RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE EXISTENCE OF THE ROLE OF INDONESIA NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (NCB-INTERPOL) IN EXTRADITION COOPERATION AS AN EFFORT TO ERADICATE THE TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

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ABSTRACT: The end of this decade, transnational crime increased rapidly. Transnational crime greatly affects the defence, security, economy and social aspects of a country’s society. In addition, transnational crime has caused anxiety around the world. Indonesia as a country that has a strategic geographic location and is often the target of transnational crime destinations, should make efforts to eradicate transnational crime. So far, Indonesia through NCB Interpol has made various efforts to overcome transnational crimes, such as cooperate with several other countries. This paper will discuss the role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) of Interpol Indonesia in extradition cooperation as the form of efforts to eradicate transnational crime. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the systematics and roles of extradition cooperation carried out by Indonesia and the destination country. This paper uses a normative legal research method based on several governing laws and regulations. It is hoped that this paper can provide a new understanding of extradition cooperation in handling transnational crimes against readers.

Keywords: National Center Bureau (NCB-Interpol) Indonesia; Transnational Crime; Extradition.

INTRODUCTION

Transnational Crime or Transnational Crime is one of the forms of crime with the most serious threats in the world, including Indonesia (Kemlu, 2020). Historically, this type of crime has existed since the 20th century. This crime is inseparable from the growth and development of technology, information, transportation, communication, and the creation of new opportunities to commit an organized
crime (Setiawan, 2004: 814-815). In this case, Passas explains that Transnational Crime is a behavior that can endanger the interests that are protected by law in more than one national jurisdiction and criminalized, at least one of the countries concerned (Syaltout, 2012: 3).

As time goes by, the international community feels that transnational crime is a threat to the security of all people in the world. Thus, in 2000 a multilateral mechanism based on international agreements was formed called the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime or UNTOC. The initial aim of the establishment of this institution was to provide a basis for guiding states to eradicate transnational crime. In this case, Indonesia has ratified the results of the convention by UNTOC through The Act Number 5 of 2009 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. This convention will relate to several laws and regulations in Indonesia which regulate extradition, narcotics, eradication of corruption, money laundering, forestry, terrorism, mutual assistance in criminal matters, protection of witnesses and victims and trafficking person.

Nowadays, transnational crime has grown very widely and the number of cases per year continues to grow. Based on the results of the UN report in 2019, there is a strengthening of transnational organized crime in Southeast Asia, especially drugs, human trafficking, environmental crimes and counterfeit goods. According to him, legal weaknesses in a number of countries in Southeast Asia are the main factor in the increase in organized trans-border crime (Benar News, 2019). Meanwhile, based on the data presented by the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, it was stated that in 2019 there was a decrease in the number of transnational crimes to 36,219 cases. There was a decrease of 19.5% from the previous year, which amounted to 45,048 cases (CNN Indonesia, 2019). Although the overall number of transnational crimes has decreased, the number of cases is still quite large and cannot be underestimated.

Responding to how crucial the consequences of transnational crime are. The Indonesian state certainly needs cooperation between other countries. This is caused by the borderless nature of the crime. In other words, crimes that cross the jurisdiction of another country, so it requires coordination with the country concerned to jointly tackle these crimes. Transnational crime prevention can be carried out by several authorized institutions, such as: POLRI, Interpol / POLRI, Navy, Maritime Security Coordination Agency, Attorney General’s Office, KPK, PPATK, BPK, BNPT, Ministry of Political, Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Intelligence Agency and Local Government (Syaltout, 2012: 13). One form of tackling transnational crime is conducting international
cooperation with other countries to enforce transnational crime laws. Law enforcement can be carried out in several ways, such as: Extradition (Transfer of Criminal Actors), Mutual Legal Assistance (Transfer of Evidence), Transfer of Proceeding (Transfer of Judicial Processes), Transfer of Sentence Person (Prisoners Transfer) and Transfer of Asset Recovery (Transfer of Proceeds of Crime) (Syaltout, 2012: 14).

In the law enforcement process for handling international crimes, obstacles are often found in the law enforcement process, especially on limited authority in the jurisdiction of other countries, therefore extradition is a form of bilateral cooperation that is commonly carried out by two countries and is regulated in the Act Number 1 of 1979. Extradition is a form of surrender by a country requesting surrender who is suspected or convicted of committing a crime outside the territory of the country requesting the surrender because it has the authority to prosecute and punish him. Based on this, cooperation between countries is an option, one of which is the formation of cooperation between police agencies in the international sphere. The establishment of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) as an officially recognized international organization and currently has 190 member countries (Syaltout, 2012: 29). ICPO mandates the National Central Bureau (NCB-INTERPOL) to eradicate crime in the international sphere. The task of NCB-Interpol Indonesia is to establish cooperation through the ICPO-Interpol forum in order to support efforts to combat crime in the international sphere. Based on this, the authors are interested in conducting a more in-depth study of the role of NCB-Interpol Indonesia in extradition cooperation as a collaborative effort to tackle crimes in the international sphere.

Formulation of the problem:
1. What is the aspect of international cooperation between the Indonesian National Police in the fight against transnational crime?
2. What is the role of the Indonesian National Center Bureau (NCB-Interpol) in extradition cooperation as an effort to eradicate transnational crime?

METHOD

This paper uses normative legal research methods. According to Soerjono Soekanto, he stated that normative legal research or doctrinal legal research is research that is based on written regulations or literature, where primary data only strengthens secondary data (Soekanto, 2014: 7). This paper also uses the statutory approach or the Statute Approach, which refers to several laws and
regulations governing extradition international cooperation, such as: The Act Number 2 of 2000 concerning the Indonesian National Police, The Government Regulation Number 68 of 2008 concerning Administration. Methods of Implementing Relations and Cooperation with the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, The Act Number 1 of 1979 concerning the Extradition Treaty in Indonesia and so on.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Indonesian Cooperation Aspects with Other Countries Based on Indonesian Police Act

According to Retno Marsudi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, stated that Indonesia’s strategic location has been exploited by transnational criminals in carrying out their actions (KOMPAS, 2015). Geographically, Indonesia is located between 2 continents and 2 oceans which are trade routes as well as the busiest waterway in the world, so it is not surprising that Indonesia is a target country for transit and destination for transnational crimes. Facing this, Indonesia naturally strives to tackle transnational crime together with other countries through a mechanism of cooperation between nations.

Based on The Act Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Chapter VII regulates police cooperation, assistance and relations. This is further regulated in Article 41 & Article 42. In accordance with Article 41, it has been explained that the Indonesian National Police can ask the Indonesian National Army for assistance in carrying out security duties which are further regulated by a Government Regulation. On the other hand, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia have the right to actively assist in peace missions through the United Nations.

Then, in article 42 (1), states that, "The relations and cooperation of the Indonesian National Police with agencies, institutions and agencies at home and abroad are based on the joints of functional relationships, mutual respect, mutual assistance, prioritizing interests. General, and pay attention to hierarchy". Furthermore, Article 42 paragraph (2) explains that, "domestic relations and cooperation are carried out especially with elements of local government, law enforcement, agencies, institutions, other agencies, and the community by developing the principles of participation and subsidiarity". Meanwhile, foreign
relations and cooperation can be carried out through police and other law enforcement agencies with bilateral or multilateral cooperation and crime prevention agencies in the context of operational tasks or technical cooperation, education and training. All arrangements regarding national and international cooperation by the Indonesian Police are regulated in Government Regulations.

So that all aspects of cooperation, assistance or relations between ICPO / Interpol and the Indonesian National Police as regulated in The Act Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police can be summarized as follows:

1. The cooperative relationship between the Police of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries in the security sector is carried out in accordance with functional points, respecting each other, helping, prioritizing the public interest and paying attention to the hierarchical order.

2. Bilateral or multilateral cooperation between the Police of the Republic of Indonesia and other countries through operational tasks or technical and educational cooperation with the aim of the mission of eradicating transnational crime.

Meanwhile, the implementation of cooperative relations between the Indonesian National Police is regulated in Government Regulation Number 68 of 2008 concerning Procedures for Implementing Relations and Cooperation with the Indonesian Police. Based on article 2 it has been explained that, "Cooperation is held with the aim of smooth implementation of police duties functionally, both in the operational and guidance fields". Cooperation with foreign countries has also been regulated in Article 3 that foreign cooperation by observing the principles of respective national laws and international law and customs.

Foreign cooperation is carried out through foreign government agencies, international organizations and non-governmental/ non-governmental organizations. Cooperation is carried out through several stages, such as: drafting a cooperation script, signing, ratifying, exchanging cooperation documents, storing cooperation documents and socializing. In article 11, foreign cooperation can take the form of master cooperation and technical cooperation with the requirement that a power of attorney has been obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Based on the scope of international cooperation in the field of law enforcement, international criminal acts can be divided into 3 types, as follows: 1) Bilateral cooperation is cooperation carried out by two countries, where the substance of the agreement is specific and applies to parties concerned. 2) Regional cooperation is international cooperation carried out by countries within the scope of certain areas, so that the contents of the agreement are only binding on member countries of a certain region. 3) Multilateral cooperation is cooperation carried out
by 2 or more countries, is not bound by certain areas and open to countries that initially did not participate in the negotiations (Syaltout, 2012: 138). Meanwhile, based on the United Nations convention, it has agreed that there are 7 forms of international cooperation to tackle trans-border crimes, as follows:

1. Exchange of Criminal Information and Intelligence.

"One form of cooperation is through ICPO or Interpol, in which they will publish and circulate to member countries useful information as steps that can be taken to prevent and eradicate transnational crime". The results of the exchange of information can be in the form of notices or reports, through the Interpol Global Police Communications System or the Interpol Global Communications Network (I-24/7), such as: a) Red Notice (Wanted Person) or requesting assistance to find and respond to criminals who will be on extradition, b) Blue Notice (inquiry) or requesting assistance to monitor criminals, c) Green Notice (Warning) or provide information about recidivists or syndicates to be alert, d) Yellow Notice (Missing Person) or search for missing persons, e) Black Notice (Unidentified Body) or information related to an unknown corpse and suspected of being a foreign national, f) Orange Notice (Security Alert) or a warning about potential threats to the police, international institutions or organizations, such as: explosives or other hazardous materials. g) Interpol-United Nations Special Notice or notification of individuals or groups who are sanctioned by the UN Security Council (Hegar, 2016: 36).

2. Extradition

A form of cooperation between the two countries with the aim of requesting the destination country to hand over suspects or convicts who have committed crimes outside the country that submitted and inside the country requesting surrender, so that they can be tried in accordance with the laws of the country requesting surrender. This extradition is preceded by a cooperation agreement (extradition agreement) or on the basis of a good relationship (Hegar, 2016: 37).

3. Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters

According to Siswanto Sunarso in his book entitled Extradition and Reciprocal Assistance in Criminal Matters: International Criminal Law Enforcement Instruments states that MLA is an agreement between two foreign countries for the purpose of information and information exchange in law enforcement efforts (Sunarto, 2009: 133). The form of assistance from this cooperation can be in the form of investigation, prosecution, trial until confiscation of the proceeds of crime.
4. Transfer of Criminal Proceeding
   This cooperation is carried out when a country requests another country to apply its criminal law against someone suspected of committing a criminal act (Afitrahim, 2012: 99).

5. Transfer of Sentence Person
   TSP is the transfer of the implementation of the sentence decided by the state judiciary institution transferred to the state transferred. TSP is conducted with disregard for legal judicial decisions and human rights.

6. Transfer of Asset Recovery
   Through this cooperation, the state takes or repatriates the assets which are its right from the perpetrators of corruption who have controlled state assets in an illegal way.

7. Joint Investigation
   Bilateral or multilateral cooperation with the destination country, between the Indonesian Police and the Police of the destination country or through Interpol. This cooperation aims to conduct joint investigations in handling transnational criminal cases.

   A form of cooperation between other countries that aims to tackle transnational crimes together without neglecting the jurisdiction of other countries and still respecting the national laws of each country concerned.

   All forms of international cooperation in the effort to eradicate transnational crime can be carried out through three mechanisms, as follow as:

1. Police to Police
   This route can be undertaken, if the Indonesian state already has a good relationship with the police of the targeted country. However, if the expected police to police line cannot be achieved, it can be carried out with the assistance of cooperation through the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) which will be linked with the National Central Bureau (Hegar, 2016: 38). Through Interpol, it is possible to exchange information and request assistance in investigations that are usually carried out by NCB in each country (Hegar, 2016: 38). The cooperation carried out through Interpol’s assistance provides convenience related to investigations, investigations, searches for fugitives who have made flight to other countries (Hegar, 2016: 38).

2. Diplomatic Channels
   If the police to police line cannot be successfully carried out, it will refer to the diplomatic channel line. In this route, it is carried out through submissions by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia to be linked to the
government of the country that wants to cooperate. Usually this route will be taken, if we cooperate in the form of extradition and investigations.

3. Mixed Track

In this pathway, it combines two diplomatic forces and ICPO or Interpol. Investigations, hearings are done through each representative of the NCB Interpol with the Liaison Officer or with representatives of the requested country. Then, the Diplomacy Path is used to smoothen cooperative relations between the countries concerned. So, the mechanism of cooperation can run more flexibly (Hegar, 2016, 39). Based on The Act Number 24 of 2000 Concerning International Treaties, this statutory regulation will determine the stages of making international treaties, such as: the exploration stage, the negotiation stage, the draft formulation stage, the acceptance stage, and the signing stage.

B. Extradition as a Mechanism of Cooperation Between Countries in the Eradication of International Crime

A State in terms of territorial jurisdiction has the right, power, or authority to make or enact laws and regulations or decisions to enforce territorial boundaries and enforce them against people and / or legal entities and to be able to prosecute perpetrators of crimes before law enforcement authorities in territorial (Parthiana, 2015: 14).

Cooperation in law enforcement within the scope of international relations has proven to be very important in determining the success rate of a national law enforcement against crimes in the transnational sphere. The success of this cooperation in general would not have happened if there was no form of agreement bilaterally or multilaterally in the handover of criminals or in cooperation, investigations, prosecutions or trials. The terms of this agreement are not absolute, because without the existence of this cooperation agreement, it can still be done based on the principle of reciprocity (reciprocity). The oldest form of law enforcement cooperation is extradition, followed by other law enforcement cooperation, such as “mutual assistance in criminal matters” or “mutual legal assistance treaty” (MLAT’S), “transfer of sentenced person” (TSP), “transfer of criminal proceedings” (TCP), and “joint investigation” and “handing over”. This form of cooperation has been regulated in the UN Convention Against Corruption (UN Convention Against Corruption) 2003, and has been ratified by Law Number

Extradition is a form of submission that is formally carried out, whether based on a pre-existing extradition agreement or based on a good reciprocal relationship, for someone who is suspected of having committed a crime or criminal act (suspect, accused, or defendant) or on someone who has been sentenced which has had definite binding force for the crime he has committed, by the State where he is located to the State which has jurisdiction to adjudicate or punish him, at the request of the State where the person concerned is present, with the intent and purpose of trying him or executing the sentence or the rest of the sentence (Pathiana, 2009: 39).

Based on the General Provisions Article 1 of The Act Number 1 of 1979 concerning the Extradition Treaty in Indonesia, extradition is the handover by a State to the State requesting the surrender of a person who is suspected or convicted of committing a crime outside the territory of the surrendering State and within the jurisdiction of the territory of the State requesting the surrender is authorized to prosecute and convict. The requirements for extradition enforcement must meet at least two rational considerations that can be used as grounds for extradition:
1. The agreement of States not to let a person or several perpetrators of criminal offenses (criminals) escape from the trap of the law
2. The requesting State (the place where the crime was committed) must be assured that those States are more capable of carrying out the sentence because that State has a lot of evidence, has a great interest in the case, and has the supporting facilities (Darwis, 2018: 4-5).

Extradition is carried out on an agreement (treaty) between the Republic of Indonesia and other countries which have been ratified under the provisions of law. If there is no agreement yet, extradition can be carried out on the basis of good relations and if the interests of the State of Indonesia so wish (Article 2 paragraphs and 2). The legal basis for extradition requests is based on 4 (four) things, as follow as:
1. National Legislation
2. Extradition Agreement
3. Expansion of International Conventions
4. International Manners (Hegar, 2016: 7).

The legal subjects of extradition consist of the requesting State which has an interest in prosecuting or punishing it and the State requested as the country
where the perpetrator of the crime is located. The requesting State may consist of one state only or more than one State, because in reality a crime committed by a person may be subject to the jurisdiction of more than one State or a person committing various types of crimes each of which is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one State. It is these countries that have an interest in getting back people who are perpetrators of crimes to be tried or to carry out or to continue the implementation of the remaining sentences. In order to retrieve the person concerned, States must first submit a request to the country where the person is located to surrender the person concerned to him. So these states are referred to as states or requesting parties. The state is asked to be the place where the perpetrator of the crime is, of course, there is only one country. This country that is requested by the requesting country to hand over the perpetrator of the crime or may be the country that has jurisdiction over the crime or may not have jurisdiction. This country is referred to as the requested State. This requested state plays a central role in extradition issues because it will determine whether the perpetrator will be extradited or not to the requesting country (Parthiana, 2015: 39-40).

Extradition requested may be granted if the crime is attached to a list of crimes listed in the Extradition Law or at the discretion of the requested State. In processing extradition, there is a mechanism that must be followed in terms of law enforcement, protection of human rights (HAM) as well as prevention and eradication of international crimes where the position of the State as a subject certainly has a different mechanism in processing extradition. The process by which the Indonesian State becomes the requested State is as follows:

1. A request for detention and arrest is received
2. Arrested and detained temporarily
3. Extension of arrest and detention
4. Request for extradition
5. The process of examination in court
6. Decision making process

Meanwhile, the extradition process, when Indonesia became the requesting country, the process was as follows:

1. A search request as well as arrest and detention
2. Preparation of extradition request requirements
3. Examination of requests by the Minister of Law and Human Rights
4. Examined and sent formally by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the requested State (for those who already have an agreement)
5. Formally sent via diplomatic broadcast NCB-INTERPOL Requested Country (for those who do not have an agreement)
6. Requested for examination in State courts
7. Court decisions are transferred to the Minister of Justice in the requested country
8. Implementation of extradition

In the action of preventing and eradicating international crime, there is a need for cooperation between countries, through bilateral and multilateral cooperation as a form of necessity in establishing relations between countries to increase the use generated by cooperation between other countries by seeing what a country needs to take reciprocity that exists from other countries. This cooperation between countries can be in the form of pursuing, arresting and extraditing criminals who have fled from another country from the country of origin of the perpetrator (Sardjono: 1996: 2).

Cooperation in the prevention of crimes between countries is urgently needed because criminals will always try to avoid lawsuits in various ways, such as fleeing to another country along with the results of the crime committed, while on the one hand is in the aspect of law enforcement, especially the police of a country have limited authority in the jurisdiction of the country. In view of the problems in the investigation, it is realized that it is important for the cooperation between the police to combat crimes of an international nature (Damian, 1991: 78). The law enforcement apparatus in question is the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) which mandates the National Central Bureau (NCB-INTERPOL) as a form of agency located in each member country which has the aim of minimizing barriers to territorial jurisdiction to prevent and eradicate crime which is transnational (Widyawati, 2014: 46-48). As the forms of crime in the international sphere develop, therefore cooperation between police agencies between countries must be further enhanced and optimized so that common goals can be realized.

C. Role and Function of Indonesian National Central Bureau (NCB-INTERPOL) in Handling the Extradition Cases

Extradition has a significant role in solving cases of international crimes. This is proven by the number of laws that govern it, both international treaties, bilateral, regional multilateral, as well as the form of national legislation. Even on December
14, 1990, the UN general assembly issued Resolution number 45/116 regarding the treaty on extradition model which several countries used as a model for making extradition treaties (Widyawati, 2014: 15).

This extradition cooperation is generally the most chosen by several countries in efforts to resolve international crimes, several experts have also concluded that this cooperation in extradition law enforcement already has a significant role. Some countries that try to resolve cases with this extradition treaty usually use the assistance of the NCB (National Central BUREAU) which is part of the ICPO-Interpol.

NCB-Interpol is one of the bureaus within the organizational structure of the National Police’s international relations division (Police International Relation Division of The Republic of Indonesia) which has the task of fostering, supervising and controlling the implementation of NCB-Interpol duties in international cooperation in the bilateral and multilateral scope. In 1954 with the decree of the prime minister of the republic of Indonesia Number 245 / PM / 1954 dated 5 October 1954, the government of the republic of Indonesia appointed a state police service as the Indonesian NCB to represent the Indonesian government in the ICPO-Interpol organization and as the head of the Indonesian NCB the head of the state police was appointed to follow up on the Indonesian prime minister’s decision (NCB Interpol Indonesia, https://www.interpol.go.id/profil.php, accessed on August 22 2020 ).

Every country that has officially become a member of Interpol must have an NCB (National Central Bureau) which functions as a representative office to ensure relations with various domestic government departments / agencies, NCBs from other countries, and to establish relationships with the secretary general of ICPO-Interpol. At the beginning of Indonesia’s entry into becoming a member of Interpol, the Interpol section was under the Criminal Investigation Service. However, in line with the development of transnational crime that became increasingly widespread and became a problem for every country, the Interpol section was changed to NCB-Interpol under the direct mandate of the state police (Inayati, 2019: 14). While the NCB-Interpol function is to carry out the following functions:

1. To carry out international cooperation in the context of tackling international or transnational crimes.
2. Drafting international agreements and organizing this meeting forum
4. Exchange of criminal intelligence information through Interpol and Asean networks
5. Technical guidance for the police attaché, SLO, STP and LO
NCB-Interpol Indonesia has the main task of eradicating transnational crimes. The task of NCB-Interpol Indonesia itself is to collaborate through the ICPO-Interpol forum in order to support efforts to combat transnational crime. The Bureau National Center (NCB) is part of the ICPO which has a role in fighting crime in Indonesia. Another task is to carry out international / inter-state cooperation in the context of developing the police, both in the fields of education, training and technology and in “Peace Keeping Operations” under the UN flag (Maurung dkk, 2016: 5). Meanwhile, the special role of NCB-Interpol Indonesia in handling extradition cases in Indonesia is as follows:

1. Facilitator
   In this role, NCB-Interpol has the task of facilitating investigators related to extradition cases to be handled. In addition, NCB is also a facilitator for investigators from other countries who need part of the NCB-Interpol Indonesia to search for perpetrators who are suspected of being in Indonesia.

2. Coordinator
   In the coordinating function of NCB-Interpol, Indonesia has a role in collaborating with other countries. NCB-Interpol Indonesia is the first place if there are other countries that ask for assistance in investigating suspects in Indonesia and NCB-Interpol Indonesia as the first motorbike to be asked to investigate suspects who have committed crimes in other countries.

3. Investigation
   In the investigation NCB-Interpol Indonesia only played a role in providing information. Because for the arrest function the right to do so is the Indonesian Police. In particular, the NCB-Interpol Indonesia is the representative of ICPO in Indonesia which has the task of providing information both to officials in charge of arresting criminals in Indonesia or to NCBS in other countries to limit the space for criminals and provide information to state officials to arrest the perpetrator when fleeing in the country (Wardani, 2016: 15).

4. In particular, it was emphasized that the NCB Interpol Indonesia was only a representative of the ICPO who was only tasked with providing information and disseminating information to police enforcement officials and NCB from other countries to follow up on suspects who fled by carrying out movement eradication. For criminals who have fled abroad or to Indonesia NCB Interpol Indonesia is only entitled to issue a Red Notice (Wanted person), which is a notice issued to search suspects suspected of committing a crime to be arrested and extradited based on an Arrest Warrant.

5. The reason NCB Interpol Indonesia is actively involved in handling extradition cases is because it is the fulfillment of international obligations
that must be fulfilled by NCB Interpol Indonesia. Conventions and laws that form the basis of NCB-Interpol Indonesia are This international obligation can be implemented through conventions and international law applied in Indonesia so that the objectives and functions of ICPO-Interpol can be achieved. It is actively involved in efforts to handle extradition cases. The General Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) -Interpol 1956 and the 2000 Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Parlemo Convention) (Wardani, 2016: 16).

CONCLUSION

Transnational crime is one of the most serious forms of crime in the world. Over time, the international community formed a multilateral mechanism based on international agreements or the so-called United Nation Convention on Transnational Organized Crime or UNTOC. Based on the factors resulting from transnational crimes that occur, a cooperation mechanism between countries is needed to tackle transnational crimes. There are various forms of law enforcement, one of which is extradition. Extradition is a form of surrender who is suspected or convicted of committing a crime to the requesting country. One of the barriers that arise is the limitation of legal jurisdictions in other countries. The establishment of the International Crime Police Organization (ICPO) as an officially recognized international organization has become an option. The ICPO itself mandates the formation of the National Central Bureau (NCB-INTERPOL), thus obliging every country that joins to form the NCB Interpol. Based on the decree of the prime minister of the republic of Indonesia Number 245 / PM / 1954 dated 5 October 1954, the government of the Republic of Indonesia appointed a state police service as NCB Indonesia to represent the Indonesian government in the ICPO-Interpol organization. The role of NCB Interpol Indonesia itself has a significant role in solving international crime cases, one of which is through extradition, such as a facilitator, coordinator, investigation as an effort to fulfill international obligations to tackle crime cases in the international scope.

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