

Arab American University

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Department of Legal Sciences

Master Program in International Law and Diplomacy



**Activating Palestine's Membership in Interpol: Between Legal
Challenges and Political Hurdles**

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202216507

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**This Thesis Was Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Master Degree in International
Law and Diplomacy**

Palestine, March/2025

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Thesis Approval

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Declaration

I declare that, except where explicit reference is made to the contribution of others, this thesis is substantially my own work and has not been submitted for any other degree at the Arab American University or any other institution.

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Dedication

To my beloved family, whose unwavering support and encouragement have been the cornerstone of my journey,

To my friends and loved ones, who have stood by me through every step of this endeavor,

And to everyone who inspires me to strive for knowledge and excellence,
This work is dedicated with all my gratitude and love.

Nagham Ali Mohamad Aljabali

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Activating Palestine's Membership in Interpol: Between Legal Challenges and Political Hurdles

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Abstract

This study aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities arising from Palestine's accession to INTERPOL and its potential to contribute to achieving justice, enhancing security, and improving Palestine's international standing. Using an analytical and descriptive methodology, the study delved into the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territories, analyzed the implications of Palestine's INTERPOL membership, and explored the agreements and laws governing its participation. A historical approach was employed to trace the development of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and Palestine's emergence as a state, while field interviews with officials from Palestinian police and international law experts provided practical insights. The study was constrained by objective, spatial, and temporal boundaries, focusing on the territories occupied in 1967, Palestine's INTERPOL membership from 2017 to 2023, and the associated legal and political dynamics.

The findings revealed that Palestine's membership in INTERPOL represents a significant legal and political achievement, offering tools to combat transnational crimes and pursue justice through international mechanisms, such as issuing red notices. However, the Israeli occupation imposes considerable barriers, including restrictions on police mobility and infrastructure development, undermining the effective implementation of international agreements. Moreover, Israeli interference hampers Palestine's ability to fully benefit from INTERPOL membership. Despite these challenges, INTERPOL membership has enhanced Palestine's legal capabilities, improved its international diplomatic relations, and strengthened its commitment to global security standards. Recommendations emphasized upgrading Palestine's security infrastructure, aligning national laws with INTERPOL standards, and leveraging diplomatic efforts to counter external pressures while promoting cooperation and transparency within the international community.

Keywords: Palestine's Accession to INTERPOL, International Justice and Security, Legal and Political Challenges.

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List of Definitions of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Title
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
UN	United Nations
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PA	Palestinian Authority
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
NCB	National Central Bureau (related to INTERPOL member states)

Introductory Chapter

The introductory chapter provides an overview of the historical and legal context of Palestine's accession to INTERPOL, emphasizing its significance in enhancing national security and international recognition despite the ongoing Israeli occupation. It highlights the opportunities created by international recognition, such as Palestine's ability to combat cross-border crimes and strengthen legal frameworks. The chapter also addresses the challenges posed by political and legal obstacles, framing the study's focus on evaluating the implications of INTERPOL membership for Palestine's security, justice system, and diplomatic standing in the international community.

1.1 Introduction

The issue of the Palestinian people represents one of the most complex and just issues in modern history, as they live under constant injustice and aggression by the Israeli occupation, which does not hesitate to use all means to undermine the rights of the Palestinians and rob them of their freedom and dignity.¹ This situation has prompted the Palestinian people and their leadership to continuously strive towards achieving international recognition of their rights and sovereignty over their land, in an attempt to break the isolation and challenge the legal and political obstacles imposed by the conditions of the Israeli occupation.²

International recognition of the State of Palestine opened broad horizons for the Palestinian state, which lives under occupation, to engage in international organizations. This recognition was not just an acknowledgment of the reality of the Palestinian state, but it was also an important step towards its enjoyment of the benefits of membership in the international community. This openness to international organizations provided Palestine with the opportunity to adhere to the provisions of international law, praising its political and legal systems derived from the principles of human rights and freedoms³.

¹ Shahrour, A. (2019). Palestinian Interpol. *Journal of Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences*, Center for Research and Development of Human Resources, Ramah, 78-98.

² Shalalda, M. (2017, May 30). "Legalists: Palestine's accession to Interpol is a diplomatic achievement and a double-edged sword." *Anatolia Agency*. From <https://www.aremnews.com/news/arab-world/1008762>

³ Ghoneim, A. R. (2018). "Guarantee of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol." *Journal of Jurisprudence and Law*, (75), 1.

The recognition of Palestine as an observer state in the United Nations on November 29, 2012, which was supported by 138 countries, constituted a historic moment in the path of the Palestinian struggle, paving the way for it to join a large number of international organizations and agreements, including the International Criminal Court and UNESCO. But perhaps the most prominent of these steps was Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), which is considered an acknowledgment of its legal status as a state capable of assuming international responsibilities, and enhancing its ability to defend the rights of its citizens and achieve justice.⁴.

Despite the presence of the Israeli occupation, Palestine officially decided to join the International Criminal Organization "Interpol" on September 27, 2017. The Palestinian application for membership was accepted by the organization's General Assembly in Beijing, where 75 countries voted in favor of acceptance, 22 countries opposed, while they abstained. 34 countries. With this decision, Palestine became an official member of Interpol, which qualified it to be an effective partner in international activities, and gave it the necessary powers to track crimes and perpetrators who attempt to move between international borders.⁵

Palestine's accession to Interpol is not just a diplomatic achievement, but also represents a strategic step towards strengthening its security and judicial capabilities through international cooperation in combating crime and exchanging security information. This cooperation contributes to building partnerships with other INTERPOL member states, which reflects the practical recognition of Palestine as a legal and security actor in the international community⁶.

However, this accession faces many challenges, arising mainly from the Israeli occupation situation, which imposes multiple restrictions that hinder the full

⁴ Issa, H. (2017, May 3). "Legalists, Palestine's accession to Interpol is a diplomatic achievement and a double-edged sword." Anatolia Agency. From <https://www.aa.com.tr/ar/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84>

⁵ Al-Kahlot, A. M. (2018). Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and its legal implications. Al-Isra University Journal, Research and Communications.

⁶ Ghoneim, A. R. (2018). "Guarantee of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol." Journal of Jurisprudence and Law, (75), 1.

implementation of international agreements in the Palestinian territories. Legal and political obstacles are particularly prominent in cooperation mechanisms with Interpol, as Palestine must overcome challenges related to the rights and privileges it gains from joining the organization, as well as the obligations arising from this accession⁷.

This study seeks to analyze the legal and political dimension of Palestine's accession to Interpol, exploring the path that Palestine took towards achieving this achievement, and the challenges it faced in this context. The legal and political implications of this accession will be examined, including how it enhances or hinders the implementation of international laws and policies under Israeli occupation. The study will also examine the effectiveness of international agreements in promoting the rights of the Palestinian people and protecting their citizens, and evaluate whether Palestine's accession to Interpol represents only a symbolic victory or a practical step towards strengthening its sovereignty and rights on the international scene.

1.2 Study problem

The State of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization, known as Interpol, represents a turning point in Palestinian diplomatic and legal efforts. This accession, which took place under the Israeli occupation, is considered a diplomatic and legal victory that raises questions about its nature, as this accession indicates an important point in the Palestinian diplomatic and legal struggle, but it raises questions about the practical and actual dimensions of this victory in light of Israeli control over the Palestinian territories and all aspects of life in it⁸.

The challenges that Palestine faces in light of its joining Interpol are multidimensional, including procedural, substantive, legal and ethical aspects. Procedurally, there are difficulties in concluding bilateral treaties with other countries and the necessity of Palestinian legislation that complies with international standards. From an objective standpoint, the challenges are evident in the possibility of applying the Interpol agreement

⁷ Shalalda, M. (2017, May 30). "Legalists: Palestine's accession to Interpol is a diplomatic achievement and a double-edged sword." Anatolia Agency. From <https://www.aremnews.com/news/arab-world/1008762>

⁸ Shahrour, A. (2019). Palestinian Interpol. Journal of Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, Center for Research and Development of Human Resources, Ramah, 78-98.

to the occupied territories, as the occupation obstructs the implementation of any international agreements. From the legal aspect, joining Interpol entails obligations, duties, and privileges that the State of Palestine must fulfill, while international ethics require implementing the organization's goals of combating crime and extraditing criminals effectively.⁹.

Palestine's efforts to join Interpol have faced major challenges, reflecting legal complexities and political obstacles. These challenges include the difficulties resulting from the necessity of Palestinian legislation being compatible with international laws, as well as the political pressures exerted by the Israeli occupation and its allies to delay or even disrupt the accession process.¹⁰. Political interference is considered one of the main obstacles that made it difficult for Palestine to effectively achieve its membership and take full advantage of the capabilities provided by Interpol.¹¹.

In this context, the problem of the study is to explore the interaction between legal challenges and political obstacles and how Palestine overcame them to achieve effective integration into Interpol. This requires a comprehensive analysis of the legal and political context surrounding the accession process, and the development of cooperative strategies that contribute to overcoming these challenges and achieving the desired goals of membership.

The main question

How does the State of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) affect its security and legal capabilities and its position in the international system?

Sub-questions

1. What is the expected impact of Palestine's membership in Interpol on enhancing national security and the ability to combat cross-border crime?

⁹ Issa, H. (2017, May 3). "Legalists, Palestine's accession to Interpol is a diplomatic achievement and a double-edged sword." *Anatolia Agency*. From <https://www.aa.com.tr/ar/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84>

¹⁰ Al-Kahlot, A. M. (2018). Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and its legal implications. *Al-Isra University Journal, Research and Communications*.

¹¹ Ghoneim, A. R. (2018). "Guarantee of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol." *Journal of Jurisprudence and Law*, (75), 1.

2. How can Interpol support Palestine in exchanging security information and enhancing the effectiveness of criminal investigations?
3. What are the legal challenges and amendments needed in the Palestinian legal system to comply with Interpol standards?
4. What is the expected impact of Palestine's joining Interpol on its international relations and political standing?
5. How can we overcome the political obstacles and external pressures that may hinder the effectiveness of Palestine's implementation of its obligations at Interpol?

1.3 Study Objectives

The study aims to provide a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the challenges and opportunities that Palestine's accession to INTERPOL brings, and how this accession can contribute to achieving the aspirations of the Palestinian people towards enhancing justice and security and improving their international position. This goal includes the following sub-goals:

1. Exploring the impact that Palestine's accession to Interpol could have on enhancing its capabilities to combat crime and raise the level of safety within its territory.
2. Evaluating the potential of Interpol to support Palestine by facilitating the exchange of security information at the international level and enhancing the efficiency of criminal investigations.
3. Investigate the amendments required by the Palestinian legal system to comply with INTERPOL standards and requirements, and how these amendments can be achieved.
4. Studying the legal challenges that may arise during the process of implementing Palestine's obligations towards Interpol and working on the ground.
5. Examining the ways in which Palestine's accession to Interpol affects its international relations and political standing on the global stage.
6. Estimating the implications for international dialogue and regional relations as a result of this accession, and how Palestine can exploit this membership to strengthen its diplomatic position.

7. Clarifying the legal challenges facing the Palestinian Authority in balancing its obligations with Interpol and maintaining the sovereignty of its national legislation.
8. Analyzing the political obstacles and external pressures that may prevent Palestine from achieving the maximum benefit from its membership in Interpol and working to implement its obligations effectively.

1.4 Importance of the study

The importance of the study entitled “Activating the membership of the State of Palestine in Interpol: between legal challenges and political obstacles” stems from the great complexities and multiple dimensions that shape Palestine’s path towards integration into international legal and security frameworks. This study sheds light on the efforts of the State of Palestine to achieve a foothold in the international community through its membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), which represents a strategic step towards strengthening its sovereignty and judicial and security independence.

In this context, the importance lies in analyzing the obstacles facing Palestine, not only from a legal perspective due to the restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation and the challenges posed by international contexts, but also from a political perspective, where pressures and opposition may stand in its way. This analysis gives a deep dimension to the dilemmas facing the Palestinian state in its quest to gain recognition and influence within international institutions.

On the other hand, the importance of the study is highlighted by presenting a comprehensive vision about the expected benefits of Palestine’s accession to Interpol in enhancing its security and legal capabilities, and how this accession can contribute to strengthening security and judicial cooperation at the international level. These benefits extend to improving Palestine's ability to combat crime and enhancing national security, which is a vital element in achieving stability and peace in the region.

Moreover, the study contributes to deepening the understanding of the procedures and legal amendments necessary to achieve compliance with INTERPOL standards, which provides a frame of reference for Palestinian decision-makers and institutions as they seek

to achieve this accession effectively. In addition, the study provides valuable information to the international community on how to support Palestine's efforts, which contributes to strengthening international dialogue and regional and international cooperation.

1.5 Previous Studies

The following studies provide in-depth insights into the role of Interpol in enhancing international criminal cooperation and the importance of this organization in combating crime on a global level.

Omar's (2019) study refers to the methods used by Interpol to ensure cooperation between member states, such as issuing international bulletins that facilitate the exchange of information and the arrest of wanted persons. This mechanism directly supports Palestine's efforts to enhance its national security through integration into the international security system.

On the other hand, Al-Kahlot (2018) discussed the details of Palestine's accession to Interpol, explaining the legal and security benefits that the country obtains from this accession. The study highlights the privileges and obligations that accrued to Palestine as a result of this accession, noting the improved ability to prosecute crimes and enhance internal security. This is directly related to the research topic as it highlights the challenges and opportunities that Palestine faces in its pursuit of justice and security.

The studies of Klopp and Misbah (2018) and Ghoneim (2018) also highlight the diplomatic and legal impact of the United Nations' recognition of Palestine as an observer state and how this recognition facilitated Palestine's accession to international organizations such as Interpol. This emphasizes the strategic importance of Palestine in strengthening its international status and actively participating in international efforts to combat crime.

Studies deal in depth with the role of Interpol in developing international mechanisms to combat crime and enhance security cooperation among member states. Bishara (2010) highlights how crime has evolved from simple acts to complex and international crimes, stressing the importance of Interpol as a means of confronting this development by facilitating the tracking and arrest of criminals globally. This point highlights the

importance of joining international organizations such as Interpol for the State of Palestine in strengthening its security capabilities and combating crime more effectively.

Hamouda (2008) and Abdel Hamid (2012) provide a detailed look at the organizational and legal structure of Interpol, noting that the organization has self-will and independent international legal personality. This emphasizes the important role that Palestine can play on the international stage by activating its membership in Interpol, which enables it to effectively participate in international efforts to combat crime.

Al-Hashemi (2009) and Nawar (2001) emphasize the importance of international cooperation in the field of security and criminal justice, and how Interpol enhances this cooperation by providing a platform for the exchange of information and expertise between member states. This gives another dimension to the importance of Palestine joining the organization, as it can benefit from Interpol's global network to enhance its internal security and combat crime more effectively.

Shehab (2010) and El-Sawy draw attention to the principle of respect for state sovereignty within the framework of INTERPOL's work, stressing that international cooperation must take place in accordance with the internal laws of member states. This point is important for Palestine, which seeks to strengthen its sovereignty and protect its national security through international cooperation, while maintaining its judicial and security independence.

Bishara (2010) mentioned that the development witnessed by the phenomenon of crime from traditional crimes committed by simple means to advanced crimes such as global and international crimes that are often committed by organized groups and by very advanced means in which it is difficult to control their perpetrators due to their rapid movement from one country to another country and their endeavor to hide. Their crimes are carried out through various means, including obliterating their evidence and purging the funds obtained from them. We must also look for advanced mechanisms that match the progress witnessed by crime and the criminal alike, the most important of which is the International Criminal Police Organization. The latter has proven in the past few years to be one of the most important international organizations active in combating crime due to the ability it provides us with the ability to track down and arrest the perpetrators of crimes

of all kinds wherever they are found and hand them over to specialized bodies in order to try them and impose the appropriate punishment on them.

Hamouda (2008) defined the organization as “Interpol is the name indicating the International Criminal Police Organization, which is headquartered in the French city of Lyon.” Abdel Hamid (2012) stated that the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, has an independent will that is distinct from the will of its member states, and therefore we enjoy international legal personality within the limits set by the treaty that established it.

Al-Hashemi (2009) stated that this international organization is one of the specialized international organizations concerned with international cooperation among its member states in the field of combating crime and punishing criminals who are able to cross the borders of the country in which they committed crimes and flee to other countries, and as Interpol also defined it as “ An abbreviation for the Criminal Police Organization, in which 192 countries participate, headed by a Secretary-General.

Nawar (2001) also confirmed that it is an organization concerned with combating the increasing international crime and ensuring official communications between police officers in all parts of the world to exchange experiences, performance and methods of work, and to consolidate mutual cooperation between the criminal police authorities of its member states within the laws in force in these countries, taking into account the general principles of human rights. .

Shehab (2010) stated that international cooperation between police agencies in member states is based on the principle of respect for the sovereignty of states, as police agencies implement their obligations resulting from their membership in Interpol in accordance with the internal laws of those countries, and Interpol arranges with member states through central national offices that It is established and determined by the competent authorities in the state and works to combat crime within member states.

Al-Sawy believes that by classifying the International Criminal Police Organization as an intergovernmental organization, we may consider it a person of public international law, as this description cannot be achieved unless the following elements are present, namely the element of a permanent distinct entity, the element of self-will, and reliance on an

international agreement that establishes or defines the organization. Its legal system, objectives, powers, and the various bodies that work to achieve these objectives, as well as the rules and provisions that govern the conduct of work, and that participation in membership in this organization does not detract from the sovereignty of member states, given that this organization is only a means of voluntary cooperation between A specific group of countries in one of the limited areas that were agreed upon in advance.

The international legal personality of the International Criminal Police Organization appears clearly and clearly, as Al-Sawy mentioned, through its implementation of international agreements, and one of the most important agreements is the cooperation agreement that was concluded between the International Criminal Police Organization, as a governmental organization, and the United Nations in 1971, and also among these The agreements concluded are the headquarters agreement between the International Criminal Police Organization and the French government dated November 2, 1972, which recognizes Interpol as an international organization based within French territory.

As Al-Roubi (2001) stated, the Headquarters Agreement only revealed that this international organization enjoys a legal personality that is separate from the personality of its member states, because this organization, since the date of its establishment, has enjoyed international legal personality, considering that it is an international organization specialized in international police cooperation, and therefore Since its establishment and the entry into force of its statute, it has the right to enjoy all rights, including exercising the right to litigation and concluding contracts of all kinds. As well as the right to own property, receive donations, and donate. Therefore, this agreement authorized the International Criminal Police Organization to establish appropriate regulations for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of its powers within the buildings and facilities of its headquarters.

Hamouda (2008) indicated that these immunities and privileges granted to the organization's employees were approved in order to ensure the proper facilitation of the work of the International Criminal Police Organization, and not merely for the personal benefit of these employees. Hamouda also stated that the formation of the international organization, like other international organizations, which consists of a group of The main

bodies that are indispensable for the establishment of any organization, which are represented by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, and other branches, which are represented by advisors, national central offices, and regional offices.

Omar (2019) stated that Interpol works to issue bulletins in order to achieve criminal cooperation at the international level and to ensure the fight against crime, arrest wanted persons anywhere in the world, and prosecute them to achieve justice. One of the inherent tasks of Interpol is to provide assistance to the police agencies of member states through international Interpol bulletins that They are considered documents that assist law enforcement agencies within the framework of international criminal cooperation in several ways, the most important of which are: they are requests to search, investigate, investigate, arrest and extradite wanted persons, or exchange information regarding a criminal investigation, Or a criminal warning against people who are likely to commit crimes, or to alert countries of crimes that may occur, as well as describing criminal methods, missing persons, and unidentified bodies. The researcher focused on explaining all bulletins and their purpose and defining their concept as requests for international cooperation issued by national central offices.

Al-Kahlot (2018) addressed the issue of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol", where the researcher touched on the nature and mechanisms of international cooperation in the field of combating crime in Islamic law and law, in addition to the nature of the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol" and its means and role in combating crime, as well as Conditions and procedures for Palestine's accession to Interpol and the legal implications thereof.

His study aimed primarily to clarify the legal implications of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), as the research was able to clarify the privileges that Palestine enjoys as a result of its accession to this organization and the obligations that fall upon it. His study concluded that Palestine enjoys as a result of its accession to the organization The International Criminal Police (Interpol) has many formal and substantive privileges, and is responsible for many formal and substantive obligations. Also, joining Interpol does not oblige other member states to extradite wanted

persons, even if they hold the nationality of the requesting country, unless one of the sources of international judicial cooperation is applied.

Al-Kahlol (2018) stated that positive law agreed with Islamic law regarding the sources of international cooperation in the field of combating crime, and Islamic law urged individuals and groups to cooperate in this field.

The researcher recommended that the Palestinian legislator enact contemporary legal legislation that adopts international cooperation mechanisms, make constitutional and legislative harmonization commensurate with the provisions of joining Interpol, and harmonize the legal legislation regulating international cooperation in the field of combating crime with the provisions of Islamic Sharia.

Klopp and Misbah (2018) also confirmed that the United Nations General Assembly on November 29, 2012, recognized Palestine as a “non-member” observer state in the United Nations after it obtained the votes of (138) countries, (9) countries objected, and (41) countries abstained from voting. Vote, so that Palestine becomes the 194th member of the United Nations.

This international recognition of Palestine opened wide horizons for Palestine to join international agreements and treaties, such as the State of Palestine’s signing of a number of international treaties and agreements, an important step on the way to the State of Palestine enjoying the characteristics of a member of the international community committed to the provisions of international law, and setting out to build a political and legal system. It is based on the best provisions and principles that humanity has come up with that protect human rights and freedoms and guarantee effective participation in shaping their present and future.

In that context and in confirmation of the above, Palestine officially joined, on September 27, 2017 AD, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the dimensions and effects of which this research will discuss after its membership application was accepted by the General Assembly of Interpol, held in Beijing, after the approval of 75 countries. 22 countries opposed and 34 abstained. Thus, Palestine officially became the 191st member of Interpol, which qualifies it to be A true partner in the international

security system and enabling it to exercise all the powers granted to member states in tracking the perpetrators of crimes and those who move between countries.

Ghoneim (2018) stated that this study aimed to identify the content of Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol". It also aimed to explain the emergence of the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol". It also aimed to explain the concept and objectives of the organization, and to clarify the mechanism of the State of Palestine's membership in the organization. And the extent to which the conditions for accession apply to it. This study concluded that the State of Palestine succeeded in joining the Arab treaties because it enjoys full membership in the League of Arab States, and it is still a state. Palestine faces many obstacles at the international level due to the presence of the occupation and its lack of control over its external borders. The study also concluded that the State of Palestine extradites criminals based on the principle of reciprocity or according to the Riyadh Agreement for Judicial Cooperation.

Legal opinions differed about the importance of Palestine joining the International Police Organization (Interpol). Some saw it as an important diplomatic achievement, while others saw it as only a symbolic step, and that it represents a double-edged sword that may carry the dangers of "handing over Palestinian resisters."

Issa (2017) was optimistic about the possibility of prosecuting senior Israeli leaders to accuse them of committing crimes and violations against the Palestinian people. He also stated that Palestine can demand the extradition of criminals who committed criminal crimes or war crimes against the Palestinians, or massacres, as happened in Lebanon during the 1980s, but he did not deny the fact that Joining is a double-edged sword. Similar to the legal status of Palestine in the International Criminal Court, which could be a tool that Israel exploits to pursue Palestinian military and political leaders.

He added: "We are committed to our duty and are aware of the consequences." He also said that what happened is a victory for Palestinian diplomacy and will raise Palestine's status in the world on par with other countries.

Shadid (2017) believed that the feasibility of the step is limited and minimal, and stressed that "it will not make a significant difference in the balance of justice for the Palestinians,

and that the effectiveness and feasibility of accession is limited and minimal.” He stated that Interpol cannot penetrate the state’s borders, and Israel may not allow it to enter the lands it controls. Therefore, it cannot implement what is required therein. He pointed out that the international organization will not be able to enter any country without obtaining the relevant approvals and permissions for that. He also said that the Israelis avoid entering countries that adopt international criminal justice to avoid... Prosecute or arrest them.

Shalalda (2017) stated that Israel has criminal jurisdiction over the Palestinian people, as recognized by the Oslo Accords, and it does not need the authority of Interpol. He stressed that the jurisdiction of the international police is more focused on prosecuting crimes of counterfeiting, terrorism, counterfeiting, and theft of antiquities and property, in addition to prosecuting electronic crimes. .

Shahrour (2019) stated that Interpol is considered the most important security organization in the field of international police cooperation in order to combat crime of all kinds, as countries hastened to join this organization that works to suppress and combat crime through an international institution that coordinates efforts between countries to fight cross-border crimes, and Among these countries that sought to join was the State of Palestine after obtaining international recognition and obtaining a state from the United Nations. Thus, Palestine obtained membership in Interpol after meeting the conditions for membership in Interpol, and became a full member within Interpol, as this accession entailed many rights and duties imposed on it.

Jaradat (2017) also stated the potential “negative effects” of joining this organization and stressed that “any state that joins any international organization entails rights and duties.” He added that “Palestine has joined as a state and has obligations that must be fulfilled, as is the case with joining the International Criminal Court.” And other international organizations,” he continued, saying, “If we were to look for negatives, we would not join any international organization.” He continued, saying, “If there is a Palestinian who has committed a criminal crime, no one can protect him.” He stated that Israel has control over all The capabilities of the Palestinian people and they can pursue whoever they want anywhere and do not need any request or permission from any international organization.

Palestine won membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) despite the great efforts made by Israel to prevent this. 75 countries voted in favor of the resolution and 24 opposed it, and 34 countries abstained from voting.

Research gap

The cross-sectional studies provide in-depth insights into the development of international crime and the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in confronting it, in addition to analyzing the legal and operational foundations of the organization and its impact on international cooperation in the field of security and criminal justice. These studies pave the way for understanding the context in which the State of Palestine is actively working to activate its membership in INTERPOL and highlight the research gap related to the legal challenges and political obstacles specific to Palestine in this endeavour.

The research gap lies in the lack of a specific analysis that comprehensively focuses on how Palestine's membership in Interpol affects and activates the fight against crime within its territory and at the international level, and how this membership can strengthen Palestine's legal and political position in the face of violations and crimes. While the aforementioned studies provide valuable analyzes of the importance of Interpol and its methodology in promoting international cooperation and implementing criminal justice, they do not directly address the specific challenges facing the State of Palestine in this context, such as the political issues with Israel, and the technical and legal challenges associated with implementing Interpol orders. "Inside the Palestinian territories.

This gap indicates the need for a study that takes the Palestinian experience as the focus of research, exploring how Palestine can exploit its membership in Interpol to improve its ability to combat crime and strengthen its legal and diplomatic position on the international scene. Analysis of the legal and political implications of such membership, and how Palestine can overcome the unique challenges it faces, will provide a deeper understanding of the topic and contribute to the development of effective strategies for international cooperation in the field of security and justice.

1.6 Study Methodology

In order for the results to be highly accurate, some scientific methods will be used. To be consistent with the type of information and how to obtain it, so that the information is closer to the truth and more useful, it is as follows:

Analytical and descriptive approach: Through this approach, the research problem is delved into deeply and its merits are analyzed. The researcher will use this approach in all sections of the study, where she will present and analyze texts related to the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territories, Palestine's accession to the International Police Organization, and analyze its effects, and the agreements and laws applied under it. The Israeli occupation, and the researcher will delve into the details of the problem in question and state her point of view.

Historical approach: Through this approach, the historical development of the ideas subject of the research is studied. The researcher will use this approach mainly in the second chapter, in which he talks about the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territories by knowing the stages that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict went through, and knowing the history and emergence of the state. Palestine, as well as in the third chapter, which deals with the nature of the International Police Organization from its inception until the date of the accession of the State of Palestine, meaning that the researcher will study the development of the idea in question and find out the specificity of each stage until it reached its current nature.

Field interview approach: The researcher will conduct field interviews with officials in the Palestinian International Police to find out the mechanism for the work of the Palestinian police under the occupation. She will also interview specialists in international law to obtain more accurate information.

1.7 Study Instruments

To achieve the objectives of this study, a set of diverse research instruments were used according to specific scientific methods, which include:

1. **Textual and Documentary Analysis Tool:** This tool was used to analyze legal texts, international agreements, and documents related to the legal status of the Palestinian

territories and Palestine's membership in Interpol. This tool will help clarify the legal aspects and analyze the effects of Palestine joining INTERPOL.

2. **Historical research tool:** This tool was used to study the historical development of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the emergence of the State of Palestine, and the history of Interpol. It will be useful in understanding how these issues have developed over time and their impact on the current situation.
3. **Interview tool:** Interviews were conducted with Palestinian police officials and international law specialists to collect data on the mechanisms of Palestinian police work under occupation and the implications of Palestine joining Interpol.

1.8 Research limitations

The researcher will adhere to limits and barriers in scientific research to stop at while writing the research. It is an objective scope that the researcher cannot exceed, and this scope is imposed by the nature of the research she is writing, in addition to the temporal and spatial boundaries, which are as follows:

1. **Objective limits:** This study deals with clarifying the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territories and its joining the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol" due to the importance of this organization at the international level, analyzing the implications of this accession, and showing the extent of Palestine Interpol's ability to work in the occupied territories in light of the presence of the Israeli occupation and the extent of its ability to Prosecuting Israeli war criminals.
2. **Spatial boundaries:** This study is concerned with presenting the mechanism of work of Interpol Palestine in all the territories occupied in 1967 in light of the presence of the Israeli occupation, between legal and political challenges.
3. **Time limits:** The limits of this study are 6 years from the year 2017-2023, which is the period between Palestine's admission into the International Criminal Police Organization and the statement of its work until the end of the year 2023.

1.9 Study concepts and terminology

Recognition: That is, United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 19/67, which recognizes Palestine as a non-member state in the United Nations that enjoys observer state status on 11/29/2012.

Accession: Palestine joined the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) on 9/27/2017

As well as Palestine's accession to the Rome Charter and its entry into force on 4/1/2015.

The West Bank: It is the western bank of the Jordan River around 1967 AD and its area is 5,655 square kilometers.

Strip: The Gaza Strip, around 1967 AD, with an area of 365 square kilometers.

Palestinian Authority: It is the Palestinian National Authority that was established after the Oslo Accords in 1994.

Interpol: It is the International Criminal Police Organization and is the second largest organization in the United Nations and the largest police organization in the world.

Prosecution: The possibility of Palestinians suing Israeli leaders for their crimes against Palestinians before international courts

Palestinian Leadership: It is the leadership of the Palestinian Authority and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Chapter one: International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol"

Interpol is one of the largest international organizations after the United Nations. It aims to reduce the level of organized crime, both locally and internationally, in addition to extraditing fugitive criminals who have committed criminal crimes in their countries. This organization represents a bridge of communication between different international police agencies¹². Here comes the importance of the role of Interpol, which works to enhance international cooperation and coordination in this field¹³. Therefore, countries, including Palestine, are seeking to join Interpol to strengthen the international security partnership and obtain the necessary support in combating crime.

Section One: Definition of the International Criminal Police Organization and its legal nature

Understanding the concept of the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol" requires reviewing the history of its establishment from the beginning and the developments that led to its emergence in its current form. This organization was initially known as the International Criminal Police Commission, then became called the Second International Criminal Police Commission, and finally, in 1956, became Interpol as we know it today.

Topic One: The establishment of the International Criminal Police Organization

International police cooperation began initially in 1940, with its features implicit in the International Convention against White Slavery concluded on May 18, 1940. Article 1 of this Convention stipulates that "All Contracting Governments undertake to establish or designate a competent authority for the compilation of information concerning Using women and girls for the purpose of prostitution abroad, and this authority shall have the right to communicate directly with similar authorities in other contracting states."¹⁴In 1923, the International Criminal Police Commission was established with the aim of

¹²See: Raymond E. Kendall, Interpol Forty Years since the Brussels Conference, research in the International Criminal Police Review, published by the International Criminal Police Organization, Arabic Edition, No. 399 of 1986, pp. 150 et seq.

¹³Abdelmalek Bashra, 2010, Interpol's mechanism for combating crime, Master's thesis, Oum El Bouaghi University, Algeria, p. 84.

¹⁴ Al-Sawy, Muhammad Mansour. 2012. Provisions of international law in the field of combating international drug crimes. Alexandria: University Press House. Pp. 652, 651.

coordinating security efforts among European countries in the field of combating crime. But with the outbreak of World War II, the committee's activity stopped. It was then revived at the conclusion of the international conference held in Vienna, Austria, in 1946. During this conference, the attending countries signed the document re-establishing the committee, which became the constitution of this organization.¹⁵ One of the first decisions of the committee after its revival was to issue an official bulletin linking the member countries. It relied on the "General Security" police magazine in Vienna, which underwent amendments and became called the "International Security Magazine" starting in November 1924.¹⁶

In 1945, after the end of World War II and the end of the division witnessed in Europe and the entire world, "Lovage", one of the prominent Belgian police officers, saw that the time was appropriate to revive the work of the International Criminal Police Commission and expand police cooperation at the global level. The Brussels Conference was held between 6 and 9 June 1946, attended by delegates from seventeen countries, and the headquarters of the Committee was moved to Paris instead of Vienna. Changes were made to the committee, and a five-member executive committee was formed, headed by "Lovage." This period became the actual beginning of the establishment of the International Criminal Police Organization (I.C.P.O.)¹⁷.

In 1955, the International Police witnessed remarkable development, as the number of member states increased to 55 states, after the number in 1946 was only 19 states. This growth is considered a major turning point in the history of this organization, as it was linked to the progress it witnessed after the founding of the United Nations. In 1956, during the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly held in Vienna between June 7 and 13, the organization began to operate permanently and continuously,

¹⁵ Hamouda, Muntaser Saeed. 2008. "International Terrorism: Its Legal Aspects and Means of Combating. 1st Edition. Alexandria: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, p. 327.

¹⁶ Al-Tayeb, Nawar. 2001. "Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization." *Pune magazine*. Annaba: Police School. Issue 3.

¹⁷ Valaxen, Claude. 1977. "The World in Four Words, International Criminal Police Organization." *A special page of the Algerian Police Magazine, issued by the General Directorate of National Security and the National Agency for Publishing and Advertising*. Algeria: Joan. Issue 55. p. 94.
- (I.C.P.O) is an abbreviation for International Criminal Police Organization, which is the current name.

and the number of its members reached more than 190 countries. The organization's name was changed that year to the International Criminal Police Organization, rather than the International Criminal Police Commission, giving rise to Interpol in its current form. Countries gradually began to join the organization, and its headquarters settled in the suburb of Saint-Allo, west of Paris, until 1966, and then the headquarters was later moved to the city of Lyon in southern France.¹⁸ Interpol's vision aims to establish a global system in which every law enforcement member can safely communicate and exchange vital information at any time and in any place when needed, with the aim of ensuring the safety of citizens around the world. The organization also continuously seeks to provide innovative and advanced solutions to meet the challenges facing police and security services at the global level, and to encourage the use of these solutions.

Interpol's mission is to "prevent and combat crime by enhancing cooperation and innovation in the police and security fields." The organization facilitates the exchange of assistance between criminal law enforcement authorities around the world, ensures secure communication between police agencies, as well as providing access to global police data and information. The organization also provides operational support in specific priority criminal areas, and promotes the sustained implementation of police decisions to prevent and combat crime. The organization seeks to develop the knowledge and skills necessary for police services at the international level, with a focus on innovation in the policing and security fields.

Interpol's tasks include using a secure communications network to cover all parts of the world, with the aim of achieving its mission to combat crime, which facilitates the rapid transmission of electronic messages that include written texts, photographs, and fingerprints.¹⁹

¹⁸ Raymond Eckendall, *Interpol Forty Years since the Brussels Conference*, research in the *International Criminal Police Review*, published by the International Criminal Police Organization, Arabic Edition, Issue 399, op. cit., p. 150.

¹⁹ -The official website of Interpol, the organization's vision and mission, date of access to the website 9/23/2024 www.interpol.indian
Mufid Nayef Al-Dulaimi. 2000. *Money Laundering in Criminal Law*. Amman: Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution. p. 221.

Topic Two: the functions of the International Criminal Police Organization

The function and role of Interpol, which is known as the International Criminal Police Organization, is to enhance cooperation between police agencies around the world to combat cross-border crime. Its work is based on the General Charter of Interpol and international law, which defines its basic principles and objectives. Interpol is a central body that seeks to facilitate the exchange of information. Among member states and coordinating international efforts aimed at combating crime, its role is represented in several main functions, which we mention in order, explaining each in detail:

First: coordination between international police agencies

Interpol acts as the main coordination body between the various police agencies in member states, as it undertakes the task of facilitating the effective exchange of security and intelligence information through safe and confidential channels. Since cross-border crimes require tight coordination between countries, Interpol contributes to ensuring the exchange of information related to wanted criminals or criminals. Criminal activities, such as drug smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism, as providing accurate and rapid information is part of the success of global security efforts in confronting these crimes, and Member States rely on Interpol in achieving field cooperation and exchanging technical expertise²⁰.

Second: Issuing international bulletins

One of the most important functions of Interpol is to issue international bulletins, which are considered official tools for distributing criminals and those wanted internationally. The organization issues multiple types of bulletins, such as the Red Notice, which is used to locate wanted persons and hand them over to the competent authorities, in addition to other bulletins with specific objectives, such as Blue bulletins, which aim to collect information about suspected individuals, and yellow bulletins, which specialize in missing persons. These bulletins contribute to achieving international justice by coordinating with

²⁰ Abdelmalek Bashra, 2010, Interpol's mechanism for combating crime, Master's thesis, Oum El Bouaghi University, Algeria, p. 84.

member states regarding the whereabouts of wanted persons, which contributes to their extradition. And prosecute them in accordance with international laws²¹.

Third: Combating cross-border organized crime

Interpol plays a decisive role in combating organized crimes, which include international criminal networks that engage in complex, multilateral illegal activities. Interpol works in coordination with national police agencies to control and dismantle these networks. Among the most prominent crimes that Interpol focuses on are: human trafficking, weapons smuggling, and cybercrimes. And money laundering, Interpol relies on the use of advanced technologies in analyzing criminal data and revealing links between various crimes, which helps in understanding criminal patterns and providing practical solutions to confront them.²².

Fourth: Combating international terrorism

International terrorism is considered one of the most dangerous threats facing global security, and Interpol plays a major role in supporting member states to combat terrorist activities by providing accurate information about terrorist groups and suspected individuals. It also contributes to coordination between countries to follow up on terrorist movements and exchange the necessary evidence to prosecute those involved. INTERPOL is developing training programs and technical tools to help countries build their national capabilities to combat terrorism and enhance ways to prevent it²³.

Fifth: Strengthening technical cooperation and security training

Interpol is interested in developing the security capabilities of member states through training and qualification programmes. It organizes workshops and training courses aimed at enhancing the skills of police personnel. This includes providing specialized training in the fields of criminal investigations, combating cybercrimes, analyzing criminal data, and searching for criminals. This cooperation contributes to raising the level of professional

²¹ See: Siraj al-Din al-Rubi. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. Op. cit

²² Adel Majed. 2004. "International cooperation in criminal matters in the United Arab Emirates, practical applications." *Security and Law Journal*. Dubai: Police Academy. The second issue. p. 212.

²³ Abdelmalek Bashra, 2010, Interpol's mechanism in combating crime, Master's thesis, Oum El Bouaghi University, Algeria, previous reference, p. 83.

performance of police agencies and increasing their efficiency in dealing with complex cases, which contributes to strengthening international security.²⁴.

Sixth: Developing criminal databases and information

Developing and managing databases is one of the pivotal roles of Interpol, as it maintains a huge database that includes information on wanted criminals, fingerprints, DNA, forged travel documents, and stolen vehicles. This data enables police agencies in member states to access the necessary information quickly and effectively. The use of artificial intelligence and data analysis techniques contributes to detecting crimes and tracking their perpetrators, which is a powerful tool in combating crime and achieving justice.²⁵.

Seventh: Combating cybercrime

Due to the rapid technological development, new crimes have emerged that threaten cybersecurity, and Interpol works to combat these crimes by providing technical and technological support to member states, as it coordinates efforts to confront cyber attacks targeting vital infrastructure or individuals, and also helps in tracking cybercriminals and bringing them to justice, International cooperation in this area is essential given the cross-border nature of cybercrime²⁶.

Eighth: Protecting cultural heritage and combating illicit trafficking in cultural property

Interpol attaches special importance to protecting the world's cultural heritage from theft and illicit trafficking, as it works to monitor global markets and exchange information about stolen cultural property. It also issues circulars related to archaeological possessions required to be recovered. This contributes to preserving the cultural identity of peoples and preventing the illegal exploitation of historical legacies.²⁷.

Ninth: Supporting countries in confronting crises and emergencies

In the event of natural disasters or security crises, Interpol works to provide support to member states by deploying specialized units that help in managing crises and

²⁴ Previous reference, p. 85.

²⁵ Siraj Al-Din Al-Rubi. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. op. cit., p. 278.

²⁶ Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 140.

²⁷ Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 142.

coordinating relief efforts. It also provides expert teams that help identify disaster victims through forensic and fingerprint analyses. This role contributes to strengthening International response to urgent crises and ensuring stable security. Through these multiple roles, Interpol affirms its commitment to applying the General Charter and international law to achieve global security cooperation, as it seeks to enhance international safety and combat all forms of crime, while preserving On the national sovereignty of member states and ensuring respect for human rights principles in all its activities, which makes it an essential pillar in maintaining international security and stability.²⁸.

Topic Three: the international legal personality of the International Criminal Police Organization

Given the status of INTERPOL and to ensure its ability to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the International Criminal Police Organization must have international legal personality, which is reflected in several aspects. Like other international organizations, Interpol imposes specific conditions that must be met in order to gain member status. Accordingly:

First Subdivision: What is the International Criminal Police Organization?

The International Criminal Police Organization is one of the bodies that works to enhance international cooperation between member states in the field of combating crime. Before going into the details of the concept of “Interpol,” it is necessary to clarify the meaning of the international organization. An international organization is defined as “an independent legal entity that has the ability to make its own decisions, and does so through specialized organs or bodies with the aim of achieving certain goals at the international level.”²⁹ It also refers to a permanent body that brings together several countries seeking to achieve common interests and goals, as this body enjoys independence and the ability to express its own will in the international arena.³⁰

²⁸ Halima Faraz. 2016. “International Criminal Police Organization and its Role in Combating Terrorism.” *Arab Journal for Comparative Legal Research and Studies*. Algeria: Ziane Achour University. Issue eight. p. 1.

²⁹ Afkerin, Mohsen. 2010. *The Law of International Organizations*. Cairo: Dar Al Nahda Al Arabiya. p. 34.

³⁰ Abdul Hamid, Rajab. 2009. *International organizations between theory and practice*. D.T. blood. Press.B.M.A. p. 15.

From the perspective of international law, an international organization is defined as “a permanent entity with an independent will and international legal personality, where a group of states agree to establish it to enhance voluntary cooperation among them in certain fields, in accordance with its founding agreement.”³¹.

Interpol is also known as “an international organization concerned with confronting the increasing international crime, and seeks to strengthen communications between police personnel around the world to exchange experiences and knowledge and develop performance. It aims to enhance cooperation between criminal police authorities in member states, taking into account the laws in force in each country.” state and respect for general principles of human rights.”³².

It is also understood from the concept of "Interpol" that it is an international organization that aims to enable police agencies around the world to cooperate effectively, which contributes to enhancing global security. The organization provides technical and field support to help countries confront the increasing and complex criminal challenges that characterize the twenty-first century, by providing the necessary tools and expertise to enhance the ability of police agencies to confront crime on a global level.³³.

From the above, “Interpol” can be defined as a permanent intergovernmental organization with international legal personality, which was established with the aim of enhancing cooperation between police agencies in member states through the exchange of information, coordination of police efforts, and supporting international cooperation in the field of combating crime. It is clear from the previous definitions that Interpol has an independent will that differs from the will of member states, which gives it an international legal personality, within the limits set for it by the agreements that established it.³⁴.

³¹ Abdel Hamid, Muhammad. 2012. *International Relations: An Introduction to the Study of Public International Law*. Alexandria: University Press House. p. 118.

³² Al-Sawy, Muhammad Mansour. 2012. *Provisions of international law in the field of combating international drug crimes*. Alexandria: University Press House. p. 54.

³³ The official website of Interpol. "Overview - Information about Interpol". Browsing date 1/5/2020.

³⁴ Muhammad Sami Abdel Hamid. 2012. *International Relations: An introduction to public international law studies*. Alexandria: University Press House. p. 120.

Second Subdivision: The legal personality of the International Criminal Police Organization

When looking at the situation of Interpol, we find that the conditions for international legal personality are met, and it is clear from the various definitions of the International Criminal Police Organization that it possesses the necessary legal personality to carry out the tasks assigned to it, which appears in several manifestations.

The legal personality of the International Criminal Police Organization is clearly evident through its conclusion of international agreements, and among these agreements is the cooperation agreement concluded between “Interpol” as an international governmental organization and the United Nations in 1971. Also, one of the most prominent agreements concluded is the headquarters agreement between “Interpol” The French government on November 2, 1972, recognized Interpol as an international organization based in France.³⁵ .

One of the manifestations of Interpol's independence is that it has an independent will from other entities and organizations, as it issues its decisions through its competent bodies to achieve its goals stipulated in the basic law of the organization. Interpol has specific powers and tasks stipulated in the laws and regulations that regulate its work. Interpol consists of main and subsidiary bodies, and Article Five of the Basic Law stipulates these bodies, which confirms the integration of its legal institutions.³⁶.

Since its establishment, the international organization has worked to achieve its goals, and it has regional and national offices, which makes it a permanent organization that distinguishes itself from other entities. It arose as a result of the consensus of the wills of the member states, which drafted and approved its constitution (basic law), and this constitution is considered an international agreement, charter, or basic system that governs

³⁵Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy. 2012. *Provisions of international law in the field of combating international drug crimes*. Previous reference, pp. 694-p. 653.

- See the headquarters agreement concluded between the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, and the French government. This agreement consists of 26 articles and was concluded on November 2, 1972 AD.

³⁶ Al-Kahlout, Issam. 2018. *Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the resulting legal implications*. (Master's thesis). Islamic University of Gaza. p. 47.

- See the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol, see the website www.interpol.int

the work of the organization. Interpol respects the sovereignty of member states, as international cooperation between police agencies in member states is based on respect for national sovereignty. Police agencies work to implement their obligations as members of Interpol in accordance with the laws prevailing in each country. Interpol is linked to countries through national central offices determined by the competent authorities in the country. These offices work to combat crime within member states in line with local laws³⁷.

Recognizing the legal personality of international organizations grants them multiple rights and privileges, and binds them to certain obligations. As for Interpol, its independent legal personality was confirmed through the headquarters agreement concluded between it and the French government on November 3, 1982. This agreement recognizes Interpol as an international organization with a separate legal personality from its member states, and specifies its headquarters in France. It also includes all locations in which The organization may occupy it in the future to carry out its activities and achieve its objectives, with the exception of the residences of the organization's employees, which remain subject to French laws.³⁸

Interpol has many rights thanks to its legal personality, including the right to litigate and conclude contracts of various kinds, as well as the right to own property and donate, and it has the ability to perform legal actions within the scope of its activities and powers. Through the headquarters agreement, Interpol obtained the powers to contract, acquire and assign movable and immovable assets, and the organization's headquarters also enjoys immunity, as the French authorities are not allowed to enter the headquarters except with the approval of the Secretary-General.³⁹

³⁷ Shehab, Haitham Falih. 2010. *The crime of terrorism and ways to combat it in comparative criminal legislation*. Amman: Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution. p. 261.

-The Basic Law of the International Police Criminal Organization, Interpol, Article (2/1).

³⁸ Hamouda, Muntaser Saeed. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol"*. Alexandria: Dar Al-Fikr University. p. 15.

³⁹ See the text of Article 13 of the Headquarters Agreement concluded between the International Criminal Police Organization and the French Government

-Victorious. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)*.". p. 102.

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Third Subdivision: Immunity in the International Criminal Police Organization

Interpol's funds and assets enjoy judicial immunity, and the organization is exempt from taxes, real estate registration fees, and insurance-related fees. In addition, members of the Organization are allowed to enter and reside in France without a visa, and this privilege includes representatives of Member States, observers, members of the Executive Committee, experts, staff, and members of their families.⁴⁰

The immunities granted to persons working with the organization extend to:⁴¹

1. Immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of *flagrante delicto*.
2. Judicial immunity for acts committed in the performance of their duties, with the exception of traffic violations.
3. Inviolability of official papers and documents.
4. Financial facilities granted to diplomats in relation to the exchange system.

It should be noted that the immunities and privileges granted to Interpol employees were approved to ensure the efficient conduct of the work of the International Criminal Police Organization, and not for their personal gain. However, both the Organization and Member States have the right to lift these immunities if they are found to obstruct the course of justice. As for the Secretary-General, his immunity is lifted by decision of the Executive Committee⁴² From this standpoint, it is clear that Interpol is an international

⁴⁰ Headquarters Agreement concluded between the French Government and INTERPOL (Article 2/a, b)

⁴¹ Headquarters Agreement concluded between the French Government and INTERPOL (Article 2/c)

⁴² Article 22 of the Headquarters Agreement between the International Criminal Police Organization and the French government.

The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) also has the capacity to conclude bilateral and collective international conventions and treaties as it is a subject of international law, knowing that the

governmental organization with independent legal personality. The conditions for the legal personality of international organizations have been fulfilled, thanks to its inclusion of a group of member states that cooperate through this organization in the fields of international security and combating crime.

Topic Four: Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization

Interpol, like other international organizations, relies in its activity on its founding system, which defines its goals, missions, organizational structure, powers of this organization, membership conditions, and the rights and duties of member states. Accordingly, membership in the International Criminal Police Organization is achieved through ratification or accession.

Article Four of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization stated the provisions for membership in it, indicating the keenness to confirm the global character of this organization. The Constitution stipulated the principle of the open door for membership in the text of the aforementioned Article Four, which stated: “No country may be assigned as a member of the body”⁴³.

The organization achieved its global character by neglecting in its constitution to address the provisions for the expiration of membership in it, whether by dismissal or withdrawal. Likewise, the number of member states since its inception was 17 member states, and this number rose in 1955 to 50 states, in order to increase police cooperation between member states, and to this day Writing this thesis until the number of its members, that is, in the year 2020, reached (192) member states, after accepting the states of Palestine and the Solomon Islands as new members of the organization, which is the topic The main focus of this thesis, which we will discuss in detail in the coming chapters⁴⁴.

capacity of the international organization is limited to the purpose for which the organization was established.

For more, see - Muhammad Saeed Al-Dakkak, 1998, The United Nations and Specialized and Regional Organizations, first edition, University Culture Foundation, Alexandria, p. 74.

See also - Abdulaziz Muhammad Sarhan, General Principles of International Organizations, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Cairo, 1967, p. 61 et seq.

⁴³ See: Al-Sawy. 2012. Provisions of International Law. *former reference* p. 675.

⁴⁴ It is worth noting that the International Criminal Police Organization officially recognized Palestine as a member through its annual General Assembly held in the Chinese capital, Beijing, on September 27, 2017.

This development is attributed to Interpol's ability to keep pace with technological developments and provide innovative solutions to combat crimes of various kinds, in addition to the organization's success in enhancing global security through effective coordination between police agencies. Among the most prominent new members to have joined in recent years was the State of Palestine and the Solomon Islands, Accepting their membership represented a qualitative addition that contributes to achieving the global character of Interpol, and reflects the organization's continuing efforts to accommodate all countries wishing to cooperate within an international legal framework to confront common security challenges.

This continuous expansion in the number of members shows the important position of Interpol in the international system, as it now includes most of the countries of the world, making it a major platform for coordinating security efforts and exchanging information, thus enhancing its capabilities to confront international crimes in their various forms. Thanks to this development, the organization has succeeded in Building a global cooperation network that includes all continents, which contributes to achieving its goals aimed at enhancing international peace and security

First Subdivision: Types of membership in the International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization - like other organizations - includes two types or groups of member states, which are the group of founding states and the group of member states.⁴⁵ And the group of organized countries in which membership was gained after its founding, and all of these countries, whether they are an institution or

This was in accordance with the Resolution of the International Criminal Police Organization General Assembly No. (RES-13-2017-86).

-See: Klopp, Ahmed, Misbah, Moqbel Gamal. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol." *Al-Isra University Journal*. Research and articles. p. 129.

⁴⁵ The founding countries are those countries that established the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923; They are Denmark, Egypt, Austria, Greece, France, Germany, Hungary, and the rest of the countries that joined Interpol later.

For more see - Dr. Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy, Provisions of International Law in the Field of Combating International Drug Crimes, op. cit., pp. 648-649.

See also - Dr. Akroum Adel, 2013, The International Criminal Police Organization and Organized Crime as a Mechanism to Combat Organized Crime - A Comparative Study - Faculty of Law, Cairo University - University of Blida, New University Publishing House, Alexandria, pp. 183 et seq.

an organization, share the same rights and obligations, and there is no difference between them except in the historical value of joining and acquiring the status of a member in this organization from any country in that countries submit an application for membership to the Secretary-General. It depends on the approval of the General Assembly of this organization by a two-thirds majority of the members⁴⁶.

In view of Article 4 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, which stated the conditions for joining this organization, it stated that the voluntary nature of states in joining the International Criminal Police Organization, because it is consistent with the legal nature of the phenomenon of international organization, because it expresses voluntary cooperation between states in one field or Several areas are being adopted. The optional nature is dominant in positive international law with its various systems and provisions represented in the principle of sovereignty. There is no compulsion in membership in that organization.⁴⁷.

Therefore, joining the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol" is optional, whether for the state or the organization, as it does not join unless it is willing to abide by the obligations contained in the organization's constitution and imposed on it. It is also optional on the part of the organization, as the state does not accept a request. Joining unless it is confirmed by the organization and its General Assembly that the requesting country is indeed willing and able to fulfill the obligations stipulated in the Constitution. Accordingly, the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol" does not force any country to join. On the one hand, the International Criminal Police Organization is not obligated to accept any country into it unless two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly agree.⁴⁸.

Second Subdivision: Rights and duties of member states

Membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is a legal obligation that entails a set of rights and duties that regulate the relationship between

⁴⁶ See: Text of Article 4 of the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁴⁷ Al-Sawy. 2012. *Provisions of international law*. p. 677.

⁴⁸ See preferentially: op. cit. p. 677, and also Klub and Maqil. 2018."Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol". p. 129.

member states and the organization. These obligations contribute to ensuring the achievement of Interpol's objectives of strengthening international police cooperation to combat cross-border crimes. These rights and duties are defined The legal framework that governs interaction between member states and the organization, to ensure compliance with its principles and provisions stipulated in the Interpol Constitution.⁴⁹.

Membership in Interpol is considered voluntary, as countries join based on their will and desire to achieve common goals related to international security. This means the commitment of countries to cooperate with the organization and make efforts to implement its decisions and recommendations within the limits of national sovereignty and the internal laws of each country. In return, the organization grants member states a group Among the rights that facilitate their benefit from Interpol's services and innovative tools to combat crime, such as access to international databases, receiving technical and technological support, in addition to issuing international bulletins related to criminals and crimes.

On the other hand, Interpol obligates member states with a set of duties to ensure their commitment to the organization's charter and achieve fruitful cooperation between them. These duties include respecting the sovereignty of other countries, refraining from using Interpol's tools for political or military purposes, and exchanging security information effectively and accurately. The following is a table that explains the rights. And the duties incurred by member states pursuant to membership in Interpol⁵⁰:

⁴⁹ See: Text of Article 53 of the Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), and see the organization's website <http://www.interpol.int>

⁵⁰ -See the organization's website <http://www.interpol.int>

The Criminal Police Organization differs over organizations of a political nature. Under the United Nations, for example, we find some of its member states and the five major countries, Russia, the United States, England, France, and China, enjoying a distinguished and permanent position over the course of that organization and having the right to veto. All decisions that are presented to it. As for Interpol, all countries have equal rights.

-See Dr. Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy, Provisions of International Law, previous reference, p. 676.

Table No. (2.1): Rights and duties of Interpol member states

Rights under membership	Duties under membership
1. Access to databases Member States have the right to access INTERPOL databases containing information about wanted criminals, fingerprints, DNA, and forged documents, which contributes to strengthening national and international security.	1. Respect the sovereignty of other countries Member States are committed to respecting the sovereignty of other countries and not interfering in their internal affairs when using Interpol tools or exchanging information
2. Issuing international bulletins Member States have the right to request the issuance of various Interpol bulletins (Red, Blue, Yellow Notice) to track down criminals and circulate reports at the international level.	2. Peaceful use of INTERPOL's tools Countries are obligated not to use Interpol's systems for political, military, or religious purposes, in accordance with Article 3 of the Interpol Charter.
3. Receive professional and technical support Member States have the right to benefit from the technical and training support programs provided by the organization to enhance their police and security capabilities	3. Effective cooperation with member states States are committed to exchanging security information accurately and effectively to ensure the success of operations to combat international crime
4. Participation in meetings and decisions Member States have the right to participate in general meetings of the Interpol Association and contribute to making decisions related to the general policies of the organization	4. Providing data and information Countries are obligated to provide Interpol with information related to wanted criminals and international crimes on a regular basis
5. Obtaining international aid: Countries have the right to request assistance from Interpol when facing crises or security threats that require international intervention	5. Compliance with the organization's charter Countries are obligated to implement the provisions of the Interpol Charter and its decisions in accordance with international and national laws
6. Cooperation in combating international crime Member States have the right to cooperate through Interpol to dismantle criminal networks across national borders	6. Support global stability and security Member States are committed to exerting their efforts to enhance global stability by combating organized crime and terrorism

The balance between rights and duties within the framework of membership in Interpol ensures the commitment of member states to achieving the objectives of the organization in accordance with international law, as the organization seeks to provide effective services to member states, with the need for these states to adhere to the principles of cooperation and good faith. This commitment is considered the basis of Interpol's success

in combating international crime and promoting Global peace and security, as these goals can only be achieved through mutual cooperation and compliance with the legal and regulatory rules stipulated in the Organization's Charter.

Third Subdivision: The legal impact of the absence of a withdrawal provision in the Interpol Charter on the commitment of member states

Membership to the International Criminal Police Organization depends on its voluntary nature. Accordingly, any member state that no longer wishes to continue cooperation with the rest of the member states within the framework of the international organization has the right to withdraw from its membership. The international organization also recognizes the right to expel any member state that it deems to be behavior within the framework of the International Criminal Police Organization. The organization or outside it indicates the impossibility of cooperating with it in order to achieve the purposes that the organization was created to achieve⁵¹As for the Palestinian case, which joined the criminal police organization Interpol in 2017, it obtained full membership in this organization after fulfilling all the conditions for membership in accordance with the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, despite Israel's continuous efforts and with the support of the United States of America, which placed obstacles and practiced language. The intimidation and threat of Palestine joining the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), but the State of Palestine has obtained full membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, and this is what the researcher will explain in the next chapters of this study.

First: Withdrawal from the International Criminal Police Organization

Legally, the Interpol Charter Or what is known as the constitution establishing the International Criminal Police Organization, did not include any explicit text that allows member states to withdraw from the organization or regulates the provisions for the termination of membership, whether by dismissal or voluntary withdrawal, and this

⁵¹It is not permissible to force countries to join Interpol, as this is considered a clear violation of their sovereignty. Likewise, the International Organization of Interpol may not be obligated to accept every country that applies to it if its General Assembly does not agree, because this is considered a blatant violation of the principle of the sovereignty of countries participating in Interpol membership.

-See Dr. Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy, Provisions of International Law, previous reference, pp. 677-678.

omission carries important legal implications based on the general principles of international law and international organizations.⁵², which is explained as follows:

1. Absence of a legal provision for withdrawal

Since the Constitution of Interpol does not explicitly stipulate procedures for withdrawal or expiration of membership, member states cannot withdraw from the organization unilaterally, because membership is considered a permanent legal obligation when the state joins the organization, and this membership is interpreted as a continuing obligation that does not end except in accordance with stipulated legal procedures. The absence of these procedures means that the state is obligated to remain a member as long as the organization exists

2. Based on general legal principles

In the absence of texts regulating withdrawal, reference is made to the general principles of international law stipulated in **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969**, which confirms that international treaties and obligations are implemented in good faith, and in accordance with the text of Article (56) of the Convention, no party may withdraw from a treaty or international organization unless:⁵³

- There was an explicit provision allowing withdrawal,
- Or the withdrawal was implied by the nature of the treaty itself,

Since Interpol's constitution is free of withdrawal provisions, membership is assumed to be permanent and binding on member states

3. The legal significance of the commitment to membership

The absence of a withdrawal text indicates the founders' intention to ensure the stability of the organization and prevent harm to its interests and goals through random withdrawal, especially since Interpol relies on the principle international police cooperation Which requires the permanent and continuous participation of all member states, so withdrawal

⁵² International Criminal Police Organization. (1956). Interpol General Charter. INTERPOL General Assembly, Vienna. Viewed from <https://www.interpol.int>.

⁵³ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. (1969). *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States*. United Nations, Article (56).

may hinder the organization's tasks and its effectiveness in combating international crime⁵⁴.

4. Interpretation of international precedents

There are legal precedents in other international organizations that faced the same legal problem, the most prominent of which are:

- **United Nations:** The United Nations Charter did not provide for withdrawal, and in the case of Indonesia in 1965, its withdrawal was deemed legally ineffective and it returned to exercising its membership without the need for new procedures,
- **Global Health Organization:** The absence of a withdrawal provision in the organization's constitution makes withdrawal impossible unless it is within a specific framework agreed upon by member states

5. The global character of the organization and its impact on the interpretation of texts

The global character of Interpol, as mentioned in the text, is enhanced by the omission of any text indicating the expiration of membership, and this is understood as a legal commitment to permanence to ensure the achievement of the organization's goals, as it depends on the integration and cooperation of all countries in confronting global security challenges, and the acceptance of international New areas such as Palestine and the Solomon Islands confirm the global nature of Interpol and reinforce the idea of not allowing withdrawal to maintain this integration.⁵⁵.

Legal result

- There is no provision in the Interpol Charter that allows member states to withdraw.
- There is no explicit provision for withdrawal, and this is considered a continuing and permanent legal obligation of Member States in accordance with the general principles of international law, which means that withdrawal is not legally possible unless the Charter is explicitly amended and with the approval of Member States.

⁵⁴ International Criminal Police Organization. (1956). *Interpol General Charter*. INTERPOL General Assembly, Vienna. Viewed from <https://www.interpol.int>.

⁵⁵ International Criminal Police Organization. (1956). *Interpol General Charter*. INTERPOL General Assembly, Vienna. Viewed from <https://www.interpol.int>.

Therefore, not regulating withdrawal in the Interpol Constitution guarantees the permanent nature of membership and reflects the intention to maintain the stability of the organization and enhance international police cooperation in order to achieve the goals of combating crime at the global level, and obliges member states to continue their obligations within the framework of Interpol without the possibility of leaving it unilaterally.

Second: Punishing non-compliant members

Regarding the punishment of non-compliant members of Interpol, the General Charter of Interpol does not include explicit and clear provisions regarding mechanisms for punishing member states who do not comply with their duties or use the organization's tools incorrectly. However, there are organizational procedures and internal controls that ensure member states' adherence to the principles and objectives of the organization. These procedures work to address and address violations within a framework that maintains the balance between member states and their duties⁵⁶.

Article Three of the Interpol Charter stipulates that it is prohibited to use the organization for political, military, religious or racist purposes. When this principle is violated by a member state, specific measures are taken, including suspending dealings with the violating state and rejecting requests received from it, especially with regard to international bulletins such as The Red Notice, in addition, notifies the General Secretariat of the organization of the violations committed and communicates with the member state with the aim of correcting the situation and ensuring compliance with the regulations governing the work.⁵⁷

If it is proven that Interpol's systems are being misused or that specified standards are violated, the General Secretariat can take administrative measures that include restricting or freezing access to international databases, as this deprives the member state of benefiting from the intelligence information provided by the organization. It can also

⁵⁶ International Criminal Police Organization. (1956). *Interpol General Charter*. INTERPOL General Assembly, Vienna. Viewed from <https://www.interpol.int>

⁵⁷ International Criminal Police Organization. (1956). *Constitution of the ICPO-INTERPOL*. General Assembly, Vienna, Austria. Retrieved from <https://www.interpol.int>

refuse to issue bulletins or deal with Requests from the violating state until full compliance with internal laws and regulations.

When disputes occur related to member states violating the organization's principles, Interpol seeks to resolve these problems by resorting to mediation and dialogue. The General Secretariat plays an important role in settling disputes through official reports and discussions. If solutions are not reached, reports are submitted to the Interpol General Assembly. As the supreme legislative body, which discusses violations and takes appropriate measures regarding them

Although there is no clear text in the Interpol Charter that allows the expulsion or dismissal of a member state, the organization may resort to suspending the state's membership or freezing its activities by a collective decision issued by the General Assembly, especially when serious violations that affect the essence of the principles and objectives that the organization seeks to achieve are committed, such as employment Political or military use of its tools or abstention from security cooperation⁵⁸.

Interpol relies on the principle of good faith and voluntary cooperation among member states, as this commitment is considered the basis of the organization's work and its success in achieving its goals. In cases where states violate their obligations, the measures taken are often administrative and technical, as the organization focuses on addressing the defect without escalation or interruption. Security relations between member states to ensure continuity of cooperation and achieve global security⁵⁹.

Through these procedures, Interpol seeks to address any violations and violations that may be committed by member states, while ensuring the continuation of international police cooperation and achieving the organization's goals in combating crime in its various forms within a framework that respects the sovereignty of member states and maintains the principles of joint international action.

⁵⁸ International Criminal Police Organization. (n.d.). *INTERPOL regulations on database management and use*. Viewed from <https://www.interpol.int>.

⁵⁹ International Criminal Police Organization. (n.d.). *Dispute settlement procedures within Interpol*. Viewed from <https://www.interpol.int>.

Topic Five: The organs of the International Criminal Police Organization and their powers.

Interpol is based on a group of agencies like other international organizations, and these agencies carry out the tasks and responsibilities assigned to them through these agencies. The researcher will show through this requirement the following:

First Subdivision: Interpol agencies.

The International Criminal Police Organization includes many agencies due to the wide range of its activities and the multiplicity of functions assigned to it. Interpol's bodies are divided into the main bodies, which are (the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, and the General Secretariat), and the subsidiary bodies of Interpol are (the National Central Bureaus, the advisors, and the Archives Control Committee).⁶⁰ Through this section of the study, we will explain the details of these devices:

First: The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the supreme body of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the main authority that supervises all the affairs of the organization. The Assembly consists of representatives of member states, where each state is represented by a delegation that includes one or more delegates, and each member country is given the right to vote with only one vote. The General Assembly is considered the only body authorized to make amendments to the organization's constitution, which it established upon its founding, and each member state informs the Secretary-General of the composition of its delegation that will attend the General Assembly meetings, and the delegation often includes the head of the National Central Bureau. Interpol, along with some senior police officials or representatives of bodies related to police work, and in order to ensure the effectiveness of discussions and decision-making, it is preferable for the delegation to consist of specialized experts and employees with experience in the technical topics on the agenda of the General Assembly. The technical nature of Interpol's activity also reflects the importance The presence of specialists within the delegations of member states, to ensure effective participation and objective discussion of the issues

⁶⁰ See Article 5 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and its General Regulations.

raised, as the General Assembly meetings deal with complex issues related to international police coordination and combating cross-border crime, which requires attendance. Competencies and experiences capable of making decisions that enhance the organization's goals and achieve security cooperation among member states⁶¹.

The General Assembly is responsible for determining the general policy of the organization, issuing decisions and recommendations, and determining the general principles and procedures necessary to determine the organization's goals. ⁶²The terms of reference of the General Assembly can be summarized as follows⁶³:

1. Amending the organization's constitution and voting on it, where the approval of two-thirds of the organization's members is required.
2. Amending the organization's statute with the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the meetings.
3. Considering applications to join the organization submitted by countries seeking membership, while following up on achieving the organization's objectives and developing appropriate legal systems to implement the basic law.
4. Approval of the annual training plan for officers and employees of the national central offices of member states.
5. Organizing elections to choose the president, his three deputies, and the nine members of the Executive Committee.
6. Appointing the Secretary-General of the organization in accordance with Article (28) of the Basic Law of Interpol.
7. Adopting decisions and issuing recommendations to Member States on matters falling within the competence of the organization, where decisions are taken in plenary sessions.

⁶¹Article 7 of the Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

- See presented by Dr. Abdel Samad Sukkar, *International Security Cooperation in Combating Contemporary Crimes*, first edition, Police College Press, 2000, pp. 78 et seq.

⁶²Muntaser Saeed Hamouda. 2008. *"International terrorism", its legal aspects and means of combating*. pp. 6-18.

It should be noted that the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization includes the general and objective rules and main objectives of this organization, while the basic law of the organization includes the criminal rules for the work of this international organization.

⁶³Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. *"International terrorism, its legal aspects and means of combating*. pp. 6-18.

8. Approving the organization's financial policy by determining the contributions of member states and approving the organization's budget, in accordance with Articles (39) and (40) of the Basic Law.
9. Studying agreements concluded or to be concluded with other countries or organizations, and approving them to ensure their compatibility with the objectives of the organizer.

The General Assembly of Interpol meets once a year, under normal circumstances, and this assembly may reconvene in exceptional cases at the request of the Executive Committee of Interpol or the majority of members.⁶⁴The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) also determines the place of the meeting in accordance with Article 12.

Second: The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the International Criminal Police Organization is considered its second main body and the body of the organization in which member states are represented. It consists of the head of the organization, three deputies and nine members. It follows up throughout the year the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the General Assembly that it issues at its annual meetings. If the General Assembly of Interpol is The supreme body, the Executive Committee is the executive body of this organization that puts its decisions and recommendations into effect⁶⁵.

Third: The General Secretariat

The General Secretariat coordinates the efforts made by the central national offices. In turn, it plays a vital and indispensable role in managing the daily work of this organization. It is considered a technical, media and international center in the field of combating crime. It also represents the beating heart and lifeblood of the International

⁶⁴ See: Text of Article 10 of the Statutes of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol

⁶⁵ See: Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (Article 15).

- Siraj al-Din al-Rubi Brigade. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. T:2. Egypt: Egyptian Lebanese House for Printing and Publishing. p. 101.

Criminal Police Organization in combating crime and criminals at the level of member states of the General Assembly. For this Interpol⁶⁶.

The General Secretariat, which is considered one of the main organs of the organization, consists of the Secretary-General of the organization and its affiliated departments. The Secretary-General of the organization is the one who heads the General Secretariat of Interpol and is appointed by the General Assembly based on the proposal of the Executive Committee. He holds the position for a period of five years, and must be chosen from among Persons with experience and competence in the field of police, and the Executive Committee may propose that he be removed from his work in exceptional circumstances. He represents the organization while carrying out his work, and does not represent his country or any other country, and does not receive directives from the government of his country. He resides permanently in the General Secretariat, which is headquartered in Lyon, France⁶⁷He directly supervises his executive office, the financial controller, and the main departments affiliated with him. He is responsible for appointing employees, implementing and following up on directives, submitting proposals, and is considered responsible before the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.⁶⁸

The General Secretariat is divided into sub-departments and branches. It undertakes activities in the field of combating public crimes and the main departments are:

1. General Administration (Financial and Administrative Affairs Department) is concerned with the administration of languages, translation, photography, printing, communications, accounts, and budget preparation⁶⁹

⁶⁶ See: Montaser Saeed Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. pp. 55-58.

⁶⁷Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy. 2012. *Provisions of international law*. op. cit. p. 715, Siraj al-Din al-Rawabi. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. op. cit. p. 197.

⁶⁸ See: Articles (25, 27, 28, 29, 42, 44) of the Basic Law of the international criminal police organization Interpol.

- Check the website

<https://site.eastlaws.com/GeneralSearch/Home/ArticlesTDetails?MasterID=1221986&MasterID=1221986>

⁶⁹Siraj Al-Din Al-Rawabi. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. Previous reference, p. 199.

2. Information and Communications Department (Police Cooperation Department). This department is responsible for collecting the necessary information in the field of international cooperation to combat crime⁷⁰.
3. Research and Studies Department, which is responsible for coordinating and collecting information on studies related to the entire phenomenon of crime, methods of combating crime in countries, the laws and procedures of member countries, and disseminating data and information related to international crimes.
4. The special department of the International Criminal Police Journal, which is responsible for issuing the magazine that includes all information and topics related to police issues in the field of crime control.⁷¹

Article Twenty-Six of the Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization and its General Regulations stipulate the powers of the General Secretariat of the Organization, which are:

1. Implementing decisions issued by the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.
2. It acts as an international crime-fighting centre.
3. Acting as a technical and media center for the organization.
4. It carries out the tasks assigned to managing the organization.
5. Providing communications with national and international authorities to follow up on criminal investigations through national central offices.
6. Preparing and issuing bulletins related to combating crime.
7. Direct contact with the head of the organization.
8. Develop a work plan for the following year and present it to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly for approval⁷².
9. In general, the General Secretariat works through its jurisdiction as an international center for combating crime.

⁷⁰ Ibid. p. 200

⁷¹ See: Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy. 2012. Provisions of international law. op. cit. p. 717.

⁷² Article 26 of the Statutes of the International Criminal Police Organization of Interpol.

Fourth: Interpol regional offices

These regional offices are considered a representative of the General Secretariat in the region, and they are liaison offices linking the organization's General Secretariat in Lyon with the national central offices that are subject to these regional offices, which would improve the police connection and cooperation between the countries in these regions and help the national central offices in carrying out their daily work in a proper manner. Regular, and appreciation of police and administrative cooperation. The legal status of Interpol's regional offices is determined as a division of the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization. The Secretary-General appoints and supervises the head of the office, and the head of the regional office enjoys a degree of independence.⁷³.

The regional offices are responsible for the following:

- Improving and assisting the General Secretariat to receive police information effectively and quickly from the national central offices of Member States.
- Evaluating and analyzing police information related to the region and providing intelligence information to study trends in international crime in the region and submit reports thereon.
- Mutual assistance in exchanging information during criminal investigations carried out by National Central Bureaus.
- Assisting in preparing for regional and international meetings and conferences held in the region.
- Providing legal and technical consultations to conduct investigations in countries that wish to do so.
- Submitting proposals that help develop international police cooperation in the region.

⁷³Muntaser Saeed Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. pp. 80-82.

- Siraj Al-Din Al-Rawabi. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. op. cit. pp. 219-225.

- Coordination between the International Criminal Police Organization and other international organizations, which is useful in implementing the development of security work in the region.
- Identifying the problems that obstruct the process of international police cooperation between member states located within the region, and working to develop solutions to these problems and eliminate them.
- Adopting any initiatives issued by any member state located within the region that aims to develop and improve international police cooperation between the states of the region and between them and other member states outside the borders of the region.⁷⁴.

Fifth: National central offices

Each member state is obligated, in accordance with the organization's statute, to establish a national central office for the International Criminal Police in its territory. However, a specific pattern has not been determined for the organizational structure of these offices. This has been left to each country to organize its office according to its capabilities, internal regulations, and national laws. The Interpol organization By performing its mission through the national central offices located in each member state, these offices are considered responsible before the national authorities in their affiliated countries, as they organize them in the manner that suits them, within the framework of their legal systems, and are considered as External departments affiliated with Interpol are located in the territory of member states to work at the national level in the field of combating crimes of an international nature. They are also considered the driving force of Interpol and the backbone of international cooperation aimed at combating international crime.⁷⁵.

National central offices are considered a link for communication and information exchange, and a link between police agencies within the country and similar national central offices in other countries, as well as the organization's agencies, for the purpose

⁷⁴ See: Klopp and Maqil. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol." *op. cit.* p. 136.

⁷⁵ See: Article 32 and 33 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.

of achieving international cooperation in the field of combating crimes of an international character.⁷⁶.

These offices are responsible before the international authorities of the member states and are among the most important and effective bodies in achieving cooperation in the field of combating international crimes. They represent external departments affiliated with the international organization, and the criminal police are present in the territories of the member states working at the national level in the field of combating crimes of an international nature, such as crimes. These offices serve as the driving force of Interpol and the backbone of international cooperation between member states. The National Central Offices of the Criminal Police implement the decisions of the General Assembly of Interpol, and the heads of those offices attend the sessions of the General Assembly. "Interpol"⁷⁷.

In organizing these offices, Member States must take into account the provision of the following:

- Police officers: This is logical considering that the organization's primary work is international police cooperation.
- Translators: in order to translate documents and documents written in various foreign languages into the language of the countries that own the office.
- Administrators: They are those who carry out daily administrative work within the office.
- Military personnel: to guard and secure the office's headquarters, as well as provide technical assistance in some military matters that may reach the office, as well as to exclude military crimes in the areas of Interpol's activity.⁷⁸.

National central offices are responsible for ensuring communication with various state agencies and local authorities, as well as communication with national central offices

⁷⁶Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy. 2012. Provisions of International Law. *former reference* p. 722.

⁷⁷ See: Klopp and Maqil. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol". Previous reference, p. 137.

⁷⁸ See: Klopp and Maqil. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol". Former reference, p. 13.

-Montaser Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. pp. 67-68.

in other countries and ensuring communication with the General Secretariat of the organization.⁷⁹.

Sixth: Advisors

The international organization aims to achieve cooperation between police authorities and agencies on the widest possible scale, and its goal in this is to prevent and combat international crimes. During the implementation of this mission, the organization may face some scientific issues. Therefore, the organization's constitution permitted the use of consultants to study practical issues. The Basic Law permitted the assistance of consultants. To study the practical issues presented before the organization, and their role is purely advisory, whether this is initiated by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the President, or the Secretary-General, as it is permissible to seek their opinion, whether individually or jointly.⁸⁰.

Article 36 of the Basic Law of the International Organization stated that the Executive Committee is responsible for appointing advisors for a period of three years, and that the selection of advisors should take into account fame and influence of opinion as a result of their conducting research in one of the practical areas of interest to the organization, and their work is limited to providing advice only.⁸¹.

The consultants are responsible for presenting performance and practical suggestions, as well as reports and research to the General Assembly, attending General Assembly sessions as an observer, and participating in discussions at the invitation of the President of the Organization.⁸².

Second Subdivision: The powers of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol

The development of crime and its seriousness require the Member States of the International Police Organization to search for advanced and appropriate means to reduce and combat it, through legal changes that allow the perpetrator of the crime to escape and

⁷⁹ See: Article 32 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol.

⁸⁰ See: Article 34 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization.
- Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy. 2012. Provisions of International Law. p. 719.

⁸¹ See: Article 36 of the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization.

⁸² See: Articles (47, 48, 49) of the General Regulations of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol.

escape justice and punishment, as well as by approving mechanisms of a technical and administrative nature and benefiting from technological progress in the field of communications and information. In accordance with the Interpol Charter and its bylaws, this organization has many special general specializations through which it carries out its various tasks and activities. Among these specializations it carries out is the following⁸³:

First: Collecting and exchanging information and data related to the crime and the criminal:

Within the framework of relevant international agreements, which is considered one of its most important specialties, the organization is concerned with collecting information and data on crimes and criminals. The international community relies and is interested in exchanging information between countries in the field of combating organized crime, because this information provides assistance to law enforcement agencies, especially if it is reliable and correct. In all fields, especially following the emergence of criminal organizations and sources of funds ⁸⁴

Information is collected from multiple sources, including institutions and organizations, and the information must be disseminated between countries after it is arranged, studied and processed, in order to benefit from it in the trial and investigation phase, and to follow up on suspicious persons or bodies, while ensuring personal freedoms, as well as the movements of criminals who join transnational criminal groups. As well as coordination between agencies to combat organized smuggling of people across borders, as well as activities related to threats, theft, and all criminal activities.⁸⁵.

⁸³ See: Article (2, paragraphs a, b) of the statute of the international police, Interpol.

⁸⁴ Al-Basha, Faiza Younis. 2000. Organized crime under international agreements and national laws. Cairo: Dar Al Nahda Al Arabiya. p. 441.

- See: New York. 1994. Document No. (E.conf.88.4) United Nations. Economic and Social Council. To pour.

⁸⁵ See in detail the report of the Specialized Committee to Establish a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Fifth Session, Draft Protocol to Combat the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air Supplementary to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Document No. (REV1.245.ADD1.A). AC)www.interpol.int.

Second: Combating common law crimes

These are organized crimes such as drug crimes, money laundering and terrorist crimes, noting that Interpol is prohibited from interfering in cases of a military, religious, ethnic or political nature.

Third: Protecting international security

This is done by warning countries of the possibility of new crimes occurring, either due to the receipt of information to them, or the presence of a dangerous criminal in that country, and therefore the police authorities in that country must move and take the necessary measures to arrest him and be careful ⁸⁶, as is the case with some organized crimes that constitute A security threat to the stability of countries and the security of their people, such as terrorist crimes carried out by terrorist organizations⁸⁷.

Fourth: Exchange of experiences and technical assistance

Countries are focusing on new methods in the field of criminal investigation, and supporting technical cooperation in all fields. Countries have agreed on the necessity of exchanging administrative and technical elements, strengthening the capabilities of justice agencies, and analyzing and disseminating data and information about crime and the mechanism for combating crimes such as crimes related to money laundering.⁸⁸.

Fifth: Coordinating efforts among member states, especially in matters of criminal escape

In this context, the General Secretariat of Interpol has made available to members a set of technical tools and modern technological techniques through which they operate before and after the occurrence of organized crime, the most important of which is the Interpol 7-24-1 communications system, or which relies on advanced tools that suggest adding more effectiveness and speed during investigations. ongoing by law enforcement agencies, in addition to the fact that this system allows the exchange of messages in a very short time between the national central offices and the General Secretariat, and each

⁸⁶ See: Klopp and Maqil. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol." p. 139.

⁸⁷Ibid.

⁸⁸Official Documents, United Nations General Assembly, State 51, United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, Document No. (22.A.51), United Nations, New York, 1996, p. 3.

country, through the national central offices, provides these rules With accurate and up-to-date data, in order to reduce organized crime and arrest criminals, whether before or after the crime occurs. These bodies alone have the right to manage this data, either by amending it, updating it, or destroying it.⁸⁹.

Sixth: Raising the efficiency of employees, training and development

In view of the seriousness of the crime, Interpol has raised the efficiency of the employees entrusted with enforcing the law and combating crime. Its members have capabilities and capabilities that help them change their plans and move within a wide range of countries in various countries.⁹⁰.

Seventh: Secure global police communication services:

Interpol provides a global police communication system known as the 7-24-1 system, through which employees, overturning the law in all member countries, request police information and evacuate it safely.⁹¹.

Eighth: Interpol's dealings with the police and judicial services in a specific country

Where the work of the National Office is concentrated INTERPOL in its relations with the police and judiciary in a specific country, based on the text of Article 32 of the regulatory provisions governing the INTERPOL organization, the national office is the only channel in the field of international cooperation between the national interest and the International Criminal Police Organization.⁹².

Section Two: The means of the International Criminal Police Organization and its role in confronting crimes

The International Criminal Police Organization plays an important role in the field of confronting and combating international crimes, and this is the goal of establishing this organization, which was stipulated in its statute. To achieve this goal, it possesses many means that help it achieve its goals and carry out its tasks.

⁸⁹ Club & Moqeel. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol." op. cit. p. 14.

⁹⁰Faeda Yunus Al-Basha. 2000. Organized crime under international agreements and national laws. op. cit. p. 447.

⁹¹ Club & Moqeel. 2018. "Palestine's accession to the international criminal police organization Interpol." op. cit. p. 141.

⁹² Ibid. pp. 140-141.

The researcher also previously stated that the organization, while undertaking the mission of combating and confronting crimes, must respect the national sovereignty of member states, equality of treatment between these states, flexibility of international police cooperation, and combat crimes of common law only, knowing that “Interpol” does not specialize in combating political crimes. Or military or religious; Because these crimes would reflect international tension between member states as a result of interference in the internal affairs of these countries, and through this study, the researcher will explain the means that Interpol relies on in combating crimes of various types, as well as explaining the role that this organization plays in confronting all crimes. The crimes that relate to it are divided into the following:

Topic One: The means of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating crime

Topic Two: The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating crime.

Topic One: The means of the International Criminal Police Organization in combating crime

Interpol has a communications network covering all countries of the world, in order to facilitate the exchange of information about crimes and criminals, through legitimate channels between member states of the International Criminal Police Organization. In order for the International Criminal Police Organization to carry out its main role in confronting and combating crime, it relies on a group of The basic means, especially the international bulletins issued by the Organization’s General Secretariat at the request of the national central offices or any international entity in the organization. These bulletins are divided into two parts:

International publications by type.

The bulletins issued by the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police (Interpol) are the best and most effective method, as these bulletins work, and the organization records them in databases so that national central offices and international entities can view them, and then the national centers refer these bulletins and the data contained in them to the authorities. The competent local authority to deal with it

according to the type and content of the bulletin⁹³The international bulletin is divided according to its color into:

First: International Red Notice:

The International Red Notice issued by the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization is the first technical means in implementing international police parity between member states and between them and the organization, which is issued upon a request from one of the national central offices of the member states.⁹⁴

The International Red Notice is the most powerful international prosecution tool used to pursue dangerous persons wanted by the member states of the international organization. It is requested to be issued based on a decision by the judicial authorities in the requesting country. The Red Notice is considered one of the most powerful international prosecution tools for persons wanted by the member states of the international organization. The international organization issues it based on a valid national arrest warrant or an enforceable judicial decision requesting the arrest and extradition of the fugitive person with the guarantees stipulated in various legislation.⁹⁵

The National Central Office bases its request to issue the International Red Notice on a decision issued by the judicial authorities in two cases⁹⁶:

First case: In the event that a judicial ruling is issued against the person pursued in this bulletin for a felony or misdemeanor (issued to any fugitive who is wanted to carry out a sentence). In 2019, the Italian authorities issued a red notice against a leader Italian mafia Who escaped after a final court ruling was issued to life imprisonment on charges of murder and drug smuggling. His data was circulated through Interpol, which contributed to his arrest in South America and his extradition to Italy to carry out the sentence. Another example is the case of Runaway businessman From a European country, where a final

⁹³- INTERPOL Data Processing System “Article 74/2/a, b, c”

- See the Guide to International Judicial Cooperation Procedures, Office of the Palestinian Attorney General, Ramallah, see the website www.pgp.ps, browsing date 4/17/2020.

⁹⁴Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. P. 120.

⁹⁵ See: Muhammad Ibrahim Omar, 2014, The Legal Value of Interpol Bulletins, Sharjah Police General Command, Police Research Center, Volume 23, Issue 88, pp. 108-109.

⁹⁶ See: Siraj al-Din al-Rubi. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*. P. 123.

- See the Procedures Guide for International Judicial Cooperation, Palestinian Public Prosecutor’s Office, website www.pgp.ps.

court ruling was issued against him in a money laundering and tax fraud case, the authorities resorted to issuing a red notice to track him down internationally and implement the punishment due to him.

Second case: If the person being pursued is accused of committing a criminal offense and a decision is issued to arrest him by the competent judicial authorities (issued for any fugitive person wanted for criminal prosecution). In 2021, the French authorities issued a red notice against a person suspected of carrying out... Terrorist attacks It led to deaths and injuries, as he was wanted for investigation and criminal prosecution, and he was arrested in another country in coordination with Interpol. In another case, the Indian authorities issued a red notice against a fugitive businessman accused in a case. Billion dollar financial fraud At a bank, a decision was issued by the judicial authorities to pursue and arrest him to investigate the charges against him.

Also, the International Criminal Police Organization does not oblige any member country to arrest the person concerned with the Red Notice, as each member country individually evaluates the Red Notice it receives.⁹⁷.

The International Red Notice is issued in the event that a common law crime is committed, and if this crime is a felony or a non-minor misdemeanor, these notices are not issued regarding political crimes.⁹⁸ As well as military crimes committed in violation of the military provisions law of countries, as well as religious and racist crimes⁹⁹ Also, the International Red Notice may not be issued unless it contains the personal data of the persecuted person, which is basic data that helps in the arrest of the convicted person, whether this data relates to the identity of the persecuted person (a photograph, fingerprints, name, gender, date of birth, description, or Genetic fingerprint characteristics, personal identification data, or passport.

The International Red Notice must include the case details of the accused person and the annexes “a summary of the facts of the case, the charge, the applicable law, the

⁹⁷Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. p. 120.

⁹⁸ Political crimes do not have a clear and specific standard. For terrorist crimes, it has become possible to issue an International Red Notice regarding their perpetrators, even if the motive is always political.

- See: Article 3 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol.

-See also: Montaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 122.

⁹⁹See: Muhammad Ibrahim Omar, 2014, The Legal Value of Interpol Bulletins, op. cit., pp. 110-113.

maximum possible sentence imposed or remaining, a valid arrest warrant or judicial decision.”¹⁰⁰.

This International Red Notice is issued in all four official languages approved by Interpol (English, Arabic, French and Spanish), and it is not only issued for inevitable crimes, but it also stipulates that the criminal or accused person being prosecuted must be of criminal danger. The criminal’s danger is linked to subjective personal factors in addition to The seriousness and seriousness of the crime, which is due to its type and the amount of its punishment¹⁰¹.

Second: The Green International Bulletin

This international bulletin contains the same data as the previously mentioned International Red Notice, but it differs from it in that the person wanted to be arrested does not constitute a criminal danger as is the case with the person subject to the Red Notice, but rather he is a criminal of less criminal danger. It is also issued in order to inform the national central offices of the member states of "Interpol" with its criminal data, in order to follow up, monitor and prevent him from committing crimes. In this case, the criminal is arrested and carries out the sentence, or is placed in pretrial detention, if this criminal enters any of the member states. The competent national authorities should be aware of it and follow it up, in order to monitor it and prevent it from committing other crimes within their borders. This is the preventive role played by international police agencies in preventing crime before it occurs, in order to protect society and individuals from the negative effects resulting from crimes.¹⁰².

The issuance of this international green notice requires that the person subject to the notice poses a risk to public safety, and that the person’s assessment be prepared by a national law enforcement agency and is based on a previous conviction of this person, as well as the availability of sufficient data on this person and the danger he poses.¹⁰³. A real-life example of the use of the Green Bulletin Issuing warnings from Interpol regarding

¹⁰⁰ Abdel Malik Bishara. 2010. INTERPOL’s anti-crime mechanism. op. cit. p. 88.

¹⁰¹ Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 123.

¹⁰²- See: Muhammad Omar, 2014, *The legal value of Interpol bulletins*, Previous reference, pp. 124-125.
- Guide to International Judicial Cooperation Procedures, Office of the Attorney General, previous reference, website www.pgp.ps.

¹⁰³ INTERPOL Data Processing System (Article 89/2).

New fraud methods It is carried out by cybercriminals to target individuals and institutions. This bulletin included information about the patterns of electronic fraud that have spread in light of the Corona pandemic, such as fake messages related to vaccines or financial aid, which helped member states address these threats before they occur. In another example, it was used The Green Notice warns member states of a group of individuals active in weapons smuggling crimes It included details about the movements of this criminal network and the methods used to smuggle weapons across international borders, which contributed to thwarting smuggling operations and dismantling the network in the early stages. Also, Interpol issued green bulletins about new methods of drug smuggling. It explained the use of innovative techniques by smugglers, such as hiding drugs inside food or commercial shipments, which contributed to alerting the security services in member states and increasing monitoring and inspection procedures at border crossings.

Third: International Blue Bulletin

The International Blue Bulletin is issued by the Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization upon the request of one of the national central offices of member states, in order to obtain additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime. This bulletin contains the same data as the International Blue Bulletin. The red bulletin and the green international bulletin, but this bulletin is merely a notification from the country in which the persecuted person is located on the territory of the country claiming that the persecuted person has arrived in this country, and when he moves from there to another country, the name of this country, the date of departure and the flight number are notified. The time, the name of the company, or the route he took to exit. These bulletins are available in the absence of extradition agreements or cases of reciprocity between the requesting countries and the countries in which the persecuted persons are located within their territories.¹⁰⁴ The International Blue Notice aims to obtain the information of a person important to a criminal investigation, and to determine his location and identity. It is also issued against persons wanted for

¹⁰⁴Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. Ex-dose. p. 125, Siraj al-Din and al-Rubi. 2001. *Interpol and the pursuit of criminals*. former reference p. 244.

prosecution, either because judicial rulings have been issued to convict them of criminal crimes or against whom an arrest warrant has been issued by the judicial authorities.¹⁰⁵

For the issuance of this bulletin, the person subject to the bulletin must be a convicted person, accused, suspect, witness, or victim, and that the person's possible criminal history, whereabouts, identity, or anything useful to the criminal investigation be available, and that there be sufficient data related to a criminal investigation or a person to allow for effective cooperation. Compliance with the requirements of this bulletin is only a moral obligation, meaning that the state on whose territory this person is located is not bound by this notification, but it is merely a kind of police courtesy that will be taken into consideration in the future in police cooperation. in the future between the two countries.¹⁰⁶ A real-life example of the use of the Blue Bulletin Issued to assist authorities in tracking movements Suspects in terrorist cases Before issuing arrest warrants against them, such as in the case of a person suspected of belonging to a terrorist network, the authorities asked Interpol to issue a Blue Notice to collect information about his international movements and contacts, which helped guide the investigation and subsequent arrest. In another example, a Blue Notice was issued in a case Human trafficking.

It was used to track down a person suspected of involvement in smuggling migrants across European borders, and information received from member states about his movements contributed to determining his location, which enabled the authorities to arrest him later. The Blue Notice is also used to determine the location of Important witnesses in complex criminal cases, it contributes to facilitating access to people whose testimony can support ongoing investigations or contribute to uncovering the circumstances of crimes, such as finding a fugitive witness who was crucial in an international financial crimes case.

¹⁰⁵- See: Muhammad Omar, The legal value of Interpol bulletins. op. cit. pp. 121-123.
- INTERPOL Data Processing System" Article 88/1.

¹⁰⁶Siraj Al-Din Al-Rubi. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*. op. cit. P. 244.
-See INTERPOL Data Processing Regulations, Article 88/3.

Fourth: International Yellow Bulletin

The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) issues these State bulletins in the event that it is notified by one of the national central offices of any of the member states, with the aim of determining the whereabouts of a missing person or to determine the identity of a person who is unable to identify himself. Thus, they are issued as a result of the absence of a citizen. Member states of “Interpol” or for a resident foreigner, or in the event that it finds a foreign person who has lost his distinction, or the body of a non-national person on its territory.¹⁰⁷ The issuance of the International Yellow Notice requires that the police be informed of the disappearance or finding of the person concerned, as well as the police’s ignorance of the whereabouts of the person or the identity of the person who found him, as well as the approval of the internal laws for this procedure and the availability of sufficient data relating to the person concerned.¹⁰⁸ The notification sent by the Member State to the Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization must include the nature of the action to be taken if this person or his body is found, as well as the persons who can be contacted in this case.¹⁰⁹

A real-life example of the use of a yellow leaflet Issued to search for Missing children They are suspected of being kidnapped or human trafficked. For example, in one international case, a Yellow Notice was issued regarding a child who had disappeared from a European country, her photo and information were recirculated across Member States, and after careful follow-up by the relevant agencies, she was found in another country and returned to her family. In another case, a yellow notice was issued to track down an elderly person suffering from amnesia he disappeared while traveling, and his details were circulated through Interpol, which enabled the authorities in one country to identify him after he was found in a medical center unable to communicate or provide information about his identity.

¹⁰⁷Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. op. cit. p. 125.

¹⁰⁸ INTERPOL Data Processing System Article 90/3.

¹⁰⁹Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. reference ex. P. 126.

Fifth: The International Black Bulletin

The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization issues the International Black Notice for the purpose of identifying dead and unidentified persons, that is, to identify the bodies, in cases where the national central offices of the International Criminal Police Organization, any of the Member States, report the presence of unidentified bodies which It is found in these countries¹¹⁰.

The conditions for issuing this international black bulletin are that a body has been found and registered for viewing, it is not possible to determine its identity, and the availability of sufficient data for this body and the circumstances of its discovery to facilitate its identification.¹¹¹ The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization circulates this bulletin to all national central offices of the member states of the organization, and the General Secretariat issues this bulletin in the four approved official working languages.¹¹² A real-life example of the use of the Black Bulletin Issuance Later Major Disasters Such as earthquakes or aviation accidents, where unidentified bodies are found, and the Black Notice is used to circulate descriptions of bodies, such as distinguishing marks, clothing, fingerprints, and DNA, with the aim of matching them with data available to member states. For example, after 2004 tsunami disaster.

Black Notice played a pivotal role in identifying many victims through cooperation between different countries, as the data of hundreds of deceased people was recovered and linked to their families. In another case, Black Bulletin was used after a find Bodies of human trafficking victims in a border area between two countries, where the identities of the victims were not known, the authorities issued a black notice that included detailed descriptions of the victims with the aim of identifying them with the help of international databases maintained by Interpol.

¹¹⁰Muhammad Omar, 2014, The Legal Value of Interpol Bulletins, op. cit., pp. 127-128.

¹¹¹ INTERPOL Data Processing System. Article 91/2.

¹¹²Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 127.

Topic Two: The means of the International Criminal Police Organization and its role in confronting crimes

In order for the International Criminal Police Organization to complete its basic work and achieve the desired goal; It is combating crime and criminals and confronting them. In addition to periodic bulletins according to their colors, the General Secretariat of the international organization issues international bulletins according to its objectives. The most important of these international bulletins, which are divided according to their objectives, can be summarized as follows:

First: The International Technical Bulletin

The General Secretariat of the State Criminal Police Organization is issued when a national central office of a member state of the organization notifies it of the theft of artistic collectibles, whether they are artistic antiquities, cultural antiquities, or a cultural piece of value that was found under suspicious circumstances. This bulletin must contain a detailed description of the antiquities or antiquities. Stolen as well as photographs¹¹³.

In order to search for this lost artistic antiquity, the General Secretariat records dozens of bulletins on the Internet and records it on computers, as well as contacting all relevant public auction cases in order to find the stolen artistic antiquity in order for the state that notified the General Secretariat to take political and judicial procedures and measures. necessary to restore this artistic monument¹¹⁴.

Second: International Bulletin for Missing Children

The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) issues this bulletin with the aim of determining the whereabouts of missing or kidnapped children, who have gone missing or been kidnapped from the territory of a member state of the organization. Thus, it plays a major humanitarian role in the field of children's rights, as this secretariat issues an international bulletin for missing children. For any reason, when the General Secretariat receives notification of this from the national central offices of the member states who lost these children on their territories, the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization records the data of the

¹¹³Siraj Al-Din Al-Rubi. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*.former reference p. 246.

¹¹⁴ See: Montaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 127, and Siraj al-Din al-Rubi. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*.former reference pp. 246-247.

bulletin on the computer and then By circulating it and sending it to the national central offices of all member states, containing all data related to the missing child¹¹⁵.

In the cases in which this special memorandum is issued for missing children, the first case is: the case where one of the parents kidnaps his son or daughter from the father or mother, depending on the circumstances, in the event of the separation of the marital relationship between them.

The second case: The case of some international gangs stealing children, sending them outside the borders of their countries, and exploiting them in prostitution and hard labor for low wages.¹¹⁶

Third: International Bulletin of Counterfeit Money.

The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) issues this bulletin with the aim of combating the crime of trading in counterfeit currency, through a pictorial display within this bulletin of all paper examples of counterfeit currencies that are seized in member states. This bulletin is issued out of the belief of the International Criminal Police Organization in the necessity of preserving the market. The global currency has been banned from trading in various counterfeit currencies, as it is considered the most serious economic crime in the world.¹¹⁷

This bulletin must contain pictures of counterfeit banknotes seized in member states, as well as photos of new currencies issued by the central bank of each member state, and a statement of the banknotes that the central bank of member states has decided to withdraw from the market.¹¹⁸

The aim of these bulletins is to maintain the stability of the currency exchange market in various countries of the world, and the General Secretariat of the International

¹¹⁵- Siraj Al-Din Al-Roubi. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*.former reference p. 246.

- See also the details of the crimes of counterfeiting, counterfeiting, and counterfeiting currency. For more information, see Ahmed Abu Al-Rous, 1997. The Modern Criminal Encyclopedia (5). *The Law of Crimes of Counterfeiting, Forgery, Bribery, and Embezzlement of Public Funds from a Legal and Technical Point of View*, Modern University Office. Alexandria. pp. 26-27.

- See also Counselor Faraj Alwani Halil. *Crimes of counterfeiting and forgery*, University Press House. Alexandria, 1993. pp. 9-11.

¹¹⁶ Issam Al-Kahlot. op. cit. p. 79.

¹¹⁷ Ruby. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*. pp. 249-251.

¹¹⁸ Hamouda. 2008. *International Criminal Police Organization Interpol*. p. 129.

Criminal Police Organization collects these international bulletins on counterfeiting currencies and implicitly exports them to the Criminal Code of Currency Counterfeiting.¹¹⁹

The researcher concludes that Interpol bulletins are one of the most important basic tasks of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) within the framework of international criminal and police cooperation, as they are issued by the General Secretariat in its capacity as an international center for combating crime, and it is also considered a technical and information center. Interpol was established with the aim of arresting wanted persons and exchanging information. security among member states, through international bulletins, which are among the most important tools of international criminal cooperation, and the majority of member states and their police agencies have come to depend on them for ease of dealing through them, and to judge from the information provided by these bulletins, they have become Bulletins are one of the most important aspects of international police cooperation.

Section Three: The role of Interpol in combating crime

The International Criminal Police Organization is one of the most important international bodies concerned with combating crime, whether it is an international or global crime. This is because the primary goal of establishing the Criminal Police Organization “Interpol” is to combat crime, through several means, and integrated coordination with the central national offices. The organization The International Criminal Police Court has jurisdiction over common law crimes in general, whether they are internal or international crimes, with the exception of crimes related to a political, military, religious, or racial nature.¹²⁰

The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) plays an important role in and encouraging mutual cooperation between the criminal authorities of the organization’s member states within the limits of existing laws and in the spirit of the

¹¹⁹ Abdel Malik Bishara. 2010. *Interpol's mechanism for combating crime*. p. 98.

¹²⁰ See: Article 3 of the Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization, which stipulates that the organization is strictly prohibited from being active in or intervening in matters of a political, military, religious or racial nature.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and providing and developing systems that will contribute effectively to preventing and combating crimes and tracking down their perpetrators.¹²¹.

Through this section, we will discuss the efforts made by this organization to reduce some of these international and global crimes, through the following division:

Topic One: The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in confronting international crime.

In view of the role that Interpol plays in the field of prosecuting and arresting the perpetrators of various crimes, including international crimes around the world, it has put an end to these crimes, and thus enables the organization to be able to implement its powers in combating crime of all kinds, as well as enabling the International Criminal Court to exercise Its powers also after arresting the accused for committing international crimes, and before starting to know what the role of the International Criminal Police Organization is in confronting international crimes, we must know the concept of international crime. International jurisprudence has worked hard to find a definition. for international crime; Plawski defined it (it is every illegal act committed by individuals that is punishable by international criminal law because it harms international relations in the international community).¹²²

Dr. Fattouh Abdullah Al-Shazly defined international crime as: (behaviour humanitarian Illegal action resulting from a criminal will committed by an individual in the name of the state or with its consent, and involves a violation of an international interest that international law decides to protect through criminal punishment.¹²³.

Likewise, Muhammad Saleh Al-Adly defined it as saying that international crime is “all behavior, whether actual or human conviction, issued by the state or with its

¹²¹ See: Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, Article 2.

¹²² See: Abdullah Suleiman Suleiman. 1992. *Basic introductions to international criminal law*. D.T. Algeria: Office of University Publications. pp. 13-14.

¹²³ See: Fattouh Abdullah Al-Shazly. 2002. *International criminal law, book priorities, international criminal law, general theory of international crime*. D.M. D.N. pp. 206-207.

consent, issued by a criminal will that results in harming an international interest represented in the protection of international law through criminal punishment.”¹²⁴

Abdul Aziz Al-Ashawi defined international crime as: (an act carried out by persons of international law or individuals in the name of the state, and for its benefit, causing harm to the interests protected by international law, which creates legal punishment).¹²⁵

Dr. Nayef Hamid Al-Alimat defined it as: “Human behavior punishable by international criminal law. If there is no penalty for the behavior, then this behavior is not considered a crime, and the behavior must constitute aggression against an interest that threatens the international community, such as protecting security and peace.” international law, as well as the interest of minimizing the harms of war, such as the rules of international humanitarian law.”¹²⁶

The researcher can define international crime as “every crime committed by a natural person who bears criminal responsibility for its commission; and this crime must be of a high degree of seriousness due to the comprehensiveness of its effects that exceed the borders of a specific country, provided that this crime affects international interests or constitutes a threat to international peace and security.” .

Article Five of the Statute of the International Criminal Court stipulates the international crime that entails the criminal responsibility of a natural person¹²⁷It consists of several images, as follows:

First: the crime of genocide

The crime of genocide is considered the crime that most threatens the human race, and its seriousness is due to the fact that it aims to eliminate specific groups, whether these

¹²⁴ See: Al-Adly, Muhammad Saleh. 2003. International crime a comparative study. Alexandria: Dar Al-Fikr University. p. 66.

¹²⁵ See: Al-Ashawi, Abdel Aziz. 2007. Lectures on international responsibility. D.T. Algeria: Dar Houma for printing, publishing and distribution. p. 40.

¹²⁶ See: Al-Alimat, Nayef Hamed. 2007. The Crime of Aggression under the International Criminal Court System. D.T. Jordan: Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution. p. 110.

¹²⁷ - See Article Five of the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

- <https://www.icrc.org/ar/doc/resources/documents/misc/6e7ec5.htm> Browsing date 6/24/2020.

groups are ethnic or religious, and this is what represents the abnormality of its perpetrator or perpetrators.¹²⁸

It means any act committed with the intention of destroying a national, racial, or religious group, in whole or in part, whether by killing, inflicting physical harm, or violence, or intentionally subjecting the group to living conditions intended for its actual destruction, in part or in whole, or measures aimed at preventing birth within the group or transporting children. group to another group¹²⁹

The crime of genocide falls within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, and since its statute permits it to request any international governmental organization to cooperate and assist in implementing its jurisdiction, the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) approved at its session No. (73) held in In 2004, Mexico signed a cooperation agreement with the International Criminal Court, as it considered that the agreement was consistent with the organization's interests and regulations.¹³⁰

Interpol has developed a global network and technical tools to strengthen ongoing efforts to assist law enforcement authorities, international criminal tribunals and national prosecutors in the fight against genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Examples of the crime of genocide are what Israel, its occupying army, and its corrupt leaders committed against the children of Palestine, where they killed and burned the child Muhammad Abu Khudair and the Dawabsha family, and killed thousands of Palestinian children in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, using internationally prohibited weapons, as well as through the use of force against defenseless civilians, in violation of the law. The International Humanitarian Commission, where Article 50 of the Fourth Geneva Convention stipulates the responsibility that falls on the Israeli occupying state to take the necessary measures to protect children in Gaza and that the occupying state does

¹²⁸ Essam Abdel Fattah Matar. 2008. *International criminal law, its substantive and procedural principles and rules*. Alexandria: New University House. p. 129.

¹²⁹ Amani Abdullah Qurei. 2017. *The international legal implications of accepting Palestine as a non-member state in the United Nations*. op. cit. p. 82.

¹³⁰ Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article 5, and Article 87/6.

not obstruct or hinder any measures related to nutrition, medical care and prevention from the effects of war.¹³¹

Second: Crimes against humanity

This crime is one of the most serious crimes. This is because it violates the rights guaranteed at both the national and international levels. It also constitutes one of the basic guarantees to limit the arbitrariness of the rulers, their denial of the highest human values, and their violation of the rights of some groups for religious, political, or racist reasons. This crime appeared after World War II, so it is considered recent. Article Seven of the Basic Law of the International Criminal Court defines crimes against humanity as: “Any of the following acts constitutes a ‘crime against humanity’ when committed as part of a widespread and systematic attack directed against any group of the population: civilians, and those who knew of the attack) ¹³².

Article Seven of the Statute of the International Criminal Court clarifies the crimes considered against humanity. These include systematic and widespread attacks against a civilian population with premeditated killing, extermination, slavery, population deportation or forcible transfer, torture, rape, sexual exclusion, or any form of sexual violence, or the persecution of any specific group of the population for political, racial or religious reasons, as well as the crime of apartheid, as well as acts Other inhumanities¹³³.

Israel, as an occupying power, built the racist wall that separates the Palestinian lands from each other and separates the Palestinian population and confiscates their lands.

¹³¹ - See: Dr. Abdul Karim Shabeer, 2020, The Crime of Genocide against Gaza’s Children, browsing date 11/14/2020, website www.tawsol.ps.

Among the crimes committed by Israelis were the Dawabsha massacre (1948), Sharafat massacre (1951), Bethlehem massacre (1952), Qalma village massacre (1953), Qalqilya massacre (1953), Qibya massacre (1953), Kafr Qasem massacre (1956).), the Samoua massacre (1966), the first and second Gaza massacres (1955-1956), the first and second Khan Yunis massacres (1955-1956), the Sabra and Shatila massacre (1982), the Ibrahimi Mosque massacre (1994).

See: Abdel-Azim Ahmed Abdel-Azim, 2014, Genocide in Palestine, Study of the Geography of Crime, Minya University, pp. 12-20.

¹³² See: Bassiouni, Muhammad Sharif. 2004. *The International Criminal Court, an introduction to studying the provisions and mechanisms of national enforcement of the Statute*. Cairo: Dar Al Shorouk. p. 167.

-Khairy Ahmed Kabash and others. 2002. *Criminal protection of human rights “a comparative study”*. D. M. D. N. p. 1.

¹³³ Nabil Saqr. 2007. *International Criminal Court documents*. D.T. Algeria: Dar Al-Huda for printing, publishing and distribution. p. 41.

-See: Article Seven of the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Building the virtuous wall is considered part of the settlement policy and annexing the Palestinian lands to create a fait accompli on the lands. This expansionist racist policy has inflicted devastating damage on the Palestinian people whose negative impact has extended. At all Palestinian levels, the construction of the apartheid wall on the occupied Palestinian territories is considered a crime against humanity committed by the occupying state against the defenseless Palestinian people.¹³⁴

Third: War crimes

War crimes are those actions that occur in violation of the laws and customs of war, such as serious violations of the Geneva Convention, such as killing, torture, suffering, destruction, deportation, taking hostages, and forcing prisoners of war to serve in the ranks of the forces of enemy countries, and not giving them a fair trial, in addition to violations of the Geneva Convention, and there are serious violations of the laws. The norms applicable to international armed conflicts within the established framework of international law; Whoever intentionally directs attacks against the civilian population and civilian sites, attacks against personnel whose mission is humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping, and kills or wounds a combatant who surrenders voluntarily and has laid down his arms and no longer has means of defence, or misuses the flag of truce, the enemy's flag or signal, or his military uniform, or The flag and emblem of the United Nations, in addition to the occupying state transferring its civilian population to the territories it occupies or deporting its indigenous population, and deliberately directing strikes against buildings designated for religious and health purposes. Educational or scientific, or subjecting persons under the authority of a hostile party to civil mutilation, or to any type of medical or scientific experimentation justified by medical treatment that leads to death or endangers health, killing after treacherous injury, looting, the use of poisons and poisoned weapons, and the use of gases. Toxic and suffocating, the use of bullets that expand and flatten easily in the human body, and the use of weapons, missiles, materials or methods of warfare that by their nature cause excessive damage or unnecessary pain or are random in nature, provided Being a subject of universal danger,

¹³⁴ See: Sherif Mahmoud Suleiman, 2007 *The legal status of the separation wall in the occupied Palestinian territories*, previous reference, p. 18.

assaulting the dignity of the person, and deliberately starving civilians and depriving them of materials indispensable for their survival.¹³⁵ .

Israel committed war crimes in Gaza during the war it launched in the summer of 2014. It killed thousands, demolished hundreds of thousands of homes on top of their residents, bombed an UNRWA school in Beit Hanoun, and committed massacres against those displaced from the border areas north of the Gaza Strip. These massacres Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people are war crimes.¹³⁶

Fourth: The crime of aggression

The United Nations General Assembly resolved all differences regarding the definition of the crime of aggression, and defined aggression as the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another state, or in any manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, in accordance with the text of this definition, and its forms were as follows:¹³⁷:

- The armed forces of a state invade or attack the territory of another state, or any military occupation, even temporary, resulting from such an invasion or attack annex the territory of another state or part of it using force.
- The armed forces of a country bombing the territory of another country, or the use of any weapons by a country against the territory of another country.
- A strike or siege on the ports of a country or on its coasts by the armed forces of another country.
- The armed forces of one country attacking the armed forces of land, sea, or air, or the commercial naval and air fleets of another country.
- The use by a state of its armed forces within the territory of another state with the approval of the host state in a manner inconsistent with the conditions stipulated

¹³⁵- See: Ibn Amer al-Tunisi. 1998. The Law of Contemporary International Society. Algeria: Office of University Publications. p. 296.

- See: Salah al-Din Amer. 2006. The powers of the International Criminal Court to prosecute war criminals, international humanitarian law as a guide for application at the national level. Cairo. D.N. P. 455 et seq.

¹³⁶ See: Hanan Al-Mashrawi, 6/15/2015, "Investigation Committees" Instruments of forgiveness, to acquit Israel, browsing date 6/3/2020, Maan News Agency, see <http://www.maannews.net/content.aspx?id=782659>

¹³⁷ General Assembly Resolution No. 3314 issued on 12/14/1974.

in the agreements, or any extension of its presence in the aforementioned territory beyond the end of the agreement.

- A state allowing its territory to be used by another state to commit an act of aggression against a third state.
- Sending gangs, armed groups, irregular forces, or mercenaries by a state or in its name to carry out acts of armed force against another state that are so dangerous as to be equivalent to the actions listed above, or the participation of the state in a tangible role in that.¹³⁸.

The crime of aggression is considered one of the most severe and horrific crimes committed against humanity, and for this reason it has been described as the mother of all crimes, due to its violation of human rights, as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide are often side and subsidiary effects of aggression.¹³⁹.

Regarding the crime of aggression, Palestine has signed the instrument of accession to the Kampala Amendments, an important achievement. Thus, the crime of aggression has become one of the crimes considered by the International Criminal Court after it used to specialize in three crimes: war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. Palestine has been able to Including the occupying state as one of the elements of aggression, as the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories by military force is considered one of the crimes of aggression and that the International Criminal Court can look into it.¹⁴⁰

Hence, the researcher believes that the role of the International Criminal Police Organization puts an end to international crimes of their various types, which are stipulated in the statute of the International Criminal Court, and enabling it to exercise its jurisdiction can only be achieved if the International Police “Interpol” arrests those accused of committing these crimes, in view of what The international organization plays

¹³⁸ See: Amani Qurei. 2017. *The international legal implications of accepting Palestine as a non-member state in the United Nations*. P. 85.

¹³⁹ Abdel Malik Bishara. 2010. *Interpol's anti-crime mechanism*. P. 126.

¹⁴⁰ Sama News, Palestinian Foreign Minister Riyad Al-Maliki, 2016, Palestine activating the mechanisms of the crime of aggression and signing the “Kampala” amendments, date of browsing: 11/15/2020, website www.samanews.ps/2738.

an effective role in pursuing criminals and arresting them in all parts of the world, and this part is one of the most important privileges that Palestine may obtain by joining the International Criminal Police Organization by pursuing criminals. The Israelis who committed the most heinous international crimes against the Palestinians and their lands, and this is what we will discuss in the next chapters of this thesis in detail.

Topic Two: The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in confronting global crimes

The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in confronting international crimes is not limited only to prosecuting and arresting perpetrators of crimes, but extends to various global crimes, for which there is no precise definition, but can be defined as (crimes or criminal acts that all countries and all international legislation agree on Criminalizing it, as it represents a threat to the basic values of its social system, and is the subject of international cooperation to suppress and punish it, given that its impact expands to include a large number of countries, as is the case with counterfeiting money and slave trafficking. and drugs)¹⁴¹.

The researcher can define it as "transnational organized crime, whose impact extends to other countries, through the use of sophisticated criminal means, and which poses a high risk to societies and international peace and security."

Due to their abundance and diversity, the researcher focused on examining the most important and common ones, as follows:

First: Combating terrorist crimes

Whether terrorism targets international and global interests, or is committed against civil aviation and its safety, as well as against persons enjoying international protection, the effects of these crimes extend to more than one region, and the perpetrator or victim may be a foreigner, as this is considered a serious crime that requires international cooperation. In order to confront and punish its perpetrators¹⁴².

¹⁴¹ See: Muhammad Al-Adly. 2003. *International crime*. op. cit. p. 62.

¹⁴² Haitham Faleh Shehab. 2010. *The crime of terrorism and ways to combat it in comparative criminal legislation*. Amman: House of Culture for Publishing. p. 259.

Although Interpol refuses to interfere in actions and issues of a political, religious, military or racial nature, it has an essential role in combating the crime of terrorism due to its heinousness and bloodiness. The Ninth United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Criminals in Cairo in 1955 approved the principle that this does not apply. Prohibition of violent terrorist crimes targeting innocent people¹⁴³.

The International Criminal Police Organization fights and combats crimes of international terrorism by finding sufficient means to carry out in-depth studies on crimes and criminals, as well as tightening the noose on terrorists, facilitating their arrest and detention, and facilitating the task of extraditing them in order to bring them to justice, especially after removing terrorists from political crimes and introducing them into the category of crimes. Deliverable¹⁴⁴.

Second: Drug crimes

The scourge of drugs is one of the most important and dangerous crimes facing the contemporary world, as it threatens young people in particular in all countries of the world. The production of these toxins has increased, which has exacerbated its dilemma, as the production of these drugs means the necessity of having markets for their consumption, and young people are the backbone of this. The market is the largest consumer of drugs in the world. It has become a huge profit for its promoters, amounting to hundreds of billions of dollars a day. What has increased the danger of this crime is its close connection with other organized crimes that are no less severe. Risks such as terrorism, smuggling, money laundering...etc¹⁴⁵

The International Criminal Police Organization is one of the most important international bodies that combat drug crimes. It activates services and exchanges information between local and international organizations on everything related to the production, trafficking and illicit use of drugs. It also analyzes data received from member

¹⁴³ Amal Sweileh, 2009. "*International cooperation and laws to combat international terrorism*". (Master's thesis). Algeria: Constantine Mentouri University. p. 146.

¹⁴⁴ Halima Faraz. 2016. "International Criminal Police Organization and its Role in Combating Terrorism." *Arab Journal for Comparative Legal Research and Studies*. Algeria: Ziane Achour University. Issue eight. p. 1.

¹⁴⁵ Algeria. 2009. *Document on the efforts of Arab countries to combat drugs*. Police magazine. Issue 93, p. 2.

states and assists in all drug investigations. It also identifies drug production areas in the world and their consumption areas, and identifies drug transport and smuggling routes in the world through the central offices of member states.¹⁴⁶.

Third: Crimes of theft of antiquities and cultural property

The crime of stealing antiquities constitutes an aggression against human civilization, as it expresses the common civilization and heritage of humanity. It is through these antiquities (Pharaonic, Babylonian, Assyrian, Chinese, Greek, cultural, social, economic) that one learns about all the different aspects of life (political, Cultural, social, and economic) in these societies at different ages. The attack on these antiquities is an aggression against human values and all of humanity, regardless of the language, gender, or religion of this human group.¹⁴⁷.

Legal trafficking in cultural heritage is considered a crime against the countries of origin of this heritage. It also affects developed and developing countries, and the lack of political stability in some countries has led to high rates of this crime.

The role of the International Police Organization "Interpol" was to combat this crime by raising awareness of the relevant organizations and the general public about this problem, as well as exchanging information between the organization's police agencies and art dealers and owners. The General Secretariat of Interpol issues international red notices to people involved in such crimes. crimes in order to prosecute them¹⁴⁸.

Here, the researcher believes that the International Criminal Police Organization relies in exercising its powers related to combating and reducing crime by issuing international bulletins of different colors and objectives to combat and combat crime in all its forms. Whether they are international or global crimes, therefore, the State of Palestine's accession to this organization makes it participate with the member states of the organization and be on an equal footing with them in combating all international and global crimes. This proves that Palestine is a state, and has its own legal and international

¹⁴⁶ Fotur Jasen. 2013. "International Criminal Police Organization and Organized Crime". (Master's thesis). Algeria: University of Algiers. p. 161.

¹⁴⁷ Muntaser Hamouda. 2008. INTERPOL. op. cit. p. 140.

¹⁴⁸ Siraj Al-Din Al-Rubi. 2001. *Interpol and prosecuting criminals*. reference ex. pp. 276-279.

personality. This is one of the most important advantages that Palestine obtained from joining the organization. international police.

Topic Three: The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in the field of extradition

The most important means that countries rely on in the field of combating serious crime, especially cross-border crime, is the extradition system. Since its establishment, the International Criminal Police Organization has played a major and increasing role in implementing the system. Through the exchange and extradition of criminals between member states, since the organization is specialized in that. Therefore, the researcher can divide this requirement into three subdivisions as follows:

First Subdivision: The nature of extradition of criminals

International law scholars have not found a specific definition of the concept of extradition, due to several reasons: Including the expansion of the scope, images and forms in which criminals are extradited and the presence of continuous variables at the level of international cooperation, extradition has been defined as “a procedure whereby a state abandons a person present in its territory to another state that demands his extradition to it to be tried for a crime he is accused of committing or to implement a penalty imposed on him.” by the courts of this country.”¹⁴⁹.

Some went on to define it as: “a state abandons a person present in its territory to another state upon its request, in order to try him for a crime punishable by international law or to implement a sentence issued against him by its courts.”¹⁵⁰.

Some have defined it as “a procedure whereby the state abandons a foreigner residing in its territory to his state, either for trial or to implement a sentence issued against him.”¹⁵¹.

The researcher can define extradition as a state handing over a wanted person on its territory to another country in which the wanted person committed a crime, and he may

¹⁴⁹ Ali Sadiq Abu Haif. D.T. Public international law. Alexandria: Ma'arif facility. p. 262.

¹⁵⁰ Abdul Qader Al-Baqirat. 2005. International criminal justice and the punishment of crimes against humanity. Algeria: Office of University Publications. p. 134.

¹⁵¹ Walid Bitar. 2008. Public international law. Beirut: University Institution for Studies, Publishing and Distribution. p. 228.

be a fugitive from justice after a judicial ruling is issued against him. This procedure depends on the relations between countries.

The extradition of criminals is considered a legal procedure that finds its basis in international agreements, whether collective, regional or bilateral, and also depends on the principle of reciprocity or international courtesies and internal legislation, whereby a wanted person is handed over to a country or someone convicted of an act that constitutes a punishment under the laws of the requesting country. Or constitutes a violation of international criminal law, in order to be tried or punished for committing a crime in the territory of another country, and this must be explained in the extradition request.¹⁵².

Note that states have an obligation to punish the person who commits a crime abroad or hand him over to the authorities in the state with regional jurisdiction, in order to impose the penalty on him. This traditional jurisprudential trend has found acceptance from contemporary jurisprudence, which saw that it is the duty of states, with their common interest, to take measures that It prevents the criminal from escaping punishment or evading the punishment imposed on him. In addition to this trend, the frequent international custom has established a rule that allows states the right to accept foreigners who seek refuge in them and seek refuge. So it shelters them in its territory, and refrains from handing them over to the authorities of another state. The state's commitment to this right does not preclude its binding to an international treaty requiring its obligation to hand over, and the rules of international custom related to this subject find their basis in the state's absolute authority over its territory, which means that The state is not currently bound by any legal obligation to extradite criminals¹⁵³.

Second Subdivision: Conditions related to the extradition of criminals

The development and growth of international relations and the desire of states to achieve an independent life free of violence and far from crime and terrorism have made states seek the necessity of punishing criminals and holding delinquents accountable. Among the forms of imposing punishment and holding fugitive criminals accountable is

¹⁵² See: Adel Majid. 2004. "International cooperation in criminal matters in the United Arab Emirates, practical applications." *Security and Law Journal*. Dubai: Police Academy. The second issue. p. 212.

¹⁵³ See: Alawi Amjad Ali. 1999. *Private international law*. Dubai: Dubai Police Academy. p. 364.

the procedure for extraditing criminals between states, and this has made states seek to conclude treaties. Collectively, bilaterally and regionally, in order to facilitate the process of extraditing criminals, holding them accountable and exchanging them, with the aim of extending security and stability.

The most important legal rules governing the issue of extradition in international law are the following rules¹⁵⁴:

Firstly: The state has absolute discretion to respond to the extradition request or reject it, unless the state is committed to international agreements obligating it to extradite, based on the principle of state sovereignty and international custom. There are no rules of law that obligate the state to extradite criminals.¹⁵⁵.

secondly: The state may not extradite the criminal or wanted person unless the act he committed constitutes a crime according to the law of the state requesting his extradition or the state from which extradition is requested. Likewise, extradition may not be permissible if the crime or punishment has expired by the statute of limitations.

Third: The extradition must be in accordance with the internal laws of the requested state, or in accordance with the treaties and agreements to which the states are members.

Fourth: States may not extradite criminals except upon an official request from the requesting country, and not on their own.

Fifth: The state requesting extradition may not prosecute or punish the criminal except for the crime for which he is requested.

Sixth: If the person requested to be extradited is a national of the country requesting extradition, he may not be extradited unless there is a special extradition treaty that allows this, because most of the world's constitutions stipulate that it is not permissible to extradite their nationals to another country for trial.¹⁵⁶.

As for the crimes that are due for extradition, it must first be required: that the act be criminal and punishable under the law of both requesting and extradited countries.

¹⁵⁴ See: Abu Al-Khair, Ahmed Attia Omar. 2006. *Public international law*. Dubai: Dubai Police Academy. p. 223.

¹⁵⁵ Saladin Amer. 1987. *Public international law*. T:3. Cairo: The Arab Renaissance. p. 23.

¹⁵⁶ See: Abu Al-Khair. 2006. *Public International Law*. pp. 224-225.

- See: Gerhard Glan. D.T. *International Law*. Translation: Abbas Al-Dhamar. Beirut: Dar al-Afaq. p.271.

secondly: Excluding some crimes and punishments from the scope of extradition. In terms of crimes, political and military crimes, and sometimes financial crimes, are subject to international legal consensus that allows refusal to extradite criminals regarding them.¹⁵⁷.

The principle of the inadmissibility of extradition for political crimes has been supported by the majority of countries, and it has been approved by the majority of internal political constitutions. It has been stipulated in many bilateral, regional and collective international treaties, knowing that Belgium was the first country to stipulate in its legislation issued in 1833 the inadmissibility of extradition for political crimes. Despite the difficulty of distinguishing political crimes from other crimes that must be extradited, such as crimes related to human genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity, these crimes are considered more serious than ordinary crimes. However, extradition is permissible in such crimes, as stated in Successive United Nations resolutions demanding the trial and extradition of criminals; Among them are Resolution No. 2712 issued on December 15, 1970, Resolution No. 2840 issued in 1970, and Resolution No. 3074 issued on December 3, 1973.

Third Subdivision: The role of the International Criminal Police Organization in the field of extradition

The main mission of Interpol appears to be to help the police agencies of member states exchange sensitive information related to crime. Interpol's international bulletins are documents used to assist investigative authorities within the framework of judicial cooperation and international criminal police cooperation, as requests to search for wanted persons and arrest them in order to hand them over or exchange information about them or Criminal warnings about people likely to commit crimes or warnings about incidents that constitute a danger, as well as describing new methods for crimes, missing persons, and unidentified bodies whose identity is sought.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ See: Mahmoud Shams. D.T. *International judicial agreements and extradition of criminals*. D.T. D.N. Friends Press. p. 21.

See: Suleiman Abdel Moneim. 2007. *Problematic aspects of the legal system of extradition*. Alexandria: New University Publishing House. pp. 53-154.

¹⁵⁸ Guide to Palestinian judicial cooperation procedures. Office of the Palestinian Representative - Ramallah, website: www.pgp.ps.

International cooperation in the field of combating crime takes many forms. The most prominent of which is extradition. In this field, the International Criminal Police Organization has made efforts to extradite criminals between member states, by sending extradition requests through the national central and regional offices, which in turn send them to the General Secretariat, including all data and information about a person wanted to be arrested and extradited. The General Secretariat will then study the request by issuing an international bulletin directed to each national central office in order to search for the requested person and deliver him.¹⁵⁹

In turn, the relevant National Central Office notifies the office in charge of these matters in the country requesting extradition, which is obligated to confirm its request by informing it to the country in which the person was arrested through diplomatic means, or those determined by the extradition agreement concluded between the two countries.¹⁶⁰

But the important role played by the International Criminal Police Organization is in the absence of an extradition agreement between the two countries, or the absence of bilateral relations between them, then the International Criminal Police Organization coordinates between them through coordination between the central national offices between the two countries while preserving the principle of sovereignty of the member states of the organization. .¹⁶¹

Therefore, one must be convinced that there is no escape and there is no escape for the criminal from punishment, which is the effective means of preventing and avoiding the occurrence of crimes. Sovereignty is no longer absolute. As soon as a state is a member of the international community, a duty is imposed on it, which is to contribute to combating cross-border crime. The importance of extraditing criminals lies as a form of

¹⁵⁹Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy. 2012.*Provisions of international law in the field of combating international drug crimes* Former reference, pp. 20-21.

¹⁶⁰ Al-Sawy. 2012 *Provisions of international law in the field of combating international drug crimes* . P. 21.

¹⁶¹ See the Riyadh Arab Agreement for Judicial Cooperation, Article 38, which stipulates that "Each contracting party undertakes to extradite persons in its custody who have been indicted by the competent authorities or who have been convicted by the judicial bodies of any of the other contracting parties, in accordance with the rules and conditions contained in this section." "

Forms of international judicial cooperation, as it is considered a mechanism for transnational criminal follow-up that blocks the way for accused and convicted persons.

In 2016, the Kuwaiti Public Prosecution contacted Interpol to arrest and bring in parliamentary representative Abdul Hamid Dashti last August, following the issuance of a ruling against him last July to imprisonment for a total of 14 years on charges of insulting Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, after the Kuwaiti National Assembly lifted his immunity.

Interpol also announced its joining the international coalition against the Islamic State (ISIS) to limit the flow of foreign fighters and stop funding the organization. The Secretary-General of the organization, Jürgen Stock, confirmed that Interpol will play a catalytic role within the campaign against ISIS. The Interpol General Secretariat also issued last October a list that includes: The names of the thousand people of different nationalities who belong to and fight in the ranks of the Islamic State (ISIS). The list was circulated to all airports in various countries of the world, where many of them were arrested. And hand them over to their countries or requesting countries.¹⁶²

There are also cases that help circumvent the International Police Organization, the law, and the countries that want extradition by having the criminal and his lawyer work on the obstacles to extradition, including:

- Failure to arrest the wanted person.
- Lack of acknowledgment by the state requested to extradite the penalty imposed on the criminal, such as the death penalty.
- The wanted person has the nationality of the country from which extradition is requested.
- Granting the wanted person political refugee status.¹⁶³

¹⁶²Al Hadath website, publication date 12/28/2016, with names and charges...the most prominent Arabs and foreigners wanted by Interpol during 2016, browsing date 11/16/2020, website www.alhadath.ps.

¹⁶³ The United Arab Emirates has refrained from extraditing the Palestinian citizen (M.D.) since 2010. He was convicted by the corruption court in 2016 of stealing public funds, and was sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of 16 million dollars. However, he objected and said that the court was political because he was He holds important positions in authority, and thus the UAE refrained from extraditing. See Khaberni website, publication date 1/3/2019, browsing date. 11/16/2020, the authority asks Interpol to extradite Dahlan, website www.khaberni.com.

- Issuance of judicial rulings by the authorities of the requested state convicting the wanted person of committing crimes on its territory¹⁶⁴

In order to exercise its powers, the most important of which is combating crimes, the International Criminal Police Organization has relied - as we have shown through this study - on many means; The most important of which are the international bulletins issued by the General Secretariat of this organization, which differ in color and purpose. In its fight against crime, the International Criminal Police Organization relies on the mechanism of extraditing criminals. Which is one of the most prominent means that the organization relies on in combating crime and criminals, and this method is considered one of the most prominent forms of international cooperation in the field of combating crime. As for the Palestinian case, since Palestine is a member of it, it will obtain the advantage of receiving and extraditing criminals as a member state of the Criminal Police Organization. The International Criminal Police Organization, which, through this membership, can hold criminals fleeing from justice outside the Palestinian territories accountable by arresting them by the International Criminal Police Organization and bringing them to account in accordance with internal Palestinian law. The researcher will explain in the coming chapters the privileges she obtained. Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization, the extent of Palestine's ability to receive and extradite criminals, and the extent to which its internal laws are compatible with the receipt and extradition of criminals.

¹⁶⁴ An example of this is the case of the Lebanese defendant (KHK), who was asked by the Egyptian Interpol to arrest and extradite his Emirati counterpart due to the Egyptian Public Prosecution's decision to arrest him on charges of issuing bad checks in 1996. However, after his arrest in Dubai, his friends filed a direct lawsuit against him for issuing checks. Without credit in Dubai, the accused admitted this, and thus he was immediately sentenced and banned from leaving the country.

- See: Siraj al-Din al-Rubi. 2001. INTERPOL's mechanism for international police cooperation. op. cit., p. 17.

Conclusion

The International Criminal Police Organization is considered a permanent governmental organization, and has the international legal personality and legal capacity necessary to carry out its tasks. It was then established for international cooperation between police agencies in the field of combating crime. Any country acquires the status of a member of this organization by submitting an application for membership to the Secretary-General of the organization, and membership is suspended. The approval of the General Assembly of this organization by a two-thirds majority of the members.

The International Criminal Police Organization has a group of main bodies in order to carry out its tasks, and these bodies are represented by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, national central offices, regional offices and advisors.

In exercising its powers related to combating and reducing crimes, the International Criminal Police Organization relies on two means: They are international bulletins and the mechanism for extraditing criminals. Through these means, the organization combats crimes in general, international crimes and global crimes. The organization exchanges information and coordinates between police agencies among member states, as well as providing technical, technological and financial support, training and assistance to national central offices in developing countries. So that it can exercise its powers, as well as develop international police cooperation between the countries of the organization with the aim of combating all forms and forms of crimes and tracking down criminals.

Interpol bulletins are no longer a matter of dispute between countries because they are issued based on a court and secure state mechanism and within agreed upon procedures. Interpol bulletins are an important tool for extraditing criminals in order to combat international cross-border crime. They are based on the idea of justice, which requires that the criminal not escape punishment for the crimes he has committed. Therefore, the idea of personal movement must not be used as an excuse in order for the criminal to escape punishment, otherwise chaos will prevail, crime will spread, and corruption will spread, as the process of exchanging information leads to the arrest of the accused wherever he may be. Interpol bulletins are based on the idea of each country's

public interest in reducing crimes and prosecuting criminals to maintain its security and safety, and each country's interest in ensuring that its territory does not become a haven for criminals. Interpol bulletins support the principle of reciprocity, whereby each country provides the required information to other countries as well. You get the information you need from them.

The bulletins are published by the Interpol General Secretariat at the request of a National Central Bureau and are made available to all member countries.¹⁹² The United Nations and the International Criminal Court may also specialize in the search for individuals wanted for crimes committed within their jurisdiction, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes against humanity. Which are considered serious crimes to arrest and extradite them, as extradition is one of the main tasks of the criminal police organization Interpol.

Chapter Two: The Nature of Palestine's Membership in Interpol

Section One: about the membership of Palestine, its nature, causes, and the limits of its rights and duties

This section examines Palestine's membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), in terms of its legal nature and reasons for joining, in addition to its rights and duties as a member of this international organization. It aims to clarify the legal frameworks that govern Palestine's membership, review the reasons and motivations that led to membership, and analyze the rights and obligations resulting from this membership. The study in this section is divided into two main topics: The first deals with the nature of Palestinian membership in Interpol and the reasons that led to joining, while the second focuses on the limits of the rights and duties resulting from membership, while highlighting the nature of the relationship between Palestine and Interpol in its legal and regulatory framework.

Topic One: The nature of Palestine's membership in Interpol and its reasons

Palestine's membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) is a pivotal step in strengthening its international standing, as it contributed to confirming its legal and political status despite the Israeli occupation. Palestine officially joined Interpol on September 27, 2017, after a vote by the organization's General Assembly at its meeting held in Beijing.¹⁶⁵ Palestine received the support of 75 countries, while 22 countries opposed and 34 countries abstained from voting. Thus, Palestine became the 191st member of the international organization, which reflects an important diplomatic and legal victory in its journey to obtain international recognition and an advanced position in the international community.¹⁶⁶

Palestine's accession to Interpol represents a major step towards strengthening its presence in various international organizations, as this accession came after a series of efforts made by the Palestinian leadership since it obtained the status of a non-member observer state in the United Nations in 2012. This status enabled it to submit applications

¹⁶⁵ Yaqoub Al-Ghandour. "A legal study on the step towards Palestine obtaining the status of a non-member observer state with the United Nations." 2012. Website <http://altay.ps/ar/post/101676>.

¹⁶⁶ INTERPOL General Assembly, "Resolution No. GA-2017-86-RES-13", 2017.

to join Many international bodies and organizations, including Interpol, as an essential step in strengthening the sovereignty of the Palestinian state and achieving national goals at the political and legal levels.¹⁶⁷.

First Subdivision: The legal nature of Palestine’s membership in Interpol

The legal nature of Palestine’s membership in Interpol constitutes an essential foundation for understanding its role and the challenges it faces as a member of this specialized international organization. Palestine’s membership in Interpol depends on legal and procedural rules determined by the organization to qualify member states, and related to the requirements of sovereignty, compliance with international laws, and the implementation of common security goals. Palestine officially joined Interpol on September 27, 2017, after the Interpol General Assembly approved by a two-thirds majority of the membership application it submitted in 2015. This accession reflects Palestine’s readiness to integrate into the international security system despite the legal and political challenges it faces.¹⁶⁸.

The legal basis for Palestine’s accession to Interpol

Interpol, as an international organization, relies on its basic laws that require countries applying for membership to be internationally recognized. After Palestine obtained the status of a “non-member state” in the United Nations pursuant to Resolution No. (19/67) issued on November 29, 2012, Palestine relied on this recognition as a legal framework to submit its application. Although the resolution granted Palestine a legal status short of full membership in the United Nations, it gave it the right to join international organizations, including Interpol, as a state with independent legal personality.¹⁶⁹.

According to the Basic Law of Interpol, countries applying for membership must adhere to the organization's principles, which include political neutrality, a commitment to combating transnational crime, and respecting human rights. Palestine met these

¹⁶⁷ Yaqoub Al-Ghandour. “A legal study on the step towards Palestine obtaining the status of a non-member observer state with the United Nations.” 2012. Website

¹⁶⁸ Issam Al-Kahlout. “Palestine’s accession to the International Criminal Police Organization, Interpol.” Master’s thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018, p. 98.

¹⁶⁹ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article 4, published on the official website of Interpol,

requirements and provided clear commitments to adhere to all relevant international standards, which formed a legal basis for the acceptance of its application.¹⁷⁰.

Conditions for joining and implementing them

According to the Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), a set of legal provisions are established that member states must adhere to to ensure the achievement of the organization's objectives of strengthening international cooperation to combat crime and ensure justice. Here is a restatement of the points with clarification of the relevant legal provisions:

1. Establishing a national central office

In accordance with Article (32) of the Basic Law of Interpol¹⁷¹ Each Member State must establish a National Central Bureau (NCB), which will serve as a point of contact between local authorities and INTERPOL, and also the primary intermediary in cooperation with the National Central Bureaus of other Member States and the Organization's General Secretariat. In response to this requirement, Palestine established the Palestinian National Central Bureau of Interpol, which is responsible for implementing Palestine's commitments within the organization. The office works to develop its technical capabilities to ensure compliance with Interpol standards in exchanging security information, issuing international bulletins, and coordinating with global security agencies.¹⁷².

2. Commitment to political neutrality

Article 3 of the Basic Law of Interpol includes the principle of political neutrality¹⁷³, which prohibits the organization from interfering in issues of a political, military, religious, or ethnic nature. This principle is the cornerstone of ensuring that INTERPOL is not used as a political tool or to influence international disputes. This principle requires

¹⁷⁰ Osama Ghazali. "Interpol and its role in combating organized crime." Journal of Studies and Research, Algeria: Zayan University of Sciences, issue four, 2011, p. 162.

¹⁷¹ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Article (32), published on the official website of Interpol,

¹⁷² Issam Al-Kahlout, "Palestine's Accession to the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol," Master's Thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018, pp. 114-115.

¹⁷³ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol", Article (3), published on the official website of Interpol,

Member States to commit to submitting requests that are purely criminal in nature without including any political considerations. However, the Palestinian situation faces challenges to this commitment, as Palestine seeks to use its membership in Interpol to prosecute perpetrators of international crimes, including crimes linked to violations of the Israeli occupation, which may sometimes lead to an overlap between the criminal and the political.¹⁷⁴

3. Compatibility with international human rights standards

The Basic Law of Interpol stipulates, in particular under Article 2:¹⁷⁵, stresses the need for Member States to adhere to internationally recognized human rights standards. Member states must ensure that their activities comply with international laws and the principles of justice and transparency, especially when implementing Interpol decisions such as issuing Red Notices or extraditing wanted persons. Palestine has pledged to act in accordance with these standards to ensure that all its actions are consistent with international law, including ensuring that the rights of individuals are protected and that basic principles of justice are not violated when submitting requests or carrying out security operations.¹⁷⁶

These provisions represent the legal framework that determines the work of member states within INTERPOL, and are intended to ensure the neutrality and effectiveness of the organization in achieving its security objectives. Palestine's commitment to these requirements reflects its keenness to work in accordance with international standards, despite the political and logistical challenges it faces under the Israeli occupation.

Legal objectives of membership

Palestine's membership in Interpol represents a strategic step to strengthen its legal and international standing. Through this membership, Palestine seeks to¹⁷⁷:

¹⁷⁴ Osama Ghazali, "The International Criminal Police Organization 'Interpol' and its role in combating organized crime," *Journal of Studies and Research*, Algeria: Xian University of Sciences, fourth issue, 2011, p. 162.

¹⁷⁵ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol", Article (2), published on the official website of Interpol,

¹⁷⁶ Haitham Shehab, "The crime of terrorism and ways to combat it in comparative criminal legislation," 2020, p. 261.

¹⁷⁷ Issam Al-Kahlot, "Palestine's Accession to the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol," Master's Thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018, p. 98.

1. **Prosecuting internationally wanted criminals**Interpol helps Palestine pursue those fleeing justice, whether they are Palestinians who committed criminal crimes and fled abroad, or Israelis involved in war crimes against Palestinians.
2. **Strengthening the rule of law**By utilizing INTERPOL's systems, Palestine is working to strengthen its legal and security institutions in line with international standards.
3. **Integration with the international security system**Palestine seeks to prove its ability to shoulder its responsibilities as a member of the international community, and to contribute to combating cross-border crime.

Second Subdivision: The reasons that prompted Palestine to join Interpol

Palestine's accession to Interpol reflects a multi-dimensional strategic vision aimed at achieving security, political, and legal gains. The Palestinian leadership pushed for this step based on the need to strengthen its sovereignty at the international and local levels, and to upgrade its security capabilities to keep pace with global changes.¹⁷⁸ Strengthening Palestine's ability to combat organized and cross-border crime is one of the most prominent reasons that prompted it to join Interpol. Cross-border crime represents an increasing threat to Palestinian security, especially in light of the presence of complex crimes such as money smuggling, drug trafficking, and cybercrime. Membership gives Palestine access to INTERPOL's global databases containing detailed information on criminals and criminal activities, allowing it to track down internationally wanted persons.¹⁷⁹

Interpol's technological systems, such as the I-24/7 secure police communications system, provide an effective means of exchanging information between Palestine and other countries. These systems enhance the ability of the Palestinian security services to coordinate with member states to pursue criminals and limit criminal activities that threaten their internal and regional security.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁸ Issam Al-Kahlot, "Palestine's Accession to the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol," Master's Thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018, pp. 98-99.

¹⁷⁹ Rules of Procedure of the INTERPOL General Assembly, Article 41/2.

¹⁸⁰ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Article (2/2), published on the official website of Interpol

Politically, Palestine's accession to INTERPOL represents an important step towards strengthening its position as a sovereign state on the international stage. Membership in international organizations such as Interpol is seen as part of a broader strategy to achieve global recognition of the State of Palestine and enhance its presence in international forums.¹⁸¹ In addition, accession gives Palestine the right to participate in international decision-making related to security and combating crime, which reflects recognition of its role as an active partner in global efforts to achieve security and stability. Through this membership, Palestine seeks to prove its ability to abide by international laws, and to enhance its image as a responsible state capable of contributing to joint international efforts.¹⁸²

Crimes committed against Palestinians, especially by the Israeli occupation, also constitute a major motivation for Palestine to join Interpol. The Palestinian leadership seeks to use the legal mechanisms available through Interpol to prosecute Israeli officials involved in human rights violations and war crimes against the Palestinian people.¹⁸³ INTERPOL provides a legal framework to prosecute internationally wanted criminals, giving Palestine an effective tool to promote international justice. Despite the challenges and political pressures it faces, Palestine seeks to use its membership in Interpol to shed light on the crimes committed against it, and to demand that those responsible be held accountable before international law.

In addition, membership in Interpol represents a valuable opportunity to improve the work of the Palestinian security services and raise their efficiency. The training and development programs provided by INTERPOL allow member states to exchange experiences and acquire new skills in the areas of combating crime¹⁸⁴. By participating in Interpol's training programs, Palestine can enhance the capabilities of its security cadres,

¹⁸¹ Procedures Guide for Palestinian International Judicial Cooperation, Office of the Palestinian Attorney General, Ramallah,

¹⁸² Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "List of agreements and organizations to which the State of Palestine has joined until November 13, 2017," browsing date 12/27/2024, website <http://www.mofa.pna.ps>.

¹⁸³ Fael Ahren, "A blow to Israel: Interpol accepts Palestine as a full member," The Times of Israel, September 27, 2017, viewed 12/26/2024, <http://ar.timesofisrael.com>

¹⁸⁴ Osama Ghazali, "The International Criminal Police Organization and its role in combating organized crime," Journal of Studies and Research, Algeria: Xian University of Sciences, fourth issue, 2011, p. 162.

whether by learning about the latest methods in the field of criminal investigations, or techniques for using data and information in prosecuting crimes. This development contributes to building strong security institutions capable of addressing the complex security challenges facing Palestine¹⁸⁵.

Topic Two: the rights and duties of Palestinian membership in Interpol

After Palestine joined the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), it enjoyed rights and privileges as a full member of the organization, and in return bore a set of duties and obligations that stem from this membership. These rights and duties represent a legal and regulatory framework that governs Palestine's role as a member of Interpol, as it seeks to make the most of these rights in enhancing security and combating crime, and is committed to implementing the duties assigned to it to ensure effective cooperation with the organization's member states.

First Subdivision: The limits of the rights granted to Palestine as a member of Interpol

Palestine's membership in Interpol enables it to obtain a set of rights that make it an active partner in international efforts to combat crime. These rights include:

1. Access to international databases:

Membership gives Palestine access to INTERPOL's sophisticated databases, which contain important information relating to internationally wanted criminals, organized crime, and illegal cross-border activities. This right contributes to enhancing the ability of the Palestinian security services to track wanted persons and combat crime more effectively.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁵ Akram Adel, "The International Criminal Police Organization and Organized Crime as a Mechanism for Combating Organized Crime - A Comparative Study," New University Publishing House, Alexandria, 2013, p. 109.

¹⁸⁶ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Article 31, published on the official website of Interpol

2. Issuing international bulletins:

Interpol allows its members to issue Red Notices to track down internationally wanted criminals. These bulletins allow the State of Palestine to request international cooperation in arresting criminals fleeing from justice and bringing them to trial.¹⁸⁷

3. Participation in training and development activities:

Membership enables Palestine to benefit from the training programs organized by Interpol to enhance the capabilities of the security services. These programs include advanced investigative techniques, methods for combating cybercrime, and financial crimes¹⁸⁸.

4. Participation in international meetings of Interpol:

Membership allows Palestine to participate in the Interpol General Assembly and its annual meetings, where international policies related to combating crime are discussed, and collective decisions are issued to enhance security cooperation.¹⁸⁹

5. Strengthening political and legal standing:

Membership reflects international recognition of Palestine as a state capable of abiding by international laws and regulations. This right enhances its political presence on the international scene and gives it an opportunity to expand the scope of its diplomatic relations¹⁹⁰.

However, there are limits to these rights related to the reality of the Israeli occupation. Israeli control over borders and crossings sometimes hinders the implementation of security cooperation between Palestine and other countries. In addition, Palestine faces political challenges in using some rights due to international and Israeli pressure.

¹⁸⁷ Akram Adel, "The International Criminal Police Organization and Organized Crime as a Mechanism for Combating Organized Crime - A Comparative Study," New University Publishing House, Alexandria, 2013, p. 109.

¹⁸⁸ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Article 6, published on the official website of Interpol

¹⁸⁹ Rules of Procedure of the Interpol General Assembly, Article 41/2, published on the official website of Interpol, www.interpol.int.

¹⁹⁰ Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "List of agreements and organizations to which the State of Palestine has joined until November 13, 2017," browsing date 12/27/2024, website <http://www.mofa.pna.ps>.

Second Subdivision: Palestine's obligations towards Interpol and its duties as a member

In addition to rights, Palestine bears a set of duties imposed by its membership in Interpol. These commitments aim to strengthen international security cooperation and ensure respect for the laws and principles governing the work of the organization:

1. Compliance with international laws and regulations:

Palestine is committed to implementing the laws and regulations established by Interpol, including respecting the principle of non-interference in issues of a political, military or religious nature. This commitment guarantees the neutrality of the organization and the effectiveness of its work in the field of combating crime¹⁹¹.

2. Establishment of the National Central Bureau of Interpol:

Palestine worked to establish a national central office that coordinates with the General Secretariat of Interpol and other national offices. This office is responsible for implementing international notices and following up on criminal cases with an international dimension¹⁹².

3. Implementing international bulletins and recommendations:

Palestine has an obligation to implement requests and bulletins issued by Interpol, including cooperation in extradition operations and exchanging information about cross-border crimes.

4. Strengthening cooperation with member states:

Joining INTERPOL requires Palestine to work to enhance police cooperation with member states through the exchange of information and experiences. This includes participating in joint security operations aimed at combating organized crime.¹⁹³

¹⁹¹ The Rules of Procedure of the Interpol General Assembly, Article (42/4), published on the official website of Interpol, www.interpol.int.

¹⁹² Muhammad Mansour Al-Sawy, "Provisions of International Law in the Field of Combating International Drug Crimes," 2012, p. 677.

¹⁹³ D. Shawan Jabareen, "What does it mean for Palestine to join Interpol?", Al-Haq Foundation, accessed 12/26/2024, <https://www.diqrisadi.ps>.

5. Commitment to human rights standards:

Interpol's laws emphasize the need to respect human rights while carrying out security operations and combating crime. Palestine must adhere to these standards to ensure that the organization is not exploited in cases that may violate the basic rights of individuals¹⁹⁴. Palestine's rights and duties as a member of INTERPOL constitute a comprehensive framework that defines its role in the international organization. Palestine seeks to benefit from these rights to enhance its security and international standing, while fully committing to implementing its duties to achieve the common goals of Interpol. Despite the challenges associated with the occupation, joining INTERPOL remains an important step to strengthen international security cooperation and effectively contribute to the fight against crime.

Section Two: The positives of membership and the advantages that Palestine obtained after joining

This study highlights the positives and advantages that Palestine has achieved through its membership in Interpol, as this membership is a qualitative step towards strengthening Palestine's legal and political status at the international level. The research focuses on analyzing the gains achieved by Palestine in the legal and political aspects, which contributed to improving its diplomatic relations and strengthening its status as an active state in the international system. The topic also addresses the security and technical advantages that Palestine has benefited from thanks to this membership, including access to Interpol's advanced information and technology systems, and expanding the scope of international security cooperation to combat crime. The research is divided into two main topics: The first addresses the legal and political gains, while the second focuses on the security and technical benefits that have strengthened Palestine's capabilities in the field of internal and international security.

¹⁹⁴ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Article (3), published on the official website of Interpol

Topic One: the legal and political gains of Palestinian membership

Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) represented an important turning point on the legal and political levels. This membership was not just a technical achievement related to combating international crime, but went beyond that to affect Palestine's international legal status and enhance its diplomatic presence. Through membership, Palestine gained a new legal and diplomatic platform to support its political cause and highlight its rights as a sovereign state before the international community.

First Subdivision: Strengthening the international legal status of Palestine through Interpol

Palestine's accession to Interpol was the culmination of its efforts to strengthen its international legal standing, especially after it obtained the status of a non-member state in the United Nations in 2012. This accession represents an important legal development for the following reasons:

1. Implicit recognition of Palestine as a sovereign state

Acceptance of Palestine's membership in INTERPOL constitutes implicit international recognition of it as a state capable of assuming international obligations. Although Palestine is not a full member of the United Nations, its joining Interpol strengthens its position as an effective member of the international system. This recognition reflects the international community's support for Palestine's sovereign rights, and constitutes a rejection of Israeli attempts to undermine its legal status¹⁹⁵

2. Strengthening legal tools to prosecute international crimes

Membership gave Palestine the right to issue red notices to pursue criminals across the border, which enables it to pursue perpetrators of serious crimes against the Palestinian people, whether they are Israelis or of other nationalities. This enhances Palestine's ability to use international legal mechanisms to seek justice¹⁹⁶.

¹⁹⁵ Issam Al-Kahlot, "Palestine's Accession to the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol," Master's Thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018, p. 98.

¹⁹⁶ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article (2/2): "Establishing and developing all institutions capable of contributing effectively to the prevention and combating of international crimes," and Article (2/1): "Ensuring and developing maximum cooperation

3. Confirming Palestinian commitment to international law:

Palestine's accession to Interpol reflects its commitment to international principles and rules, including the United Nations Charter, and the laws regulating the fight against international crime. This commitment refutes allegations that question Palestine's ability to uphold its responsibilities as a sovereign state¹⁹⁷.

4. Strengthening Palestinian security and judicial institutions

Joining INTERPOL enabled Palestine to benefit from advanced technical and training systems to enhance the capabilities of its security and judicial agencies. This development not only supports the internal situation of Palestine, but also reflects a positive image of its ability to fulfill its international obligations¹⁹⁸.

Second Subdivision: The role of membership in improving political and diplomatic relations

Besides the legal gains, Palestine's membership in INTERPOL has contributed to strengthening its political and diplomatic relations with member states and the international community in general. This is achieved through several aspects¹⁹⁹:

1. Building a broader network of relationships with member states

Membership enabled Palestine to build new relations and strengthen existing relations with the 194 member states of Interpol. These relations lead to enhanced security cooperation, but also extend to improving diplomatic relations, as Palestine has become a reliable partner in international efforts to combat crime.

2. Increase international support for the Palestinian cause:

The voting process on Palestine's membership in Interpol confirmed the presence of broad international support for its cause. The vote of 75 countries in favor of Palestine reflects a

among all criminal police authorities.” Within the limits imposed by the laws of different countries, taking into account respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”

¹⁹⁷ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Article (2/1): “Ensuring and developing maximum cooperation between all criminal police authorities within the limits imposed by the laws of different countries, taking into account respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”

¹⁹⁸ Personal interview with Brigadier General Dr. Mahmoud Salah El-Din, Director of the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Palestine, Ramallah, 1/9/2025

¹⁹⁹ Akram Adel, “The International Criminal Police Organization as a Mechanism to Combat Organized Crime: A Comparative Study,” New University Publishing House, Egypt, Alexandria, 2013, p. 109.

strong international will to promote the rights of the Palestinian people. This support translates into strengthening Palestine's position in other international forums²⁰⁰.

3. Highlighting Palestinian sovereignty in international forums:

Membership in Interpol gave Palestine an opportunity to demonstrate its capabilities as an active country capable of participating in resolving international issues. This enhances its image before the international community and strengthens its position in the face of Israeli pressure.

4. Undermining Israeli efforts to isolate Palestine:

Israel tried hard to prevent Palestine from joining Interpol, and considered this accession a threat to its interests. However, Palestine's success in overcoming these obstacles reflects its ability to achieve political and diplomatic achievements despite the challenges imposed by Israel and its allies.

5. Strengthening regional and international cooperation:

Palestine's accession to Interpol contributed to strengthening its cooperation with regional and international countries in the security and diplomatic fields. This cooperation supports the Palestinian position and contributes to expanding the circle of relations that help achieve its national interests²⁰¹.

Palestine's accession to INTERPOL represents a legal and political gain with multiple dimensions. From a legal standpoint, this accession strengthens Palestine's international standing and provides it with new tools to prosecute criminals and achieve justice. From a political standpoint, it reflects the international community's support for Palestine and contributes to improving its diplomatic relations with member states. This achievement represents an additional step in Palestine's journey towards achieving full recognition as an independent, sovereign state on the international stage.

²⁰⁰ Personal interview with Brigadier General Dr. Mahmoud Salah El-Din, Director of the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Palestine, Ramallah, 1/9/2025

²⁰¹ Issam Al-Kahlot, *Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and its legal implications*(Master's thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018), p. 98.

Topic Two: The security and technical advantages that Palestine obtained

Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) represents a significant turning point in terms of improving its security and technical capabilities. Through membership, Palestine was able to access advanced systems and valuable information that contribute to enhancing its security performance and combating cross-border crime. These features helped strengthen the Palestinian security infrastructure and increase the effectiveness of the police forces, making them more ready to deal with complex crimes.

First Subdivision: Taking advantage of the information systems and technology available at Interpol

One of the most notable gains that Palestine gained from its membership in INTERPOL was access to the advanced information systems and technologies provided by the organization. These systems include:

1. **Access to INTERPOL's global databases:** Joining Palestine provided access to the I-24/7 data system, a secure and encrypted communication platform that enables police agencies to access information about crimes and criminals. This data includes internationally wanted lists, smuggling cases, human trafficking, and currency counterfeiting, which enhances Palestine's ability to prosecute perpetrators and control crimes.²⁰².
2. **Take advantage of international publications:** International notices, such as the Red Notice, allow Palestine to request assistance from member states in apprehending fugitive criminals and returning them to the Palestinian territories for trial. This contributes to strengthening justice and reducing impunity²⁰³.
3. **Use of analytical and technological tools:** INTERPOL provides advanced analytical tools that contribute to uncovering complex crimes. For example, Palestine can benefit from forensic data analysis techniques to identify and prevent crime patterns. The

²⁰² Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Articles 32 and 33.

²⁰³ Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article 2/2.

organization also provides platforms for exchanging information about cybercrime, which helps in tracking and confronting technical crimes²⁰⁴.

4. **Training and development programs:** Membership in Interpol gives Palestine an opportunity to develop the capabilities of police and security personnel through participation in specialized training programs. These programs include combating cybercrimes, human trafficking crimes, and financial crimes, which enhances the efficiency of security personnel²⁰⁵.
5. **Direct connection with member states:** Through INTERPOL's systems, Palestine is able to communicate immediately with other member states. This connection enhances the speed of information exchange and effective coordination between the various security agencies²⁰⁶.

Second Subdivision: Strengthening international security cooperation and combating crime

In addition to the technical benefits, membership has enabled Palestine to enhance security cooperation with other INTERPOL member states, which has contributed to improving its ability to confront common security challenges:

1. **Combating organized and cross-border crime:** Palestine has become part of international efforts to combat organized crime, such as arms and drug smuggling, and human trafficking. Through cooperation with Interpol, Palestine was able to exchange information with member states, which contributed to controlling transnational crime networks.²⁰⁷
2. **Strengthening regional and international security:** Membership helped integrate Palestine into the international security system. Palestinian security

²⁰⁴ INTERPOL's information and data exchange system (I-24/7), the website of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

²⁰⁵ Akram Adel, *The International Criminal Police Organization and organized crime as a mechanism to combat organized crime - a comparative study*New University Publishing House, Egypt: Alexandria, 2013, p. 109.

²⁰⁶ Bylaws of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article 41/2.

²⁰⁷ Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article 2/2.

services are now able to work side by side with their counterparts in other countries to confront regional security challenges, such as terrorism and cybercrime.²⁰⁸

3. **Pursuing fleeing criminals:** Membership allowed Palestine to request assistance in extraditing internationally wanted persons. Through the red notice system, the Palestinian security services were able to track criminals fleeing to other countries, which contributed to reducing cases of impunity.²⁰⁹
4. **Joint security operations:** Membership provided Palestine with the opportunity to participate in joint security operations under the supervision of Interpol. These operations aim to control organized crime at the international level, and they strengthen Palestine's position as an effective member of the global security system.²¹⁰
5. **Capacity building and expertise enhancement:** Through international cooperation, Palestine has benefited from the security expertise and experiences of other member states. This included hosting specialized security workshops and conferences, in addition to security exchange programs that support the development of security cadres' skills²¹¹.

Palestine's membership in Interpol contributed to achieving a qualitative leap in terms of enhancing security and combating crime. By benefiting from advanced technical systems and international security cooperation, Palestine was able to improve its security performance and keep pace with modern challenges. This achievement reflects Palestine's commitment to strengthening international security and actively contributing to efforts to combat crime, which strengthens its position as a responsible member of the international community.

²⁰⁸ Issam Al-Kahlot, Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol and its legal implications, (Master's thesis, Islamic University of Gaza, 2018), p. 98.

²⁰⁹ The Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article 42.

²¹⁰ Karam Adel, *The International Criminal Police Organization and organized crime as a mechanism to combat organized crime - a comparative study*New University Publishing House, Egypt: Alexandria, 2013, p. 109.

²¹¹ Issam Al-Kahlot, Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), pp. 114-115.

Section Three: Challenges of Palestinian membership in Interpol: the shortcomings of the legal nature and the role of the occupation as a major obstructionist

This study deals with the challenges facing Palestine's membership in Interpol, as the study sheds light on the legal and political aspects that hinder Palestine's exercise of its full rights as a member of the organization. The research is divided into two main topics: The first addresses the shortcomings in the legal nature of Palestine's membership, as this membership faces problems stemming from its status as an observer state in the international system, which negatively affects its ability to fully benefit from its rights in Interpol. As for the second demand, it focuses on the role of the Israeli occupation as a major obstacle to the effectiveness of the work of Palestinian Interpol, through the obstacles it imposes on international security cooperation in Palestine, and its direct impact on benefiting from the technical and organizational advantages provided by the organization. The research aims to analyze these challenges and highlight their impact on Palestine's ability to achieve the desired goals of its membership in Interpol.

Topic One: the inadequacy of the legal nature of Palestinian membership

Despite the importance of Palestine's membership in the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), this membership is not free of legal challenges that Palestine faces as a result of its international political and legal status. Being a country under Israeli occupation, and with the status of an "observer state" in the United Nations, this was reflected in its ability to fully exercise its rights within the organization. This reality highlights multiple problems related to the legal nature of membership, which limits full benefit from the privileges provided by membership.

First Subdivision: Legal problems related to Palestine's status as an observer state

Palestine faces complex challenges stemming from its legal status as an observer state in the United Nations, a status that differs from full membership and affects Palestine's ability to achieve its full sovereignty and effectively engage in international organizations. In the context of its membership in Interpol, several legal problems arise that reflect the complexities of the Palestinian situation in the international system.

1. Lack of comprehensive recognition of Palestine as a sovereign state

Despite Resolution No. (19/67) issued by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, which granted Palestine observer state status, this recognition was not comprehensive or binding on all UN member states. Many countries, especially those with strong political or economic ties to Israel, refuse to recognize Palestine as a fully sovereign state, and within the framework of Interpol, this situation affects the handling of Palestinian requests such as issuing Red Notices or extradition requests. Some countries are reluctant to comply with Palestinian requests, arguing that the legal status of Palestine is indeterminate or that these requests may be fraught with political dimensions. This duality in recognition hinders Palestine's ability to use the legal mechanisms provided by INTERPOL membership to achieve criminal justice and combat crime.²¹²

2. Lack of complete control over land and borders

Full sovereignty over territory and borders is a basic condition for any state capable of fulfilling its international obligations. In the case of Palestine, the Israeli occupation represents a major obstacle to the exercise of this sovereignty. Israel controls all border crossings into Palestine, whether land, air or sea, which hinders the ability of the Palestinian authorities to monitor and regulate movement inside and outside its territory. This lack of control directly reflects on Palestine's ability to combat cross-border crimes that fall within Interpol's jurisdiction. For example, executing arrest warrants or extraditing internationally wanted criminals requires international coordination that relies on state control over its borders, something Palestine does not have due to Israeli restrictions.²¹³

3. The non-binding nature of some international obligations towards Palestine

Because of Palestine's status as an observer state and not a full member of the United Nations, some countries consider international obligations towards Palestine to be not legally binding. In the context of Interpol, this is reflected in the handling of Palestinian applications that may be neglected or treated secondary to fully sovereign member states.

²¹² Yacoub Al-Ghandour, *A legal study on the step towards Palestine obtaining the status of a non-member observer state with the United Nations*, December 10, 2012

²¹³ Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "List of agreements and organizations to which the State of Palestine has acceded," February 12, 2018

For example, when submitting extradition requests or participating in joint international investigations, some countries may be reluctant to cooperate fully with Palestine, limiting their effectiveness in using the tools provided by INTERPOL.²¹⁴

4. Limited legal influence in international organizations

Palestine's status as an observer state limits its legal influence within Interpol and other international organizations. Although it enjoys full membership in Interpol, its ability to participate in shaping the organization's policies and submit legal proposals is limited by its lack of the comprehensive international support that fully sovereign states receive.²¹⁵ In cases of voting within the INTERPOL General Assembly, Palestine may face obstacles in passing proposals or resolutions related to strengthening its position or enabling it to use international legal tools effectively. This situation weakens their influence in formulating international security policies that directly affect the fight against transnational crime²¹⁶.

5. Challenges associated with bilateral relations with member states

The effectiveness of INTERPOL membership depends on direct cooperation between member states. In the case of Palestine, its bilateral relations with some countries face challenges as a result of Israeli political pressure. Israel is constantly working to influence the decisions of some countries to obstruct security cooperation with Palestine, which adds an additional layer of legal and political complexity to Palestine's membership in Interpol.²¹⁷

6. Obstacles related to financing and technical support

Many INTERPOL member states rely on international resources to support the development of their security services. However, Palestine's legal status as an observer state makes it less able to access these resources directly. It may face challenges in obtaining financial or technical support from member states or from INTERPOL itself, which weakens its ability to strengthen its security architecture.²¹⁸

²¹⁴ Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Article 42.

²¹⁵ INTERPOL Data Processing Regulations, Article 6/1 and Article 11/3.

²¹⁶ Issam Al-Kahlout, *Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)*, pp. 114-115.

²¹⁷ Ma'an News Agency, "Palestine joins Interpol: its advantages and disadvantages," September 27, 2017,

²¹⁸ Ultra Palestine Agency, "Palestine at Interpol," October 24, 2017

The legal problems associated with Palestine's status as an observer state cast a shadow over its ability to exercise its full rights within Interpol. These problems reflect broader challenges related to Palestine's legal and political status in the international system. Despite this, Palestine's membership in Interpol represents an important legal and political achievement in its struggle to achieve sovereignty and criminal justice, which calls for continued work to overcome these challenges and strengthen its position on the international scene.

Second Subdivision: The impact of the legal situation on the exercise of full rights at Interpol

Palestine's legal status as an observer state in the United Nations has fundamental implications for its ability to exercise its full rights as a member of INTERPOL. Despite officially joining the International Criminal Police Organization in 2017, Palestine faces multiple obstacles that limit its full benefit from the benefits of membership. These challenges are not limited only to the legal framework, but extend to the effects of the Israeli occupation and the pressures of some member states.

Difficulty in implementing international bulletins

International notices, such as Red Notices, are an essential tool for INTERPOL in tracking down internationally wanted criminals. However, Palestine faces obstacles in implementing these bulletins, as they require cooperation with countries that may refuse to deal with Palestinian requests for political or legal reasons. For example, some countries may refrain from extraditing criminals based on Palestinian requests, either because they do not recognize Palestine as a sovereign state, or as a result of pressure exerted by Israel on those countries.²¹⁹ This reality weakens Palestine's effectiveness as a member of Interpol, as it cannot fully benefit from international bulletins in tracking down the perpetrators of crimes or prosecuting Israeli officials involved in war crimes against the Palestinians.

²¹⁹ The Basic Law of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), (Article 6) and (Article 11).

Restricting freedom of movement and international communication

Israeli restrictions on Palestinian movement and communication with the outside world represent a major obstacle to the ability of the Palestinian security services to implement their international obligations. Israeli control of crossings and airports means that Palestinian security personnel often face difficulty in traveling to participate in international Interpol meetings or to carry out joint security operations. In addition, Israeli restrictions prevent the flow of security and technical equipment necessary to enhance the capabilities of the Palestinian security services, making it difficult for Palestine to achieve effective cooperation with other INTERPOL member states.²²⁰.

The intersection between politics and law

Although Interpol is an organization known for its independence from political issues, Palestinian applications often face politicization by some member states. For example, the handling of cases involving the prosecution of Israeli officials involved in crimes against Palestinians shows a significant level of politicization. Some countries prefer to refrain from cooperating with Palestine for fear of a negative impact on their relations with Israel or the United States. This overlap between politics and law reduces Palestine's effectiveness in using its membership in INTERPOL to pursue criminal justice, as its requests are treated differently from requests from other fully sovereign countries.²²¹.

Technical and logistical constraints

INTERPOL provides advanced technical systems aimed at enhancing international cooperation in the fight against crime. These systems include integrated databases and secure communication systems such as the (I-24/7) system. But the Israeli occupation poses great challenges to Palestine's benefit from these tools. Israeli control of infrastructure, including communications networks, hinders Palestine's ability to fully integrate into INTERPOL's technical systems. The lack of sufficient technical and human

²²⁰ Maan Agency, "A terrifying step for Israel... What does Palestine's accession to Interpol mean," September 27, 2017,

²²¹ Issam Al-Kahlot, Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), pp. 114-115.

resources also weakens Palestine's ability to develop its national central office of Interpol and benefit from the programs provided by the organization.²²².

International political pressures

Since joining Interpol, Palestine has been subjected to increasing political pressure from some countries, with the aim of preventing it from using legal mechanisms to prosecute criminals, especially Israeli officials involved in war crimes. These pressures make it difficult for Palestine to use its INTERPOL membership to achieve justice, as Palestinian requests are deliberately neutralized or delayed.²²³

Implications of the legal situation on full rights

The previous challenges show that Palestine's legal status as an observer state, coupled with the Israeli occupation, prevents it from fully exercising its rights at Interpol. Palestine's inability to implement international notices, the restrictions imposed on its movement, and the political obstacles it faces in cooperating with member states, all hinder the achievement of the goals of its membership in the organization.²²⁴.

Efforts to strengthen Palestinian capabilities

Despite these challenges, Palestine seeks to overcome obstacles by strengthening cooperation with supporting countries and developing its own security capabilities. The Palestinian leadership is also working to use Interpol's platforms to highlight its political and legal suffering, and to gain more international support for its cause. Palestine's current legal status represents a major obstacle to exercising its full rights at Interpol. However, membership is an important step towards strengthening its international sovereignty, which requires continued efforts to develop national capabilities, strengthen relations with member states, and work to gain broader political and legal support to achieve criminal justice and confront the challenges imposed.²²⁵.

²²² Akram Adel, *The International Criminal Police Organization and Organized Crime as a Mechanism for Combating Organized Crime - A Comparative Study*, New University Publishing House, Egypt: Alexandria, 2013, p. 109.

²²³ Palestinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Palestinian Leadership Efforts to Promote International Membership," February 12, 2018, <http://www.mofa.pna.ps/lararchives113674>.

²²⁴ Issam Al-Kahlot, Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol, p. 115.

²²⁵ Hanna Issa, "A terrifying step for Israel," September 27, 2017, <https://samanews.ps>.

Topic Two: The role of the occupation in disrupting the work of the Palestinian Interpol

Despite the importance of Palestine's accession to Interpol and the legal and technical capabilities it provides for international security cooperation, the Israeli occupation constitutes a major obstacle to Palestine's ability to fully benefit from its membership. These obstacles are evident in direct and indirect interference that hinders international security cooperation, as well as limiting the ability of the Palestinian security services to exploit the technical and organizational advantages provided by the organization.

First Subdivision: Obstacles imposed by the occupation on international security cooperation in Palestine

The Israeli occupation represents the greatest obstacle to Palestine's ability to achieve effective security cooperation with the member states of Interpol, as Israel pursues systematic policies to obstruct the work of the Palestinian security services and disrupt their benefit from international cooperation mechanisms. These obstacles are evident in the following aspects²²⁶:

1. Full control of Palestinian borders and crossings

The Israeli occupation controls all border crossings linking Palestine to the outside world, including land, air and sea crossings. This control directly impedes the flow of information and security equipment needed by the Palestinian security services. For example, the occupation prevents the introduction of advanced technological systems or police equipment necessary to develop the capabilities of the Palestinian security services, which leads to the weakening of their security infrastructure. In addition, the occupation imposes restrictions on the movement of Palestinian individuals, including security personnel who need to travel to attend international meetings and events organized by Interpol. This deprivation of effective participation greatly affects Palestine's ability to build effective international security relations and benefit from the training and development programs provided by the organization.²²⁷.

²²⁶ Personal interview with Brigadier General Dr. Mahmoud Salah El-Din, Director of the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Palestine, Ramallah, 1/9/2025

²²⁷ Personal interview with Brigadier General Dr. Mahmoud Salah El-Din, Director of the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Palestine, Ramallah, 1/9/2025

2. Political pressure on Interpol member states

Israel exercises broad diplomatic influence over several Interpol member states with the aim of reducing cooperation with Palestine. Israel is working to distort the image of the Palestinian security services, claiming that they are unable to implement their international obligations. These pressures lead some countries to hesitate to deal with Palestinian requests, especially those related to the extradition of criminals or the exchange of sensitive criminal information. Israel is also trying to influence the decisions issued by Interpol regarding Palestine, using its political influence to disrupt any measures that contribute to strengthening international security cooperation with Palestine. These practices demonstrate a clear politicization of security cooperation, which contradicts the principles of Interpol as a neutral organization concerned with combating crime.²²⁸.

3. Lack of Palestinian control over the airspace and maritime space

The absence of Palestinian control over the airspace and maritime space leads to major field difficulties in implementing international requests issued by Interpol. For example, if Palestine requests the extradition of a fugitive criminal, implementing the operation requires cooperation with surrounding countries and logistical coordination controlled by the occupation. This situation makes joint security operations almost impossible, and hinders the ability of the Palestinian security services to perform their full role in combating cross-border crime.

4. Obstacles in establishing international security partnerships

The restrictions imposed by the occupation constitute a barrier to Palestine's ability to establish long-term security partnerships with other countries. The restrictions imposed on movement hinder the exchange of security expertise and the organization of joint training programs, which weakens the ability of the Palestinian agencies to improve their performance and keep pace with developments in the field of combating crime.

5. Negative impact on the exchange of security information

The occupation also affects the exchange of information between Palestine and INTERPOL member states. In some cases, Palestine's access to vital information relating

²²⁸ Saladin, personal interview.

to international criminals or criminal networks is restricted, leaving it in a weaker position when trying to prosecute these criminals.

6. Israeli control over the movement of goods and communications

Israel controls Palestine's telecommunications and Internet infrastructure, limiting the ability of security services to efficiently use INTERPOL's technical systems. For example, Palestinian agencies may face difficulties in accessing the I-24/7 system, which is essential for exchanging security information in real time.

The impact of the occupation on the credibility of the Palestinian Interpol

Through intense diplomatic campaigns, Israel is trying to undermine the credibility of Palestinian Interpol before the international community. These campaigns seek to portray Palestine as a country unable to adhere to international standards for combating crime, which affects the level of trust and security cooperation that Palestine can enjoy from other countries.

The obstacles imposed by the Israeli occupation on international security cooperation for Palestine pose a major challenge to its ability to fully benefit from its membership in Interpol. These obstacles are not limited to preventing access to technical resources and information, but rather extend to affecting Palestine's international standing as a country capable of effective participation in global security efforts. However, Palestine continues to strive to enhance its security capabilities and build international partnerships despite the difficulties, in an attempt to overcome the challenges imposed on it.

Second Subdivision: The impact of the occupation on Palestine's benefit from technical and organizational advantages

The Israeli occupation policies pose a continuing challenge to Palestine's benefit from the technical and organizational advantages provided by Interpol. These policies reflect the occupation's attempt to disrupt the capabilities of the Palestinian security services and limit their development, thus preventing them from reaching a level that allows them to achieve the desired goals of their membership in Interpol. The impact of these policies

extends to all technical and organizational aspects, weakening the effectiveness of Palestinian security institutions in facing regional and international challenges²²⁹.

Controlling the import of security and technical equipment

One of the most prominent forms of the occupation's influence is the imposition of strict restrictions on the import of security and technical equipment that Palestinian agencies need to develop their capabilities. Israel fully controls all border crossings leading to Palestine, allowing it to impose prohibitive conditions on the entry of necessary equipment such as modern communications systems, advanced crime detection devices, and security surveillance systems. This situation deprives Palestine of using the advanced technologies that Interpol relies on, which limits its ability to keep pace with global security challenges.

Dominance of technical infrastructure

The occupation greatly affects the technical infrastructure in Palestine, as Israel controls the communications networks and databases that the Palestinian security services need to operate Interpol's systems. This dominance is often used as leverage to disrupt Palestinian security operations, as Israel prevents the development of independent communications networks or the modernization of existing systems to be compatible with Interpol's international standards. This control prevents the effective exchange of criminal information with other Member States, weakening Palestine's ability to deal with cross-border crime.

Restrictions on training security personnel

The training programs that INTERPOL provides to member states are an essential element in raising the efficiency of security services. However, the occupation imposes severe restrictions on the movement of Palestinian security personnel, preventing them from participating in these programs. These trainings include vital areas such as counter-terrorism, cybercrime, and human trafficking, which are necessary skills to keep pace with global developments in security work.

These limitations lead to a significant competency gap between the Palestinian security services and their counterparts in other member states. Furthermore, the lack of ongoing

²²⁹ Saladin, personal interview.

training weakens the readiness of Palestinian security personnel to take full advantage of the technical and organizational systems provided by INTERPOL.

Distorting the image of the Palestinian security services

Israel is carrying out a systematic campaign to distort the image of the Palestinian security services within Interpol and before member states. This campaign aims to undermine international confidence in Palestine's ability to manage its security operations efficiently and impartially. For example, Israel claims that Palestinian agencies lack independence and operate under political pressure, which negatively affects other countries' handling of Palestinian requests.

In addition, Israel is working to weaken international security cooperation with Palestine by pressuring member states to reject any Palestinian requests, whether related to extradition or information exchange. These efforts hinder the building of positive relations between the Palestinian security services and their counterparts in the world, which reduces the chances of benefiting from the organizational advantages provided by Interpol.

Obstructing the implementation of joint projects

The occupation also affects the ability of Palestinian agencies to participate in joint projects managed by Interpol. These projects require direct coordination between member states, but Israeli control over the movement of people and goods makes it difficult for Palestine to participate effectively. Even in cases where Palestine is able to submit proposals for security cooperation projects, delays resulting from Israeli approvals limit the chances of success of these projects.

Influencing the independence of the Palestinian security decision

Israel is trying to undermine the independence of Palestinian security decisions by controlling the resources that the security services need to implement their international obligations. This is evident in the deliberate delay in providing necessary permits for equipment or training programmes, forcing Palestine to rely on less efficient alternative solutions. These policies hinder Palestine from achieving the required integration with other member states of Interpol.

The Israeli occupation shows the extent of its negative impact on Palestine's benefit from the technical and organizational advantages provided by Interpol. These impacts extend to all aspects related to developing Palestinian security capabilities, from importing equipment to training and information exchange. However, Palestine continues to work to overcome these challenges by strengthening its own capabilities and building international partnerships that support it in achieving its security goals. Overcoming these obstacles remains dependent on international recognition of the need to enable Palestine to exercise its full rights as a member of Interpol.

Conclusion

Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) represents an important milestone in its journey to strengthen its international legal and political standing. This accession allows Palestine to benefit from advanced technical and organizational capabilities, enhancing its ability to combat organized and transnational crime, and reflects partial international recognition of its sovereignty. However, the Israeli occupation remains the greatest obstacle to achieving full benefit from this membership, as it imposes systematic restrictions that hinder Palestinian security work at all levels.

Advantages of membership

Interpol membership provides Palestine with many benefits, including access to global databases containing detailed information on wanted criminals and patterns of international crimes. It also contributes to strengthening security cooperation with member states, and provides a legal platform for participation in international efforts to combat crime. Palestine was also able to use membership to enhance its security capabilities through specialized training programs, which contributes to raising the efficiency of the Palestinian security services and enhances its role as an active member of the international system.

On the political level, accession represented a step to strengthen international recognition of Palestine as a sovereign state, and enabled it to use legal mechanisms to prosecute perpetrators of crimes, including crimes committed against the Palestinian people. It also strengthened Palestine's presence in international forums, which helped improve its

diplomatic relations with member states and gave it the opportunity to influence global security policies.

Negatives and challenges under occupation

Despite these positives, Palestine faces major challenges that hinder its full benefit from membership, most of which result from the Israeli occupation. The occupation controls Palestine's infrastructure and security, including borders and crossings, impeding the flow of security equipment and necessary information. The occupation also prevents Palestinian security personnel from moving freely, which limits their participation in international meetings and training programs provided by Interpol.

In addition, Israel seeks to undermine Palestine's position within the organization, using its diplomatic influence to distort the image of the Palestinian security services, and to influence member states to obstruct security cooperation with them. These efforts create significant difficulties in implementing Palestinian requests, such as extradition or issuing Red Notices. The restrictions imposed by the occupation on communications infrastructure also hinder Palestine's benefit from Interpol's technical systems, which weakens its effectiveness in combating international crimes.

The future and prospects of full membership

Despite these challenges, joining INTERPOL remains an important achievement that must be built upon. Palestine can enhance its role by developing its own capabilities, working to improve its security infrastructure, and increasing the technical efficiency of its security services. Continuing diplomatic efforts to enhance international recognition of Palestine may open the door to improving cooperation with member states and reducing the impact of Israeli pressure.

If Palestine achieves full membership in the United Nations, the nature of Interpol's dealings with it and its member states is expected to change radically. Full membership will give Palestine greater ability to influence international decisions, and increase the effectiveness of its legal and security tools. Full sovereignty will also allow it to exploit Interpol's capabilities more widely, which enhances its ability to achieve internal security and combat international crimes effectively.

Palestine's membership in Interpol represents an important step towards achieving sovereignty and enhancing international standing, but the occupation remains a major obstacle to fully benefiting from this membership. However, ongoing efforts to improve national capabilities and enhance international cooperation reflect the will of the Palestinian leadership to overcome these challenges. Achieving full sovereignty and full accession to the international system remains a strategic goal that must continue to be worked on, to ensure that membership in Interpol is used to achieve justice and security for the Palestinian people.

Chapter Three :Results and Recommendations

This section presents the key findings and recommendations derived from the study, highlighting the impact of Palestine's accession to Interpol on its legal, political, and security capabilities. The results focus on the achievements, challenges, and implications of this membership, while the recommendations aim to provide actionable steps for maximizing its benefits and addressing obstacles. Together, these insights offer a comprehensive understanding of the significance of this strategic step and the pathways for leveraging it to strengthen Palestine's position on the international stage.

Results

1. Palestine's accession to Interpol represents a significant legal and political victory, as it enhances its international status and strengthens its ability to combat cross-border crimes effectively. This membership provides Palestine with a platform to issue red notices, enabling it to pursue perpetrators of crimes committed against its citizens.
2. The Israeli occupation imposes significant challenges that limit Palestine's ability to fully benefit from its membership in Interpol. These challenges include restrictions on infrastructure development and limitations on the mobility of Palestinian police personnel, making the implementation of international agreements more difficult.
3. Israel's efforts to undermine Palestine's position within Interpol create additional barriers, such as delays in extradition processes and obstructions to security cooperation agreements. These actions hinder Palestine's ability to utilize its membership to its full potential.
4. Despite the ongoing occupation, membership in Interpol strengthens Palestine's legal tools for achieving justice and demonstrates its commitment to international law. It reinforces Palestine's standing as a responsible member of the international community.
5. Interpol membership has provided Palestinian security agencies with access to advanced training programs and technical support, improving their capacity to

align with international policing standards and enhancing their operational effectiveness.

6. Palestine's diplomatic relations with other Interpol member states have been bolstered by its membership, increasing global support for its cause and mitigating Israeli efforts to isolate it on the international stage.

Recommendations

1. Develop and upgrade the Palestinian security infrastructure and institutional frameworks to maximize the benefits of Interpol membership. This includes investing in advanced technologies and improving coordination mechanisms for handling international cases.
2. Provide continuous training and capacity-building programs for Palestinian security personnel to ensure their alignment with international policing standards and best practices in combating transnational crimes.
3. Amend existing national laws to comply fully with Interpol's legal requirements. This includes harmonizing legal frameworks to facilitate smoother international cooperation and better implementation of Interpol's standards within Palestine.
4. Focus on diplomatic efforts to counter Israeli interference in Palestine's activities within Interpol. Strengthen alliances with supportive member states to promote collaboration and advocate for fairness in the execution of Interpol procedures.
5. Utilize Interpol membership as a platform to strengthen relationships with other member states by emphasizing the shared benefits of international cooperation in combating crime. Advocate for Palestine's role in enhancing global security and justice.
6. Promote transparency and adherence to Interpol's principles to build trust and foster deeper cooperation with member states. This includes adhering strictly to non-political uses of Interpol tools and maintaining accountability in all operations.

7. Engage in strategic diplomacy to advocate for Palestine's international rights within global forums, leveraging Interpol membership as a tool for enhancing its international recognition and legitimacy.
8. Build alliances and partnerships with other member states to reduce the impact of Israeli diplomatic pressures, ensuring that Palestine can effectively utilize its membership to advance its security and legal objectives.

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Appendix 1: Facilitation Mission Letter

Arab American University

Faculty of Graduate Studies



الجامعة العربية الأمريكية

كلية الدراسات العليا

2024/12/28

حضرة السيد اللواء علام السقا المحترم

مدير عام الشرطة الفلسطينية

تسهيل مهمة بحثية

تحية طيبة وبعد،

نُهديكم كلية الدراسات العليا في الجامعة العربية الأمريكية أطيب التحيات، وبالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه، تشهد كلية الدراسات العليا في الجامعة أن الطالبة نغم علي محمد الجبالي والتي تحمل الرقم الجامعي 202216507 هي طالبة ماجستير في برنامج القانون الدولي والدبلوماسية وتعمل على رسالة الماجستير الخاصة بها بعنوان:

" تفعيل عضوية دولة فلسطين في الانتربول: بين التحديات القانونية والعراقيل السياسية "، تحت إشراف الدكتورة سنية أبو عمرو. نأمل من حضرتكم الإيعاز لمن يلزم لمساعدتها للحصول على المعلومات اللازمة للدراسة من خلال إجراء مقابلة مع مدير شرطة الانتربول والمستشار القانوني، علماً أن المعلومات ستستخدم لغاية البحث فقط وسيتم التعامل معها بغاية السرية، وقد أعطيت هذه الرسالة بناءً على طلبها.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام

عميد كلية الدراسات العليا

د. نوار قطب



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تفعيل عضوية دولة فلسطين في الإنتربول: بين التحديات القانونية والعراقيل السياسية

نغم علي محمد الجبالي

أعضاء لجنة الإشراف:

الدكتورة سنية الحسيني

الدكتور عبد الحليم عطية

الدكتور يعقوب الحلبي

الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم فهم شامل للتحديات والفرص الناجمة عن انضمام فلسطين إلى الإنتربول، ومدى إمكانية هذا الانضمام في تحقيق العدالة، وتعزيز الأمن، وتحسين المكانة الدولية لفلسطين. اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج التحليلي الوصفي للتعلم في الوضع القانوني للأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة، وتحليل آثار انضمام فلسطين إلى الإنتربول، واستكشاف الاتفاقيات والقوانين المنظمة لمشاركتها. كما تم استخدام المنهج التاريخي لدراسة تطور الصراع الفلسطيني-الإسرائيلي ونشوء دولة فلسطين، بالإضافة إلى إجراء مقابلات ميدانية مع مسؤولين من الشرطة الفلسطينية وخبراء في القانون الدولي للحصول على رؤى عملية. واقتصرت الدراسة على حدود موضوعية وزمانية ومكانية، حيث ركزت على الأراضي المحتلة عام 1967 وعضوية فلسطين في الإنتربول خلال الفترة من 2017 إلى 2023، والديناميكيات القانونية والسياسية ذات الصلة.

أظهرت النتائج أن عضوية فلسطين في الإنتربول تمثل إنجازًا قانونيًا وسياسيًا بارزًا، حيث توفر أدوات لمكافحة الجرائم العابرة للحدود وتحقيق العدالة عبر آليات دولية، مثل إصدار النشرات الحمراء. ومع ذلك، تفرض الاحتلال الإسرائيلي عقبات كبيرة، تشمل قيودًا على حركة الشرطة وتطوير البنية التحتية،

مما يعيق التنفيذ الفعال للاتفاقيات الدولية. علاوة على ذلك، تعرقل التدخلات الإسرائيلية استفادة فلسطين الكاملة من عضويتها. رغم هذه التحديات، ساهمت العضوية في تعزيز القدرات القانونية لفلسطين، وتحسين علاقاتها الدبلوماسية الدولية، وترسيخ التزامها بالمعايير الأمنية العالمية. وأوصت الدراسة بتطوير البنية التحتية الأمنية الفلسطينية، ومواءمة القوانين الوطنية مع معايير الإنتربول، واستثمار الجهود الدبلوماسية لمواجهة الضغوط الخارجية، مع تعزيز التعاون والشفافية ضمن المجتمع الدولي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: انضمام فلسطين إلى الإنتربول، العدالة والأمن الدوليين، التحديات القانونية والسياسية.