



INTERPOL

Chairs:

Melina Apostolatos and Sibora
Gosturani

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Letters to the Delegates

Hello Delegates,

Welcome to INTERPOL! We are hoping for an engaging yet exciting debate in this riveting committee.

Hello, my name is Melina Apostolatos and I am going to be one of your chairs for this committee. I am a freshman and this is my first year taking Model UN. I have been to a series of conferences including BUSUN, CMUNCE, and WAMUNC. Each committee was absolutely engrossing and educated me on global politics. While I was apprehensive about Model UN at first, I realized how fun it was to participate in a fast-paced enriching debate which helped me fine-tune my public speaking as well as quick-thinking skills. This is my first time chairing and I am excited to see where this debate will take us!

Hello I am going to be another chair for his committee! My name is Sibora Gosturani, and this is my first year taking Model UN and I am a freshman. I have been to two conferences including BUSUN and CMUNCE. The committees at each conference were very fascinating as they both talked about international politics. My Model UN experience started with doubt as I had to learn numerous new terms and learn how to debate in the MUN world; however, as I started to go to club debates and conferences my opinion quickly changed and now I find Model UN entertaining and a way to challenge myself. This is also my first time chairing and I am very thrilled to have this debate!

Hey everyone! My name is Riya Mohan and I am the director of INTERPOL this year. I'm a Junior and I've been in Model UN since I was a freshman. Some other activities I enjoy are singing and playing video games (currently I play a lot of League of Legends and Genshin Impact). I've been to many conferences throughout my MUN career and some of my favorites included BUSUN and CMUNCE. We can't wait to see you guys during HMUNC!!

Sincerely,
Your Chairs

How to Use this Guide

This background guide contains all the general knowledge about INTERPOL & our two topics that you will need to participate in debate! Reading this guide will make the committee much easier to follow. While reading this guide, you should focus on the policies and information that might affect the country you are representing. **It is advised that you read all of the guide** in order to have a clear understanding of what is happening in committee. Questions will be provided at the end to guide your extra research & for you to write your position papers.

Looking for your country

While reading the Background Guide, you should use **Ctrl F** to find sections of the background guide that mention the country you will represent.

How to write a Position Paper

In the Position Paper, you will demonstrate your understanding of the topic and its impact on your country as well as other countries.

Delegates are required to write ONE position paper that addresses one of the two topics. Position papers do not need to *be longer than one page* and must be written in Times New Roman, font size 12, and with standard margins. Position papers should follow the format below:

Paragraph 1: **Why is this issue important?** It's useful to cite important documents, such as the UN charter (if applicable). Include GLOBAL statistics that support your position.

Paragraph 2: **What has your country done so far?** Detailed Background information. This should go into detail about your country's policies. What is the current situation in your country and what previous action was taken to address the situation? (Remember, you ARE your country)

Paragraph 3: **Proposed solutions** regarding the issue. After identifying the problems, this is where you list solutions. This paragraph sets you apart from everyone else, and the more ideas you put, the better. You can also write about other countries that may agree with you. (Remember, these solutions must be practical!)

Note: You should refer to yourself either with “(your country name) believes”, or “we believe”. Never use “I” to refer to yourself.

Position Papers are due May 26th and should be e-mailed to:

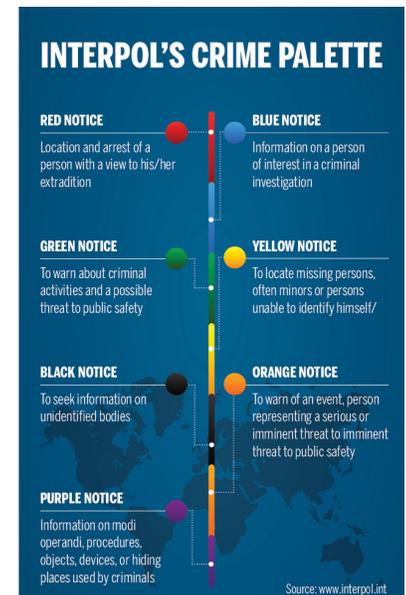
interpol.hmunc16@gmail.com

General Background

What is INTERPOL?

INTERPOL is the **International Criminal Police Organization**, and it facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control. Its primary task is to support law enforcement agencies in the 186 member countries to prevent crime and to conduct criminal investigations. INTERPOL focuses on serious criminal cases including tracking down fugitives wanted for murder, sexual abuse, human trafficking, fraud, corruption, drug trafficking, cyber crimes, money laundering, and environmental crimes.

Internationally, INTERPOL helps law enforcement by exchanging knowledge and research between countries about international crime, but it does not have the power to arrest. It has a color-coded international notice system that informs the member countries of known fugitives who are subject to arrest and extradition (or even just of suspected criminal involvement).



How was INTERPOL created?

In 1914, delegates from 24 different countries attended the first congress of international police forces in Monaco. This regular meeting became INTERPOL in 1923. In 1947 the first Red Notice (the closest thing to an international arrest warrant in use) was signaled out for a fugitive for murder.

Crime has changed drastically. While some crimes have persisted throughout history, such as murder and robbery, technological advances have led to complex cybercrime. In 1935, a secure web-based radio network dedicated to sharing police information was launched which allowed police

to check databases in real-time. Manual records of criminals were computerized in the 1980s. Locating fugitives is still the core mission of INTERPOL, and it keeps a global record of criminals.

INTERPOL works closely with the law enforcement system in each member state. It also cooperates with many major international organizations and maintains offices at the African Union, the European Union, and the United Nations.

What has INTERPOL done?

There are now a total of 7588 **Red Notices** in circulation. A Red Notice is a request to law enforcement worldwide to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition, surrender, or similar legal action.¹ One of INTERPOL's main missions, **Operation First Light**, retrieved \$150 million from phone and online scams and made over 20,000 arrests.² **Operation Lionfish** made over 1,000 arrests and seized illicit drugs.³ In eastern Africa, **Operation Simba** found 827 people linked to crimes of genocide, terrorism, trafficking, and fraud. As a result, 3 arrests were made, and border checks were fortified in eastern Africa.⁴

Since 9/11/2001, INTERPOL has run on a 24/7 schedule and created a "Stolen and Lost Travel Documents" database with over 80 million records to combat criminals who use forged passports and visas. In addition, it created a DNA database to track criminals, missing people, and human remains. Three INTERPOL Command and Communication centres provide member countries with urgent information. **MIND/FIND**, a device that connects to INTERPOL's 18 databases, gives front line officers, like Immigration Officials, access to crucial information on stolen vehicles, travel documents, and other data.⁵

¹INTERPOL. "View Red Notices." *INTERPOL*, 2021, <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-Red-Notices>. Accessed 11 04 2021.

²INTERPOL. "More than 20,000 arrests in year-long global crackdown on phone and Internet scams." *INTERPOL*, 2020, <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2020/More-than-20-000-arrests-in-year-long-global-crackdown-on-phone-and-Internet-scams>. Accessed 11 04 2021.

³INTERPOL. "Operation Lionfish." *INTERPOL*, 2018, <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Drug-trafficking/Operation-Lionfish>. Accessed 11 04 2021.

⁴INTERPOL. "INTERPOL operation exposes terrorist mobility in East Africa." *INTERPOL*, 29 04 2019, <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-Events/News/2019/INTERPOL-operation-exposes-terrorist-mobility-in-East-Africa>. Accessed 11 04 2021.

⁵INTERPOL. "Key Dates." *INTERPOL*, 2017, <https://www.interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/Our-history/Key-dates>. Accessed 11 04 2021.

Topic A: Counter-Terrorism



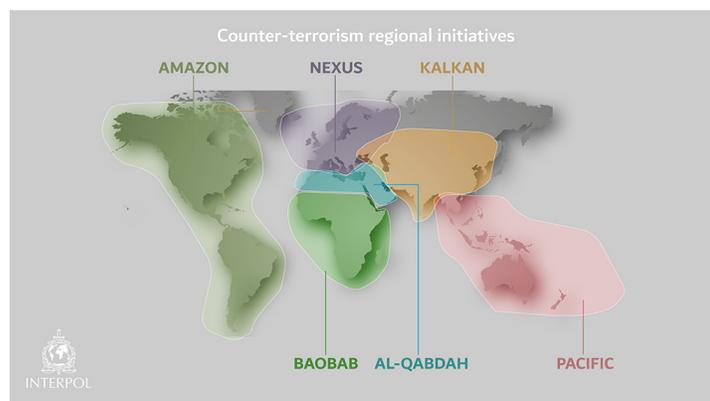
What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, for the pursuit of political aims.⁶ Terrorism stems from religious, political, and cultural conflicts, and exists in many forms: religious terrorism, criminal terrorism, dissent terrorism, racial terrorism, and nationalist terrorism.⁷



Affected areas

INTERPOL has six regional initiatives to identify and break up terrorist networks.⁸ The Sahel region in Africa has endured increasing terrorist attacks on civilians and the military. The most pressing challenge there involves combating terrorists while protecting civilians. Afghanistan and Iraq lost over 6,000 lives due to terrorism in 2017. Iraq, Syria, Somalia, and Afghanistan list terrorism as the cause of over 1% of their overall deaths.⁹



Tracking terrorists

INTERPOL works with countries and police agencies to track and prevent acts of terrorism by identifying terrorists. Tracing finances prevents terrorist attacks and allows INTERPOL to track suspects. Examples of terrorist funding include illegal trading of oil, coal, diamonds, and gold, fraud,

⁶ Definition, history, and types of terrorism as discussed in the online homeland security degree program. (n.d.). Retrieved May 12, 2021, from <https://ekuonline.eku.edu/homeland-security/definition-history-and-types-terrorism>

⁷ Ibid

⁸ *Identifying Terrorist Suspects*. 2018, www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Terrorism/Identifying-terrorist-suspects.

⁹ Ritchie, Hannah, et al. "Terrorism." *Our World in Data*, 28 July 2013, ourworldindata.org/terrorism.

kidnapping with ransom, and exploiting non-profit organizations.¹⁰ INTERPOL recently identified three high-level suspects by tracking other individuals and their finances.¹¹



Interpol's fight against terrorism

Interpol has five active projects targeting terrorism in South East and South Asia, the Middle East, North Africa, the Sahel region, and the western Balkans.

Project Trace trains and shares expertise in South East Asia using the internet. Project Trace provides their partners with proper methods, skills, and tools to collect and utilize information in counter-terrorism investigations.¹²



Project Sharaka targets terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa. INTERPOL's officers' tools and expertise strengthen border security, and expose and cut off terrorist groups through technology. Frontline officers and agencies have access 24/7 to INTERPOL's worldwide communications network. The project also guarantees the skills, expertise, and equipment

needed and trains frontline officers in effective use of INTERPOL's databases.¹³

¹⁰“Tracing Terrorist Finances.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Terrorism/Tracing-terrorist-finances. Accessed 12 May 2021.

¹¹“Identifying Terrorist Suspects.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Terrorism/Identifying-terrorist-suspects. Accessed 12 May 2021.

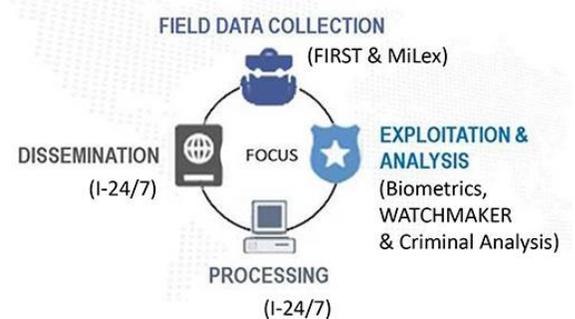
¹²“Project Trace.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Terrorism/Counter-terrorism-projects/Project-Trace2. Accessed 12 May 2021.

¹³“Project Sharaka.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Terrorism/Counter-terrorism-projects/Project-Sharaka. Accessed 12 May 2021.

Project Scorpis targets terrorism in South and Southeast Asia. Funded by INTERPOL and Canada, the project lasted 2 years and united figures in law enforcement assess the complications police face and how INTERPOL can be of assistance in core areas. The project also focused on analytical and investigative skills enhancing training, intelligence sharing, and analysis training courses.¹⁴



G5 Sahel (The Group of Five for the Sahel) is a joint task force that encourages the use of INTERPOL's policing facilities to promote development and security in its five member countries: Chad, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Mauritania. In 2017 the G5 Sahel formed the Joint Task Force to identify terrorists and their future actions. INTERPOL encourages military to law enforcement information exchange, connecting and maintaining INTERPOL I-24/7 access, and providing specialized assistance to relevant units of the Joint task force and National Central Bureaus (NCBs). INTERPOL's specialized assistance includes biometric data, chemicals and explosives, data processing, and criminal analysis.¹⁵



HOTSPOT prevents terrorists from crossing borders and disrupts the networks that help them travel. The project collects fingerprints and facial data to facilitate identifying terrorists as



¹⁴“Project Scorpis.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Terrorism/Counter-terrorism-projects/Project-Scorpis. Accessed 12 May 2021.

¹⁵“G5 Sahel.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/Crimes/Terrorism/Counter-terrorism-projects/G5-Sahel. Accessed 12 May 2021.

they cross borders. Frontline law enforcement officers can cross-check biometric data.¹⁶

INTERPOL's counter-terrorism partners

INTERPOL's counter terrorism partners include four United Nations partners: the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, Office on Drugs and Crime, Office for Disarmament Affairs, and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Regional partners are Afripo, Europol, Aseanpol, Organization for security and Cooperation in Europe, Global Coalition against Daesh, League of Arab states, and the Gulf Cooperation Council. Partners work with INTERPOL through agreements that involve collaboration between their officers and INTERPOL officers.

INTERPOL also partners with governmental agencies including the Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, US Federal Bureau of Investigation, Global Affairs Canada, European Commission, and the World Health Organization.¹⁷

Terrorist Groups:

ISIS

ISIS is the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. The organization started as a branch of Al Qaeda, the extremist Islamic group responsible for the September 11th attacks on the United States. ISIS' goal is to recreate the original Islamic Empire (the Caliphate) in Iraq, Syria, and beyond.

Over 34,000 square miles in Syria and Iraq, as well as the area between the Mediterranean coast to the south of Baghdad, was controlled by ISIS in 2014. Their members have carried out public executions and crucifixions to encourage reactionary



¹⁶“HOTSPOT.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/Crimes/Terrorism/Counter-terrorism-projects/HOTSPOT. Accessed 12 May 2021.

¹⁷“Partnerships against Terrorism.” *Interpol*, www.interpol.int/Crimes/Terrorism/Partnerships-against-terrorism. Accessed 12 May 2021.

politics and religious conversion. Additionally, in 2015, a United Nations report found that ISIS held 3,500 people as slaves. The enslaved people consisted of women and children from the Yazidi community and others were from ethnic and religious minority communities. ISIS's finances come from selling stolen artifacts and oil production, smuggling, extortion, taxes, ransoms from kidnappings, and controlling crops. By early 2016, the United States calculated that ISIS had lost 40% of its territory.¹⁸

In the Arab world ISIS is known as Daesh and the acronyms ISIS and ISIL. For the past three years ISIS has been the deadliest terrorist group in the world. In its home territory of Syria and Iraq, ISIS has been largely defeated however they remain capable of launching attacks in Syria and Iraq. In other parts of the Middle East, Europe, and Asia, ISIS has inspired individuals and affiliated groups to stage attacks. 69% of its attacks last year were bombings or explosions. ISIS also carries out hostage takings and assassinations.¹⁹

Al-Qaeda

During the Afghan War, Al-Qaeda started as a logistical network to support Muslims fighting against the Soviet Union. In 1989 when the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan, the organization diffused but still opposed what its leaders considered corrupt, and foreign presence in Islamic lands. For a period in the early 1990s, Al Qaeda was based in Sudan; then in Afghanistan they re-established its headquarters under the patronage of the Taliban militia.



Al-Qaeda merged with other militant Islamist organizations. On several occasions its leaders declared holy war against the United States. Camps for Muslim militants from throughout the world were

¹⁸ CNN Editorial Research. "ISIS Fast Facts." *CNN*, 6 Sept. 2020, edition.cnn.com/2014/08/08/world/isis-fast-facts/index.html.

¹⁹ Dudley, Dominic. "The Deadliest Terrorist Groups In The World Today." *Forbes*, 5 Dec. 2018, www.forbes.com/sites/dominicdudley/2018/12/05/deadliest-terrorist-groups-in-the-world/?sh=34f7071b2b3e.

established. At the camps, the group trained tens of thousands in paramilitary skills, and engaged in numerous terrorist attacks. Al-Qaeda is responsible for the destruction of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and a suicide bomb attack against the U.S. warship *Cole* in Aden, Yemen . In 2001, 19 Al-Qaeda militants associated with al-Qaeda staged the September 11 attacks against the United States.²⁰



Taliban

The Taliban is an Afghan terrorist group who has been waging a war of attrition with the US since 2001. The Taliban has proven to be one of the more resilient of the terrorist groups. The Taliban controls about 11% of its country as of the mid-2017 reports. 29% of Afghanistan's 398 districts are controlled by the Taliban. Overall, the Taliban is active in over 70% of Afghanistan provinces.



In 2017, Taliban forces were responsible for 3,571 deaths and 699 attacks, with bombings and armed assaults as the most common form of attack. Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, its force in Pakistan, was responsible for 56 attacks and 233 deaths. In 2017 the Taliban was responsible for an average of 5.1 people per attack compared to an average 4.2 people the year before, making their attacks more deadly



in the past year. The group has adjusted its tactics in recent years, switching its focus away from attacks on civilian targets and towards police and military personnel. The number of civilian deaths caused by the Taliban fell to 548 in 2017, compared to 1,223 the year before. However at the same time, the Taliban was responsible for the deaths of 2,419

²⁰“Al-Qaeda.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/topic/al-Qaeda.

police and military personnel in 2017, up from 1,782 in 2016. The number of attacks on such targets also increased from 369 in 2016 to 386 in the next year.

Questions to Consider

- What has your country previously done to combat terrorist organizations?
- How will you prevent any future attacks?
- How will you implement INTERPOL's resources to help with preventing future attacks?
- What steps can you take to locate and arrest suspects?
- How will you protect any innocent civilians?

Topic B: Drug Trafficking



Overview

One of the main crimes INTERPOL focuses on is the production, trafficking and selling of illegal drugs. National police forces focus on preventing drugs from entering their borders and punishing those who buy, sell or distribute them. INTERPOL, on the other hand, deals with international trafficking.

INTERPOL identifies drug trafficking methods and international drug cartels. Our primary focus is the trafficking of narcotic drugs, heroin and cocaine. INTERPOL assists local law enforcement organizations in countering illegal drug production, trafficking, and use.²¹

Drugs & Drug Statistics

According to the UNODC, 271 million people have used illegal drugs.²² 29 million people suffer from drug use disorders. Since 2000, the number of drug users has steadily increased. The drug most commonly seized is amphetamine type stimulants, like ecstasy. Following is cannabis, then heroin, then cocaine. In 2017, 190,000 people died from drug overdoses, with the majority of overdoses from opioids.²³



Stimulants - including cocaine

Stimulants affect the central nervous system, increasing the user's awareness, heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing. Stimulants range from caffeine to cocaine and still have similar effects on the

²¹"Drugs." *INTERPOL*, www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Drugs/Drugs.

²²"World Drug Report 2019: 35 Million People Worldwide Suffer from Drug Use Disorders While Only 1 in 7 People Receive Treatment." *United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime*, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2019/June/world-drug-report-2019_-35-million-people-worldwide-suffer-from-drug-use-disorders-while-only-1-in-7-people-receive-treatment.html?ref=fs1.

²³"World Drug Report 2016." *UNODC*, www.unodc.org/doc/wdr2016/WORLD_DRUG_REPORT_2016_web.pdf.

body. Other stimulants include adderall, ritalin, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.²⁴ Columbia produces the world's largest supply of cocaine, with Peru second. As a central product of the international drug trade, cocaine trafficking is a high priority for INTERPOL.

The use of cocaine is increasing, specifically in South America where half of the people in drug treatment use cocaine. 18.8 million people in the world are cocaine users. Law enforcement agencies seize approximately 1.5 tons of cocaine every year.²⁵

Opioids

_____ Opioids are painkillers that produce a feeling of elation, but change the body chemistry so that more and more of the drug is needed to avoid constant pain. Opioids come from the poppy plant and can be legally prescribed to patients in intense pain (including morphine, percocet, and vicodin). However, opioids are highly addictive. In developed countries, the prescription of opioids for pain can result in destructive addictions and when prescriptions are no longer available, addicts move on to the street option, heroin.



²⁶ Heroin, the more common Western illegal opiate, is usually injected, often leading to potential for overdose and death as well as HIV infection.

The use of heroin, particularly in North America, has significantly increased in the past few years. 12 million people in the world inject drugs like heroin, and of these people, over 50% of them are living with a deadly disease, such as HIV or Hepatitis C. 64,000 people have died of opiate addictions

²⁴"Seven Main Types of Drugs." *The Recovery Village*, www.therecoveryvillage.com/drug-addiction/types-of-drugs/#gref.

²⁵ "World Drug Report 2016." *UNODC*, www.unodc.org/doc/wdr2016/WORLD_DRUG_REPORT_2016_web.pdf.

²⁶"Seven Main Types of Drugs." *The Recovery Village*, www.therecoveryvillage.com/drug-addiction/types-of-drugs/#gref.

in the US in the past year alone.²⁷ The largest poppy plant grower in the world is Afghanistan, producing 90% of the world's opium supply.²⁸

Narco States

Narco States are countries where the economy and government is dependent on the illegal drug trade for wealth, power, and basic survival. They include Guinea-Bissau, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Mexico.

_____ In the past, countries have intervened in narco states. In Panama in the 1980s, the President, Manuel Noriega, who was also employed by the CIA, was also a figure in the Medellin drug cartel, making Panama a narco state. The U.S. eventually intervened and invaded Panama in 1989 under Operation Just Cause. This led to the fall and arrest of Noriega.²⁹

Present-Day Narco States

Afghanistan: Opium/Heroin

15% of Afghanistan's economy is based on the production of opium. Afghanistan produces 90% of the world's opium from poppy plants which are also used to make heroin. The police and government are also involved in the drug trade.

Taliban:

In 1996, after the civil war in Afghanistan, the Taliban took control and imposed strict Islamic rule and destroyed the opium production. In 2001, after it became clear that Al Qaeda planned the 9/11 attacks on the U.S. from safe havens in Afghanistan, the U.S. and NATO invaded and the Taliban was removed from power, and replaced by a weak, but elected government in Kabul. NATO then took responsibility for keeping peace and security in Afghanistan. However, the Taliban was not destroyed

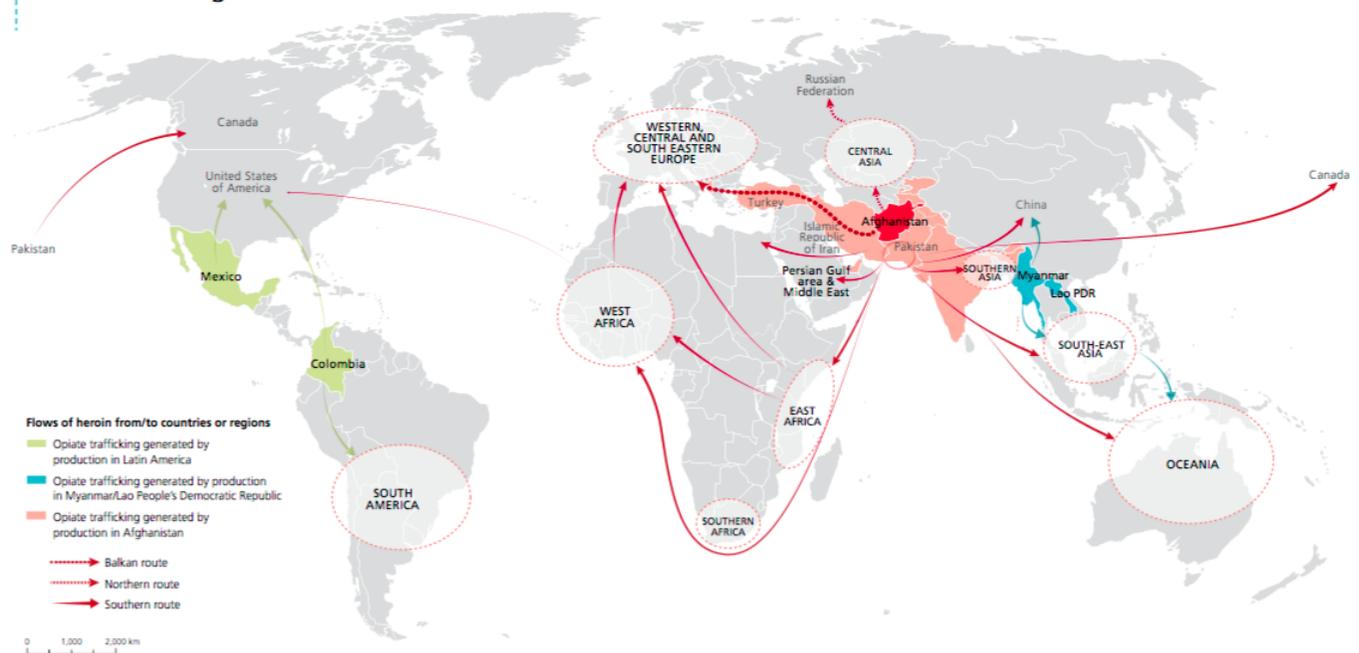
²⁷"World Drug Report 2016." *UNODC*, www.unodc.org/doc/wdr2016/WORLD_DRUG_REPORT_2016_web.pdf.

²⁸Aikinsa, Matthieu. "Afghanistan: The Making of a Narco State." *Rolling Stone*, 4Dec. 2014, www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/afghanistan-the-making-of-a-narco-state-20141204.

²⁹Grant, Will. "Has Panama Weaned Itself off Drugs and Cleaned Up?" *BBC*, 3 Aug. 2014, www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-27945558.

but regrouped in Pakistan. From about 2003, it has been conducting a war against the government funded by opium.³⁰ The Taliban profits from opium trade, by taxing and protecting producers and traffickers. In Afghanistan, there are 500 heroin refining labs, with almost all of them located in Taliban-controlled zones. The drug trade makes up 60% of the Taliban's income.³¹ At the same time, other drug cartels are functioning in Afghanistan with ties to the government.

Main trafficking flows of heroin



The drug trade had been increasing, even after the change in government, because the U.S. was so determined to defeat the Taliban that they disregarded the corruption of their replacements who have turned it into a narco state.³² After the Taliban left, Afghanistan joined INTERPOL. However, Afghanistan fully cemented ties with INTERPOL in 2016, with Afghan Border Police now utilising

³⁰"Afghanistan Country Profile." *BBC*, 31 Jan. 2018, www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12011352.

³¹Mashal, Mujib. "Afghan Taliban Awash in Heroin Cash, a Troubling Turn for War." *New York Times*, 29 Oct. 2017, www.nytimes.com/2017/10/29/world/asia/opium-heroin-afghanistan-taliban.html.

³²Aikinsa, Matthieu. "Afghanistan: The Making of a Narco State." *Rolling Stone*, 4 Dec. 2014, www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/afghanistan-the-making-of-a-narco-state-20141204.

its database. Without the database, criminals have been able to enter and leave Afghanistan undetected.³³

Peru: Cocaine

_____ Next to Columbia, Peru is the world's biggest producer of cocaine. In Peru, powerful drug lords have penetrated government institutions converting Peru into a Narco state.

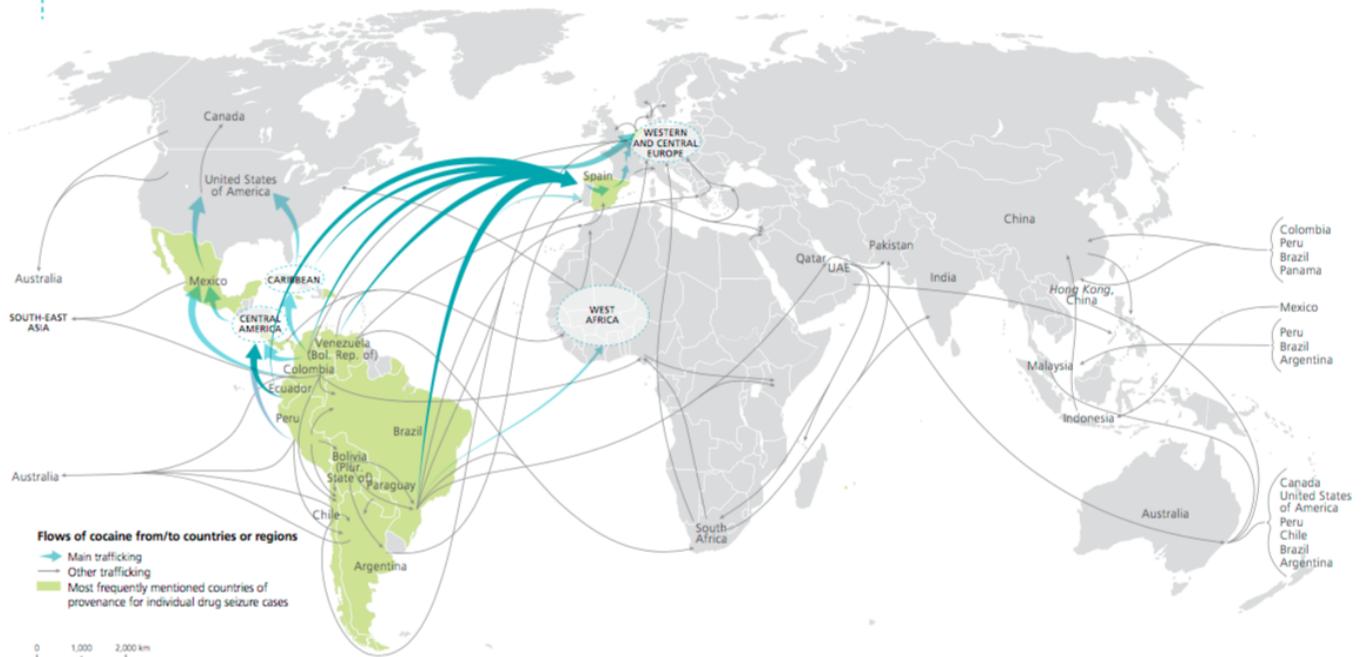


Coca Plant

Peru has an estimated 106,008 acres of cacao used to make cocaine. Cocaine from Peru is found in Tokyo, Brazil, and London.³⁴

Allegedly 8% of Peru's legislators are involved in the drug trade.³⁵ Kenji Fujimori, the brother of the former president, was a part of a 2013 scandal when 100 kilograms of cocaine was found in his warehouse. It is said that drug traffickers pay dock workers for access to ships. Once the dock workers are no longer useful, they are killed; there are 90 dock workers who have been murdered and suspected of being connected to drug activities. In December 2015, the police sent "death squads" to detain 240

Main trafficking flows of cocaine



criminals, but some police were involved with the same illegal activity.³⁶ Some are pressing for the government to do more to stop drug cartels from providing finance to the government.

Afghanistan and Peru are good examples of narco states having the illegal drug trade as a vital part of their economy and intertwined with their government. A narco state is not a functioning part of the global community and cannot create peace and prosperity for its citizens for the following reasons:

Social Ramifications

While health problems primarily affect drug abusers and indirectly affect society, by increasing health-care costs, the links between drug addiction, needle-sharing, prostitution, AIDS and other diseases are clear. 22% of the world's HIV/AIDS population are drug injectors.³⁷

Environmental Effects

Environmental damage related to illicit drugs in producing countries involves the clearing of forests, growing of crops as monocultures, processing of harvested plants into drugs and use of environmentally dangerous chemicals without the necessary precautions.

Economic Effects

Narco states suffer from what is generally known as the "Dutch disease," which is being dependent upon a single illicit commodity. Estimates of the "benefits" of the operations of the illicit drug industry to the economy of Bolivia, for instance, suggest that they probably amounted to a gross value added of \$0.7 billion, equivalent to 15 % of GDP.³⁸

³⁶ Woody, Christopher. "In the world's 2nd-biggest cocaine producer, narco traffickers are expanding their influence." *Business Insider*, 26 Nov. 2016, www.businessinsider.com/r-drug-smuggling-at-ports-in-peru-rises-as-dockworkers-lured-government-2016-11.

³⁷"World Drug Report 2016." *UNODC*, www.unodc.org/doc/wdr2016/WORLD_DRUG_REPORT_2016_web.pdf.

³⁸"Bolivia sees coca as a way to perk up its economy - but all everyone else sees is cocaine." *The Guardian*, 15 Mar. 2017, www.theguardian.com/world/2017/mar/15/coca-production-farming-bolivia-law.

Illicit drug funds, laundered or otherwise, may infiltrate the formal economy and subsequently the political system, endangering the foundation and the proper functioning of civil society and leading to social disintegration and anarchy. For example, The Colombian Government estimates that between one third and one half of the operations of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) (Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces), the country's largest guerrilla group, are financed through narcotics trafficking.³⁹

Possible INTERPOL Action

_____INTERPOL does not have any power to stop drug trafficking directly, but it can help countries work together to intercept drug trafficking. INTERPOL can help national police forces cooperate, providing means of communication and information exchange. INTERPOL cannot intervene in narco states, but can help police forces cooperate to stop drug trafficking.

Questions to consider

- How is your country affected by the international drug trade?
- What is your government's approach to drug trafficking, both publicly and privately?
- What does INTERPOL do if the government is involved with drug trafficking?
- Do countries have the right to intervene in narco states?

³⁹"Who are the Farc?" *BBC News*, 24 Nov. 2016, www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-36605769.

Positions:

Asia

China:

China's armed police are responsible for internal safety, which is controlled by the Ministry of Public Safety. Police officers often are barely trained and poorly paid, despite all the money that the Chinese government invests into the police system. This allows China's problems with terrorism to go largely unresolved. The drug policies in China are very strict. Possessing heroin can be punishable by death, and they have been known to publicly execute people for drug related crimes.



Cambodia:

The Cambodian National Police has 64,000 members and is divided into four autonomous units and five central departments. The National Police share significant functional overlap with the Military Police (officially the National Gendarmerie), which functions within the Ministry of Defense. This makes them very effective in combatting terrorism. In Cambodia, people can easily acquire drugs because the police officers do not enforce the laws. In terms of the law, getting caught dealing drugs can land you up to 15 years in jail. Cambodia rarely enforces this law.



Philippines:

Since the year 2000 the Philippines has undergone 123+ terrorist attacks. They are countering terrorism with the help of other nations. The Philippines has an extremely strict drug policy under President Rodrigo Duterte. The president encourages people to go and kill drug addicts, which has led to thousands vigilante killings, and led to the arrest of thousands of others.



Indonesia:

Indonesia's counter terrorism unit is Detachment 88 which was formed in 2002 after the Bali bombing. Terrorism in Indonesia started in 1981 and the issue is still prevalent. The Eradication of criminal acts of Terrorism was passed which gave their government the ability to identify and arrest any suspects without having to wait for them to commit an act of terrorism. The Indonesian National Police is responsible for law enforcement and policing duties all over Indonesia. The organization is widely known for its corruption, violence and incompetence. The Indonesian National Police is also taking part in international UN missions. Proposed revisions to the country's criminal code promote harsh penalties for the use and possession of narcotics - including society's ultimate sanction, the death penalty - instead of a health-oriented approach.



Singapore:

The Special tactics and Rescue (Singapore) is Singapore's counter terrorism unit. Singapore has rarely suffered from terrorist attacks as they only have 6 attacks that are known. Singapore fears another attack soon. The Singapore Police Force consists of 38,587 members and they have been ranked consistently in the top five rankings of police forces in the world. Singapore's drug policies are brutal as a certain amount of a drug will get someone a death penalty.



Russia:

Russia's counter terrorism unit is called 'The Alpha group' which was founded in 1974 after the 1972 Munich massacre. Russia has a long history with terrorism dating back to the start of the Russian Empire. The most widely known act of terrorism in Russia is the Red Terror. The Alpha group is part of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation which is under the Jurisdiction of the Russian President. The Russian police, called the militsiya, is the main police agency, the



Investigative Committee of Russia is the investigative agency, and the Federal Security service (FSB) is the national security agency. The police have begun to try to make positive changes to the police force, such as giving detainees more rights (Note: It is said that Putin has a secret police who is responsible for torturing and killing hundreds of people). Russia refuses to adopt any liberal drug policies as they do not want to use Western Ideology, so they have a repressive drug policy. Russia's extradition policies are extremely strict with certain countries, making it difficult to extradite individuals, including to the U.S. most famously in the case of NSA whistleblower, Edward Snowden. Snowden has been living in exile in Russia, while the U.S. has an arrest request out for him for espionage. Russia refuses to extradite him and has granted him the right to asylum until 2020.

Latin America

Peru:

The Communist Party of Peru also known as the Shining Path or in Spanish, el Partido Comunista del Perú, is the communist party and terrorist organization in Peru. This terrorist group was founded by Abimael Guzman who led a series of relentless campaigns of destruction and violence for over 12 years. This group has accounted for between 24,000 and 25,000 deaths. Peru's national police force is led by the interior ministry, which is a government ministry responsible for policing, national security, immigration matters, and registration. The police force is low on resources, officers are usually not properly trained and normally do not have the proper equipment. This leads them to be very ineffective in countering terrorism. The current drug policy calls for infringement upon human rights, including arrests without warrants, bombing of civilian structures, and limiting freedom of movement. This is a desperate attempt to eliminate cocaine production in Peru.



Colombia:

Agrupación de Fuerzas Especiales Antiterroristas Urbanas is Colombia's counter terrorism unit. Terrorism in Colombia has become increasingly common. Terrorist groups who are currently terrorizing Colombia include Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), National Liberation Army (ELN), 19th of April Movement (M19), Medellin



Cartel, and AUC. To combat these organizations, Colombia adopted a multi-agency approach. The program focuses on motivating individual members units of the FARC and ELN to demobilize and reenter society. This program has shown some success. The National Police of Colombia is the only civilian police force in Colombia. The police are strict, and have a new code that says they must not be disrespected and are allowed to enter houses without a warrant. The police force is considered to be violent and corrupt, as many officers are involved in Colombian drug trafficking. Colombia used to be considered a narco state, as it was a huge cocaine producing and trafficking country. However, after Pablo Escobar's death, the drug cartel he led was weakened and lost its influence in Columbia.

Brazil:

Brazil's national police force is called the Federal Police Force of Brazil. They often beat people, arrest without warrants, and convict people without solid evidence. Police brutality and corruption in Brazil give the police force a bad reputation. Brazil has policies which attempt to distinguish drug users from drug traffickers in order to try to weaken criminal investigations.

However, Brazil remains to be a large part of the Latin American drug trade. Although Brazil has extradition treaties, they never extradite any Brazilian citizens, even if they have dual citizenship with another country.



Bolivia:

Bolivia relies on other countries to help in countering terrorism, including Israel. Bolivia has suffered from terrorism since the 1960s and continues irregularly until the present. Bombings have targeted public places, such as ATM's, commercial institutions, bank branches with the goal of leaving material damage. In Bolivia, the National Police Corps is responsible for internal security. Unlike most Latin American countries, Bolivia uses its national police all around the country. They also deal with foreign diplomatic relations. There is prominent corruption in the police force, which is heightened by the lack of training and low salaries. There is a lot of drug use among teenagers in Bolivia, as well as drug trafficking in Bolivia. Law enforcement agencies practice



repressive policies on drugs, by eradicating the growing of coca plants (used to make cocaine) and interfering with the trafficking of drugs. (Note: Bolivia is considered a narco state because of the high amount of coca plants being grown and produced). Bolivia has extradition treaties, and the U.S. has been requesting the extradition of a former Bolivian leader.

Costa Rica:

There is little to no history of terrorism in Costa Rica. Costa Rica has hosted UN counter terrorism workshops and attends counter terrorism conventions. Since Costa Rica has no military, security is maintained by police forces, with the largest being the Fuerza Publica, operated by the Ministry of Public Safety. Because Costa Rica is a tourist attraction, but full of drug cartels and corruption, the police are often working to combat these people, although the police can be considered corrupt as they accept and rely on bribes from people in Costa Rica. The U.S. has been sending funding to the Ministry of Public Security to help upgrade infrastructure and to increase personnel. Costa Rica decriminalized all drugs in 2000, including heroin and cocaine, which has harmed the country. Costa Rica has a high amount of drug addicts, an increased homicide rate, and a significant role in international drug trafficking.



Middle East

Afghanistan:

Afghanistan's counter terrorism unit is the Afghan National Army Commando Corps. Afghanistan has suffered countless acts of terrorism. Terrorism organizations like the Taliban, ISIS, and Al-Qaeda have been reaping terror on Afghanistan. Afghanistan relies on Western forces like the US, UK, and NATO to combat terrorists. However the west is withdrawing their troops from Afghanistan and the Taliban is growing stronger every day. Afghanistan's police force is Afghans National Police, with 122,000 members and consists of border police, uniformed police, highway police, and national civil order police. By reputation it is characterized by brutality and corruption; the police are accused of kidnapping, murders, rapes, and assault. NATO has tried helping Afghanistan by helping them target Taliban drug traffickers, but the attempts have not been very successful (Note: Afghanistan is considered a narco state by many



countries as they supply and traffick most of the world's opium). Afghanistan has many extradition treaties with other nations, including India, but not with the U.S.

Iran:

Counter Terrorism Special Force is Iran's counter terrorism unit. Iran is constantly under attack from the Taliban and other extremists. Iran wants the U.S. and other forces public support but wishes to fight terrorism within its borders. Iran has been both a sponsor and a victim of terrorism. Iran has been suspected of aiding and abetting known militants such as the Hezbollah and Hamas, providing them with training, weapons, and finances. While they are seen as liberation groups by Iran they are also seen as terrorists by other nations. The Disciplinary Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the national police force in Iran. It has more than 60,000 personnel, and also includes border control police. A new drug policy was implemented in Iran, making it more difficult to get sentenced to death for a drug charge. Iran also might be on the path to decriminalizing drugs, as they are currently supplying drug addicts with drugs as an attempt to cut the ties between drug dealers and users. Iran does not have an extradition treaty with the U.S., but has them with the U.A.E. and Canada.



Saudi Arabia:

The Saudi Emergency force is Saudi Arabia's counter terrorism unit. Terrorism in Saudi Arabia has mainly occurred at the hands of Islamic extremists including Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Most of the attacks were directed at western foreigners, these attacks have been ongoing since 1995. After the September 11 attacks it was found that 15 hijackers were from Saudi Arabia, Saudi officials had pledged to find those in charge of the attackers. While Saudi Arabia has been the victim of many terrorist attacks they've also been accused of funding terrorism in other countries. The Islamic Religious police is called the Mutawa, and base their laws and decisions on the traditional Sharia law interpretation. This causes the police to focus on women's behaviour including enforcing



their wearing of the hijab and prohibitions on skirts and makeup. Some crimes in Saudi Arabia are punishable by public beheading, stoning, hanging, and lashing. The sale of drugs in Saudi Arabia almost always results in the death penalty. Alcohol use is illegal in Saudi Arabia, and possession or use of alcohol or drugs can be punished by public flogging, fines, lengthy imprisonment, or death. Saudi Arabia has an extradition treaty with India, and has gotten individuals extradited from Egypt and Qatar.

United Arab Emirates:

Whilst UAE rarely suffers from terrorist attacks, they have played a major role in the worlds fight against terrorism. UAE has been used as a place to raise funds for various different terrorist organizations.

Businesses have been implicated in the funding of the Taliban and the Haqqani network. In a UN general assembly meeting the UAE foreign minister assured the US the UAE would no longer tolerate any businesses funding terrorists. The UAE has also conducted operations



alongside the US against terrorists in the Middle East. The Dubai Police Force police force in the United Arab Emirates has 15,000 personnel with very little corruption. There is zero tolerance for drugs-related offences. The penalties for trafficking, smuggling and possession of drugs, even small amounts, are severe. Sentences for drug trafficking can include the death penalty and possession of even the smallest amount of illegal drugs can lead to a minimum 4-year jail sentence. The Emirati authorities count the presence of drugs in the bloodstream as possession. The UAE does not have any official extradition treaties with any major country but it does sometimes deport foreign criminals.

North America

USA:

The United States has been targeted by terrorism for many years. Over the years, presidents have taken various approaches to help resolve the issue. The United States has a vast and varied police force, with police officers on the federal, state, and county level. On the



national level, the U.S. park police deal with national matters, such as protecting the president during inauguration. Additionally, the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) also works closely with INTERPOL when dealing with international matters. The US is one of the biggest markets for legal and illegal drugs, with a study last year by the National Safety Council found 99 percent of the doctors surveyed were prescribing highly addictive opioids for longer than the three-day period recommended. The United States has adopted a war against drug dealing rather than overall drug usage, but each state makes and enforces its own policies.

Europe

United Kingdom:

The U.K. is a prominent member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, and countering ISIS is the country's top counter-terrorism priority. As the U.K. has undergone many terrorist attacks in the past, the Counterterrorism and Border Security Act of 2019 went into effect, allowing police officers the authority to stop or detain any individual deemed dangerous at the U.K. border. The U.K. has a regional police force. Police officers do not usually carry firearms, but the UN criticizes the police, saying they are using racism in their practices. Laws in England regulate drug usage, which call for extensive control of dangerous drugs and their supply, production, and trafficking. The U.S. and U.K. have had an extradition treaty for about 10 years, as it was agreed in 2000, but was put into place in 2007.



France:

In 2014 and 2015, France launched Operation Chammal to aid Iraqi and Syrian authorities in their fight against Daesh. Furthermore, French troops in Operation Barkhane aid the G5 Sahel countries in their fight against terrorism. In France, the national police forces include the National Police, which deals with cities and large towns, and the National Gendarmerie, which handles small towns and rural areas. The French police generally are disliked by the public and are accused of targeting racial minorities. France has reformed its drug laws recently, which state that the possession of illegal drugs is a criminal offense, and can be punishable by years in prison. These laws



apply especially to cannabis and cocaine, the most popular drugs in France. Many people attempt to go to France to avoid being extradited, as in the past, France has refused the extradition of individuals because of certain health issues.

Italy:

A leading member of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, Italy heads the Coalition's police training group and was a top contributor of troops in Iraq. Italy has strong laws regarding migrant screening and the detention of terrorist suspects. In 2019, Italy deported 98 individuals on security grounds, including Algerian citizen Mourad Sadaoui following an Interpol Red Notice. In Italy the two main national police forces are the Polizia



di Stato and the Carabinieri, with both having the power of investigation and public safety duties. Italian police are generally considered free of corruption, although sometimes bribery and abuse of power is a problem in the Italian police force. In Italy, drug offenses are usually based on the type and quantity of drug, and the punishments will vary based on those two categories. Usually, the first offense is a warning and perhaps a request to attend treatment, but offenses after that can be punishable by imprisonment. Italy has extradition treaties with many countries, with each treaty varying on the specific extradition process.

Belgium:

Compared to the other countries part of the EU, Belgium has contributed less to the fight against terrorism. This is mainly due to its criminal code's short prison-sentencing guidelines and under resourced prisoner rehabilitation resources that are not as effective.

However, Belgium is a member of the CFIG and was a

troop-contributing member to different UN missions that fight

against terrorism. Belgium has 3,000 local police and 900 civilians that work in 188 regional police forces. Belgian drug laws punish possession, production, import, export or sale without aggravating

circumstances with three months' to five years' imprisonment and an additional fine of 6,000 to

600,000 euros. The term of imprisonment may be increased to 15 or even 20 years in various specified



aggravating circumstances. Belgium has an extradition treaty with the United States but recently cut off extradition treaties with countries that have different ideologies as them such as Senegal.

Sweden

The Swedish Security Service works to prevent terrorism, especially focusing on intelligence work. The government is in favor of allowing authorized officials the access to encrypted data on technological devices and criminalizing any individuals who collaborate with terrorist organizations. The agency has 28,500 employees and each accounted for approximately 75 percent of the personnel in 2014. It takes two and a half years to become a police officer in Sweden,



including six months of paid workplace practice. Because of this rigorous process, Sweden's police force produces great results and has very little corruption. The drug policy of Sweden is based on focusing on prevention, treatment, and control, aiming to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal drugs. While using illegal substances is a crime, personal usage does not result in jail time if it is not in combination with driving a car. Penalties are divided into four degrees: minor narcotics crimes come with penalties ranging from fines to a maximum six months in jail, narcotics crime that result in penalties ranging from fines to maximum of three years in jail, serious narcotics crime with penalties ranging from at least two years in jail up to a maximum of seven years in jail, and exceptionally serious narcotics crime that result in penalties ranging from at least six years in jail up to a maximum of ten years in jail. The Extradition for Criminal Offences Act prohibits the extradition of Swedish nationals. Extradition is permitted, provided that the act for which extradition is requested is equivalent to a crime that is punishable under Swedish law by imprisonment for at least one year.

Portugal:

Although the number of terrorist attacks in Portugal is on the decline, Portugal has a police tactical unit named Special Operations Group that combats terrorism activity worldwide. Portugal has also supported the International Security Assistance Force by providing 150 troops in Afghanistan. The national police in Portugal that is responsible for public safety is the Public Security Police. The police are generally



successful in protecting individuals from crime, but the population still believes in extreme amounts of

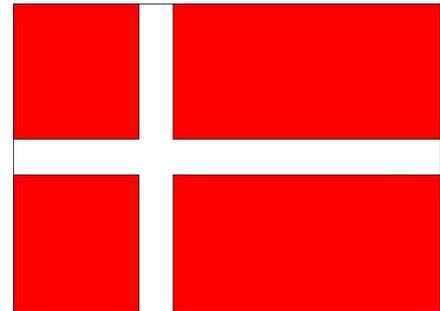
corruption in the police. Some of its shortfalls are results of the inability for political institutions to follow through with laws and plans. The decriminalization of drugs occurred in Portugal in 2001 and continues to help the Portuguese population. Drugs are looked at as a medical problem, rather than a criminal activity. Portugal has extradition treaties with countries such as the U.S. In order to get extradited in Portugal, there needs to be an international arrest warrant.

Denmark:

Around 158 people from Denmark have gone to Iraq or Syria to join ISIS since 2012, according to the Ministry of Justice.

Denmark collaborates closely with the UN, United States, and the EU to combat terrorism. The country recently passed a bill that would allow Denmark citizenship revocation without a trial, if an individual acts in a way that is seen as a serious threat to

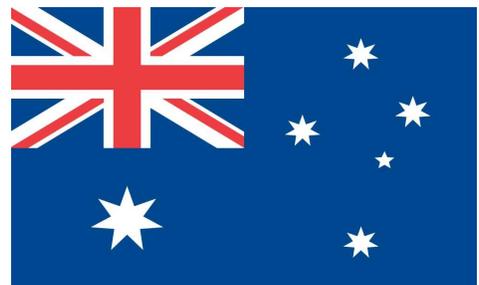
Denmark's security. Denmark also pledged to give \$2 million to the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund, a group that counters radicalization. The Police of Denmark has 14,000 members and has very little corruption. Denmark's drug policies are very lenient in terms of use, but possession of any drugs is punishable under the psychoactive substances law and will lead to a fine or jail time of up to two years. Denmark has extradition treaties but does not extradite people who have political, religious, and military crimes.



Oceania

Australia:

Australia has experienced acts of terrorism since the 1960s. In the 1970s, Australia's Federal Parliament has passed laws seeking to target terrorism. The Australian Federal Police and Australian Border police work very closely to regulate illegal activities in Australia. Having illicit drugs can give you a maximum \$2000 fine and/or 2 years in prison and dealing illicit drugs can give you a maximum \$100,000 fine and/or 25 years in prison.



Africa

Guinea Bissau:

_____The risk of acts of domestic terrorism are low, despite the recent arrest of two men suspected to be linked to Al-Qaeda. For the police in Guinea Bissau, the government is putting into place plans that will make the police force a “model” police force by reforming its security. Because of Guinea Bissau’s location, it serves as a shipment point for drugs going to Europe. The UNODC and other UN agencies are attempting to help this poor country by creating programs to create a crime unit and drug testing labs in Guinea Bissau in order to decrease the amount of drug trafficking. (Note: Guinea Bissau is considered a narco state because of officials’ involvement in drug trafficking, and is attempting to reform its police force to change this and is also getting help from UN agencies). Guinea Bissau also has extradition treaties, and attempted to counter the “narco” label by making an extradition of drug traffickers.

