

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN REALIZED INDONESIA'S SDG IN THE CASE OF ARREST OF A FUGITIVE RED NOTICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS BY NCB-INTERPOL INDONESIA

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Abstract.

This study aims to analyze the forms of international cooperation in law enforcement against environmental violations, focusing on the case of the arrest of Red Notice fugitive with initial JKU by NCB-Interpol Indonesia. The background of this research lies in the case's relevance to Indonesia's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 13 (Climate Action), Goal 15 (Life on Land), and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). This study adopts a library research method by utilizing official news releases, government publications, and relevant academic literature. The findings reveal that coordination between NCB-Interpol Indonesia and other NCBs, facilitated through the Interpol Notices and Diffusions network, played a significant role in accelerating the process of tracking and apprehending transnational crime offenders. These results highlight that effective law enforcement in environmental matters requires systematic cross-border collaboration, the support of information technology, and global commitment to safeguarding natural resources. The conclusion emphasizes that such forms of international cooperation not only contribute to the resolution of legal cases but also strengthen Indonesia's achievement of SDG targets in environmental and legal governance sectors.

Keywords: international cooperation, NCB-Interpol Indonesia, environmental violations, transnational crime, Sustainable Development Goals.

Introduction

A healthy and sustainable environment is one of the main foundations of global development as formulated in the agenda *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. SDGs Establish strategic targets that include preserving terrestrial ecosystems, addressing climate change, and strengthening fair and effective law enforcement institutions. Indonesia, as one of the world's mega-biodiversity countries, has a significant responsibility to preserve its abundant natural resources and natural resources. However, this preservation faces significant challenges, particularly the rise in complex environmental violations involving transnational actors.

Environmental violations such as illegal land clearing, habitat destruction, and environmental pollution not only cause significant ecological damage but also negatively impact community well-being and the sustainability of national development. The impacts of these activities can include the loss of biodiversity, reduced air and water quality, increased risk of ecological disasters, and even a decline in the quality of life of communities surrounding the affected areas. In the long term, this environmental damage also has implications for the weakening of the ecosystem's carrying capacity, which underpins economic and social development. Environmental law enforcement is a key instrument for the Indonesian government to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators and prevent further environmental degradation. National regulations, such as Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, have affirmed the state's

obligation to maintain environmental balance as part of citizens' human rights to a healthy environment (Situmorang, 2018; Nurhidayah et al., 2021).

However, the implementation of environmental law enforcement often faces challenges, both technically and institutionally, as well as in cross-sectoral coordination. Furthermore, environmental crimes often transnationally (*transnational environmental crimes*). This adds to the complexity of handling. Perpetrators often exploit weaknesses in national legal systems by fleeing abroad to avoid legal proceedings. This situation demands a strong, integrated, and trust-based international cooperation mechanism between countries to ensure perpetrators remain legally accountable.

Interpol through *National Central Bureau (NCB)* Indonesia has a strategic role in strengthening cross-border law enforcement cooperation, particularly in addressing transnational crimes. One of the instruments used is *Red Notice*, namely an international notification for the search and arrest of a fugitive requested by the requesting country. *Red Notice* functions as a means of legal communication between Interpol member countries to help track the whereabouts of fugitive suspects and convicts, allowing them to be followed up with legal proceedings in the requesting country (Interpol, 2025). This mechanism is an important instrument in maintaining cross-border justice, especially when criminals attempt to exploit differences in national legal jurisdictions to avoid accountability. For example, fugitive arrest case *Red Notice* with the initials (JKU), which is related to alleged serious violations in the environmental sector, is a real illustration of the implementation of this international cooperation (Interpol Indonesia, 2025). This arrest not only reflects Indonesia's seriousness in taking action against environmental violations, but also shows how the mechanism *Red Notice* can function effectively when supported by solid coordination between NCBs in member countries. In this case, the involvement of the NCB-Interpol Indonesia, the National Police's International Relations Division, and cooperation with NCBs in other countries, such as Singapore, demonstrates that the success of fugitive tracking is crucially determined by systematic, rapid, and well-coordinated cross-border collaboration.

Furthermore, JKU's arrest also demonstrates Interpol's role as a global facilitator in supporting member states in achieving legal certainty. Transnational environmental crimes often cause widespread harm, both to ecosystems and communities. Therefore, through the Red Notice mechanism, Interpol provides diplomatic channels and information technology, such as the I-24/7 communication network, which enables real-time data exchange between law enforcement agencies in various countries (Interpol Indonesia, 2025). This accelerates the decision-making process, increases transparency, and strengthens accountability in law enforcement. This case can be understood not only as a practice of law enforcement, but also as a form of Indonesia's contribution in supporting the achievement of *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*, especially SDG 13 (*Climate Action*), SDG 15 (*Life on Land*), and SDG 16 (*Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*) (Interpol Indonesia, 2025; Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2023). Thus, the international cooperation realized through Interpol not only resolves transnational crime issues but also has strategic implications for environmental protection, legal governance, and sustainable development. Through this collaboration, legal processes are not only more efficient but also further strengthen Indonesia's efforts to achieve its targets. *SDG*, especially the 13th, 15th, and 16th goals. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the forms of international cooperation in law enforcement against environmental violations, focusing on the case of the JKU fugitive's arrest by the NCB-Interpol Indonesia. This study is positioned as part of Indonesia's national strategy to support the achievement of the SDGs in the environmental and legal governance sectors.

Methods

This research employs a qualitative approach using library research as the primary method. The study relies on secondary data obtained from a variety of reliable sources, including official reports, government publications, Interpol releases, academic journals, and credible news outlets that document the case of Juliet Kristianto Liu (JKU). By synthesizing these sources, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how international cooperation—particularly through NCB-Interpol Indonesia and the Interpol Notices and Diffusions system—plays a pivotal role in law enforcement against environmental crimes.

The analysis process involved three key stages. First, data collection was conducted by gathering relevant materials from official websites such as Interpol Indonesia, Divhubinter Polri, and international legal publications concerning environmental crimes and Red Notices. Second, data reduction was carried out by categorizing the information into thematic clusters, such as the mechanisms of international cooperation, the role of Interpol's Red Notice, and the relevance of these efforts to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Third, the study applied qualitative content analysis to interpret the findings within the theoretical

framework of international cooperation, particularly drawing on perspectives from Keohane (1984) regarding collective problem-solving and Karns & Mingst (2010) on the role of international institutions in facilitating cooperation.

The use of library research is particularly appropriate for this study, as the focus is on analyzing documented evidence and evaluating existing institutional mechanisms rather than conducting field interviews. This methodological approach ensures that the study is grounded in verifiable data while allowing for critical interpretation of the role of international cooperation in addressing transnational environmental crimes.

Result and Discussion

The arrest of a Red Notice fugitive with the initials JKU by NCB-Interpol Indonesia is a concrete example of the success of international cooperation in law enforcement for serious transnational environmental violations. JKU was involved in illegal land clearing and unauthorized mining activities in North Kalimantan, which caused significant environmental damage, including forest destruction, land pollution, and ecosystem degradation, which directly impacted the lives of surrounding communities and the sustainability of biodiversity. According to the official report of the Indonesian National Police's International Relations Division and Interpol, the issuance of a Red Notice, including in the JKU case, serves as an international legal basis that mandates member states to search for, detain, and return perpetrators to Indonesian jurisdiction. Audience. (2025).

According to several official reports and local news reports, JKU's illegal mining and land clearing activities in North Kalimantan have not only caused ecological damage but also triggered serious social and economic impacts on surrounding communities. The trial revealed that the company's illegal mining practices under JKU's leadership have resulted in the degradation of productive land, soil pollution, and declining water quality in the operational area (Radar Tarakan, 2025). As a result, many residents have lost access to vital resources such as gardens, rivers, and clean water, which previously served as their primary source of livelihood. This damage has also caused social tensions, as evidenced by increasing protests from residents and threats to food security and public health, as the damaged forest ecosystem is no longer able to optimally perform its ecological functions. From an economic perspective, local media reports, such as those from Tarakan and Bulungan, highlight the significant losses experienced by the state and local governments due to the loss of potential non-tax state revenue (PNBP) from the forestry and mining sectors. These losses are not only felt by the state but also directly burden local communities, who lose income due to limited access to land and resources they previously managed. This situation widens social disparities, as affected communities bear the brunt of the environmental impacts, while perpetrators of illegal activities reap the financial benefits. This situation emphasizes that environmental law enforcement must be understood not only within the framework of resolving criminal cases, but also as an effort to protect community welfare and ensure long-term social justice.

The arrest of a Red Notice fugitive with the initials JKU by NCB-Interpol Indonesia is clear evidence that cross-border environmental crimes cannot be handled unilaterally. The complexity of transnational environmental violations demonstrates that perpetrators often exploit differences in legal regulations between countries as loopholes to avoid criminal accountability. Therefore, a structured, intensive, and consistent pattern of international cooperation is needed to ensure effective law enforcement efforts and ensure that perpetrators have no room to escape the law. Based on the official report of the Indonesian National Police's Divhubinter, the success of JKU's arrest was achieved thanks to close coordination between the Indonesian NCB-Interpol and NCBs in other countries, especially Singapore, with the support of the system. Interpol Notices and Diffusions. The role of secure communication systems I-24/7 This system is crucial because it enables real-time data exchange regarding fugitives' identities, travel documents, and movement information (Interpol Indonesia, 2025). This system allows Interpol member countries to respond quickly to search requests and take legal action in accordance with international regulations.

A joint team consisting of the NCB Interpol Indonesia Set, Divhubinter Polri, Directorate of Tipidter Bareskrim Polri, and Immigration Soekarno-Hatta Airport successfully arrested JKU on Friday, July 25, 2025 at 13:29 WIB at Terminal 3 Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. Prior to that, JKU was detected in Hong Kong with a travel plan to Singapore. Based on direct coordination with NCB Singapore, JKU's entry permit was denied and he was returned to Indonesia for safekeeping. Upon arrival in Jakarta, at 15:00 WIB an official handover was carried out between Immigration and Divhubinter Polri, followed by an escort to Bareskrim Polri for further legal proceedings (Divhubinter Polri, 2025).

This arrest confirms that close cooperation between national and international law enforcement agencies, supported by Interpol's real-time communication technology, is a key factor in the successful handling of this case. With this collaborative model, Indonesia can strengthen its legal legitimacy globally while demonstrating its commitment to environmental protection and sustainable legal governance. Aspect information Technology was a key element in the success of this case. Interpol's integrated system allows real-time access to biometric data, travel documents, and criminal records across all member countries. This supports rapid identity verification for JKU and minimizes the risk of misidentification. This aligns with organizational communication theory. Daft (2016), information technology integration plays a crucial role in supporting responsive decision-making in the context of cross-jurisdictional law enforcement. Research findings Nurcahyo and Wulandari (2022) also proves that the success of the Interpol network is inseparable from the use of digital platforms that accelerate the exchange of information and the arrest process.

The successful arrest of JKU can also be viewed within the framework of Indonesia's legal diplomacy at the global level. Through Indonesia's active participation in Interpol mechanisms, the country demonstrates its strong commitment to enforcing international law, particularly in environmental protection. This involvement not only strengthens national capacity to prosecute violators but also strengthens Indonesia's diplomatic standing in international forums. In line with this, environmental diplomacy is a strategic instrument used by Indonesia to demonstrate its commitment to balancing economic development interests with sustainable environmental protection efforts (Sinaga et al., 2021). In this context, Indonesia's environmental diplomacy has adopted a multi-layered approach, encompassing a commitment to implementing international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, as well as the conservation and protection of strategic natural resources. Indonesia has actively participated in international meetings on climate change and environmental issues, demonstrating a global collective awareness that these issues cannot be resolved partially by individual countries (Widodo, 2021). The successful capture of the fugitive JKU, an environmental violator, is a concrete manifestation of this legal diplomacy, demonstrating Indonesia's commitment to upholding the rule of law, upholding justice, and contributing to global environmental stability. Furthermore, international legal literature emphasizes that environmental legal diplomacy is effective when coupled with strengthening national legal norms, harmonizing international policies, and consistent political will among member states of the global community (Pramudianto, 2017). The JKU case illustrates this concretely, where cooperation between countries through Interpol serves as an example of the implementation of legal diplomacy that has had a far-reaching impact, while simultaneously strengthening Indonesia's reputation in global governance.

The Red Notice has proven effective as an international legal instrument, not merely an administrative notification. In the case of the JKU, this mechanism serves to limit the perpetrator's freedom of movement by allowing cross-border authorities to track their whereabouts in real time. This real-time monitoring thwarts escape attempts, including through measures to deny entry at border crossings. This demonstrates the Red Notice's high practical value as an instrument that expedites prosecution and strengthens cross-border law enforcement efforts. This finding aligns with the theory of international cooperation put forward by the Indonesian government. Keohane (1984), where countries choose to cooperate to address collective problems that cannot be resolved unilaterally, including environmental violations as a form of negative externality. Within this framework, international cooperation addresses the weaknesses of domestic legal systems by creating collective mechanisms. This view is reinforced by Karns dan Mingst (2010) which emphasizes the role of international institutions in facilitating coordination. Interpol has proven its function as a global institutional actor, facilitating information exchange, cross-border communication, and a common framework that strengthens the effectiveness of law enforcement.

However, the effectiveness of a Red Notice should not be taken in absolute terms. This instrument is not essentially a binding international arrest warrant, but rather a formal request for assistance in tracking and detaining individuals, which depends heavily on the political will of each member state. This means that the successful arrest of JKU is driven more by the alignment of interests and intensive coordination between Indonesia and Singapore. This critical evaluation is crucial so that Indonesia can prepare additional steps by strengthening bilateral or regional agreements, which can strengthen the legal basis for enforcement against perpetrators of environmental crimes in the future. Furthermore, the coordination process between countries includes operational synchronization, from denial of entry and detention by immigration authorities to official repatriation to Indonesia. According to documentation from the Indonesian National Police's International Relations Division (Divhubinter Polri), the arrests involved multiple parties, including immigration and airport police, and the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim Polri), and were carried out in an orderly manner while upholding the principles of justice and transparency. This

reflects progress in the modernization of Indonesia's law enforcement system, which increasingly prioritizes international collaboration and the use of information technology.

The JKU case also demonstrates that successful law enforcement depends on the synergy between information technology, global cooperation networks, and political commitment between countries. Through this mechanism, environmental crimes with global impacts can be addressed more systematically. Strategically, this success also contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 13 (*Climate Action*), SDG 15 (*Life on Land*), and SDG 16 (*Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*). Thus, JKU's arrest can be used as a relevant model of international cooperation to be adapted to similar cases in the future. Furthermore, the success of JKU's arrest has direct implications for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Law enforcement against environmental violations contributes to SDG 13 (*Climate Action*) by reducing environmental damage and mitigating climate change, supporting SDG 15 (*Life on Land*) by maintaining the sustainability of terrestrial ecosystems, as well as strengthening SDG 16 (*Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*) through increasing the legitimacy and capacity of legal institutions. Thus, international cooperation not only impacts the resolution of legal cases but also contributes to the global development agenda.

However, although this case can be considered as *best practice* in international cooperation, several challenges require attention. Harmonization of regulations between countries remains an obstacle, particularly regarding differences in environmental legal standards and extradition procedures. Furthermore, human resource capacity and information technology readiness in developing countries, including Indonesia, need to be continuously improved to keep pace with the increasingly complex dynamics of environmental crime. Therefore, a long-term strategy is needed, including increased training for officers, strengthening digital-based technology, and adaptive legal diplomacy. This strategy aligns with *best practices* in international law enforcement cooperation that emphasizes the integration of domestic capacity and global networks.

Conclusion

The case of Juliet Kristianto Liu (JKU) demonstrates that environmental crimes with transnational dimensions cannot be addressed through unilateral efforts but require structured and systematic international cooperation. The successful arrest of JKU through the collaboration of NCB-Interpol Indonesia with other NCBs, particularly Singapore, highlights the strategic role of Interpol's Red Notice and the I-24/7 communication system in enabling real-time information exchange and effective law enforcement actions. This case confirms that Red Notice is not merely an administrative notification but a practical legal instrument that significantly limits the movement of fugitives and strengthens the credibility of international legal mechanisms.

Beyond the legal aspects, this case also reveals the wider ecological, social, and economic impacts of illegal land clearing and mining, which threaten biodiversity, undermine community livelihoods, and generate state financial losses. Thus, law enforcement against environmental crimes contributes not only to justice and accountability but also to the protection of ecosystems and the well-being of affected communities. Furthermore, the success of this cooperation aligns with Indonesia's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 13 (*Climate Action*), SDG 15 (*Life on Land*), and SDG 16 (*Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*). It reinforces that international cooperation through legal diplomacy, supported by digital technology, enhances Indonesia's role in global environmental governance while ensuring stronger institutional capacity at the national level.

However, this achievement should also be critically assessed. The effectiveness of Red Notice still depends on the political will of member states and the harmonization of legal standards, which remain uneven. Therefore, Indonesia must continue to strengthen bilateral and regional legal frameworks, build the capacity of its law enforcement institutions, and invest in advanced technology to address increasingly complex environmental crimes. Ultimately, the JKU case serves as a best practice model of international cooperation in environmental law enforcement, which can be replicated and adapted for future cases with similar global significance.

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Figure 2. Attached figure in article