member states of the Organization, and the meeting in this conference discussed several topics, the most important of which are: violent extremism, terrorism on the Internet (cyber terrorism), new methods and trends for recruiting terrorists⁽⁴⁸⁾.

Within the framework of Interpol's keenness to develop cooperation between all police agencies of member states in the field of information exchange, the Interpol Operations and Coordination Centre was established ⁽⁴⁹⁾. The Centre undertakes many core tasks, including evaluating police messages received through the global I-24/7 network and taking appropriate action, coordinating communications between national central offices and crime control units, verifying information by comparing it with databases, issuing alerts on imminent threats, managing major crises, dealing with information provided by the public, and monitoring and analyzing news. The center also hosts specialized teams during international operations, and can provide specialized action teams to provide support in major events and crises upon request, as the mentioned teams are formed according to the nature of the incident or crisis, to enhance analysis, investigations and exchange of police information ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

In addition to the above, and the seriousness of cyber terrorist attacks, Interpol was keen to hold an international conference on these attacks every two years, based on Article (2 / a) of its Constitution, which aims to develop mutual cooperation within the widest scope between all criminal police authorities, and meet within the conference experts from law enforcement agencies, the private sector and the academic community to review and discuss the latest technologies in this field, and Interpol has established in this field, Interpol Squad To combat cybercrime, a new team that includes a number of experts concerned with information technology crimes, and its most prominent activities are: exchanging information on directives in the field of cybercrime within each region, strengthening field cooperation between member countries by holding periodic meetings, preparing materials for regional law enforcement agencies, facilitating secure access to information and field documents, and helping Interpol as well in coordinating investigations and transnational cybercrime operations on site or on

⁽⁴⁾Dr.Nasser Muhammad Mahmoud Desouqi, previous source, pg. 337.

⁽⁵⁾The Operations and Coordination Center is INTERPOL's operations room and acts as the first point of contact for any member country seeking INTERPOL's immediate support in an international police operation. The Operations and Coordination Center is located in the General Secretariat of the Organization in Lyon, France, and a second operating room is available for it in the INTERPOL Regional Office in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

⁽⁶⁾For more information, see Operations and Coordination Center - Interpol, available at the following link:
<https://www.interpol.int/ar/2/2>



site. After, by tactical deployment in the field with the aim of dismantling existing terrorist networks and...⁽⁵¹⁾.

In the same context, Interpol conducts many training courses and methods that target the needs of participants and provide a set of lessons for learning by electronic means to keep pace with technological developments and obtain the necessary expertise and skills to deal with advanced cybercrime at all levels, whether national, regional or international⁽⁵²⁾.

As for the procedures of the Interpol organization to confront cyber terrorism, it is through the collection, storage and examination of information related to cybercrimes, and made available to all member states, through the Global Police Communications System (I-24/7), while the objectives of the organization of these measures are:

- 1- To facilitate scientific cooperation between member states, through the presence of specialized officers around the clock to meet the needs to investigate cases related to cybercrime.
- 2- Develop the exchange of information among Member States on operational methods related to cybercrime through the establishment of training workshops.
- 3- Providing assistance to Member States with regard to cybercrime, within the framework of investigations into cases related to cybercrime by providing them with a data bank.
- 4- Establish partnerships with other international organizations and the private sector, in a position to coordinate operational procedures in the field of cybercrime and establish cooperation with Member States.⁽⁵³⁾

Conclusion:

⁽¹⁾See Interpol's annual activity report for the year 2013, as well as the annual report for 2016.

⁽²⁾INTERPOL presented its global strategy to combat cybercrime, and support to police agencies within the framework of the following measures: 1- Access to and benefit from primary digital data (collecting and analyzing data related to cyber-attacks), 2- Evaluating and analyzing threats and monitoring their trends: detecting and identifying cybercrime, perpetrators and criminal networks 3- Coordination and interoperability: improving interoperability at the field level, global coordination and encouraging harmonization between legislation, 4- Electronic Evidence Management: assisting countries in preparing procedures related to electronic evidence management for the purposes of investigation and prosecution, 5- Linking cyber information and field: bridging the gap between digital traces and physical information in order to detect and locate potential perpetrators; For more details, see the annual activity report of the Interpol organization for the year 2017, as well as the annual activity report of the Interpol organization for the year 2018.

⁽³⁾Dr. Mustafa Taghizadeh Ansari, International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, II, Changan Javadane Publishing, Tehran, 2011, p. 161.

After our study of INTERPOL's role in combating cyber terrorism, we have reached the following conclusions:

Results

The International Criminal Police Organization, INTERPOL, plays a significant technical and specialized role in countering cyber-attacks executed by terrorist groups. This role encompasses monitoring and investigation, based on articles (2, 8, 26, 31, 32, 36, 41) of its effective constitution. INTERPOL employs various tools and devices, continuously enhancing its capabilities through scientific workshops and courses.

The organization aims to detect, collect, analyze, and cross-reference intelligence data related to cyber terrorism activities, collaborating with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre. This collaborative effort aims to deter and suppress cyber terrorism, ensuring cooperation with international and regional entities to achieve these objectives.

INTERPOL's primary function lies in the rapid exchange of information among its member states and the General Secretariat located in Lyon, France. This information exchange is essential in deterring and suppressing organized and emerging crime, including international terrorism and cybercrime. The General Secretariat serves as the central hub for information analysis and coordination.

Recommendations

We propose the addition of a new explicit article defining INTERPOL's functions and responsibilities, similar to Article 2 that outlines the organization's objectives. This new article should specifically address the nature of crimes targeted for combat.

An essential step is the establishment of a comprehensive international agreement to combat cybercrime, including cyber terrorism, signed by all United Nations member states. These states should be held accountable before the international community, with strict penalties for those that violate the agreement or harbor cyber terrorists.

The international community, represented by the United Nations and other regional and international organizations, should collaboratively formulate a universally accepted definition of terrorism that encompasses all forms, including cyber terrorism. This definition would help differentiate cyber terrorism from related topics.



INTERPOL's authority should be expanded to issue notices, particularly Red Notices, with enhanced legal value and enforceability. These notices can aid in the judicial pursuit of fugitive criminals, facilitating their capture and extradition.

Despite INTERPOL's efforts in combating cyber terrorism, including the introduction of biometric data (facial features), the organization should equip international entry points (airports and ports) with DNA detection facilities. This added layer of security would prevent the manipulation of biometric data through cosmetic procedures or advanced technologies.

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