INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE
ORGANIZATION ON COMBATING CYBERCRIME:
THE STRATEGY OF INTERPOL GLOBAL
COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION (IGCI) IN
ARRESTING NIGERIAN CRIMINAL OF ONLINE
SCAM IN 2016

By
NADYA PERMATASARI
0162014000114

A thesis presented to the
Faculty of Humanities President University
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for Bachelor Degree
in International Relations Major in Diplomacy Studies

January 2018
PANEL OF EXAMINERS APPROVAL SHEET

Panel of examiners stated that the thesis entitled "INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION ON COMBATTING CYBERCRIME: THE STRATEGY OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ARRESTING NIGERIAN CRIMINAL OF ONLINE SCAM IN 2016" that was submitted by Nadya Permatasari majoring in International Relations from Faculty of Humanities was assessed and approved to have passed the Oral Examinations on February 14th, 2018.

Hendra Manurung, S.IP., MA.
Chair - Panel of Examiner

Bustanul Arifin, BA.IR., MA.
Examiner II

Drs. Teuku Rezasyah, M.A., Ph.D.
Thesis Adviser
THESIS ADVISOR RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled "INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION ON COMBATING CYBERCRIME: THE STRATEGY OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ARRESTING NIGERIAN CRIMINAL OF ONLINE SCAM IN 2016" prepared and submitted by Nadya Permatasari in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in International Relations in the School of International Relations, Faculty of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, 31 January 2018

Recommended and Acknowledgement by.

[Signature]

Drs. Teuku Rezasyah, M.A., Ph.D

Thesis Adviser
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis, entitled “INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION ON COMBATING CYBERCRIME: THE STRATEGY OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ARRESTING NIGERIAN CRIMINAL OF ONLINE SCAM IN 2016” is to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, 31 January 2018

Nadya Permatasari
ABSTRACT


The Internet is one of the impacts of the development of TIC in the era of globalization. The ease of utilizing the Internet that can be accessed by anyone makes the human life easier. In fact, people and the Internet are inseparable. With so many benefits over the sophistication of the Internet, basically the Internet also has a downside that if humans cannot control themselves and utilize the Internet wisely, it will lead them to commit something that can harm any other Internet users, which is crime on virtual world (cybercrime). The case of Nigeria 419 is one of the evidences that crime can happen on the Internet. The Internet is essentially borderless, accessible to anyone with any interest in order to fulfill their interests for the financial purpose illegally. With various forms of criminal scams, individual or group carry out their actions through countries transnationally. The crime known as transnational organized crime is a form of crime that is quite rampant on the Internet and quite difficult to trace consider that the criminals must be high skilled in utilizing the Internet and hiding their identity. Therefore, the existence of ICPO-INTERPOL in handling any transnational crime is expected to play an important role in eradicating this case. INTERPOL in the collaboration among the police officers, law enforcement agencies and the private sector in arresting a criminal of Nigeria 419 for a total of $60 million fraud in 2016. With that strategy, INTERPOL successfully conducted the operation with the assistance of the EFCC, Trend Micro and Fortinet

keywords: cybercrime, Nigeria 419, online scam, INTERPOL, transnational organized crime, international cooperation, strategy, the EFCC, Trend Micro, Fortinet
ABSTRAK

Judul: Organisasi Polisi Kriminalitas Internasional dalam Menanggulangi Kejahatan Siber: Strategi INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) dalam Melakukan Penangkapan terhadap Kriminal Nigeria atas Kasus Penipuan Online di tahun 2016

Internet adalah salah satu dampak dari berkembangnya TIC di era globalisasi. Kemudahan menggunakan Internet yang dapat diakses oleh siapapun membuat hidup manusia semakin mudah. Faktanya, manusia dan Internet tidak dapat terpisahkan. Dengan begitu banyaknya manfaat atas kecanggihan Internet, Internet juga memiliki sisi buruk yang apabila manusia tidak bisa mengontrol diri mereka dan menggunakan Internet dengan bijak, hal itu akan membuat manusia melakukan tindak kriminal di dunia virtual (kejahatan siber). Kasus Nigeria 419 adalah salah satu bukti nyata bahwa kejahatan bisa terjadi di Internet. Internet yang pada dasarnya tidak mengenal batas, dapat diakses oleh siapapun demi memenuhi kepentingan mereka dengan tujuan finansial secara ilegal. Dengan berbagai macam bentuk scams yang dilakukan oleh kriminal, secara individu atau grup untuk menjalankan aksinya menembus berbagai negara. kejahatan yang dikenal dengan istilah kejahatan transnasional terorganisir ini merupakan salah satu bentuk kejahatan yang cukup marak terjadi di Internet dan cukup sulit untuk dilacak mengingat bahwa para pelaku merupakan orang yang handal dalam menggunakan Internet dan dapat menyembunyikan identitas diri. Maka, adanya ICPO-INTERPOL dalam menangani kasus kejahatan transnasional, diharapkan dapat berperan penting untuk memberantas kasus ini. INTERPOL bekerjasama antar anggota kepolisian, agensi penegak hukum serta sektor swasta dengan berkolaborasi dalam menangkap seorang kriminal Nigeria 419 dengan total penipuan $60 juta di tahun 2016. Dengan strategi itu, INTERPOL dengan sukses melakukan operasi penangkapan tersebut dengan bantuan dari the EFCC, Trend Micro dan Fortinet.

Kata kunci: kejahatan siber, Nigeria 419, online scam, INTERPOL, kejahatan transnasional terorganisir, kerjasama internasional, strategi, the EFCC, Trend Micro, Fortinet
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, I would like to express my outmost sincere toward the almighty God, Allah SWT for his many blessings and giving me strength so I could finish this thesis research. My sincere gratitude also goes to my family ultimately to my father and mother, R. Hartanto and Purnamasari and also my brothers, R. Wibowo and R. Himawan who always stood by me through this long process since the first university life. Thank you for your understanding, love and support during my up and down writing this thesis research. I know these words will never be enough to describe all the things you have given to me all this time, but you know that I am beyond thankful for having you as my family.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to my thesis supervisors, Mr. Teuku Rezasyah and Mr. Bustanul Arifin for your guidance and encouragement so I could finish this thesis research as the requirement to get the bachelor degree. This thesis research would not be done if I did not do internship at NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia. Therefore, my thanks also delivered to my internship supervisor, AKBP Diana Kusuma and also these wise and kind police officers within international crime section of NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia, namely KBP Drs. Atang Heradi, AKBP B.I.M Oka Putra, AKBP Dasuki Herlambang, AKBP Dodi Darjanto, AKBP Susilawati, KP Taufik Hidayat, KP Dhany Aryanda, AKP Yudhy, IPTU Novia Mesayualiza, BRIPKA Sangkot Lubis, BRIPKA Sandi Budi Wirawan, BRIPOL Dipo Ramdhanu, BRIPTU Junjunan Fortes and BRIPDA Nadya Jihan. Yet, I thank the representative of INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI), Mr. Ahmed, for giving me a lot of information of the IGCI as well as giving me recommendation regarding the cases of transnational organized crime that I might want to study further. It was an honor for me to meet you and talk to you in person.

Another big thanks goes to Faiz Farazzi and the friends who have supported me by far Aulia Annaisabiru, Yosephine Naniboto and Nikky Febrina, and my next big thanks to the friends who are having thesis journey but still supporting each other, Stephanie Korin, Nur Afni Damanik, Christy Wowiling, Ulfah Nabilah Hasna, Elsari Primadini, Cindy Nathania, Anisa Muthiah, Raisya Indrani, Dhaniaswa Zafira and Medina Alifandra.
This thesis research has been represented my own commitment, patience, dedication and hardworking during the journey of these last 3.5 years. But I have not achieved this all myself. Along the way, I have received support from too many people around. Thus, I express my deepest gratitude to all of you (even if you do not see your names here) your contributions in my life have been appreciated too and I am beyond thankful for that.
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEC</td>
<td>Business Email Compromise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFCC</td>
<td>Economic and Financial Crime Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIND</td>
<td>Fixed INTERPOL Network Database</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICPO-INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGCI</td>
<td>Interpol Global Complex for Innovation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>Internet Service Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIND</td>
<td>Mobile INTERPOL Network Database</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCB</td>
<td>National Central Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCE</td>
<td>Nigerian Crime Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIC</td>
<td>Technology, Information and Communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOC</td>
<td>Transnational Organized Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study
As the rise of the globalization and the advancement of technology, information and communication, internet as a tool of communication borderless are getting used by people around the world to access everything on internet, including exchanging media data, looking for information, creating social media as well as making friends. Consider that Internet is a sphere that provides related to education, business, culture, until the daily news about the world that makes the Internet users are easier to get all those information. However, the world is constantly changing. Nowadays, criminality does not just happen in the real world, but on the virtual world with the influence of the Internet has also become another media which becomes an opportunity for criminals to commit a crime. Hence, among the benefits of the development of internet, emerged the negative sides of the internet itself, such as cybercrime.

Cybercrime is defined as any illegal actions that involved violations of computer and technology for their perpetration can be defined as cybercrime.¹ It is an activity for new criminals that arise due to the rapid development of the technology. Technology makes criminal act not only can harm its victims directly, but can be done anytime and anywhere, even from other parts of the world. In addition, Internet technology can be a chance as well as destruction for anyone who cannot use the Internet wisely. Basically, cybercrime comes in the various forms include sabotage, software piracy, and stealing personal data.² Nowadays, cybercrime is increasingly widespread due to wide and unlimited internet access. Meanwhile, the types of cybercrime are so many, depends on the motivation of the perpetrators. The development of internet also

²
established in the form of social media in which considered as the bridge for people all over the world to connect one another.\(^3\)

At the time, the development of social media is growing very fast. Formerly people only know the e-mail, then appeared other social media accounts like Facebook, Twitter and Skype. Thus, social networking can potentially be used for criminality, because people on internet can hide their identity anonymously, so they can use their power to take advantage of other people for the sake to fulfill their own desire, for example, with sexuality things, money laundering, or by spreading hatred. One of the crimes that significantly occurred on the virtual world is online scam (internet fraud).\(^4\) The definition of online scam itself is the use of Internet services or with the aim to defraud victims by deceiving others in order to earn money illegally. Basically, scam techniques are various, depends on the intention of the perpetrators. It could in the form of banking websites, social media, sending e-mail and e-commerce (Ebaym Amazon) as well.\(^5\)

Therefore, the Author would like to study one of the cases of online scams from Nigeria that is considered high occurred on virtual world in recent years.

The term of Nigerian scam or famously known as Nigeria 419\(^6\) created by the Government. The ‘419’ is taken from Criminal Code of Nigeria concerning the punishment of anyone who committed any financial fraud. The story initially the perpetrators always sell the story based in Nigeria. The Nigerian scam is a form of fraud with the following modes: Searching the victim via internet, leveraging the amount of much money, usually can reach up to 50 million dollars, selling stories of royal families / presidents, abundant inheritance, accidents, investing, winning the lottery, finding a mate / dating on social network. whose edges require someone who is trusted to launch money disbursement. Without extensive research, they trust someone (potential victims) to be offered cooperation. In this case, the scammer might contact the victim unexpectedly by email, or social media. In perpetrating the action, the scammer will write on

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\(^6\) 419 refers to the Nigerian law provisions governing the punishment of the crime, chapter 38 Article 419 of Nigerian Law regarding Obtaining Property by false pretences; Cheating
email telling any complicated story about the large sums of their money stuck in the bank. In this case, the scammers might make a story line as if they difficult to withdrawal the money due to the government's restrictions. Furthermore, the scammers will convince the victims by promising to launder more money for the victims as the reward if they want to help the scammer by transfer them sum of money.7

Later on, as the scammers ask the victim of their bank account details with the purpose of transfer the money, they may make a story line of asking the victim to pay fees or taxes to them release the money through the bank. These fees that will be asked by the scammers may ask in small amounts first. If it is paid, the scammer may make up new fees that require payment and the victims never get the reward because the money as it promised never existed. Meanwhile in case of “romance scam”, the scammers usually use fake accounts by using photos of other people who look attractive, writing fake data / information, and pretending as they already have a permanent job or have their own business in order to attract people. The scammer later will invite the target to continue creating interesting talks and make a contact until a close relationship. Shortly afterwards the Internet date might lead them to the need of money where the scammer ask the victim with their reasonable reason to transfer sum of money.8

One of the efforts that has been done by Nigerian government in tackling any financial fraud, including Nigeria 419 is by establishing the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in 2004, where it leads the adoption of smart technology developed by Microsoft to track down fraudulent emails. However, it seems the government of Nigeria has been slow to take action where it leads to many Nigerians believe that some Nigerian government officials are involved in some of these scams. Despite the existence of the EFCC which created by the government has helped, it appears that not many results show that Nigeria 419 is declining. In fact, it is still there and getting rise as it is feared will endanger the image of Nigeria and reduce investor to invest in Nigeria. Therefore, the Author believes that it needs law enforcement in combating the crime and punish the perpetrators. Furthermore, it is why needing the

consideration of Nigerian government to partnership with international criminal law enforcement agency in order to investigate Nigeria 419 further and prevent the cases occur as its continuance. Nonetheless, the emergence of International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-INTERPOL aims to make the world a safer place by linking together police in almost every country in the world. Police use databases in order to share information, communication via online system. Moreover, sending out “notices” or alerts about criminals, and can ask for assistance any time of day or night through 24/7 command center which can assist countries in a crisis situation and send specialized teams to help. INTERPOL manages a number of different databases that can return results within seconds. The databases contain information supplied by police in many different countries and include details of the criminal itself. Despite the globalization where technology, information and communication is getting advanced, many crime takes places across countries – for example, online scamming by Nigerian on virtual world by using modus operandi\(^8\) in sending e-mail spamming to people disorderly.\(^9\)

According to Noboru Nakatani, Executive Director of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) at an international conference on counter-terrorism and security issues, stated that Cybercrime is a threat to global security that can only be overcome by coordinated action from law enforcement and private industry. The threat is a danger posed by criminals who use the internet and cyberspace for their own benefit, as well as the challenges facing the police in effectively combating crimes that across territory. In this case, in combating cybercrime through the establishment of IGCI, INTERPOL strives to be a leading sector by providing cutting-edge research and development tools opened in Singapore in 2014. The Digital Crime Center is specifically expected to assist police in their efforts to deal with cybercrime.\(^10\)


\(^9\) According to investopedia, modus operandi is used to describe an individual or group’s habitual way/method of operating. The term comes into play when discussing criminal behavior, but it does not exclusively refer to criminal behavior only.


\(^12\) Kelleher Jacquelline. (2017). “Noboru Nakatani Invites Us to INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation to Discuss how they Fight Cybercrime”. Retrieved on October 26, 2017 from
Therefore, as the rise of criminality on virtual world is getting rampant significantly, there had been committed a way in order to tackle the problem, INTERPOL has established a hub in identifying and detecting any harmful threats of cybercrime of through the IGCI in Singapore. The IGCI itself is the capacity building of research development and facility in hoping to identify the crime and criminals. On the other hand, there is also the innovative training, operational support and partnership division inside. As the increase of technology, the rise of criminals to take the advantage to use technology also increasing as well, therefore, the phenomena is getting wider and challenging for the Police to tackle its problem.

INTERPOL’s vision and mission comes in the cooperation among law enforcement agency and private sector on encountering any transnational organized crime, such as online scam. Nakatani highlighted the fundamental role of IGCI in improving global cyber security, by developing new law enforcement facilities and increasing capacity policing around the world to effectively cope cybercrime. He believes that strong law enforcement response is not enough to deal with cybercrime criminals. Close cooperation with all affected sectors, including private industry, it is important to develop a strategy global cyber security. Hence, international cooperation may be the most important requirement for better cyber security.\textsuperscript{13}

In this case, INTERPOL has successfully arrested a Nigerian criminal behind USD 60 million of online scam named Mike in 2016 by collaborating with other related law agencies, the EFCC and the multinational cyber security, Trend Micro and Fortinet. According to a statement by the EFCC in Nigeria and INTERPOL, the criminal who is identified as Mike was the head of international criminal network which is behind thousands of 419 scams in total more than USD 60 million involving hundreds of victim worldwide. Therefore, the Author would like to be pointing out more on how INTERPOL successfully addressing and identifying this emerging threats of criminal ringleader of Nigerian in 2016.\textsuperscript{14}

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\item https://www.opengovasia.com/articles/6979-interpol-executive-director-noboru-nakatani-invites-us-to-interpol-global-complex-for-innovation-to-discuss-how-they-fight-cybercrime
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
1.2 Problem Identification

Despite the facts that globalization and technology, information & communication (TIC) has become one of the major factors in which online fraud constantly occurred, this modus operandi of Nigeria 419 fraud actually has been existed since long time ago, where West Africans tend to perpetrate their activity by using fax and paper letter. The phenomena took on global character when oil price declined significantly along with the national economy of Nigeria in which caused Nigerian first used this scam who claimed as businessman from the West who had targets by assuring them to do money laundering with their reasonable reasons.\(^{15}\)

Nowadays, the biggest change due to development of internet is the pattern of communication interaction. This has changed the communication structure between people, who had relied more on face-to-face interaction, is now shifting toward the use of media, especially the internet and cell phones. The Internet allows almost anyone in any part of the world to communicate with each other quickly, easily and inexpensively. The most popular internet facility is e-mail, which can be used by internet users to exchange messages with others which makes the ease of sending e-mail and accessing internet is cost inexpensively of sending scam messages and helped the perpetrators to do their actions around the world.

Therefore, strangers who are only known through the internet (social networking, email, and so on) are so easy to believed that caused many users are being deluded by criminals in cyberspace.\(^{16}\) The fact that person who is practically educated or not, only need the tricks to make money with very little effort using the Nigerian scam. The phenomenon took the global attention towards the image of the country itself. In the last decade, the name of Nigeria is getting frightening due to the high number of online scam. As the online scam increases, the image of Nigeria and Nigerians appeared to be familiar with these fraudulent. According to the World Information Technology Forum (WITFOR), Nigerian cybercrime has the potential to influence the country's image, especially for technology and economic growth. The worse is the Nigerian email service provider is already listed in the blacklisted e-mail system.

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Therefore, the emergence of several cases of Cybercrime, such as online scamming could create a possible material offense which is an act that caused the harm to internet users. Henceforth, this is becoming INTERPOL’s attention to tackle the problem that has existed ever since long time ago and consider as threat to the international security and stability.

1.3 Statement of the Problem
The rampant case of online scam has been attracting INTERPOL as the world’s largest police organization to pay more attention over the case that considered as a potential threat in international security and stability. The problem of online scam concernedly will become wider and resulting more negative impacts to internet users around the world. Therefore, the question comes up whether

- How has INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) successfully arrested the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 who was identified as Mike in 2016?

1.4 Research Objectives
The main objectives of this research are:

1) To better understand and know about the case of cybercrime especially with scamming method and explain one of online scam cases, which is Nigeria 419

2) To explain the implementation of INTERPOL strategy in arresting the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in 2016.

1.5 Significance of the Study
The Author expects that this study could analyze on how the success implementation of INTERPOL strategy in fighting against the international criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in 2016. The Author hopes that this study can show the readers concerning the implementation of the strategy of INTERPOL in combating digital crime, which is online scam that considered as threat and harm the stability and security internationally of human’s life. Moreover, this study is also expected to give precise understanding on how INTERPOL works as the criminal police organization to minimize the rise of digital crime along by expanding the cooperation with law enforcement agency and private sector.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

In this research, the case study will be explained by using two different concepts. Concept of transnational organized crime is selected to describe the case of Nigeria 419 and the concept of international cooperation is expected to elaborate the process of INTERPOL as international organization to work together with the EFCC, Trend Micro and Fortinet in order to enhance, cooperate and to achieve as well as to maintain and strengthening the relationship of the involved international organizations. Therefore, the Author would like to elaborate the concepts of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and International Cooperation through the explanation below.

1.6.1 Transnational Organized Crime (TOC)

Crime always evolves according to human civilization ranging from primitive times to modern times. Ability to entering a country indefinitely is a contributing factor in the emergence of modern crimes today. Besides, it cannot be separated also with developments in technology and information that are part of life modern society today. Therefore, crime is no longer exists within the scope of a country's territory but may exceed the limits territory of other countries, which is known as TOC. The concept of TOC was first introduced in the 1990s internationally during the meeting of the United Nations (UN) which addresses the prevention of transnational crime.¹⁷

According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

“TOC can be defined as transnational offence undertaken by a group of people with the aim of material gain. This understanding immensely broader than that popularly used, which tends to focus on multi-crime groups of career criminals. The ways in which they are reaping profit are becoming more complex, creative and wide to span the globe”.

In simpler way, it could be stated that the threats to global security are emerging internationally and the types of crime nowadays are getting various, meaning that people can become victim to organized crime in any ways and places around the world.¹⁸


¹⁸
Cybercrime is an emerging form of TOC. The term cybercrime used to describe a wide range of the illegal actions against the law with variety of purposes to fulfill their interest, including against computer data and systems (such as hacking), computer-related forgery and fraud (such as money laundering and scamming). The thing is the borderless realm of cyberspace is compounded by the increasing involvement of organized crime groups who can perpetrate their actions anywhere in the world. Basically, the perpetrator and the victims can be located in different regions. From the explanation, TOC, especially cybercrime is seen as threat in which could harm the human security on virtual world.\textsuperscript{19}

Online scam is included as transnational organized crime, consider the primary goal of TOC groups' is to perpetrate their action in gaining profit illegally, such as money laundering. With the increase of technology available around the world, TOC groups are more commonly targeted by wire transfer payments. The scam is carried out by compromising e-mail accounts through Internet to conduct unauthorized transfer of funds by making a story line. Therefore, online scam is the form of TOC.\textsuperscript{20}

Furthermore, the perpetrators used complex, wide and creative ideas to perpetrate their actions for their own profit and expand borderless from one to another country. Not to mention, the crime also committed across international borders by organized crime groups. In Nigeria itself, this criminal group, also known as Nigerian Crime Enterprises (NCEs), is accustomed to carrying out transnational criminal activities, including fraud in most countries around the world. In fact, the group has grown rapidly since the 1980s. The crime itself has become a major business these days and has generated enormous profits for those who succeed by carrying out these criminal acts due to the globalization of world economy and major advances in communications technology which makes the financial transactions across national borders make them commit international crimes and develop criminal networks in more prosperous countries and regions.\textsuperscript{21}

1.6.2 International Cooperation

International cooperation illustrates the interaction to achieve a common goal when the preference of the actor is not identical (harmony) or irreconcilable (conflict). This paper will use the concept as a generic term that encompasses interactions between different types of actors (not only between governments but also transnational) and at various scales (bi- and multilateral, regional, global, etc.)

“The mechanism of international cooperation is the cooperation between states and the implementation of this cooperation through domestic policymaking within states. Between the two, there is a broad range of governance mechanisms that are usually subsumed under the category of networks. In order to achieve their goals, autonomous, but interdependent actors need to work together to complementarily mobilize policy resources in situations in which these resources are widely dispersed.”

In a global sphere, INTERPOL believed there is no organization is able to effectively act alone. The need to conducting the cooperation among law enforcement agency is expected to work in more effective ways. As stated in the INTERPOL Constitution Article 41, "... Organizations should establish links and collaborate with international intergovernmental non-governmental organizations...". In fact, INTERPOL has been partnerships in the various areas based on the interest of the Organization, such as, the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union. In fact, the development of a police cooperation model is a concept that has evolved within INTERPOL. Indeed, it is natural that the Organization should provide the legal means that its member states need to facilitate their bilateral cooperation. In this case, cooperation between INTERPOL and Nigeria has been created in the Draft Agreement on co-operation in criminal police matters between sub region of West African in 1998.

Crimes are now transnational and do not recognize national borders, terrorism, drugs, trafficking in persons even as technology evolves, crime can be perpetrated on virtual world (cybercrime) where it is a top priority for the police in the world, because it has the greatest impact for the internal security of a country. The goal of INTERPOL is to facilitate cooperation, support the police organizations in the world to prevent and combat international crime. The expected cooperation is the cooperation between the police internationally, from one to another country, even with a country that has no diplomatic relations. This is in line with "Universal

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21 Tanfa Y Denis. “Advance Fee Fraud” (University of South Africa)
22 Paulo, Sebastian. "International Cooperation and Development” (German Development Institute), page 11
Declaration of Human Right" which does not restrict individuals based on certain politics, religion or race as it stated in the Constitution of INTERPOL article 3, “It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character”.24

In carrying out its duty to tackle and combat crimes that cross country borders, INTERPOL co-ordinate with National Central Bureau (NCB) of each member countries to exchange data and information and to provide investigation assistance services. In the context of international cooperation, there are several paths that can be taken, among others, through the police to police.25 This path can be reached if the connection between police to police has a good relationship with the state itself. If it cannot be reached, it can be through INTERPOL.

Therefore, NCB-INTERPOL is interconnected to work together. It is embodied in Constitution of INTERPOL, "In order to further its aims, the organization needs the constant and active co-operation of its members, who should do all within their power which is compatible with the legislations of their countries to participate diligently in its activities."26 On combating against cyber threats, IGCI plays its role in the identification of the crimes, as well as to build the capacity and facilitating cybercrime unit, international cooperation through a multi-stakeholder alliance. Furthermore, IGCI also integrate the expertise of individuals and resources for law enforcement, public institutions, and the private sector. Most importantly, this strategy is to build the partnerships among the private sectors to assist in the development of national law enforcement technology trends and handling it effectively. IGCI also provides innovative training and operational support for the personnel of INTERPOL.27

In respond to Nigerian 419, INTERPOL carry out their activities in facing the growing threat of crime in this technological era, in which criminals exploit the sophistication of the technology that makes it easy for them to travel internationally and conducting illegal business in a virtual world. Therefore, together with the EFCC in collaboration with Fortinet and Trend

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24 INTERPOL constitution Article 3 Retrieved from INTERPOL: https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/Neutrality-Article-3-of-the-Constitution
26 INTERPOL constitution Article 3 Retrieved from INTERPOL: https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/Neutrality-Article-3-of-the-Constitution
27 The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation. (n.d.). Retrieved from INTERPOL:
Micro, INTERPOL enhance the capability to arrest the criminal ringleader network of online scam across in many countries around the world.  

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study
The scope and limitations of the study are as follows:

- This research will focus on the explanation of the occurrence of Nigeria 419
- The scope of the research will focus on the implementation of INTERPOL strategy in arresting the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in 2016 with the cooperation of EFCC, Trend Micro and Fortinet

1.8 Research Methodology
1.8.1 Qualitative Approach
Qualitative methodology can be defined as the understanding and methods in which generally consist of words, rather than number, as data for analysis. The aim of qualitative research is to measure something, to analyze, to collect and to interpret data. It refers to the meanings of concepts, characteristics, definitions and descriptive things. Unlike quantitative methodology, qualitative methodology does not process statistics procedures that consist of numbers or other quantifications. This research is using qualitative approach where all the data is gathered with subject assessment. In the case of Nigeria 419, there are a lot of articles discussing this topic in various forms, such as journals, electronic books, and other authentic academic papers.

All the data that gathered by using qualitative methodology is based on facts documented, such as publication on official website. Concerning not all the social views can be fully trusted. Hence, it is necessary to look for other reliable document sources so it can be gathered with the primary data. Afterwards, during the process of this qualitative methodology, the Author expected to answer the research question as its best.

https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/The-INTERPOL-Global-Complex-for-Innovation

1.8.2 Case Study
According to University of Southern California library, the term ‘case studies’ refers to a method of analysis and design of specific studies to examine the issue, which is used in most circumstances to generalize the entire population. Therefore, the case studies examined the person, place, event, phenomenon, or other types of subject analysis to consider the themes and key outcomes, and/or provide a means for understanding issue important research with a larger explanation. The case study of this research is to explain the role of INTERPOL and the efforts that have been taken in respond to the Nigeria 419. To be more specific, the Author wants to precisely elaborate on how INTERPOL contributes in facilitating cooperation to arrest the criminal ringleader network of online scam in Nigeria in 2016.

1.8.3 Data Collection
There are 4 kinds of instruments on supporting this research writing:

a. Internet

This digital technology has been the core of tool on helping the Author to look more information regarding this research writing. The Author has been utilizing internet as one of the biggest sources of information in any kind of forms; journals, e-books, articles and any reliable websites.

b. Books

The Author finds that books are the source of primary data and also one of the major sources and eligible on supporting this research. The books used in supporting the data are the books & e-book created by Cassandra Cross & Kelly Richards, R.K. Chaubey, Mohamed Chawki, Peter Gottschalk, Emmanuel Nnadozie, Sardjono and Phill Williams.

c. Journals

Journals are the most secondary sources in this research. The journals used to discuss the studies in which mainly focus on the case of Nigeria 419. The journals are mostly taken from reliable news media and thesis journals.

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29 Hughes, Christina. “Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches”. (Department of Sociology)
d. Publication

The Author used publication as the primary source of data. The publication in supporting the data are mostly taken from the official websites, such as INTERPOL, UNODC, UNICRI, HM Government and NCVLI.

e. Reports

The Author used reports as the primary source of data. INTERPOL, as the main actors in this research, publicly released its reports on certain time. INTERPOL published its reports on the official website in which to be found trustworthy and eligible. The reports are included the annual reports of INTERPOL.

1.9 Definition of Terms

1) Cybercrime – Cybercrime is a fast-growing area of crime. More and more criminals are exploiting the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet to commit a diverse range of criminal activities that know no borders, either physical or virtual, cause serious harm and pose very real threats to victims worldwide.  

2) Cyber security – Cyber security comprises technologies, processes and controls that are designed to protect systems, networks and data from cyber attacks. Effective cyber security reduces the risk of cyber attacks, protects organizations and individuals from the unauthorised exploitation of systems, networks and technologies.

3) I-24/7 – the core of communication used by the member of INTERPOL in connecting all the officers around the globe. I-24/7 is the system which enables the users to share


sensitive, urgent police information and to access INTERPOL’s range criminal databases, in 24 hours a day.  

4) Nigeria 419 – is the case of the famous online advance fee fraud (online scam) that is committed by Nigerian. Basically, the term of 419 refers to the criminal code of Nigeria concerning the punishment of the online fraud and the charges for offenders. 

5) Online Scam – the use of Internet services or software with Internet access to defraud victims or to otherwise take advantage of them. Internet crime schemes steal millions of dollars each year from victims and continue to plague the Internet through various methods. 

1.10 Thesis Outline

1) Chapter I – Introduction

Chapter 1 of the thesis is intended to explain an initial overview towards the whole content of the research. It consists of; background of the study, problem identification, statement of the problem, research objectives, significance of the study, theoretical framework, scope and limitation of the study, research methodology and definition of terms. The Author hopes the parts above will help and guide the readers for better understanding towards this research.

2) Chapter II – Literature Review

Chapter II of the research is enriched with selected literatures that are in relevance with the topic of the research. There are literatures that reviewed in relevance with the case being studied, relevant points and key findings of the research. The literatures are selected from several reliable sources.

3) Chapter III – Nigeria 419: The Origins and Notorious Story of Online Scams
The chapter III is focused on explaining the case study of Nigeria 419, started with the history of the emergence of Nigeria 419, scams, and a Nigerian who was to be believed as the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419.


This chapter elaborates on how INTERPOL committed its actions on combating the case study of arresting the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in 2016. This chapter is also discussed the international cooperation of INTERPOL and law enforcement agency of Nigeria, Trend Micro and Fortinet.

5) Chapter V – Conclusion

The last chapter is used to conclude the content and answer the research question. The Author also summarizes the findings of the research and proposes recommendation.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In order to give input to this research, it is important to review on literatures in accordance with the topic of this research. This chapter will help the Author to gain more knowledge and understanding concerning the research by using reliable sources: books, journals, reports, internet from any different perspective, concept, understanding and theory. Furthermore, this chapter will review on 7 literatures from some research that will consist of:
2.1.1 “International Police Cooperation (Kerjasama Internasional di Bidang Kepolisian)” by Sardjono (1996).36

The Author took the book of “Kerjasama Internasional di Bidang Kepolisian” regarding the important role of international cooperation among police on combatting the perpetrator who commit the crime transnationally. The ICPO-INTERPOL headquartered in Lyon France is the international criminal police organization with 192 member countries. Seeing the perspective of international law, INTERPOL is not an international police that can take legal action in other countries, rather than cooperate in enforcing the law with respect the sovereignty and human rights of other countries. The emergence of this organization due to the need of the international community that can coordinate cooperation in the field of police to cope transnational crime.

As an international organization, INTERPOL has an organ structure that works in accordance with the mandated in its articles of association. In tackling and combating these international dimensions of crime, INTERPOL also undertakes cooperation with various UN agencies and other international organizations. INTERPOL's principal authority is securing the global police communications network, as well as providing support for police operational data services.

In line with the development of globalization which makes it easier for criminal to perpetrate their action globally, countries in the world need to increase international cooperation actively in coordinating the arrest of criminals by taking into account the principle of mutual benefit with respect the sovereignty of the countries. To enhance the cooperation, in addition to utilizing services of INTERPOL, countries need to increase extradition agreements with other countries and mutual assistance agreements in criminal matters so that cooperation to hunt the fugitives can be done well.

2.1.2 “Communications Patterns in Cybercrime (Romance Scam case)” by Christiany Juditha (2015)37

This journal explained that in the case of love scams, initially the scammers started to send email or messages via media inbox social with romantic love sentences that make the recipients (especially women) are flattered as for its purpose to make the relationship more intimate, and more open like the relationship. While the potential victim begin affected and replied to the

initial messages from the scammer then this pattern starts to be directed at more quality interaction. The messages that were exchanged began are personal things that give rise to the depth of the relationship between the two. Furthermore, the recipient of the message is lonely and indeed looking for a mate that makes the communication on intensity was intertwined until the victim really falling into a trap. After familiar with potential victims, mutually they would redeem phone numbers to further improve their relationship to the purpose of fraud.

This phenomenon occurred due to cybercrime mode through the virtual world is very diverse, for example if someone suddenly got an email about winning the lottery, in their practice used to take the name of a well-known company. The emergence of cyberspace has implications for the emergence of chat rooms, e-mail, mailing lists and electronic discussion groups to communicate with each other. People who live in different parts of the world who share the same interests can come together to discuss topics of mutual interest in cyberspace. Certain internet features allow to interacting in new and exciting ways. Chat room allows people to communicate directly with people who do not know each other. This is what triggers the occurrence of scam online cases are rife happening done by people who cannot use the Internet wisely.

In relate with this case, The Author would like to make recommendations to Internet user community, especially the ones has a goal to find a mate through cyberspace to indirectly believe in the relationship model like this. Hereby, if anyone has been a victim of cybercrime type love scam, the Author suggests to immediately reporting the case to Police institutions. In addition, it is necessary to share the information literacy for any internet user against the dangers of cybercrime either by the government authorities, the police and the cybercrime community.


The journal explained regarding on how the effective methods in combatting TCO according to the Nigerian Perspective. Nowadays, the advancement of TIC which facilitates trade, travel, movement of persons and services are getting easier to be reached in order to fulfill

\textsuperscript{37} Christiany, Juditha. (2015). “Communications Patterns in Cybercrime (Romance Scam case)”
the human life. On the other hand, international criminal activity has widely benefited from this technology advancement and extent the negative influences of these criminals to span the globe. However, this book explained more concerning the attempts of the how Nigerian crime model in handling, controlling as well as managing transnational organized crimes in international cooperation. Considering the organized crime in Nigeria has widened beyond, it became a great concern to government to pay attention towards the country. The Nigerian government actually has created policies and strategies to deal with transnational organized crime, with variety of cases: illicit drugs trafficking, illegal firearms trafficking, human trafficking, advance-fee fraud (Nigeria 419), trafficking in artifacts, trafficking in stolen vehicles, money laundering, as well as credit card fraud.

In the case of Nigeria 419, within the attempts in combating the online scam, Nigerian government established a commission, the Economic Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) where it was formed to eradicate crime. Not to mention, the law enforcement agencies of Nigeria in collaboration with other international institutions in conducting investigations of various crimes especially the 419 scams.


The report of "Transnational Organized Crime in the West African Region," is explained on how TOC rampant in five different countries in West Africa that include Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The illegal activities include online scam, trade and drug smuggling, trafficking in persons, smuggling and illegal manufacture of firearms, smuggling of oil until theft and armed robbery.

However, the author would like to highlight the main issue of this research, namely Nigeria 419. Analysis of organized crime occurs because of the condition of the Country that occurred in the past, where the phenomenon is widespread because the country's historical conditions include the difficulty of economic conditions such as the decline of the oil prices and also the weakness of the state. In the 1970s and 1980s, such crimes were generally only possible

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for those who had good contact in government, or who had already established a business. Meanwhile, as the rise of globalization and technological advancement, access to electronic communications such as telephone, fax, or e-mail and internet facilities are easily accessible to the perpetrators in committing the crime.

Not to mention, the existence of a group of criminals is part of the fact that while organized criminal group activity has risen around the globe due to the emergence of technology throughout the last decade, their organizational structure included vision and mission are much more complex and dynamic. The grown up number of criminal West African is the evidence that needs the attention of the government and intervention of international and regional cooperation in order to encounter the problems that already span the globe in the last decade.

2.1.5 “Collective Action against Cybercrime” by ICPO-INTERPOL (2017). 40

This publication explains that INTERPOL as the criminal police organization seeing an emerging case of cybercrime needs to work other related law enforcement agency or sector which provides sophisticated technology in facing the threat of cybercrime. Seeing that the rise of technology triggered the cybercriminal networks are getting inherently complex from across the globe and it is essential for countries to develop a transnational cyber-forward-thinking security strategy in order to adapt their laws and regulations and include crimes committed in cyberspace as a consideration against transnational crime. Therefore, INTERPOL established IGCI so that police can efficiently concentrate their resources to combat cybercrime, work with other stakeholders to develop a holistic and coordinated response to this increasing threat.

Looking ahead, INTERPOL aims to prepare law enforcement officials for any kind of cybercrime trends and modus operandi in the future, where INTERPOL will be focus in monitoring the development of international, regional and national policies and programs, as well as the legal norms and instruments with regard to the cybercrime and digital security. The action is expected to also be influential in improving cooperation with regional and international organizations; and promote the sharing of information on threat of cybercrime and the discussion on global cybercrime strategy.

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2.1.6 “Ringleader of Global Network behind Thousand Online Scams, Arrested in Nigeria” by Economic and Financial Crime Commission.41

This report is elaborated concerning Tonwerigha Oyintonbra Tombrown or known as Mike, which to be believed as the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in in total more than USD 60 million which involved hundreds of victims around the world. In one case, the target is penetrated to pay 15.4 million USD. Based on the results of the investigation, forensic examination of the software seized by the EFCC indicates that he was involved in various criminal activities including compromise business e-mail (BEC) in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand. Not to mention the involvement of romance scam where the subject was also allegedly involved in money laundering in China, Europe and the United States where leads the subject to provide bank account details for the illicit cash flow.

In this case, the subject is arrested by INTERPOL, the EFCC, Trend Micro and Fortinet. INTERPOL aware that in the fight against cybercrime, it is must also rely on the partnerships and international cooperation. Therefore, the success of the arrest is clearly the result of the close relationship among INTERPOL with EFCC and the other two private sectors of cyber security, Trend Micro and Fortinet considering that in order for the effective operations. Hereby, it could make possible that even the criminal ringleader network has been traversing many countries and targeting many people and companies, could be detained and arrested by the result of international cooperation.


The report of TLC is explained regarding the impact of the Nigeria 419 towards the country, where it explained that internet scams and fraud were getting rise in the last decade. This phenomenon makes Nigerian and Nigerian names misleading, where many people speculate that online scam are only committed by Nigerians, although it is not the case. Nigeria 419 generally is the way on how to make money in dishonest and deceiving people to give their personal information to make people fell as victims for its purposes. The scammer makes it look

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as if people can easily get rich just by helping the scammer to do money laundering by transferring the money first. Unfortunately, many people fall into the scam.

On tackling the issue, the Nigerian Government established the commission in fighting fight economic and financial crime, such as the online scam in 2004. Unfortunately, the Nigerian Government seen slow in taking action to handle the problem. Although the establishment of the EFCC has helped, there is an effort needed in order to eradicate these crimes. The phenomenon took the attention of people all over the world where 419 Scams poses a threat to Nigeria's economy, consider that it is not only tarnished the image of the country but also discourage the foreign investment to invest in Nigeria too.\(^4^3\) If drastic measures are not taken to bring about change, the image and economy of Nigeria will continue denigrated. Furthermore, in tackling the problem, the Author believes that it needs law enforcement where the perpetrators could be punished in accordance with the crime and the Nigerian government should consider work with international cybercrime agencies in order to make it more effective.

2.1.8 Chapter Conclusion

Taking consideration on several literatures reviewed on this chapter, there are some points learned to give input to the research. As it explained in the first literature, police cooperation is needed on combating the transnational crime and INTERPOL as the largest criminal police organization, plays the role at its best in enforcing the law with respect the sovereignty and human rights of other countries without taking any legal action in other countries. The emergence of INTERPOL is due to the need of the international community to cope transnational crime. The he second literature is explained that the form of online scams are various, in the case of love scams, the scammers might start to send email or messages via media inbox social with romantic love sentences that make the recipients (especially women) are flattered and falling into a trap. This action would lead the victim to the earlier purpose of the scammers of fraud. Thus, it is essential to be wise in utilizing Internet and making friends with people, so that Internet users are not easily to fall into the trap of perpetrators.


As explained in the third literature, the development of technology and the emergence of Internet, made everything way easier to be reached. Nowadays, the advancement of TIC which facilitates trade, travel, movement of persons and services are getting easier to be reached in order to fulfill the human life. On the other hand, international criminal activity has widely benefited from this technology advancement and extent the negative influences of these criminals to span the globe. The attempts to combat cybercrime has been taking consideration especially for the Government of Nigeria to establish the commission, the EFCC in 2003 with the aim to combat any related of financial fraud like online scam.

The fourth literature is explained regarding on how the economy condition of Nigeria during 1980. There was a moment when Nigeria experienced the difficulty of economic conditions in the last decades, civil war, as well as state weaknesses, indirectly impacted the emergence of 419 scams The phenomenon is getting rising ever since TICs are getting broader where it cost inexpensive for the criminals to perpetrate their action. The fifth literature is explained on how INTERPOL as the criminal police organization works as its best in combating cybercrime by establishi

The sixth literature is explained regarding the cooperation between public & private sectors in arresting someone identified as Mike, who was believed as the scammer behind USD 60 million involved in various criminal activities including compromise business e-mail (BEC) in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand. The operation of arresting Mike has conducted successfully in 2016 due to the collaboration among INTERPOL, the EFCC, Trend Micro and Fortinet. The seventh literature is explained regarding the rise number of scammers from Nigeria impacted the image of the country to become jeopardize. Therefore, it is essential for the Government to take attention on tackling the issue.
CHAPTER III

Nigeria 419: THE ORIGINS AND NOTORIOUS STORY OF ONLINE SCAM

3.1 Background

According to National Crime Victim Law Institute, Basically online scam comes in many forms. It could be range of the viruses that attack the computer with the purpose to retrieve personal information, to send email scheme by asking victim to do money laundering, deceptive emails that originate from official entities (such as banks) who ask personal information from victims and used to commit identity theft, fraud on e-commerce where perpetrators would sell
fictional items. The methods used by perpetrators online seem continues to grow. In this case, the online scam is a term used to describe any fraudulent business that involved an individual or bunch of people in group in perpetrating the action to obtain money illegally.\textsuperscript{44}

The development of technology to the emergence of the internet makes it easier to achieve many things such as getting information, shopping, travel or even banking. And just as the internet makes it easy to find any human needs, the downside is it also makes the scammers are easy to do their virtual crimes., where impacting human real-life consider that Internet has no boundaries and limitation for its users to access what they look for on internet, it can somehow lead to the action where it can results bad impact for other internet users / official institutes. In Nigeria, online scam is commonly refered as “Nigeria 419”, which 419 taken from the article of the Nigerian Criminal Code.\textsuperscript{45}

\begin{quote}
“Any person who by any false pretence, and with intent to defraud, obtains from any other person anything capable of being stolen, or induces any other person to deliver to any person anything capable of being stolen, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for three years. If the thing is of the value of one thousand naira or upwards, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years”
\end{quote}

The 419 scam is done over e-mail or fax telling the recipient they have won the lottery or in contact with a businessman, official, who needs help withdrawing money. This could be in large sum of money, might be reaches to hundred thousand or several million dollars. However, the emergence of Nigeria 419 due to the condition of the country in the past and continuing to rise along with the advancement of TIC. In this chapter, the Author would like to elaborate more about the history of Nigeria 419, the forms of the 419 scams, the impacts on the image of Nigeria as well as the overview of ICPO-INTERPOL emerged as it aims to combat transnational crime.

\section*{3.2 History of Nigeria 419}

During the 1980s, Nigeria experienced the decrease economy condition caused by the oil-based of Nigeria went downward, where Nigeria's economy is the victim of a sharp decline in the use of natural resources caused by oil. This begins when Egbema, an oil producing region in


\textsuperscript{45} 419 refers to the Nigerian law provisions governing the punishment of the crime, chapter 38 Article 419 of Nigerian Law regarding Obtaining Property by false pretences; Cheating
Igboland known as an oil-rich Local Government Area of Imo State, Nigeria. The small rural landowners, were the majority of the population of Egbema, did not get a lot of direct economic benefits from the oil. This happened due to environmental pollution, rampant inflation, shortages and rising labor costs, and the failure of the Government to increase spending on social infrastructure and schools with an imbalance of the number of population growth. This situation is getting worsen when the oil disaster in the 1980s.\textsuperscript{46}

It is not a coincidence that the phenomenon is one of the factors which variations of scams in the form of letters started to appear from Nigeria. Letters from Nigeria started finding their way to the mailbox of many Europeans. The letters would start with asking about the health of the correspondent before asking for an assistance to transfer them the large amount of money. The classic Nigerian letter format popped up during these times too, where Nigerian would send a letter telling that he find a fortune somewhere that needs to be claimed. The perpetrator will beg for the victim’s assistance to help him/her reclaim its fortune. Some people fell for this format and lost their hard earned money.\textsuperscript{47}

There are many different versions of the scam from the beginning. The letter might inquiry th members of Nigeria or the Royal family who requests for assistance to transfer large amounts of money out of the country in return. For the record, Nigerian 419 scams are somewhat similar to the much older version, known as prisoner of Spanish Prisoner Scam. The Spanish scam are usually started in the story line where the fraudster told the victim that a rich prisoner promised to share the treasure with the victim in exchange for money to bribing prison guards. The old version of this scam existed by the end of the 18th century. Online fraud is actually a modern version of the Spanish prisoner’s, variations of which have been documented back to the revolution of France. Several students who are unemployed first time use this 419 scam as a means of manipulating business visitors which interested in deals in the Nigerian oil sector

\textsuperscript{46} Nnadozie, U Emmanuel. “Oil and Socioeconomic Crisis in Nigeria: A Regional Perspective to the Nigerian Disease and the Rural Sector” from https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/capsule-review/1996-11-01/oil-and-socioeconomic-crisis-nigeria-regional-perspective-nigerian
before the greedy entrepreneurs are getting the wider. Alternative initial fraud often sent by mail and fax.48

As time goes by where TIC is getting advanced and the emergence of Internet makes everything way easier, the format for Nigeria 419 had changed. As stated earlier by the Author, The development of technology makes it easier to reach many things including to get information, travel, banking and shopping. The Internet allows the perpetrators to easily perpetrate their actions in any part of the world quickly, easily and inexpensively.49

3.2 Forms of Nigeria 419

Then, as the rise of the technology advancement, came the internet. With email greatly reduces the cost of delivering mail to the actual fraud, the number of scams that unprecedented began appearing in e-mail. Earlier this year, thousands of people receive spam e-mail content which is usually asking for help with various reasons/stories to do money laundering. According to Serving International Law Enforcement, Investigators and specialists of Anti-Scam, there are various types of Nigerian 419 which relies on purpose of the perpetrators. For example, the Classic 419 scam, the scammer can get access to a large amount of money in several ways and if the perpetrators needed the help of financial and private targets. The Classic 419 scammer could be the scammer acts a wealthy foreigner who needs help to move millions of dollars from its homeland and promising most of this wealth as a reward to help them.50 However, the scammer will pretend as he needs bank account in order to launder its money and will ask in favor if the victim could fulfill what the scammer asked for.51

Another example, the scammers would say that the target has won a lottery, but the fees and taxes must be paid before the proceeds of the money can be released and obtained to the victims. In the end, the money would never release because it is never existed. In terms of Romance 419 scam, the scammer is in love with the target, but needs money to clear up various problems the scammer is having before he/she can be with the target. In this case, the scammers


usually use social media, like Facebook, Twitter or any other applications where the scammers
created fake accounts by using photos of other people who look attractive, writing fake data/information, and pretending as they already have a permanent job or have their own business in order to attract people. The perpetrator will invite the target to continue creating interesting talks and make a contact until a close relationship. Shortly afterwards the 'Internet date' suddenly lead the perpetrators in need of money for various reasons to trick victims. The requests for money continued until the victim suspect and stopped giving money. On the other hand, there is also a Chat Room 419 where the scammer finds target online through the online dating service or instant messenger, make friends with the target, and almost the same as the case of the Romance 419 scam, later on the scammer will make the story as if they need the money.52

In perpetrating its action, the 419 scammers usually impose any way to get people's personal information and then use it to steal their money. Theft can include bank account details, ATM personal identification details obtained from fraud credit cards and fraudulent money transfers. Thus, when the victim's confidence has been obtained and the money transferred by the victim, the scammers will make a convincing new story if there is a delay in laundering the money, and usually they also ask for extra fees for faster laundering. Scammers also often use photos taken from the internet so it would be easier for them to disappear until the point where the victim starts to realize that it is a fraud and stop paying. In fact, of all these fraudulent operations promised by the scammer to the victims is never happened, because the money never existed.53

As the Author has explained previously that Nigeria 419 is one of transnational organized crime consider the process is extremely complex and required a bunch of well-organized people to carry out its action. According to researcher Cormac Herley, The reason why this fraudulent email sent out en-masse is because the costs of e-mail are nothing compared to what they will obtain, they will send an e-mail as many as possible to identify victims who may believe with their trickery and should start building relationships with potential victims. So to get the best

return on investment, the scammer want only the most naive and gullible persons to respond them. In addition, Cormac Herley did a poll a couple of sites that track the 419 fraud through the e-mail. Based on the results of his research, showed that by far Nigeria is most often 419 scams came from.\textsuperscript{54}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure7.png}
\caption{Country of claimed origin for 419 emails.}
\end{figure}

\textit{Picture 3.2 websites tracking of 419 frauds in 2010-2014}

Although this is still a world issues with internet fraud that is not only from Nigeria, Nigeria earned a reputation as the main perpetrator of the scam email is because of the number of associated with Nigeria is very large. On the other hand, according to New York Times, it is stated that Nigeria occupied in the first position as the majority of advance fee-fraud came from, following from the U.S, India, China and France.\textsuperscript{55} Meanwhile, Basil Udotai, former Nigerian cyber-security stated that because the first wave of 419 frauds is largely from this country, Nigeria has known as the most recognized international reputation for online corruption cases as it shown on the picture below.\textsuperscript{56}

\begin{flushright}
54 Cormac Herley, “Why do Nigerian Scammers Say They are from Nigeria?”, (Microsoft Research One Microsoft Way)
\end{flushright}
3.3 Nigeria 419 and its Impact on the Country

Considering that the Internet is a sophisticated invention which has changed the shape of the classic and traditional criminal behavior that makes cyberspace into a large space for criminal activity. The development of TIC and communications has created the great and large opportunities that result in the emergence of new forms of criminal behavior. On the basis of such online scam, the rank of crime in cyberspace is the most important element to be eradicated, because the bad impact of online scam could be the risk for others Internet users. As an instrument to commit crimes in the virtual world, online scam could bring bad impacts the image of the related country that is committed the crime.57

In the last decade, the name of Nigeria is getting frightening due to the high number of online scamming. As the online scam increases, the image of Nigeria and Nigerians appeared to be familiar with these fraudulent scams, where the scammer apparently succeeded in making people fall into their story where they can get people rich in real quick by only laundering the money. Unfortunately, there is a few numbers of people who do not fall in this scam, meaning that many people have become victims of this scam. As the Author has stated previously,
uneducated could even make a lot of money without much effort as long as they could trick the victims to fall into their promises. The fact that unemployment and lack of scholarship and are not given responsiveness by the government where it encourages the emergence of a 419 scam. Actually many young people are mostly computer literate that often make them turn into doing the crime. The condition is the proof the majority of 419 scammers is the students, unemployed graduates and drop-out from certain institutions.\footnote{Ayodeji Aluko, Mahmood Bagheri, (2012) “The impact of money laundering on economic and financial stability and on political development in developing countries: The case of Nigeria”, Journal of Money Laundering Control, Vol. 15 Issue: 4, pp.442-457, https://doi.org/10.1108/13685201211266024}  

This phenomenon attracts the attention of people around the world every time a case involves finding a phrase like Nigerian scam, the assumption that crossed one's mind is that all (or most conservatives) fraudulent emails are from Nigeria even though this is not actually the case.\footnote{UNODC. (2013). “Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime”. Retrieved on February 2013 from https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf} 

Nigeria 419 has brought bad image to Nigeria from all over the world. Basically, Nigerians are treated with suspicion in business affairs. As a result, the honest Nigerians suffer due to this phenomenon. Nigerian cybercrime has the potential to influence the country's image, especially for technology and economic growth. The worse is the Nigerian email service provider is already listed in the blacklisted e-mail system. Even in some companies blocked the entire segment of the Internet network and traffic coming from Nigeria and more sophisticated technology emerged that would make it easier to differentiate and isolate Nigeria's e-mail traffic.\footnote{Adomi E. Esharenana, “Handbook of Research on Information Communication Technology Policy: Trends, Issues, and Advancements” (Delta State University of Nigeria), page 592} In terms of economics, Nigeria 419 gives a bad image and reputation of the country in which it prevents some foreign investors to invest in Nigeria, consider that people can easily become rich through the illegal form of cybercrime, which can destroy the global trust in developing country\footnote{Aluko, A. (2012). The impact of money laundering on economic and financial stability on political development in developing countries: The case of Nigeria. Emerald Group Publishing}
economies. Therefore, a strategic plan must be done to protect the virtual world from any harmful attacks on the Internet.  

In recent years, the Nigerian government has been trying to make a way to combat the perpetrators who are involved in Nigeria 419 by establishing the EFCC in 2004. Essentially, the EFCC is a Nigerian law enforcement agency that investigates crimes related to financial scams including 419 scams. The Commission is empowered to investigate, prevent and prosecute perpetrators involved in 'money laundering, all forms of corrupt practices, illegal arms deals, smuggling, trafficking and child labor, illegal oil piracy, illegal mining, tax evasion , foreign exchange malpractices including currency counterfeiting, theft of intellectual property and piracy, and illicit goods. Additionally, in 2009, EFCC announced that it had adopted a smart technology developed by Microsoft to track fake e-mails but there were no significant results that showed a decline in 419 scams. Unfortunately, the Nigerian government seemed slowly on tackling the issue causing some investigators believed there is involvement of some Nigerian government officials in the scam. In 2016, a joint operation by INTERPOL and the Nigeria’s EFCC arrested Nigerian criminal who was identified as Mike, where he was believed as the head of criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419. His action led to obtain the money up to USD 60M since 2013.  

3.4 The Overview of INTERPOL  
INTERPOL is the world’s largest criminal police organization with 192 member countries. Initially, INTERPOL was an idea that created at the first International Criminal Police Congress in Monaco in 1914. It was officially created in 1923 at the International Criminal Police Commission and came in the decision to name it as INTERPOL in 1956. Headquarter of INTERPOL is placed in Lyon, France, supported by the IGCI in Singapore, seven regional bureaus, and Special Representative offices at the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations. Each of the member countries maintains a NCB as the representative of each  

*Limited*, 442-457.  
member country which staffed by highly trained officials of INTERPOL to communicate if there is any information needed.

INTERPOL comes with the vision of connecting police for a safer world, meaning that through INTERPOL, it is hopefully would make it easier in communicating, sharing the police information wherever and whenever, while ensuring the safety of the citizens worldwide. In order to achieve its vision, INTERPOL has a mission to facilitate cooperation between related criminal law enforcement agency. INTERPOL ensures that police services can communicate securely and enable global access to police data and information by using their core communication that is known as I-24/7. This tool basically is a secure global police communications system. It allows users to exchange general to sensitive content of police information among member states around the world, and offers instant access to the INTERPOL criminal database. Furthermore, I-24/7 can be directly accessed by frontline personnel through a technical solution called Mobile INTERPOL Network Database (MIND), for mobile device access, and Fixed INTERPOL Network Database (FIND) for access at fixed locations.63

Essentially, INTERPOL’s structure and governance consists of the General Assembly, which is the highest body of INTERPOL composed of delegates appointed by each member country. The General Assembly conducted annually where it meets with all member states to take all important decisions relating to policy, resources, performances, finances, activities and programs that they have conducted in the last one year. INTERPOL led by the Executive Committee - the President of the Organization elected by the General Assembly with the aim to provide any direction and guidance to the Organization. The Secretariat General which is located in Lyon, France, has seven regional bureaus around the world. National Central Bureau (NCB) – the representative of member state of INTERPOL and links each other in exchanging information. Advisors - consisted of the experts in the capacity of pure advisers, appointed by the Executive Committee and confirmed during the General Assembly. Lastly, the INTERPOL Control Committee File (CCF) in ensuring that personal data processing - such as names and

fingerprints - conforms to INTERPOL regulations, to protect individual fundamental rights and cooperation between international police.\textsuperscript{64}

\textit{picture 4.1 Governance & Management Structure of INTERPOL}\textsuperscript{55}

INTERPOL provides operational support to specific priority areas of crime, continuous improvement of police capacity to prevent and combat crime and develop knowledge and skills necessary for effective international policing and to seek innovation in the police and security issues.\textsuperscript{66} Although INTERPOL has the main role in the aim of combating international crime, INTERPOL has the neutrality in fighting against the areas of crime as it stated in the Article 3 of Constitution of INTERPOL, meaning that there is no intervention of activities of a political, military, religious or racial characters. Basically, INTERPOL only handles the crime without any regard motivation of political, military, religious or races. International crime handled by

\textsuperscript{64} INTERPOL Official Website. “Structure and Governance”. https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance
\textsuperscript{65} INTERPOL official website, “Structure and Governance” (https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance)
INTERPOL is included cybercrime, human trafficking, sexual assaults money laundering, fraud, counterfeit money, narcotics and terrorism.\textsuperscript{67}

Moreover, INTERPOL also facilitates international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries, such as Taiwan basically does not have diplomatic relations with Indonesia but NCB Jakarta has its connection with NCB Taipei. As the efforts in preventing crime and conducting criminal investigations as efficient and effective as possible, INTERPOL has its primary duty in supporting police and law enforcement agency in its 192 member states in accordance to INTERPOL’s Mandate. In particular, INTERPOL facilitates cross-border police cooperation and also supporting the government and intergovernmental organizations, authorities and agencies whose mission is to prevent or combat TOC.\textsuperscript{68}

In the era of globalization and the existence of TIC and Internet is getting sophisticated, it makes everything can be accessed in ease. The positive people might use from Internet is looking for information to be look up to, watching movies, downloading and even looking for friends from all over part of the world without boundaries. However, the other side of the advancement and ease Internet also has negative impact as if Internet users could not utilize it wisely where it could lead people to do cybercrime. Cybercrime is a rapidly evolving crime area considering the borderless of Internet which lead many criminals exploit the Internet's speed, convenience and anonymity to engage in various criminal activities that lead to action of threats to victims worldwide.\textsuperscript{69}

New trends in cybercrime are emerging at any time, with global economic cost estimates reaching billions of dollars. In the past, cybercrime was committed primarily by individuals or small groups. Today, the phenomenon is increasingly complex of cybercriminal networks are getting wider in bringing together individuals from around the world in real time to commit crimes that continue to grow in line with the opportunities of criminals are getting bigger. The increasing use of the Internet in all aspects of everyday life makes everyday citizens at risk of

\textsuperscript{66} Vision of INTERPOL from https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Vision-and-mission
\textsuperscript{67} INTERPOL constitution Article 3 Retrieved from INTERPOL: https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/Neutrality-Article-3-of-the-Constitution
\textsuperscript{69}
being targeted by cyber criminals. As people increasingly rely on the Internet, it becomes the real threat for the Internet users which posed by various types of cybercrime.70

3.4.1 Singapore Based Cybercrime Investigation: The Existence of INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in the Identification of Crimes and Criminals against Cybercrime

The establishment of IGCI with a sophisticated virtual cybercrime center facility with a digital forensics lab that provides tools and knowledge to the world's police is expected to better combat digital crimes of the 21st century. IGCI provides high-tech assistance to law enforcement officers from 192 INTERPOL member states as well as a hub for research and development that provides innovative training for digital investigators around the world. According to Singaporean Minister S. Iswaran states that the decision to establish IGCI is a proof of INTERPOL’s leadership, and his recognition of cyber criminals that developed very quickly. This is certainly triggered by globalization and technological progress, crime has become transnational if not global, more complex and sophisticated, and widespread in its impact is expected to facilitate support inquiry, research and development of cybercrime.71

Furthermore, the decision of choosing IGCI to be located in Singapore is not by chance - it is a strategic decision of INTERPOL because the Singapore government is aware of the importance of cyber security, where Singapore also continues its plan to become one of the Smart Nations in the world.72 According to Singapore Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, cyber security is one of Singapore's major national issues, given Singapore's vision of becoming a Smart Nation. In this connection, one of the main requirements of a country to be a "Smart Nation" is a safe nation or a safe country. The potential of informatics and communication technology and digital technology to create a safe state can only be achieved if the internet and cyberspace are reliable. Furthermore, Lee Hsien Loong also stated that cyber security has become the concern of many countries, including Singapore, as well as the form of cyber threats

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which can be in various forms. Consider that cyberspace is borderless, the only way to deal with such transboundary threats is by having international cooperation, particularly in the field of law enforcement. In addition to working with law enforcement agencies, IGCI has partnered with private sector entities such as Kaspersky Lab, Trend Micro, Fortinet and and Cyber Defense Institute Japan.\(^73\)

Today's reliant on technology triggered the criminals to find a way to use the Internet that borderless. IGCI Digital Crime Center has an important role in targeting organized crime around the world. With the growth of the Internet, crime is no longer limited by national borders. Cybercrimes performed in one location can directly affect the victim in many other countries. The serious threat posed by cybercrime to the international community is widespread and a major challenge that law enforcement agencies and global organizations must address effectively. Financial fraud is one of the major issues that are widespread on all continents, with criminals targeting a large number of victims. In this case, online scam is one of the main problems of Internet users who globally consider it a serious threat because the crime can be committed in groups. In carrying out its duties, IGCI and INTERPOL are working to help member states prevent and combat future crime, focusing on cybercrimes by developing law enforcement tools and services.\(^74\)

Cybercriminals continue to evolve and develop new methods of committing crimes and avoiding detection. Police not only have to anticipate the progress of the criminal world, but also have to be ready to fight it with their own innovative tools and techniques. Therefore on combating cybercrime, INTERPOL established the global coordination body to detect and prevent digital crime through the IGCI in Singapore where it provides the expertise of global cyber from law enforcement private sector partners within.\(^75\)


The IGCI led by the Executive Director that has the responsibility in operating the organization, which includes managing committees and staff as well as developing business plans in collaboration with the board. Within the IGCI, there are several important components.

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*Picture 4.2 Structure & Governance of IGCI*[^75]

[^75]: INTERPOL Official Website. “Partners”. https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Partners
that have their own respective tasks in the operation to combat cybercrime. Digital Security - has a function to improve security and combat cybercrime; a forensic laboratory that supports digital crime investigations; Research to test protocols, tools and services to analyze the presence of threats of crime; Capacity Building and Training — field & online training programs of NCB; aims to conduct research on training of police activities. Operational Support – A platform for disaster victim identification; Identifying and addressing TOC; Incident response and major events support; Meanwhile the 3 components are supported by Partnership – as the public and private sector for any sustainable funding.77

INTERPOL acknowledges that police around the world are currently facing a big challenge in the operational landscape because the criminals exploit the advantage of the growing technology, especially the Internet. IGCI's goal is to enhance INTERPOL's ability to address 21st century threats of crime and strengthen international policing around the world. Furthermore, INTERPOL believes that traditional law enforcement agencies should not have the knowledge and skills to cope the cybercrime alone. Thus, INTERPOL and its member countries aware to engage in the partnership with other organizations and private sectors to share expertise and technologies with the aim to combat transnational organized crime.78

At IGCI, INTERPOL conducting the collaboration with partners to share technology expertise and ideas that can assist police on combating cybercrime. Trend Micro and Fortinet particularly assist INTERPOL in enhancing the cyber-police capabilities of its member countries. This collaboration has resulted in several positive outcomes, including the operation of arresting the criminal ringleader network Nigeria 419, Mike in 2016.

In carrying out its function in the collaboration with law enforcement agency and the private sectors, together with Trend Micro, Fortinet and the EFCC, INTERPOL was expected to work effectively in running one of their goals, identifying the crime and conducting the arrest of the suspect who was to be believed as the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419, Mike

behind the USD 60 million dollar that has been targeted by INTERPOL since 2014. The arrest was successfully conducted in Port Hacourt, Nigeria in 2016.\textsuperscript{79}

CHAPTER IV

THE COLLABORATION OF IGCI, THE EFCC, TREND MICRO AND FORTINET IN ARRESTING CRIMINAL RINGLEADER NETWORK OF NIGERIA 419 IN 2016

4.1 Background

Internet has created an unlimited society thereby providing an unprecedented opportunity to generate wealth and stimulate the economy. The increasing dependence on the Internet has also created an unexpected vulnerability so organized crime groups operating in different parts of the world are able to coordinate complex attacks in minutes and with just a click of a button. The Internet has become a big part of everyday life of citizens worldwide, whether for email, social networking, financial transactions, filing tax returns, and so on. Individuals and companies

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increasingly share data with devices connected to the Internet. This data mobility carries risks because criminals see it as a means to profit.\(^{80}\)

INTERPOL, as the criminal police organization which aims to combat transnational crime, believe that any transnational crime would be effectively combat by collaborating among police, related law enforcement agency and even private sector.\(^{81}\) In this chapter, the Author would like to answer the research question on how the strategy of INTERPOL through the IGCI in collaborating with law enforcement agency, the EFCC and the private sectors, Trend Micro and Fortinet in arresting the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419, Mike in 2016. Furthermore, the Author also would explain regarding the INTERPOL’s strategy in connecting the Nigeria’s security agency to I-24/7 which has been expanded to MIND/FIND in expecting to identify/track the criminals in an ease for future threats.

4.2 The Strategy of INTERPOL on Combating Cybercrime by Expanding Police Cooperation and Training Program

During the 83rd General Assembly of ICPO-INTERPOL in Monaco on 7 November 2014, as for some issues relating to the eradication of cybercrime discussed by members of INTERPOL written in the Resolution No. 4, as the technology develops, cybercrime has acquired the transnational dimension as a result of opportunities opened by global services available on the Internet, globalization market and diffusion of technological tools, which makes crime investigation difficult and the evidence of cybercrime is easily hidden or may be lost if not immediately obtained, INTERPOL considers the serious threat posed by criminal organizations to the security of citizens through the use of the Internet and increasingly new technologies expanding that lead to commit a cybercrime violation or to facilitate the execution of a crime. Therefore, international cooperation is required in effectively prevent and combat cybercrime. INTERPOL acknowledged that cybercrime will keep continuing to be appeared due to forefront of emerging trends and technologies.\(^{82}\)


Solomon E. ARASE, Deputy Inspector-General of Police Federal Republic of Nigeria On behalf of Minister of Police Affairs Federal Republic of Nigeria, stated several things in respond to the strategy of INTERPOL in facilitating and expanding police cooperation in order to combat cybercrime effectively. In this case, judging from these developments, it appears that transnational expansions, police cooperation are excellent ideas, although national resources seem to be directed at supporting international police cooperation spread too thin to make a significant impact. Thus, it is necessary to have a customized training program to build the capacity of each national police force by providing adequate operational instrument to empower the national police in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. Basically, transnational police cooperation must meet two elements, namely — the involvement of experienced career law enforcement personnel in helping to determine the problem and propose practical solutions despite the diversity of police systems, procedural law and differences in national interests as well as communication among law enforcement professionals.83

As it written in the resolution No. 8 (AG-2010-RES-08), where the General Assembly authorizes the establishment of the IGCI Working Group to facilitate the progress of this initiative, the creation of cyber operation group inside the framework of the IGCI with a view to supporting further development within the INTERPOL Digital Crime Center. Furthermore, the IGCI also focus on innovation where member states of INTERPOL enable to develop and use advanced tools and training techniques to build capacity in member countries to tackle emerging criminal threats since it is essential to have skilled and experienced personnel to combat the crime.84

4.2.1 INTERPOL Policing Partnerships with the EFCC, Trend Micro and Fortinet against Cybercrime Focus

In 2014, INTERPOL has passed through 100 years of international police cooperation, since the first International Criminal Police Congress conducted in Monaco in 1914. Today, INTERPOL's vision and mission is still remain the same with the original purpose of the 1914 meeting as stated in Article 41 of the INTERPOL Constitution, where cooperation between law enforcement agencies and private sector will always be conducted, especially that crimes in the

globalization era are increasingly complex and widespread. Jurgen Stock, as the Secretary General of INTERPOL believes that transnational organized crime and certain cybercrimes are challenges which are quite difficult to be tackled by the National States alone. Surely it requires a solid partnership between law enforcement agencies to work with other organizations in relevant expertise in order to combat the crime.\textsuperscript{85}

According to Executive Director of IGCI, Noboru Nakatani, International collaboration (or cooperation) may be the most important necessity for better cyber security, as criminality evolves from the physical to the realm of cyberspace.\textsuperscript{86} Related to cybercrime, the list of challenges facing society and government is really frightening. Traditional methods are no longer sufficient to combat the transnational nature of cybercrimes, which now require stronger international collaboration. There are very few crimes that do not rely on Internet use - for example to move money, for communication between criminals or to access victims. Therefore, Police around the world have to collaborate with each other to effectively combat cyber threats and they also have to work with other actors from private industry to share their knowledge and expertise.\textsuperscript{87}

INTERPOL has signed a number of partnerships to assist police in combating cybercrime. A few closer relationships have been developed with INTERPOL-selected partners to collaborate on developing new tools. In the fight against cybercrime, INTERPOL has established partnerships with law enforcement agency, the EFCC. The EFCC is the commission emerged to prevent, investigate, prosecute economic and financial crimes, including Nigeria 419 with the responsibility of enforcing laws and regulations relating to economic and financial crimes. Basically, law enforcement services in Nigeria are provided principally by the Nigeria Police Force. With the strength of more than 350,000 men and women, this federal police force covers all 36 Nigerian states and the federal capital territory, Abuja with the mandates in protecting lives and property; preventing, detecting and investigating crime; as well as to

\textsuperscript{84} Resolution No. 8 of INTERPOL. (2010). file://C:/Users/User/Downloads/AGN79RES08[2].pdf
\textsuperscript{85} Annual Report year 2014 of INTERPOL retrieved from https://www.interpol.int/en
prosecute offenders. Located in the Nigerian capital Abuja, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) for Nigeria is the coordination and investigations office for international police enquiries linked to Nigeria. The NCBs key national security partners including National Drug Law Enforcement Agency; Economic and Financial Crimes Commission; Nigeria Immigration Services; Nigeria Customs Service; National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons; National Agency for Foods, Drugs Administration and Control.\textsuperscript{88}

INTERPOL not only engaged with fellow law enforcement agency, but also with private sectors, such as Trend Micro and Fortinet Trend Micro is a Japanese multinational cyber security & defense company with global headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, which has regional headquarters in Asia, Europe and America. It is also known as a global leader in security software with the aim of making the world safe to exchange digital information.\textsuperscript{89}

Trend Micro has become partnerships to work with INTERPOL to support global law enforcement programs to combat cybercrime since 2013. It is an attempt to encourage combating cybercrime by involving the private sector. According to Eva Chen, CEO of Trend Micro, This partnership can keep all threats from a fast-growing landscape and can share analysis and insights to support the smoothness of global law enforcement. Meanwhile, according to INTERPOL Secretary General, Ronald K. Noble stated that it is essential for law enforcement to collaborate with Internet security experts such as Trend Micro and Fortinet in order to develop the technical expertise, tools and infrastructure needed. This cross-sector collaboration is expected to combat cybercrime effectively and enhance digital security.\textsuperscript{90}

Although IGCI in Singapore has not officially inaugurated yet, Trend Micro providing the cyber analysis in supporting the development of INTERPOL cyber alerts. This expected to be used to for sharing information concerning cybercrime. In 2015 where the IGCI officially inaugurated in Singapore, the public-private partnerships between INTERPOL and Trend Micro is getting stronger, industry and virtual security partners like Trend Micro spend their days

\textsuperscript{88} INTERPOL Official Website. “The Nigeria Police Force”. https://www.interpol.int/Member-countries/Africa/Nigeria
researching and monitoring online threats to keep Internet users worldwide safe. This sounds clear, but the value of this organization is its global reach and commitment. Furthermore, Trend Micro products are available for INTERPOL for use at IGCI.\(^91\)

The products are include OfficeScan™, InterScan™ Web Security and PortalProtect™ to secure portals and endpoints; ScanMail™ Suite and InterScan™ to provide secure communications; and Deep Security™ to protect web-based applications. This agreement was implemented in an official signing ceremony at ICGI in 2015.\(^92\) Furthermore, Trend Micro assists INTERPOL in organizing and delivering training activities that include investigation seminars, workshops, and digital forensics training for the police officers. This has the purpose in helping the law enforcement for encountering cybercrime and rising the awareness of community around the world regarding the danger of cyber threats\(^93\).

Meanwhile, Fortinet is a cyber security company headquartered in Sunnyvale, California. It was Founded in 2000 by Ken Xie, visionary founder and former president and CEO of NetScreen, Fortinet is led by a strong management team with deep experience in networking and security. Fortinet has partnered with INTERPOL for the past three years to help identifying the cyber criminals. The operation was carried out from IGCI in Singapore. One such collaboration resulted in the arrest of a Nigerian criminal behind 60 million dollars exorted from businesses worldwide using the Business Email Compromise (BEC) scam. One such collaboration resulted in the arrest of a Nigerian national who had extorted USD 60 million from businesses around the world by using Business Email Compromise (BEC) scams. The partnerships held by INTERPOL and Trend Micro led them to the operation of arresting Mike, the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in 2016. This showed that the efforts between public-private sectors has resulted the arrest of criminal which has been targeted since 2014.\(^94\)

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4.2.2 The Arrest of Mike: INTERPOL in Facilitating Police Cooperation Arresting a Nigerian who was to be believed as the Criminal Ringleader Network behind USD 60 Million Online Scam

Despite the positive impact of the Internet emerged which has become almost every aspect of human life every day that involving many activities: communication, education search, shopping and banking. In fact, human and internet are inseparable. On the other hand, the internet also has a downside that affects some people who cannot use it wisely. The evolution of cybercrime has narrowed the gap between amateur and expert attackers, turning internet users into a great opportunity for cyber criminals. This is what makes the Internet can be a bridge of criminal activity by letting cybercriminals exploit vulnerable systems and individuals anywhere in the world. Certain types of cybercrimes occur more frequently in different regions. Whether it involves extortion, infiltration or denial of access, there is a seemingly endless range of cybercrimes that pose a serious threat to individuals, businesses, the public sector, even governmental authorities.95

One phenomenon in particular which has evolved into a significant threat is online scam. As the Author has explained earlier, online scam is included as Transnational Organized Crime where the criminal has primary goal in terms of economic gain and they will employ an array of lawful and illicit schemes to generate profit, such as money laundering with the increase of technology available around the world. The scam is carried out by compromising legitimate business e-mail accounts by computer intrusion techniques to conduct unauthorized transfer of funds. Usually, the perpetrators used complex, wide and creative ideas to perpetrate their actions for their own profit and expand borderless from one to another country. Not to mention, the crime also committed across international borders by organized crime groups. The crime itself has become a major business in recent times and has generated very large profits for those who are successful with it.96

A Nigerian accused of scamming USD 60 million from companies around the world through fraudulent emails has been arrested after months of investigation conducted by INTERPOL and Nigeria's anti-fraud agency, the EFCC. The ringleader of a global scamming

95 Annual Report year 2016 of INTERPOL retrieved from https://www.interpol.int/en
network, identified only as 40-year-old Mike, was arrested in Nigeria’s oil capital, Port Harcourt, in June 2016. Through the collaboration with Trend Micro researchers, INTERPOL and Nigeria’s EFCC fighting against BEC scams when they arrested Mike. According to a security solution developer in Trend Micro, Mike was a Nigerian national who is regarded the brain behind several BECs, 419 and romance scams, on charges of cheating companies out of more than USD 60 million.97

Mike and his network of cybercriminals from Nigeria, Malaysia, and South Africa believed to have conned more than USD 60 million from various companies and leading a network that compromised email accounts of small and medium-sized businesses around the world including in the United States, Australia, India, South Africa and Thailand. The occurrence of Nigeria 419 not only caused fidgety among Internet users, but also the Government and people within the origin country that affect the image of the country itself. Although Nigeria was not the only country with large number of online scam came from, but Nigeria was occupied in the first position where most likely the scammers are from, even the number is getting larger in recent years. The frequency of Nigeria 419 occurred on Internet did not apart of an organized group led by a leader to perpetrate its action.98

The agency described how Mike and his alleged co-conspirator were tracked down. Before INTERPOL and the EFCC arrested Mike, the investigation on Mike started. In 2014, Mike initially came into the radar through a report provided by Trend Micro at IGCI within the analyzing the command-and-control (C&C) infrastructure allowed Trend Micro to track the location of Mike. Based on the examination by the intelligence instrument provided by Trend Micro in 2014, it leads the finding of evidences in their command-and-control composition that linked them to Mike, all information on Mike supplemented with threat intelligence sourced from Fortinet then given to INTERPOL in late 2014. By using the analysis and intelligence

96 Tanfa Y, Denis. “Advance Fee Fraud”. (University of South Africa), page 20
instrument provided by Fortinet Fortiguard Labs in 2015 at the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre, it enables the experts from Cyber Defense Institute and the EFCC to track and locate the Nigerian criminal who involved targeting unsuspecting employees through emails and duping them into transferring money.99

In 2016, a joint operation by INTERPOL and the Nigeria’s EFCC arrested Nigerian criminal who was identified as Mike, where he was believed as the head of an international criminal network of 419 scams. His action led to obtain the money worth more than USD 60 million by involving victims worldwide with another unnamed Nigerian committed cybercrime including hacking, conspiracy, and obtaining money under false pretenses. According to the international law enforcement organization, Mike deceived of at least 40 people in Nigeria, Malaysia, and South Africa, and he had money laundering contacts in China, Europe and the United States since 2013. Aside of that, Mike also allegedly favored in payment diversion fraud, a familiar term in which “a supplier’s email would be compromised and fake messages would then be sent to the buyer with instructions for payment to a bank account under the criminal’s control.” The Authorities stated that Mike also committed as CEO fraud, which involves sending fraudulent emails from an executive’s account and asking for a wire transfer. Not to mention, his action lead him to even engaged in something called romance scams with someone to make her in love with him and fall for his tricks as planned100.

The man accused of leading the operation was arrested in Port Harcourt, Nigeria, following collaboration between INTERPOL and EFCC, using intelligence provided by cyber security firms Trend Micro and Fortinet. Working with the Interpol Digital Crime Centre, Trend Micro -- which has been sharing threat information with the global police since 2014 -- and Fortinet since 2015 were able to help locate the suspect in Nigeria, which then led to his arrest in June 2016. Following the arrest, a forensic examination of seized devices showed that

Mike had been involved in a range of cybercrime activities, with two main schemes that used the compromised business email accounts.\textsuperscript{101}

Firstly, Mike had involved in payment fraud, where he used e-mails to send fake messages to the buyer, asking for payments to a bank account under criminal control. He was also believed engaged in CEO fraud, hacking email accounts of executives from companies, small and medium enterprise businesses around the world including in the United States, Australia, India, South Africa and Thailand, and then using their privileges to request money transferred, with the funds ending up in a bank account operated by the fraudsters. In total, victims were scammed out of over USD 60 million, which was laundered through accounts in China, Europe, and the US in order to avoid detection. Meaning that organizations in Australia, Canada, India, Malaysia, Romania, South Africa, Thailand, and the US all had their email accounts compromised by the cybercriminal gang, which then used trust in emails from the hacked business to trick unsuspecting victims into transferring them money for items and services they would never receive. The criminal apparently used multiple methods. He engaged in payment diversion fraud, where a payment officer is fraudulently directed to pay a large amount of money to some account seemingly at an executive’s behest. Furthermore, Mike also used romance scams, where lonely men and women are met on virtual world, engaging in interesting talks that eventually lead the victim to financial demands.\textsuperscript{102}

According to INTERPOL, BEC fraud posed a significant growing threat with thousand companies that are falling into their tricks in recent years. 'Mike' and other criminals arrested in Nigeria face charges of hacking, conspiracy, and obtaining money under false pretence.\textsuperscript{103} Raimund Genes, the chief technology officer of Trend Micro stated that the arrest of Mike most


\textsuperscript{103} Barth, Bradley. (2016). “Don't be like 'Mike': Authorities arrest mastermind of $60M online scam operation”. Retrieved on August 1, 2016 from https://www.scmagazine.com/dont-be-like-mike-authorities-arrest-mastermind-of-60m-online-scam-operation/article/529972/
likely due to cross-sector collaboration which together achieves the goal of making the virtual world safer, where 419 scam is one of the proves that TOC is quite difficult to handle by the agency alone without the assistance of other relevant expertise sectors. Therefore, Trend Micro and Fortinet is strong proponent of public-private partnerships in the constant battle against cybercriminal and strategic partner supporting INTERPOL and its member countries with knowledge, resources and strategies to fight global cybercrime through ICGI. Furthermore, INTERPOL also developed a targeted intelligence package called Cyber Activity Report. The report contains actionable information that related to cybercrime actors and infrastructure to help member countries in identifying and dealing with future cyber threats.

4.2.3 INTERPOL to Connect Nigeria’s Security Agency to its Database by Using I-24/7 in Tracking & Identifying Cybercrime for Future Threats

During the 85th INTERPOL General Assembly held in Bali, Indonesia, the Inspector General of Police, Ibrahim Idris, Director General of NDLEA, Roli Bode-George, and Comptroller-General of the Nigerian Immigration Service, Mohammed Babandede announced several things concerning the connection of I-24/7 to Nigeria's security agency. Consider that the police are facing future threats of cybercrime and learning from the operation of arresting Mike, INTERPOL agreed to connect the EFCC with other related crime agency in Nigeria to its national database tool known as I-24/7 in 2016. The database emerged for the use of tracking wanted persons, missing persons, stolen documents & vehicles, artifacts, as well as transnational criminals.

Regarding the I-24/7 as the Author has explained earlier, it is basically INTERPOL’s global communications network that established in 2003. As criminals are typically involved in multiple activities, I-24/7 has fundamentally changed the way the global law enforcement community in working to combat transnational organized crime together. It enables investigators to access INTERPOL’s cutting-edge tools and to make connections among NCBs in exchanging the information, thereby facilitating investigations and helping to solve crimes. Authorized users

---


can search and cross-check data in a matter of seconds, with direct access to databases on suspected criminals or wanted persons, stolen and lost travel documents, stolen motor vehicles, fingerprints, DNA profiles, stolen administrative documents as well as stolen works of art. Furthermore, I-24/7 allows NCB one another of member states and directly search numbers of databases maintained by INTERPOL. I-24/7 is a restricted-access internet portal used by fellow NCBs and their law enforcement by providing secure global communication. It allows INTERPOL in exchanging the information for 24 hours and used for announcing the notices and diffusions among fellow NCBs. Through I-24/7, INTERPOL has collected various databases that constantly updated, where it includes known international criminals, terrorists, missing persons, and dead bodies.\textsuperscript{107}

In 2005, the I-24/7 networks has been extended through the MIND / FIND system where it allows the police to explore the databases without sending their queries through their NCB countries as to make it easier to access the data. The main difference between these networks is that FIND allows access to an online database, which is continuously updated, whereas MIND provides access to an offline database, which is periodically downloaded in an updated form every 24 to 48 hours. In simpler way, MIND / FIND offered the best solution for the relevant countries to check people, motor vehicles, and travel documents with the speed and accuracy of INTERPOL's global database. In addition, this system also has a core function that can quickly tracking the identification of terrorism and making it easier in tracking down the suspected or criminals.

FIND and MIND provide technical solutions for law enforcement officers in member countries to access INTERPOL databases. This system can either be integrated into an existing national database system, or as a "mobile" access point used offline. In this case, the MIND serves to copy the updated INTERPOL database every 48 hours once and whenever the MIND is connected by I-24/7, an update will occur since INTERPOL's last search. And since FIND can be accessed online, INTERPOL can perform tracking related searches to the database when

accessed by FIND. Then, by extending MIND / FIND to I-24/7, it should be way easier for INTERPOL to identify and track down the criminals. It is expected that the MIND / FIND could play its role in assisting national law enforcement authorities thorough searches of all passports, vehicles, or persons at any particular place, and especially at border crossings on land and other points of international entry (seaports, and airports).\textsuperscript{108}

\textbf{CHAPTER V}

\textbf{CONCLUSION}

Due to the significant development of ICTs and the emergence Internet, society nowadays are getting easier to access everything on the virtual world. The positive aspect of this virtual world surely adds to the trend of world technological development with all forms of

human creativity. Moreover, the development of technology until the emergence of Internet makes it easier to accomplish many things – information, banking, research, travel, and shopping are all at our virtual fingertips. However, there is also the negative effects cannot be avoided when society could not utilize the Internet wisely. In some way, leading them to commit crime and harm other Internet users or even worse, government institutions.

The Nigeria 419, known as its term in describing the crime taken from the criminal code of Nigerian law regarding the financial fraud, is one of transnational organized crimes which has becoming one of the popular scams among Nigerians to perpetrate their action. The impact of Nigeria 419 not only could harm the Internet users, but also poses an external threat to its country where it can affect the discourse of foreign investors to invest in Nigeria.

Therefore, as the rise of criminality on virtual world is getting rampant significantly, there had been committed a way in order to tackle the problem, like the establishment of INTERPOL as a global organization in facilitating police cooperation aims to combat transnational crime through the IGCI which aim to tackle cybercrime. INTERPOL seeks to assist its member countries in the fight against cybercrime by providing a global, neutral and secure platform for international law enforcement and the private sector to share information and work together against cybercrimes in a collaborative environment. Moreover, INTERPOL has the neutrality in fighting against the areas of crime as it stated in the Article 3 of Constitution of INTERPOL, meaning that there is no intervention of activities based on political, military, religious or racial characters, even when diplomatic relations between countries do not exist.

The Author concluded that regardless the relations between countries have engaged in diplomatic relations or not, INTERPOL works at its best to make sure that every member country could enhance the cooperation each other in order to tackle the challenges in common area and make the operation effectively for the sake of safer world and prosper life of human being. Therefore, it is essential to have partnerships with other organizations in the public and private sectors since transnational crime cannot be countered by the law enforcement community alone.

In 2016, INTERPOL and the EFCC successfully arrested a Nigerian criminal of 419 scams, Mike, in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The action leads Mike to obtain more than USD 60 million. Trend Micro and Fortinet who have been partnerships with INTERPOL and the IGCI, they were collaborating together in arresting Mike. Furthermore, in preventing future threats of any cybercrime and learning from the experience of arresting Mike, INTERPOL initiative wants to connect its database which is I-24/7 to security agency of Nigeria by extending the database to through MIND / FIND where it should be way easier for INTERPOL to identify and track down the criminals. To conclude, this thesis research has answer its question regarding on how INTERPOL successfully arrested the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419, Mike by having the strategy in expanding the cooperation among law enforcement agency, the EFCC and private sector, Trend Micro and Fortinet where the collaboration leads them to operation of arresting the criminal ringleader network of Nigeria 419 in 2016.

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Constitution of the ICPO-INTERPOL

[I/CONS/GA/1956 (2017)]
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Article 1 modified at the 53rd session (Luxembourg - 1984).

Articles 11 and 12 modified at the General Assembly’s 66th session (New Delhi - 1997).

At the 77th session (St Petersburg - 2008), the following amendments were made to the Constitution: Article 5 was amended, Articles 34-37 concerning the Advisers were combined in Articles 34 and 35; a new heading “THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FILES” was added and certain provisions concerning the Commission inserted in Articles 36 and 37.

Articles 28 and 29 modified at the 86th session (Beijing – 2017).
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CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION-INTERPOL

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Organization called the “INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION” shall henceforth be entitled: “THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION-INTERPOL”. Its seat shall be in France.

Article 2

Its aims are:

(1) To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”;

(2) To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

Article 3

It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Article 4

Any country may delegate as a Member to the Organization any official police body whose functions come within the framework of activities of the Organization.

The request for membership shall be submitted to the Secretary General by the appropriate governmental authority. Membership shall be subject to approval by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Article 5

The International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL shall comprise:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly
The Executive Committee
The General Secretariat
The National Central Bureaus The Advisers
The Commission for the Control of Files

Article 6

The General Assembly shall be the body of supreme authority in the Organization. It is composed of delegates appointed by the Members of the Organization.

Article 7

Each Member may be represented by one or several delegates; however, for each country there shall be only one delegation head, appointed by the competent governmental authority of that country.

Because of the technical nature of the Organization, Members should attempt to include the following in their delegations:

(a) High officials of departments dealing with police affairs,

(b) Officials whose normal duties are connected with the activities of the Organization,

(c) Specialists in the subjects on the agenda.

Article 8

The functions of the General Assembly shall be the following:

(a) To carry out the duties laid down in the Constitution;

(b) To determine principles and lay down the general measures suitable for attaining the objectives of the Organization as given in Article 2 of the Constitution;

(c) To examine and approve the general programme of activities prepared by the Secretary General for the coming year;
(d) To determine any other regulations deemed necessary;

(e) To elect persons to perform the functions mentioned in the Constitution;

(f) To adopt resolutions and make recommendations to Members on matters with which the Organization is competent to deal;

(g) To determine the financial policy of the Organization;

(h) To examine and approve any agreements to be made with other organizations.
CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION-
INTERPOL

**Article 9**
Members shall do all within their power, in so far as is compatible with their own obligations, to carry out the decisions of the General Assembly.

**Article 10**
The General Assembly of the Organization shall meet in ordinary session every year. It may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Executive Committee or of the majority of Members.

**Article 11**
(1) The General Assembly may, when in session, set up special committees for dealing with particular matters.

(2) It may also decide to hold regional conferences between two General Assembly sessions.

**Article 12**
(1) At the end of each session, the General Assembly shall choose the place where it will meet for its next session.

(2) The General Assembly may also decide where it will meet for its session in two years’ time, if one or more countries have issued invitations to host that session.

(3) If circumstances make it impossible or inadvisable for a session to be held in the chosen meeting place, the General Assembly may decide to choose another meeting place for the following year.

**Article 13**
Only one delegate from each country shall have the right to vote in the General Assembly.

**Article 14**
Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in those cases where a two-thirds majority is required by the Constitution.

**Article 15**
The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President of the Organization, the three Vice-Presidents and nine Delegates. The thirteen members of the Executive Committee shall belong to different countries, due weight having been given to geographical distribution.

**Article 16**
The General Assembly shall elect, from among the delegates, the President and three Vice-Presidents of the Organization. A two-thirds majority shall be required for the election of the President; should this majority not be obtained after the second ballot, a simple majority shall suffice. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be from different continents.

**Article 17**
The President shall be elected for four years. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for three years. They shall not be immediately eligible for re-election either to the same posts or as Delegates on the Executive Committee.

If, following the election of a President, the provisions of Article 15 (paragraph 2) or Article 16 (paragraph 3) cannot be applied or are incompatible, a fourth Vice-President shall be elected so that all four continents are represented at the Presidency level.

If this occurs, the Executive Committee will, for a temporary period, have fourteen members. The temporary period shall come to an end as soon as circumstances make it possible to apply the provisions of Articles 15 and 16.

**Article 18**
The President of the Organization shall:

(a) Preside at meetings of the Assembly and the Executive Committee and direct the discussions;

(b) Ensure that the activities of the Organization are in conformity with the
decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee;

(c) Maintain as far as is possible direct and constant contact with the Secretary General of the Organization.
Article 19
The nine Delegates on the Executive Committee shall be elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years. They shall not be immediately eligible for re-election to the same posts.

Article 20
The Executive Committee shall meet at least once each year on being convened by the President of the Organization.

Article 21
In the exercise of their duties, all members of the Executive Committee shall conduct themselves as representatives of the Organization and not as representatives of their respective countries.

Article 22
The Executive Committee shall:

(a) Supervise the execution of the decisions of the General Assembly;

(b) Prepare the agenda for sessions of the General Assembly;

(c) Submit to the General Assembly any programme of work or project which it considers useful;

(d) Supervise the administration and work of the Secretary General;

(e) Exercise all the powers delegated to it by the Assembly.

Article 23
In case of resignation or death of any of the members of the Executive Committee, the General Assembly shall elect another member to replace him and whose term of office shall end on the same date as his predecessor’s. No member of the Executive Committee may remain in office should he cease to be a delegate to the Organization.

Article 24
Executive Committee members shall remain in office until the end of the session of the General Assembly held in the year in which their term of office expires.

THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Article 25
The permanent departments of the Organization shall constitute the General Secretariat.

Article 26
The General Secretariat shall:

(a) Put into application the decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee;

(b) Serve as an international centre in the fight against ordinary crime;

(c) Serve as a technical and information centre;

(d) Ensure the efficient administration of the Organization;

(e) Maintain contact with national and international authorities, whereas questions relative to the search for criminals shall be dealt with through the National Central Bureaus;

(f) Produce any publications which may be considered useful;

(g) Organize and perform secretariat work at the sessions of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and any other body of the Organization;

(h) Draw up a draft programme of work for the coming year for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee;

(i) Maintain as far as is possible direct and constant contact with the President of the Organization.

Article 27
The General Secretariat shall consist of the Secretary General and a technical and
administrative staff entrusted with the work of the Organization.

**Article 28**

The appointment of the Secretary General shall be proposed by the Executive Committee and approved by the General Assembly for a period of five years. The Secretary General may be re-appointed only once, for a further period of five years, but must lay down office on reaching the age of sixty-five. The Secretary General may be allowed to complete the term of office on reaching the age of sixty-five but shall not hold office beyond the age of seventy.
The Secretary General must be chosen from among persons highly competent in police matters.

In exceptional circumstances, the Executive Committee may propose at a meeting of the General Assembly that the Secretary General be removed from office.

**Article 29**

The Secretary General shall engage and direct the staff, administer the budget, and organize and direct the permanent departments, according to the directives decided upon by the General Assembly or Executive Committee.

The Secretary General shall submit to the Executive Committee or the General Assembly any propositions or projects concerning the work of the Organization.

The Secretary General shall be responsible to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly.

The Secretary General shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and all other dependent bodies.

In the exercise of his or her duties, the Secretary General shall represent the Organization and not any particular country.

**Article 30**

In the exercise of their duties, the Secretary General and the staff shall neither solicit nor accept instructions from any government or authority outside the Organization. They shall abstain from any action which might be prejudicial to their international task.

Each Member of the Organization shall undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the Secretary General and the staff, and abstain from influencing them in the discharge of their duties.

All Members of the Organization shall do their best to assist the Secretary General and the staff in the discharge of their functions.

**NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS**

In order to further its aims, the Organization needs the constant and active co-operation of its Members, who should do all within their power which is compatible with the legislations of their countries to participate diligently in its activities.

**Article 31**

In order to ensure the above cooperation, each country shall appoint a body which will serve as the National Central Bureau. It shall ensure liaison with:

(a) The various departments in the country;

(b) Those bodies in other countries serving as National Central Bureaus;

(c) The Organization’s General Secretariat.

**Article 32**

In the case of those countries where the provisions of Article 32 are inapplicable or do not permit of effective centralized co-operation, the General Secretariat shall decide, with these countries, the most suitable alternative means of co-operation.

**THE ADVISERS**

**Article 33**

On scientific matters, the Organization may consult “Advisers”. The role of the Advisers shall be purely advisory.

**Article 34**

Advisers shall be appointed for three years by the Executive Committee. Their appointment will become definite only after notification by the General Assembly.

They shall be chosen from among those who have a world-wide reputation in some field of interest to the Organization.

An Adviser may be removed from office by decision of the General Assembly.
THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FILES

Article 36

The Commission for the Control of Files is an independent body which shall ensure that the processing of personal information by the Organization is in compliance with the regulations the Organization establishes in this matter.
The Commission for the Control of Files shall provide the Organization with advice about any project, operation, set of rules or other matter involving the processing of personal information.

The Commission for the Control of Files shall process requests concerning the information contained in the Organization’s files.

**Article 37**

The members of the Commission for the Control of Files shall possess the expertise required for it to accomplish its functions. Its composition and its functioning shall be subject to specific rules to be laid down by the General Assembly.

**BUDGET AND RESOURCES**

**Article 38**

The Organization’s resources shall be provided by:

(a) The financial contributions from Members;

(b) Gifts, bequests, subsidies, grants and other resources after these have been accepted or approved by the Executive Committee.

**Article 39**

The General Assembly shall establish the basis of Members’ subscriptions and the maximum annual expenditure according to the estimate provided by the Secretary General.

**Article 40**

The draft budget of the Organization shall be prepared by the Secretary General and submitted for approval to the Executive Committee.

It shall come into force after acceptance by the General Assembly.

Should the General Assembly not have had the possibility of approving the budget, the Executive Committee shall take all necessary steps according to the general outlines of the preceding budget.

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

**Article 41**

Whenever it deems fit, having regard to the aims and objects provided in the Constitution, the Organization shall establish relations and collaborate with other intergovernmental or non-governmental international organizations.

The general provisions concerning the relations with international, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations will only be valid after their approval by the General Assembly.

The Organization may, in connection with all matters in which it is competent, take the advice of non-governmental international, governmental national or non-governmental national organizations.

With the approval of the General Assembly, the Executive Committee or, in urgent cases, the Secretary General may accept duties within the scope of its activities and competence either from other international institutions or organizations or in application of international conventions.

**APPLICATION, MODIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

**Article 42**

The present Constitution may be amended on the proposal of either a Member or the Executive Committee.

Any proposal for amendment to this Constitution shall be communicated by the Secretary General to Members of the Organization at least three months before submission to the General Assembly for consideration.

All amendments to this Constitution shall be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Members of the Organization.

**Article 43**
The French, English and Spanish texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as authoritative.

The application of this Constitution shall be determined by the General Assembly through the General Regulations and Appendices, whose provisions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority.
TEMPORARY MEASURES

Article 45

All bodies representing the countries mentioned in Appendix I shall be deemed to be Members of the Organization unless they declare through the appropriate governmental authority that they cannot accept this Constitution. Such a declaration should be made within six months of the date of the coming into force of the present Constitution.

Article 46

At the first election, lots will be drawn to determine a Vice-President whose term of office will end a year later.

At the first election, lots will be drawn to determine two Delegates on the Executive Committee whose term of office will end a year later, and two others whose term of office will end two years later.

Article 47

Persons having rendered meritorious and prolonged services in the ranks of the ICPC may be awarded by the General Assembly honorary titles in corresponding ranks of the ICPO.

Article 48

All property belonging to the International Criminal Police Commission are transferred to the International Criminal Police Organization.

“Member” or “Members” shall mean a Member or Members of the International Criminal Police Organization as mentioned in Article 4 of the Constitution;

“delegate” (in the singular) or “delegates” (in the plural) shall mean a person or persons belonging to a delegation or delegations as defined in Article 7;

“Delegate” (in the singular) or “Delegates” (in the plural) shall mean a person or persons elected to the Executive Committee in the conditions laid down in Article 19.

Article 50

This Constitution shall come into force on 13 June 1956.

*******

APPENDIX 1:

LIST OF STATES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 45 OF THE CONSTITUTION SHALL APPLY

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Federal Germany, German Republic, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan,
Article 49

In the present Constitution:

“Organization”, wherever it occurs, shall mean the International Criminal Police Organization;

“Constitution”, wherever it occurs, shall mean the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization;

“Secretary General” shall mean the Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Organization;

“Committee” shall mean the Executive Committee of the Organization;

“Assembly” or “General Assembly” shall mean the General Assembly of the Organization;

Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Saar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION
(INTERPOL)

INTERPOL is the world’s largest international police organization operating world-wide with 186 member countries. Its headquarters, the General Secretariat, are located in Lyon, France. In addition to a representative office at United Nations Headquarters in New York, INTERPOL currently operates six Sub-regional bureaus staffed by law enforcement representatives originating from the region. These bureaus are located in Argentina, Ivory Coast, El Salvador, Kenya, Thailand and Zimbabwe with a seventh regional office expected to commence functions in Cameroun in early 2008. Each INTERPOL member country maintains a National Central Bureau, known as an NCB. The NCB which is fully staffed and operated by the relevant services of the member country is the designated contact point for the General Secretariat and other member countries requiring assistance with transnational investigations, the location and apprehension of fugitives, and other international enquiries relating to the work of law enforcement.

INTERPOL’s Mandate

The mandate and the primary task of INTERPOL is to support police and law enforcement agencies in its 186 member countries in their efforts to prevent crime and conduct criminal investigations as efficiently and effectively as possible. Specifically, INTERPOL facilitates cross border police cooperation and, as appropriate, supports governmental and intergovernmental organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat crime.

INTERPOL’s Core Functions

In order to carry out its mandate, INTERPOL provides its member countries and designated partner organizations four core functions or services:

(3) Secure global police communications services

INTERPOL recently designed and implemented a state-of-the-art global communications system for the law enforcement community which is called “I-24/7”. This new communication tool – to which all member countries are already connected – allows for the transmission of information about suspected individuals and crimes to INTERPOL’s member countries requiring assistance with ongoing international investigations in a secure manner within real time.

(d) Global databases and data services

Once police have the capability to communicate internationally, they need access to information which can assist investigations or help prevent crime. INTERPOL has therefore developed and maintains a range of global databases and data services, covering key information such as names, fingerprints, photographs, DNA profiles of individuals under investigation or wanted for arrest as well as data concerning Stolen
and Lost identification and Travel Documents (SLTD), stolen vehicles, stolen works of art and illicit weapons related to criminal cases.

(i) **Operational police support services**

INTERPOL provides specific crime-related support through its third core function, the provision of operational police support services. INTERPOL has six priority crime areas: drugs and organized crime, financial and high-tech crime, fugitives, public safety and terrorism, trafficking in human beings (including crimes against children), and corruption. Other crime areas of concern include, inter alia, environmental and intellectual property crime. INTERPOL convenes theme-oriented specialized working groups which bring together experts from around the world to share expertise and develop and promote best practice in investigation techniques. INTERPOL also conducts thematic criminal analysis in order to, inter alia, detect new crime trends, trace criminal networks, determine modus operandi, and identify perpetrators.

In addition to specific crime area support, INTERPOL operates a Command and Co-ordination Centre (“CCC”) 24 hours a day/7 days a week, linking the General Secretariat, regional offices and all NCBs for urgent police-related matter or emergency. The CCC co-ordinate is the exchange of information between member countries requesting assistance with international investigations. The CCC also assumes a crisis-management role during serious incidents and serves as the first point of contact for any member country which might require assistance with a crisis situation. In addition, upon request of a member country, INTERPOL can deploy Incidence Response Teams (IRT) which have the capacity to provide a range of investigative and analytical support to the local law enforcement authorities at the scene of the incident.

(3) **Training and Development**

INTERPOL enhances the capacity of member countries to effectively combat serious transnational crime and terrorism, through the provision of (a) focused police training initiatives and of (b) on-demand advice, guidance and support in building dedicated crime-fighting components with national police forces. The latter includes the sharing of knowledge, skills and best practices in policing through INTERPOL channels and the establishment of global standards on how to combat specific forms of crimes.
Examples of E-mail Scams

**Business Proposal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: Jul 30 (2 days ago)</th>
<th>From: Lawrence K. Wilson <a href="mailto:lawrencewilson@rediffmail.com">lawrencewilson@rediffmail.com</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject: Business Proposal</td>
<td>To: <a href="mailto:lawrencewilson90@rediffmail.com">lawrencewilson90@rediffmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hello,
My name is Sgt. Lawrence K. Wilson. I am an American soldier (USF-I) and a Command Sgt. serving in the military with the 1st Armored Division in Iraq. As you know we are being attacked everyday by insurgents, car/suicide bombers in Iraq.

In 2009 I managed to secure Ten Million Euro, these was part of the stash money found in Baghdad to have belonged to Saddam Hussein’s family and associates. This money has been kept somewhere outside Baghdad for some time now but with the proposed troops withdrawal by our President to end the war and make lasting peace with Iraq militant and terrorist. I am so afraid that these money may be discovered. My contact to you is to make sure that the money is move to a safe hand pending the completion of my assignment here.

Visit [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/2980455.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/2980455.stm)

I am ready to compensate you generously well because there is no strings attached as Iraq is a war zone. I plan on using diplomatic immunity-cover to ship this money to you on military cargo. I am contacting you with confidence as all arrangements for the successful delivery has been put in place. All I need from you is to receive the cargo at your location from the delegated diplomat.

I am expecting your positive reply so as to extend more confidential details to you. I hope I can trust you.

Yours sincerely,

Lawrence K. Wilson
Command Sgt. Baghdad Iraq

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**From:** Joy Marcus [joymcus55@gmail.com]
**Date:** 22 May 2014 00:24
**Subject:** #BringBackOurGirls

Hello,
My beloved brother and sister. I hope my message get to you in peace. My name is Mary Sambo from Borno state in Nigeria. I am crying while putting this message together in the church hostel. I lost my husband to the terrorist attack that is happening in Borno state, my daughters was kidnap along with the 270 girls been kidnap in school chibok village in Nigeria, by the terrorist.

Which the entire world is now searching for them. I am 7 month pregnant and i am staying at the church hostel, we are 30 in a single room, i don't have access to good medical care and i am afraid my living condition might affect my unborn child.

I am asking for help from you in other for me to get a place for myself and also register myself to health center where i will get proper medical care. Please help me with anything you, May Almighty God reward you.

Hope to hear from you.

Regards.

Mary Sambo.
Please reply here: marysamb91@yahoo.com
Resolution No. 4
AG-2014-RES-04

Subject: Creation of the INTERPOL Global Cybercrime Expert Group (GCEG)

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Monaco, from 3 to 7 November 2014 at its 83rd session:

BEING AWARE that cybercrime has acquired a transnational dimension as a result of the opportunities opened up by global services available on the Internet, of the globalization of markets, and of the diffusion of technological tools,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the rapid acquisition of computer and mobile device evidence is increasingly essential also in the investigation of serious crimes, and that this kind of evidence can be easily concealed or may go missing if not promptly obtained,

CONSIDERING the serious threats posed by criminal organizations to the security of citizens through the increasingly widespread use of the Internet and of new technologies to carry out cybercrime offences or to facilitate the commission of conventional crimes,

ACKNOWLEDGING that it is essential to promptly acquire information during cybercrime investigations, which is often scattered throughout computer systems across multiple jurisdictions,

RECOGNIZING that cybercrime is transnational in nature, growing both in terms of frequency and economic impact, and that international cooperation is an indispensable requirement to effectively prevent and combat cybercrime,

NOTING that new threats and cybercrime types will emerge, and that it is essential to stay at the forefront of emerging trends and technologies and to respond with researched and innovative solutions, which many member countries may not be able to develop themselves,

RECALLING Resolution AG-2010-RES-08, by which the General Assembly authorized establishment of the IGCI Working Group to facilitate advancement of this initiative,

FURTHER RECALLING creation of the Operational Expert Group Cybercrime in 2012 within the framework of the IGCI Working Group with a view to support the further development of the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre,
Resolution No. 4  
AG-2014-RES-04


THANKING the IGCI Working Group and the Operational Expert Group on Cybercrime for their valuable contributions,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendations and conclusions in the area of cybercrime conveyed during the 10th Annual Heads of NCBs Conference, the IGCI Working Group meetings, the Operational Expert Group on Cybercrime meetings, and the 2nd Eurasian Working Group on Cybercrime Heads of Unit meetings,


WELCOMES the General Secretariat’s initiative to establish the INTERPOL Cyber Expert Group (GCEG);

RECOMMENDS that the General Secretariat encourage the GCEG to take a multi-stakeholder approach, engaging relevant institutions, such as the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) of Europol;

ENCOURAGES member countries to actively participate in the GCEG to share more cybercrime information on time and facilitate cybercrime investigation across borders.

Approved
Resolution No. 8
AG-2010-RES-08

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Doha, Qatar, from 8 to 11 November 2010 at its 79th session

HAVING EXAMINED Report No. AG-2010-RAP-20 on the concept to strengthen the General Secretariat’s global infrastructure with the establishment of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore, to complement the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon, France which will remain the permanent seat and headquarters of the Organization,

MINDFUL of the enhanced INTERPOL Strategic Planning Framework and revised INTERPOL Strategic and Corporate Priorities guiding the Organization’s activities,

CONSIDERING that it is critical for the Organization to be able to continue to evolve without increasing mandatory statutory contributions of member countries,

UNDERSTANDING that in the 21st Century, as international travel, Internet use and cybercrime expand globally, there is need for all of our member countries to benefit from cutting edge research and development on the identification of crimes and criminals, innovation-based capacity building and provision of 24/7 operational police support to strengthen policing worldwide to better deal with future challenges,

NOTING that according to the financial assessment of the initiative, the development of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore can be undertaken without requiring an increase in member countries’ mandatory statutory contributions,

RECOGNIZES the Government of Singapore for its strong and concrete support to INTERPOL and for its readiness to finance the construction of a new and distinctive building for INTERPOL’s use that will be free of rental cost to the Organization for the life of the building;

SUPPORTS the INTERPOL General Secretariat’s initiative to establish the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore;

RELIES on the Executive Committee’s and the Secretary General’s commitment that funding for the establishment of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore will not require any increase to the mandatory statutory contributions of member countries;
REQUESTS the Advisory Group on Financial Matters to provide the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat with financial advice to ensure that the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore will in fact be developed in a way that will not result in any increase in member countries’ mandatory statutory contributions;

AUTHORIZES the following key steps towards establishing the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore:

(1) the establishment of a working group (IGC Working Group), consisting of member country representatives nominated by the Heads of National Central Bureaus, to assist in advancing the initiative and facilitating ongoing communications and consultations with member countries on the initiative,

(2) the IGC Working Group to be open to all interested member countries and to comply with the terms of reference and reporting mechanisms to be established by the Executive Committee in order to ensure that the constitutional roles of the Executive Committee and General Secretariat are not duplicated or undermined,

(3) the signing by the Secretary General of the Headquarters agreement between INTERPOL and the Government of the Republic of Singapore regarding the establishment of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore.

Adopted
**Subject:** Model police co-operation agreement

NOTING THE CONTENTS of Report AGN/68/RAP/3 containing the proposed model police co-operation agreement,

ENDORSing the comments expressed in that Report on the need for a model police co-operation agreement to help member countries wishing to develop their police co-operation capabilities,

DEEMING it appropriate that police co-operation agreements should be integral parts of the co-operation system set up by Interpol and that they should assign a central role to the National Central Bureaus,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Seoul from 8th to 12th November 1999 at its 68th session:

APPROVES the model police co-operation agreement as it appears at Appendix 2 of Report AGN/68/RAP/3;

ENCOURAGES NCBs to promote the model agreement vis-à-vis their competent national authorities;

RECOMMENDS that NCBs take the necessary steps to fulfil the role the model agreement assigns to them for the purposes of its implementation;

RECOMMENDS that NCBs notify the General Secretariat of any agreement concluded on the basis of the model;

ASKS the General Secretariat to promote the model police co-operation agreement as widely as possible, particularly vis-à-vis the government authorities of Interpol member countries;

ASKS the General Secretariat to periodically assess the scope of the model agreement and, if necessary, revise it and send the revised version to the NCBs and the competent government authorities.

*Adopted*
FACT SHEET

Capacity Building and Training

Every year, INTERPOL hosts a wide variety of training sessions, workshops, seminars, working group meetings, conferences, and other events in all regions of the world. Our training activities focus on the following areas:

- **Training for National Central Bureaus (NCBs):** As INTERPOL’s link with national police forces, NCBs play an increasingly operational role in our activities. These courses aim to strengthen the skills of NCB staff in the use of INTERPOL’s integrated policing capabilities (for example, databases, and our system of international Notices), compliance with INTERPOL data protection standards and legal regulations. In the future, we will provide NCBs with a comprehensive e-learning package to train new staff and to certify NCB officers as INTERPOL international police cooperation experts.

- **Donor-funded training programmes:** These externally funded programmes, which are tailored to address regional needs and focused on specific crime areas, consist of multiple phases and take place over several months or years. They bring together individuals from relevant sectors (for example, law enforcement agencies, judicial bodies and international organizations) from different countries in order to leverage international cooperation with an emphasis on the exchange of information through INTERPOL’s channels.

- **Training for INTERPOL staff:** Internal training programmes ensure that INTERPOL staff – including seconded officers – continue to develop their competencies in a variety of areas such as leadership, project management, international cooperation and public speaking. Through the implementation of strict training standards and training certifications, such as the INTERPOL Certified Official Programme, we promote effective and efficient learning activities for our staff.

- **Specialized crime training:** We deliver regular training sessions on a range of specialized crime areas – such as human trafficking, maritime piracy, terrorism, environmental crime, stolen works of art, pharmaceutical crime and cybercrime – and investigative support tools such as border
management and forensics. These accredited training sessions are coordinated and delivered by specialized officers who are certified as INTERPOL trainers.
FACT SHEET

I-link: Connecting Investigations Worldwide

• 21ST-CENTURY TECHNOLOGY
I-link is the hub of criminal information transfer and communication between the Organization’s member countries. It is available to National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and to authorized law enforcement agencies through I-24/7, the secure global police communications system which connects all INTERPOL’s member countries.

• ENHANCED SEARCH AND RESPONSE
Law enforcement officers in member countries around the world exchange thousands of messages every day using I-24/7; these messages are often urgent and the volume of police information exchanged is increasing all the time. I-link delivers a number of important enhancements for the effective exchange of police information. The system:

1. Establishes a structured communication standard to facilitate the exchange of police information across borders, ensuring greater consistency in the format of data and its operational relevancy;
2. Puts data submission and control functions directly into the hands of officers in NCBs, allowing them to record the most up-to-date police data directly into INTERPOL’s criminal database. Not only does this ensure the accuracy and completeness of data, but it virtually eliminates information processing times;
3. Gives member countries the option of adapting the structured forms to their national systems, thereby increasing the quality and the quantity of information available;
4. Is available in all four of INTERPOL’s official languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

FACT SHEET

Connecting Police: I-24/7

- SECURE COMMUNICATIONS INTERPOL
  Developing the I-24/7 global police communications system to connect law enforcement officers in all our member countries, enabling authorized users to share crucial police data with one another and to access INTERPOL databases and services 24 hours a day.

- TAKING POLICE COOPERATION TO A NEW LEVEL
  As criminals and criminal organizations are typically involved in multiple activities, I-24/7 has fundamentally changed the way the global law enforcement community works together. It enables investigators to access INTERPOL’s cutting-edge tools and to make connections between seemingly unrelated pieces of information, thereby facilitating investigations and helping to solve crimes. Authorized users can search and cross-check data in a matter of seconds, with direct access to databases on suspected criminals or wanted persons, stolen and lost travel documents, stolen motor vehicles, fingerprints, DNA profiles, stolen administrative documents and stolen works of art. Additional enhancements enable users to adapt the interface to their own language and allow officers working in National Central Bureaus (NCBs) to add and modify their own data in the Organization’s databases. A dedicated I-24/7 Support Centre, staffed by highly skilled technicians, offers round-the-clock and tailored assistance to first-level users.

- EXPANDING ACCESS TO INTERPOL SERVICES
  While I-24/7 is installed at all NCBs, many member countries have chosen to extend access to other national law enforcement entities at strategic locations, such as border crossings, airports, and customs
and immigration posts. This expansion through national systems gives frontline officers direct access to three key INTERPOL databases: those on nominal data, stolen and lost travel documents, and stolen motor vehicles. By providing law enforcement entities in the field with access to INTERPOL services we can greatly assist police in their daily crime-fighting activities. Now, in a typical day in any country in the world, access to I-24/7 can directly or indirectly:

1. Help an airport immigration officer detect a passport presented by a traveller as having been reported as stolen;
2. Enable a border or customs officer to conduct a search of a vehicle’s identification number to determine whether the car has been reported as stolen;
3. Alert national authorities to wanted persons who may be attempting to enter the country by air or sea.