



SRMUN ATLANTA 2018

Our Responsibility: Facilitating Social Development through Global Engagement and Collaboration

November 15 - 17, 2018

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Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2018 and the committee for the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). My name is Victoria Suri-Beltran, and I have the pleasure of serving as your Director for INTERPOL. This will be my third time serving as staff member for SRMUN Atlanta. Most recently, I served as the Director for the Group of 77 for SRMUN Atlanta in 2017. I hold a Bachelor's Degree from Flagler College where I studied Economics. Our committee's wonderful Assistant Directors will be John Griffin and Jehojada Merilan. John has previously served as an Assistant Director for IAEA in Atlanta 2017. He is currently a student at Florida State University pursuing a Bachelor of Science in International Affairs. This will be Jehojada's first time on SRMUN staff, however he has been involved as a delegate at our 2017 Atlanta conference in IAEA. Jehojada is currently a student at the University of Central Florida, studying International and Global Studies.

INTERPOL maintains its mission of preventing and fighting crime through facilitating widespread communications, information sharing and cooperation on matters that concern police and security. Founded in 1914, INTERPOL now consists of 192 Member States and proactively sustains missions 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Currently INTERPOL works towards its vision of "connecting police for a safer world" by focusing on specific high priority crime areas and by providing support on an operational level.

By focusing on the mission of INTERPOL and the SRMUN Atlanta 2018 theme of "*Our Responsibility: Facilitating Social Development through Global Engagement and Collaboration*," we have developed the following topics for the delegates to discuss come conference:

- I. Addressing the Role of Transnational Organized Crime Groups in Human Trafficking
- II. Combating the threat of Cyberterrorism

The background guide provides a strong introduction to the committee and the topics and should be utilized as a foundation for the delegate's independent research. While we have attempted to provide a holistic analysis of the issues, the background guide should not be used as the single mode of analysis for the topics. We implore and expect delegates to go beyond the background guide and engage in intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of these issues and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and must demonstrate your Member State's position, policies, and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit srmun.org. **All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, October 26, 2018 by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.**

John, Jehojada, and I are enthusiastic about serving as your dais for INTEPROL. We wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you in the near future. Please feel free to contact Deputy Director-General Jordin Dickerson, John, Jehojada, or myself if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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Committee History of the International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is a plenary size body consisting of 192 Member States. The foundation for INTERPOL started in 1914 with an initial meeting of 24 Member States aiming to create a central international organization to combat international crime through intelligence tasked with overseeing extradition proceedings.¹ In 1923, INTERPOL became an official international organization under the name of the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC).² In the years leading up to World War II, the ICPC developed an independent radio network, a program to deal with passport and currency forgery, and met as a General Assembly (GA) to discuss ICPC becoming a central contact for police organizations on the national level.³ During World War II, the ICPC ceased to exist due to the lack of participation from Member States and the Nazi occupation of Berlin.⁴ In 1949, ICPC was officially recognized as a non-governmental organization (NGO) under the newly formed United Nations (UN) and, in 1958, adopted a new constitution along with the new name of INTERPOL.⁵ In 1971, the UN recognized INTERPOL as an inter-governmental organization (IGO) due to its composition of sovereign Member States.⁶

INTERPOL has a vision and a mission, “connecting police for a safer world” by “preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters.”⁷ Currently, INTERPOL holds a global presence with 24-hour operations 365 days a year.⁸ The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France and each Member State maintains trained personnel domestically to staff a National Central Bureau (NCB).⁹ The NCBs are the actors on the ground in each Member State and report directly to INTERPOL regarding developments.¹⁰ NCBs are known to work on a regional basis, as they deal with cross-border operations and investigations to better enforce and expand their knowledge.¹¹

INTERPOL, as discussed in their constitution, “shall comprise: The General Assembly, The Executive Committee, The General Secretariat, The National Central Bureaus, The Advisers, [and] The Commission for the Control of Files;” each of these subsets of the organization is of equal importance, however, the INTERPOL General Assembly (GA) consists of delegates appointed by each Member State.¹² The Assembly meets annually and deals with policies, finances, and activities/programs.¹³ The main actions are decided by way of formal resolutions, which are approved by a simple majority vote.¹⁴ The Executive Committee is elected by the GA and oversees the implementation of decisions made by the GA.¹⁵ Current leadership for INTERPOL consists of President MENG

¹ “History,” About, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/History> (accessed March 23, 2018).

² “History,” About, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

³ “History,” About, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

⁴ “History,” About, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

⁵ “History,” About, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

⁶ Michael Fooner, *INTERPOL: Issues in World Crime and International Criminal Justice* (New York: Plenum Press, 1989), p. 53.

⁷ “Vision and Mission,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Vision-and-mission> (accessed March 23, 2018).

⁸ “Overview,” About, INTERPOL <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Overview> (accessed March 23, 2018).

⁹ “Overview,” About, INTERPOL.

¹⁰ “Structure and Governance: Introduction,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance> (accessed March 23, 2018)

¹¹ “Structure and Governance: National Central Bureaus,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/National-Central-Bureaus> (accessed March 23, 2018).

¹² Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, INTERPOL, I/CONS/GA/1956 (2008).

¹³ Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization, INTERPOL, I/CONS/GA/1956 (2008).

¹⁴ “Structure and Governance: General Assembly,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/General-Assembly> (accessed March 23, 2018).

¹⁵ “Structure and Governance: Introduction,” About, INTERPOL.

Hongwei and Secretary-General Jürgen Stock.¹⁶ President MENG Hongwei is responsible for chairing and directing discussions at the GA as well as the Executive Committee and will remain President until 2020.¹⁷ In 2012, the operating budget for INTERPOL was contributed in the following methods: 75 percent from Member States, income from externally funded projects contributed 21 percent, and financial income and reimbursements contributed four percent.¹⁸

All of the actions of INTERPOL fall under one of the following six categories: “secure global police information system; 24/7 support to policing and law enforcement; innovation, capacity building, and research; assisting in the identification of crimes and criminals; ensure organizational health and sustainability; or consolidate the institutional framework.”¹⁹ INTERPOL utilizes close relationships with many international organizations to carry out actions on these priorities including, but not limited to the UN, European Union (EU), Group of 8 (G8), the World Health Organization (WHO), and actors in the international, regional, and domestic private sectors.²⁰ One of the landmark ideas that emerged from the relationship between INTERPOL and the G8 is the International Child Sexual Exploitation Image Database (ICSE DB) launched in 2009, which serves as a way to identify and assist children identified as being sexually exploited.²¹ ICSE DB acts as the successor to the INTERPOL Child Abuse Image Database (ICAID), which was used since 2001 to assist and rescue victims.²² Additionally, in partnership with WHO, INTERPOL developed the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT), which deals with the selling and production of counterfeit medicines.²³

In 2000, INTERPOL introduced the Automated Fingerprint Identification System that allowed Member States to check records in INTERPOL’s international database by fingerprint analysis.²⁴ In 2001 following the September 11th attacks in the United States of America (USA), INTERPOL developed the Command and Coordination Center (CCC), which acts as a point of contact for Member States in crisis or needing urgent police information.²⁵ In 2004, INTERPOL opened a special liaison office at the UN, which led to the creation of the INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice in 2005; a landmark document dealing with UN counter-terrorism sanctions (by methods of asset freezing, travel bans, and arms embargoes) allowing the UN to utilize the INTERPOL international law enforcement and research systems.²⁶

INTERPOL has a long history of cooperation with the UN, which was formalized in a 1997 agreement. The Office of the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations in New York was opened in 2004, which has

¹⁶ “Structure and Governance: General Secretariat,” <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/General-Secretariat> (accessed March 23, 2018).

¹⁷ “President,” Structure and Governance, About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/President> (accessed March 23, 2018).

¹⁸ “Structure and Governance: Finances,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/Finances> (accessed March 23, 2018).

¹⁹ “Priorities,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Priorities> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²⁰ “International Partners,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²¹ “Victim Identification,” Crime Areas, Crimes against Children, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Victim-identification> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²² “Highlights 2000-2010,” INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Highlights-2000-2010> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²³ “International Partners,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²⁴ “Highlights 2000-2010,” INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Highlights-2000-2010> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²⁵ “Command & Coordination,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Command-Coordination-Centre> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²⁶ “Special Notices,” About, INTERPOL, <http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Notices/Special-Notices>.

further strengthened the relationship between the two organizations.²⁷ Recently, UN Secretary-General António Guterres along with Jürgen Stock addressed areas of common concern and opportunities for the two organizations to streamline and strengthen their cooperation.²⁸ Areas for enhanced collaboration have been identified in a number of UN Resolutions, including protecting critical infrastructure, preventing foreign terrorist fighter travel combating all forms of transnational crime such as maritime piracy, human trafficking, and drug smuggling.²⁹ INTERPOL Secretary-General Stock noted how today's complex security landscape, combined with increased pressure on resources, highlighted the value of INTERPOL's communications system and databases as a "global early warning system."³⁰ The partnership between INTERPOL and the UN provides a unified response in supporting law enforcement and the maintenance of international peace and security. Among the tens of millions of pieces of data held in INTERPOL's global databases accessible to law enforcement across 192 Member States and among this data is more than 43,000 foreign terrorist profiles.³¹ In 2017, law enforcement officers around the world conducted 4.5 billion searches against INTERPOL's databases resulting in one million "hits", with each match having the potential to be a key piece in an investigation.³²

Currently, INTERPOL is in the process of conducting Project Scorpius, an inter-regional project on countering terrorism and related transnational crime.³³ The key objective of this two-year project is to foster collaboration between INTERPOL and Member States enhancing investigative and analytical skills of law enforcement agencies to better prevent, detect, and investigate terrorism and transnational crime.³⁴ The courses were held as part of the INTERPOL Capacity Building and Training Strategy for 2017-2020, with the aim of reinforcing partnerships with regional stakeholders in the law enforcement training arena.³⁵ An agreement made during these sessions will execute the sharing of INTERPOL's around the clock global police communications system as a method to train and provide access to police academies in the region.³⁶

The current goals for INTERPOL are laid out in the Strategic Framework 2017-2020.³⁷ The five goals are: 1) Serve as the worldwide information hub for law enforcement cooperation; 2) Deliver state-of-the-art policing capabilities that support member countries to fight and prevent transnational crimes; 3) Lead globally innovative approaches to policing; 4) Maximize INTERPOL's role within the Global Security Architecture; and 5) Consolidate resources and governance structures for enhanced operational performance.³⁸ These goals represent the top priorities of INTERPOL over a four-year period.

²⁷ "INTERPOL and UN chiefs address global security issues, INTERPOL, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2018/N2018-001> (accessed March 23, 2018).

²⁸ "INTERPOL and UN chiefs address global security issues," INTERPOL.

²⁹ "INTERPOL and UN chiefs address global security issues," INTERPOL.

³⁰ "INTERPOL and UN chiefs address global security issues," INTERPOL.

³¹ "INTERPOL and UN chiefs address global security issues," INTERPOL.

³² "INTERPOL and UN chiefs address global security issues," INTERPOL.

³³ INTERPOL, "Intelligence-led Best Practices to Fight Terrorism Focus of INTERPOL Training," March 14, 2018, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2018/N2018-014>.

³⁴ INTERPOL, "Intelligence-led Best Practices to Fight Terrorism Focus of INTERPOL Training."

³⁵ INTERPOL, "Intelligence-led Best Practices to Fight Terrorism Focus of INTERPOL Training."

³⁶ INTERPOL, "Intelligence-led Best Practices to Fight Terrorism Focus of INTERPOL Training."

³⁷ "Priorities," About, INTERPOL.

³⁸ "Priorities," About, INTERPOL.

I. Addressing the Role of Transnational Organized Crime Groups in Human Trafficking

"Though a man be a slave, he is the same flesh as thyself; for no one has ever been born a slave by nature; but fortune subjected his body to servitude. "

- Philemon

Introduction

As of 2017, it has been estimated that approximately 24.9 million people are victims of human trafficking.³⁹ In a 2014 report by the International Labor Organization (ILO), it was estimated that human trafficking produced a profit of roughly USD 150 billion.⁴⁰ This staggering statistic demonstrates that illegal trade is not only lucrative, but one that is bound to grow if it does not receive the necessary international response. Given that human trafficking is inherently tied to globalization, vulnerability, and demand, the international response has been difficult. Furthermore, it is fueled by persistent socio-economic inequality, restrictive migration policies, demand for cheap labor, and increased mobility. Human trafficking involves the use of violence, threats, or deception to create a pliant and exploitable workforce. Human trafficking is a global phenomenon that has already affected and claimed victims from a reported 127 countries.⁴¹

It is important to note the role that transnational organized crime (TOC) plays in the recruitment, transport, harboring, and receipt of persons. The United Nations (UN) does not formally recognize any specific definition of TOC to allow for a broader applicability of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) as new types of crime emerge constantly as global, regional, and local conditions change over time.⁴² TOC refers to those self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate internationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, monetary, and/or commercial gains, wholly or in part by illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption or violence. Said groups utilize threat of force, deception, and, most of all, vulnerability to lure victims into sexual exploitation, forced labor, criminal activities, as well as other forms of exploitation.

While TOC covers a wide range of illicit activities, an explicit focus is placed on human trafficking of which various forms exist. The UN defines human trafficking "as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."⁴³ Organized crime groups engage in a mix of these actions to conduct and expand their operations. This includes engaging in other forms of human trafficking such as sex trafficking, forced labor, and debt bondage. While the acts and the means remain the same, the type of exploitation or purpose is what varies between different forms of trafficking. A key issue for governing agencies is that they lack a holistic and specific definition from the UN. Organizations such as the ILO, for example defines forced labor as "...situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities."⁴⁴ Although forced labor, contemporary forms of slavery, debt bondage,

³⁹ "Human Trafficking by the Numbers," Human Rights First, January 7, 2017, <https://www.humanrightsfirst.org/resource/human-trafficking-numbers> (accessed June 16, 2018).

⁴⁰ "ILO Says Forced Labour Generates Annual Profits of US\$ 150 Billion," International Labour Organization, May 20, 2014, http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_243201/lang-en/index.htm.

⁴¹ "Human Trafficking: People for Sale," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/human-trafficking.html> (accessed July 16, 2018).

⁴² "Transnational Organized Crime," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <http://www.unodc.org/ropan/en/organized-crime.html> (accessed June 16, 2018).

⁴³ "Human Trafficking," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html> (accessed July 15, 2018).

⁴⁴ "The Meanings of Forced Labour," International Labour Organization, March 10, 2014, http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/news/WCMS_237569/lang-en/index.htm (accessed July 16, 2018).

and human trafficking are closely related terms, they are not identical in a legal sense . However, most situations of slavery or human trafficking are covered by the ILO's definition of forced labor.⁴⁵

History

After the establishment of the League of Nations in 1919-1920, the women's movement began to focus on international issues rather than just national issues.⁴⁶ When it was established, the League of Nations at first did not include women's rights groups, who protested their exclusion to the League. French women's rights advocates invited international feminists to participate in a parallel conference to the Paris Conference (the conference that led to the creation of the League of Nations) in hopes that they could gain permission to participate in the official conference.⁴⁷ International feminists asked to be allowed to submit suggestions to the peace negotiations and commissions and as a result, were granted the right to sit on commissions dealing specifically with women and children.⁴⁸ In June 1921, the League hosted an international conference in Geneva with representatives of 34 nations participating.⁴⁹ The participants called for a clear understanding in identifying victims of human trafficking. Instead of language focusing solely on protecting the virtues of innocent white women, it would also focus on traffic in different women and children.⁵⁰ This expanded the scope of trafficking victims to include all women and children of both sexes. For the first time, the international community recognized that also male children could be victims of trafficking.

These efforts lead to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, which was signed in Geneva in 1921 by 33 Member States.⁵¹ The Convention refers to the offences mentioned in the 1910 Convention on White Slave Trafficking.⁵² In addition, the Convention requested Member States to take necessary measures to prosecute persons who were engaged in the traffic in children of both sexes.⁵³

Sudden geo-political or economic shifts, such as the end of the Cold War, the integration of China into the world economy, and violent conflicts like the Yugoslav Wars, created new opportunities for human traffickers.⁵⁴ Organized crime groups took advantage of migrants and refugees affected by war and deceived others seeking economic opportunity. The end of the Cold War was key in precipitating one of the best documented human trafficking flows in the world: the movement of Eastern European women into West European sex markets. Today, women of more nationalities (at least 95) have been trafficked into Europe than to any other known destination.⁵⁵

It was not until the 1970s that the prevalence of TOC expanded. Starting in the 1970s, but accelerating into the early 1990s, a new form of organized crime took hold.⁵⁶ The combination of a new geopolitical climate, a globalized world economy resulting in softer borders, and a revolution in information technology hastened the shift.⁵⁷ Crime groups changed from domestically organized, regionally focused, and hierarchically structured to criminal

⁴⁵"The Meanings of Forced Labour." International Labour Organization.

⁴⁶ Freedom From Fear Magazine, "A Short History of Trafficking in Persons," <http://f3magazine.unicri.it/?p=281> (accessed June 16, 2018).

⁴⁷ "Inter-Allied Women's Conference in Paris," Newspapers.com, August 31, 2017, https://www.newspapers.com/clip/13469530/the_sydney_morning_herald/ (accessed July 16, 2018).

⁴⁸ "Women and the Peace Conference," Newspapers.com, August 31, 2017, https://www.newspapers.com/clip/13469815/women_and_the_peace_conference_the/ (accessed July 16, 2018).

⁴⁹ Freedom From Fear Magazine. "A Short History of Trafficking in Persons."

⁵⁰ Freedom From Fear Magazine. "A Short History of Trafficking in Persons."

⁵¹ Freedom From Fear Magazine. "A Short History of Trafficking in Persons."

⁵² Freedom From Fear Magazine. "A Short History of Trafficking in Persons."

⁵³ Freedom From Fear Magazine. "A Short History of Trafficking in Persons."

⁵⁴ "Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010 https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/2.Trafficking_in_persons.pdf (accessed July 15, 2018).

⁵⁵ "Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁵⁶ "The Evolution of Transnational Organized Crime, National Institute of Justice, November 3, 2011. <https://www.nij.gov/journals/268/pages/transnational-evolution.aspx>.

⁵⁷ "The Evolution of Transnational Organized Crime, National Institute of Justice.

organizations that are global and transnational in nature, increasingly networked with other criminal groups, and often flatter in structure. Today, organized crime groups manifest themselves in multiple Member States simultaneously, in order to take advantage of global criminal and licit markets.⁵⁸ Briefly stated, organized crime has evolved from being a domestic matter into an international epidemic.

Recognizing the role that TOC plays in perpetuating and growing the human trafficking business, 189 Member States convened on November 15, 2000 to draft the UNTOC, which, along with its protocols, is the main international instrument against TOC.⁵⁹ As the first major international response against TOC, this convention signified the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation in responding to this matter.⁶⁰ This instrument mandated that those ratifying take measures to improve prosecution, enact stronger legislation, and promote training and technical assistance of national authorities.⁶¹ Nonetheless, given the growing and globalizing world, new measures must constantly be developed to adapt to the ever-changing circumstances.

A comprehensive international legal framework that was established in Palermo, Italy along with several additional protocols to UNTOC, was signed on December 12, 2000 and is known as the Palermo Protocols. The Palermo Protocols consist of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.⁶² The first protocol was the first global, legally binding instrument with an agreed definition of trafficked persons. This was intended to facilitate convergence in national approaches to investigation and prosecution. The second protocol aimed at preventing the smuggling of migrants established an agreed upon definition of smuggling. This protocol helped promote cooperation among Member States to protect the rights of smuggled migrants. The final protocol focused on curbing the illicit manufacturing of firearms.⁶³

Current Situation

Today, organized crime groups function less like groups of people involved in illicit activities, but rather a range of illicit activities of which individuals and groups partake. Even if these individuals or groups are apprehended, the activities will continue because the illicit market and incentives it generates, remain. Human trafficking is a huge source of profit for organized crime groups, generating upwards of USD 150 million annually according to ILO estimates.⁶⁴ Strategies aimed at the groups will not stop the illicit activities if the dynamics of the market remain unaddressed.

Due to their limited scope and resources, law enforcement agencies have difficulty in making the transition from focusing on groups to focusing on crime markets.⁶⁵ Police officers, investigators, and prosecutors are employed to make cases against individuals and groups of individuals in a particular jurisdiction, yet they lack the authority and tools to address an entire trafficking flow. The main problem is that organized crime is conceptualized as the collection of activities by particular people but fails to recognize these people function within a market that has a dynamism of its own.⁶⁶ This problem is exacerbated by domestic law enforcement agencies tendency to use national tools to combat an international issue. Penal law is essentially the codification of long-standing cultural norms and is

⁵⁸ "The Evolution of Transnational Organized Crime, National Institute of Justice.

⁵⁹ "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html> (accessed June 16, 2018).

⁶⁰ "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto."

⁶¹ "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto."

⁶² "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto."

⁶³ "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto."

⁶⁴ "ILO Says Forced Labour Generates Annual Profits of US\$ 150 Billion," International Labour Organization.

⁶⁵ "The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/1.The-threat-transnational-organized-crime.pdf> (accessed June 16, 2018).

⁶⁶ "The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

viewed as a matter of national legislation.⁶⁷ Every Member State employs a different set of rules and customs to maintain internal stability. This is what makes international information-sharing and multilateral interventions difficult, yet integral.⁶⁸ This can be observed when analyzing the situation of TOC-related human trafficking across different regions.

With regard to human trafficking, a greater variety of nationalities of victims have been detected in Europe than in any other region.⁶⁹ After a strong increase at the end of the Cold War, human trafficking to Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation appears to have stabilized, with women from a wide variety of countries displacing the Eastern European victims that formerly dominated this market.⁷⁰ Migrant smuggling presents a different case with the two most prominent flows coming from the movement of workers from Latin America to North America and from Africa to Europe.⁷¹

In Depth Analysis: North America

When discussing human trafficking within the North America it is important to note the difficulty in measuring such statistics. Due to the political instability, drug related violence, and extreme poverty from regions in Central and Latin America, the distinction between migrants who come in search of a better life, and those who are falsely led into trafficking traps is ambiguous.⁷² Many people who are desperate to escape their current living situations are left with no other option but to trust the cartels that allow them entry into the United States and Canada. It is estimated that 45,000- 50,000 individuals are trafficked into the United States annually⁷³. However this number does not include the migrants that reach the United States and then sexually exploited and coerced into forced labor as a term of their arrival.⁷⁴ Additionally, as an economically developed Member State with a strong, market-based economy, the United States (U.S.) has historically relied on an influx of migrant labor to meet the needs of U.S. producers and service-providers.⁷⁵ But due to the lack of legal protection for these workers and strict border patrols has increased the vulnerability of migrants to trafficking and as a result, has forced them to increasingly rely on smugglers and recruiters, as demonstrated by the rise of highly organized and clandestine operations along the border between Mexico and the U.S.⁷⁶ The demand for labor extends beyond factories and agriculture to all other areas of the economy, including domestic work, sex work, and tourism⁷⁷ In 2000, the U.S. government passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA), which redefined trafficking under federal law to comply with Palermo Protocol definition.⁷⁸ This change enabled prosecutors to more easily convict traffickers by recognizing coercion and deception as tactics for recruiters that render the consent of trafficked persons irrelevant. Mexico lacks national anti-trafficking legislation and policies to address trafficking at the national level. In March of 2004, Mexico and Guatemala agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding that would increase cooperation in anti-

⁶⁷ "The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁶⁸ "The Threat of Transnational Organized Crime." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁶⁹ *The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2010, http://www.unodc.org/res/cld/bibliography/the-globalization-of-crime-a-transnational-organized-crime-threat-assessment.html/TOCTA_Report_2010_low_res.pdf.

⁷⁰ *The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

⁷¹ *The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁷² "Solving Human Trafficking between Mexico and the United States" Pepperdine Policy Review. (accessed September 2, 2018).

⁷³ "Solving Human Trafficking between Mexico and the United States" Pepperdine Policy Review.

⁷⁴ "Mexico" The U.S. Department of State, <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2017/271242.htm> (accessed September 2, 2018).

⁷⁵ "Trafficking in Persons in North America," Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, http://gaatw.org/working_papers/N%20America/United%20States%20Report.pdf (accessed June 16, 2018).

⁷⁶ "Trafficking in Persons in North America." Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

⁷⁷ "Trafficking in Persons in North America." Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

⁷⁸ "Trafficking in Persons in North America." Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

trafficking efforts.⁷⁹ However, cooperation between the Mexican government and its northern neighbors is still insufficient to manage the large flows of illegal migrants crossing the border.

In Depth Analysis: Latin America

In Latin America, human trafficking is prevalent in sectors such as agriculture, charcoal production, ranching, mining, logging, construction, sweatshops, textile production, domestic servitude, and brick production; this includes informal activities such as street vending, forced begging, drug trafficking, theft, commercial sexual exploitation, and child sex tourism.⁸⁰ Incidences of human trafficking are often affected by migration flows, particularly when those flows are illegal and unregulated. In recent years, several factors have influenced emigration flows from Latin America and the Caribbean. Whereas a large percentage of emigrants from Latin America during the 1980s were refugees fleeing from the conflicts in Central America, a majority of the region's more recent emigrants have been economic migrants in search of economic opportunities in developed countries.⁸¹ Primary destination countries for Latin American immigrants have included Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Britain, and the U.S. These Member States have come to rely on migrant laborers from Latin America to fill low-paying jobs in various sectors.⁸²

The ILO estimate of the number of victims of forced labor in Latin America and the Caribbean is 1.3 million.⁸³ Brazil has taken the lead in addressing the problem through its 2003 National Action Plan for the Eradication of Slavery, including the liberation of workers and measures to fight impunity.⁸⁴ However, the specific offence of trafficking in persons covered only sexual exploitation, trafficking for forced labor was criminalized through other offences.⁸⁵ In 2004, countries like Bolivia, Peru, and Paraguay also made important commitments against forced labor.⁸⁶ Between 2005 and 2008, several countries in the region introduced new anti-trafficking laws or modified provisions that previously had covered only international trafficking for sexual exploitation.⁸⁷ By mid-2008, a specific offence of trafficking in persons covering all or most forms of exploitation had been adopted by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. the specific offence of trafficking in persons covered only sexual exploitation, however, trafficking for forced labor was criminalized through other offences.⁸⁸

In Depth Analysis: Africa

Trafficking in persons remains rampant in many parts of Africa, despite regional and global efforts to eradicate this scourge. In 2016, the estimates of modern slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for approximately 13.6 percent of the world's total enslaved population.⁸⁹ Due to the decades of military regimes creating severe political, economic, and social instability Nigerians constitute the largest number of victims in the organized African human trafficking networks.⁹⁰ The 2016 Global Slavery Index stated that Nigeria had the highest number of people living

⁷⁹ "Trafficking in Persons in North America." Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women.

⁸⁰ Daniela Issa, "Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking in Latin America," November 1, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com.ezproxy.net.ucf.edu/doi/pdf/10.1177/0094582X17725488>.

⁸¹ Clare Ribando Seelke., "Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean," Cornell University ILR School, September 9, 2011, https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1865&context=key_workplace.

⁸² Seelke, "Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean."

⁸³ "Fighting Forced Labour in Latin America," International Labour Organization, May 18, 2005, http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_075511/lang--en/index.htm.

⁸⁴ "Fighting Forced Labour in Latin America," International Labour Organization.

⁸⁵ *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, February 2009, http://www.unodc.org/documents/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf.

⁸⁶ "Fighting Forced Labour in Latin America," International Labour Organization.

⁸⁷ *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁸⁸ *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁸⁹ "Sub-Saharan Africa - Global Slavery Index 2016," Global Slavery Index, <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/region/sub-saharan-africa/> (accessed June 17, 2018).

⁹⁰ Abosede Omowumi Babatunde, "Human Trafficking and Transnational Organized Crime: Implications for Security in Nigeria," JSTOR, 2014. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24896053>.

in "modern slavery" in Africa with 875,500 persons in forced labor.⁹¹ Although Nigeria is not alone, Nigerian groups dominate the organized trafficking networks.⁹² Due to the invasion of northeast Nigeria by Boko Haram, more than 50,000 refugees have traveled to Chad and Niger in order to escape violence.⁹³ Additionally this effects of the internal displacement of people from Nigeria make it easier for trafficking groups and terrorist organizations to traffic men, women, and children. ⁹⁴ The inadequacy of laws and law enforcement in Nigeria hampers efforts to fight trafficking. Penalties for trafficking humans for sexual exploitation are often minor in comparison to other criminal activities like drug and gun trafficking. For traffickers, the profits are too high and the penalties too low to resist the trade.⁹⁵ The European Police Organization (EUROPOL) has identified Nigerian organized crime related to human trafficking as one of the largest law enforcement challenges to European governments.⁹⁶

Despite the prevalence of TOC and human trafficking in Africa, regional efforts have been made to combat the issue. In response to the epidemic in Africa, on June 16, 2009 the African Union (AU) launched a new initiative to combat human trafficking called the African Union Commission Initiative against trafficking (AU.COMMIT). AU.COMMIT aims to galvanize support against trafficking, but also advocate for the implementation of instruments adopted at the national, regional, continental, or international level.⁹⁷ This campaign seeks to put the fight against trafficking in persons as a priority on the development agenda of the continent. It also calls on African States to build on The Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which guides AU Member States in developing and reforming their policies and laws on trafficking in persons.⁹⁸ Nonetheless, many African countries still do not have legislation on human trafficking, or they have laws that criminalize only some aspects of human trafficking.⁹⁹

In Depth Analysis: Europe

Despite having the lowest regional prevalence of modern slavery in the world, Europe remains a destination and a source region for the exploitation of men, women, and children in forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. European Union (EU) citizens account for 65 percent of identified trafficked victims within Europe.¹⁰⁰ These individuals mostly originate from Eastern Europe, including Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Slovakia, while Non-EU trafficked victims are predominantly from Nigeria, China, and Brazil.¹⁰¹ Two out of three (67 percent) registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation; 21 percent were used for other types of forced labor and 12 percent for other reasons such as begging, organ removal or domestic servitude.¹⁰²

A large problem that contributes to the situation in the EU is migrant smuggling. Human smuggling is not limited to simple illegal migration and illegal migrants; it is an extremely well-organized criminal phenomenon with its own

⁹¹ *Global Slavery Index 2016*, Walk Free Foundation, 2016, <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/download/>.

⁹² *Global Slavery Index 2016*, Walk Free Foundation. 2016.

⁹³ "Beyond Boko Haram: Human Trafficking in Nigeria" Human Trafficking Search, <http://humantraffickingsearch.org/beyond-boko-haram-human-trafficking-in-nigeria>, (accessed September 2, 2018)

⁹⁴ *Global Slavery Index 2016*, Walk Free Foundation. 2016.

⁹⁵ *Global Slavery Index 2016*, Walk Free Foundation. 2016.

⁹⁶ "Nigeria: 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report," U.S. Department of State, 2015, <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2015/243505.htm>.

⁹⁷ "Human Trafficking in Africa," Africa Economic Institute, Africa Economic Institute, June 17, 2018, http://www.africaecon.org/index.php/africa_business_reports/read/77.

⁹⁸ "African Union Starts Campaign against Human Trafficking," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, June 16, 2009, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2009/June/au-starts-campaign-against-human-trafficking.html>.

⁹⁹ "African Union Starts Campaign against Human Trafficking," The Human Trafficking Project, June 30, 2009, <http://www.traffickingproject.org/2009/06/african-union-starts-campaign-against.html>.

¹⁰⁰ *Global Slavery Index 2016*, Walk Free Foundation. 2016.

¹⁰¹ *Global Slavery Index 2016*, Walk Free Foundation. 2016.

¹⁰² "Human Trafficking: Nearly 16,000 Victims in the EU," European Parliament, October 17, 2017, <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20171012STO85932/human-trafficking-nearly-16-000-victims-in-the-eu>.

structures and networks. These organizations show absolutely no respect for any form of human dignity and are driven solely by financial gain. In 2015 the EU experienced an unprecedented influx of immigrants totaling approximately 1,822,337 persons, forcing EU countries to close their borders to try and maintain control over this migration flow.¹⁰³

A country that largely contributes to the high incidence of human trafficking and TOC in the European region is Russia. Official statistics of the Ministry of Interior shows that there are 450 organized criminal groups in Russia with approximately 12,000 members involved in murder, kidnapping, blackmail, drug, and human trafficking.¹⁰⁴ Russian women and children are trafficked by 4 main routes: the Baltic route which leads to Germany with subsequent transportation to EU countries and the U.S., the Caucasian route which flows through Georgia to Turkey, Greece and Italy, the middle east route through Egypt, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) and Israel, and the Chinese route from Siberia and Primorsky Krai to China, Thailand and Japan.¹⁰⁵

To address human trafficking, the EU has put in place Directive 2011/36/EU on combating and preventing trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims and the EU Strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in human beings for the period 2012-2016.¹⁰⁶ Directive 2011/36/EU is a paramount EU legislative act addressing trafficking in human beings. It establishes robust provisions on victim's protection, assistance and support, but also on prevention and prosecution of the crime.¹⁰⁷ The 2012-2016 EU Strategy provided a coherent basis and direction for the EU policy in the area of trafficking in human beings and all mandates set forth were nearly completed within the allotted time period.¹⁰⁸

Actions taken by INTERPOL

INTERPOL has taken a number of actions and initiatives to prevent the growth of organized crime and to mitigate human trafficking. An agreement between INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) aims to enhance cooperation in their efforts to combat transnational crime and terrorism. The agreement, signed by INTERPOL Secretary-General Jürgen Stock and UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov on May 23, 2016, will see the implementation of a Joint Action Plan across six common areas: terrorism; illicit trafficking and organized crime; cybercrime, maritime, and border security; forensic and criminal justice capacity; and institutional capacity.¹⁰⁹ The announcement was made during the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and will include the development of joint initiatives and closer cooperation in using INTERPOL's policing capabilities alongside UNODC technical assistance initiatives.¹¹⁰

INTERPOL has hosted annual Global Conferences on Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants which brings together law enforcement agencies, international organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enhance international cooperation, exchange information and experiences, and consolidate strong networks to combat the organized criminal groups behind the trafficking in human beings and

¹⁰³ Ann Lukowiak, "External Contribution: Smuggling in Human Beings, an Organised Crime," Federal Migration Centre, http://www.myria.be/files/External_contribution_-_Smuggling_in_human_beings_-_an_organised_crime.pdf.

¹⁰⁴ Farhad Mehdiyev, "Human Trafficking: Russia As The Country Of Origin," https://www.academia.edu/210605/Human_Trafficking_Russia_As_The_Country_Of_Origin?auto=download (accessed July 18, 2018).

¹⁰⁵ Mehdiyev, "Human Trafficking: Russia As The Country Of Origin."

¹⁰⁶ "Trafficking in Human Beings," Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission, December 06, 2016, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings_en.

¹⁰⁷ "Trafficking in Human Beings," Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission.

¹⁰⁸ "Trafficking in Human Beings," Migration and Home Affairs. European Commission.

¹⁰⁹ "INTERPOL and UNODC Forge Closer Ties in Combating Transnational Crime," INTERPOL, May 23, 2016, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2016/N2016-067>.

¹¹⁰ "UNODC-INTERPOL Agreement Creates Partnership to Tackle Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism Challenges," United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, May 23, 2016, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2016/May/unodc-interpol-agreement-creates-partnership-to-tackle-transnational-organized-crime-and-terrorism-challenges.html>.

smuggling of migrants.¹¹¹ These conferences have fostered the spread of information and training associated with surveillance programs and the strengths and weaknesses of INTERPOL operations.

Several INTERPOL operations have targeted forced child labor in Africa. Namely, Operation Akoma (2015); supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and national law enforcement, more than 150 children, aged between five and 16, were rescued following operations in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana targeting child trafficking and exploitation.¹¹² The ongoing Operation led to the arrest of 25 people involved in forcing the children to work in extreme conditions, seriously jeopardizing their health.¹¹³ Operation Tuy (2012) is another similar operation where nearly 400 victims of child trafficking were rescued across Burkina Faso in an operation coordinated by INTERPOL.¹¹⁴ The children, some as young as ten years old, were discovered working under extreme conditions in illegally-operated gold mines and cotton fields.¹¹⁵ The strength of the collaboration between these various entities demonstrates the potential to confront all the dynamics of human trafficking. The enforcement of existing laws and the identification of gaps in the system should now be taken forward into a long-term project built on the success of Akoma and Tuy.

The Smuggling Training Operation Programme (STOP) is an INTERPOL initiative which supports Member States in border management issues. STOP aims to detect organized criminal groups that provide stolen or lost travel documents to irregular migrants or individuals involved in organized crime.¹¹⁶ At the heart of the project is the extension of access for national law enforcement at strategic border points to INTERPOL's secure global police communications network (known as I-24/7). This allows officers to check passenger documents against the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) Database.¹¹⁷ This program was implemented successfully across several EU Member States in a 2011 INTERPOL operation called Operation Hammer, which was conducted in conjunction with Frontex, the European Union Agency for External Border Security. Border police at the international airports of Rome Fiumicino and Milan Malpensa checked 8,000 travel documents over four days, resulting in three positive matches.¹¹⁸ This operation demonstrates what can be accomplished with multi-lateral, coordinated efforts, information sharing, and increased training for law enforcement.

Conclusion

The information provided in this guide demonstrates that human trafficking conducted through TOC is far from over. Although much has been done to combat this issue, there is always room for increased international cooperation. Considering this, Member States must recognize the shortcomings in the international response to combating human trafficking and TOC. First, many Member States have inconsistencies in their prosecution of human trafficking. As with many African and Latin American countries, some Member States do not have legislation on human trafficking whatsoever, or they have laws that criminalize only some aspects of human trafficking and not others. This can be caused by several reasons including a lack of resources, a lack of proper enforcement of the Palermo Protocols or a lack of proper law enforcement training. While it may prove difficult, if

¹¹¹ "5th INTERPOL Global Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants," INTERPOL, 2017, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Events/2017/5th-INTERPOL-Global-Conference-on-Trafficking-in-Human-Beings-and-Smuggling-of-Migrants/5th-INTERPOL-Global-Conference-on-Trafficking-in-Human-Beings-and-Smuggling-of-Migrants>.

¹¹² "Operations," The International Criminal Police Organization, <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Trafficking-in-human-beings/Operations/Forced-child-labour> (accessed June 17, 2018).

¹¹³ "Traffickers Arrested in Côte D'Ivoire Operation Targeting Child Trafficking and Forced Labour," The International Criminal Police Organization, June 22, 2015, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2015/N2015-085>.

¹¹⁴ "Operations." The International Criminal Police Organization.

¹¹⁵ "Nearly 400 Victims of Child Trafficking Rescued across Burkina Faso in INTERPOL-led Operation," The International Criminal Police Organization, November 22, 2012, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2012/PR096>.

¹¹⁶ "Operations," The International Criminal Police Organization, <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Trafficking-in-human-beings/Operations/Smuggling-Training-Operation-Programme-STOP> (accessed June 17, 2018).

¹¹⁷ "INTERPOL Joins Frontex in Operation to Detect Fraudulent Travel Documents at Italy's Airports," The International Criminal Police Organization, November 10, 2011, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2011/N20111110>.

¹¹⁸ "INTERPOL Joins Frontex in Operation to Detect Fraudulent Travel Documents at Italy's Airports." The International Criminal Police Organization.

not impossible, to create a universal approach to ending human trafficking and TOC, one must keep in mind that each Member State requires different solutions, which makes tackling this issue a challenge. This leads to the second complication, which is the structure of each individual Member State. Member States may find it difficult to follow UN or INTERPOL guidelines for various reasons including: lack of resources, cultural, societal, political, and geographical differences.

Committee Directive

As it is within the purview of INTERPOL to combat transnational crimes against humanity, delegates will be tasked with formulating an international response to human trafficking which focuses on combating the groups behind the operation. Delegates will be tasked with evaluating the effectiveness of current policies and procedures in place for protecting the rights of human trafficking victims. This will include analyzing current policies and procedures of Member States and evaluating if they adequately address the growing problem. How can Member States expand their role to stop human trafficking and TOC? Delegates should also ask themselves how they can create policies that target specific regions where there is high incidence of Human Trafficking and transnational organized crime groups. Questions to consider include: how can law enforcement transition from targeting organized crime groups to addressing the human trafficking market as a whole? What are international law enforcement agencies lacking in their approaches to combating TOC and human trafficking? What are some approaches to combating human trafficking that are sensitive to the laws, customs and culture of each individual Member state? What are some ways to improve on the successes of INTERPOL-led operations? Lastly, delegates will formulate policy which focuses on the three P's: Prosecution, Prevention and Protection. Upon entering committee, delegates should have knowledge and an understanding of their Member State's efforts to combat TOC and human trafficking. As a representative of their Member State, delegates must be willing and ready to engage in international dialogue and cooperation so that meaningful solutions can be implemented equally among all.

II. Combating the Threat of Cyberterrorism

Introduction

As society shifts into being largely dependent on technology, the threat of cyberterrorism becomes ever more prevalent. Cyberterrorism is the act of using technology to instill fear or cause widespread disruption to normal life.¹¹⁹ The International Criminal Police Force (INTERPOL) considers cyberterrorism as a form of cybercrime since most of the methods used by cyberterrorists are not legal. It can be difficult to discuss cyberterrorism without also addressing cybercrime as a whole. INTERPOL distinguishes between two types of cybercrime, one is advanced cybercrime known as high tech crime or pure cybercrime.¹²⁰ This type of cybercrime includes substantial attacks on computer hardware and software.¹²¹ The second distinction of cybercrime is known as cyber-enabled-crime which includes financial crimes and crimes against women and children that are enhanced by the use of the internet and technology.¹²² Terrorists stand to benefit greatly from this type of attack as it requires few people involved and does not put them in physical danger. Their anonymity is protected due to the difficulty in tracing cyber-attacks. With the more recent prevalence of digital banking, digital trade, and smart electrical grids, cybercrime is becoming more rampant.

Motives for cyberterrorism can vary greatly but often include ideological or political differences.¹²³ With the growing risk and fear surrounding cyberterrorism, many governments and organizations have taken measures to prevent attacks, however this has resulted in the creation of more sophisticated cyberterrorism attacks. A Denial of service attack (DoS attack) blocks the legitimate use of websites, oftentimes targeting banks and other financial institutions.¹²⁴ Ransomware attacks require a code to encrypt a user's data and perpetrators hold the encryption key until the ransom is paid. This is particularly dangerous for medical facilities, nuclear power plants, key government systems, and military hardware.¹²⁵ Even with the increased focus on cybercrime and cyberterrorism, ransomware attacks alone have increased annually by a rate of 350 percent over the last several years.¹²⁶

In the twenty-first century, the advancement of technology afforded many improvements in the realms of communication, medicine, and safety. In this newly technological world, the threat of cyberattacks have the potential to cause widespread damage with decreased risk to those that perpetuate the crimes. The creation of the Internet allows individuals to transcend international borders and exploit accessibility and anonymity, one of the most highlighted dangers of cyberterrorism and other types of cybercrime. Due to the rising complexity of crimes committed absently across geographical regions, as well as the intensity of terrorist attacks being committed by cybercriminal networks, the effects of these crimes are becoming more widely felt as they intrude on our daily lives. In light of the changing nature of cybercrime and cyberterrorism, INTERPOL has committed itself to coordinating efforts between the private sector and law enforcement on the local and national level, in order to provide

¹¹⁹ "Cyberterrorism: its effects on psychological well-being, public confidence and political attitudes" Oxford Academic, <https://academic.oup.com/cybersecurity/article/3/1/49/2999135>, (accessed September 3, 2018).

¹²⁰ "Cybercrime," International Criminal Police Force, <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²¹ "Cybercrime," International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²² "Cybercrime," International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²³ "Cybercrime," International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²⁴ "Understanding Denial of Service Attacks", United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team, (accessed September 3, 2018).

¹²⁵ "EKRA 4 Facts About Cybercrime," EKRA, <https://www.ekransystem.com/en/blog/cyber-security-statistics> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²⁶ Kami, Periman. "Ransomware Lessons for the Financial Industry," Cisco, published May 16, 2017, <https://blogs.cisco.com/financialservices/ransomware-lessons-for-the-financial-services-industry> (accessed June 13, 2018).

operational support, intelligence and forensics, as well as working on capacity building initiatives that would help fight cyberterrorism globally.¹²⁷

Finance

Cyberterrorism and cybercrime have the potential to attack much larger demographics than any form of terrorism. With our constantly connected world, everything is a potential target ranging from communication, education, banking, municipal services, government systems, and even defense systems.¹²⁸ The wide variety of targets leaves individuals, private businesses, and governments all potentially vulnerable.¹²⁹ Geographic region has a significant effect on the type of attacks that are the most prevalent.¹³⁰ Europe, for example, is a hotspot for the “card-not present” scams which takes advantage of transactions that do not need physical proof of a card to carry out a transaction.¹³¹ This is made possible in part to the increased use of contactless payment systems.¹³² In contrast, Africa is commonly attacked through pirated software, which is easy to correct but requires users to purchase and use official licensed software.¹³³ Finances made through cybercrime such as these examples mentioned often contribute to the support of terrorist organization.¹³⁴

In order to finance terror and criminal organizations, these groups use the internet for illegal means as a primary source of funding.¹³⁵ Technology has made it increasingly easier for groups to fund themselves and exponentially more difficult to track these transactions since the implementation of crypto currencies.¹³⁶ The European Union (EU) began a joint program with INTERPOL and various private industries in Europe nicknamed TITANIUM (Tools for the Investigation of Transactions in Underground Markets).¹³⁷ TITANIUM helps track down cybercrime and cyber terrorism by attempting to follow virtual currencies or underground market transactions.¹³⁸ This is achieved by collecting data from participating organizations and Member States to build transaction trends.¹³⁹ Once an obvious trend is established, evidence is compiled to steer an investigation, collect further data, and establish a legal case.¹⁴⁰ This method relies on the same principle that INTERPOL is based on widespread information sharing information between . INTERPOL has taken this a step further with its development of the Bitcoin analysis system.¹⁴¹ The proposed system will afford law enforcement access to data with statistics on Bitcoin addresses and the ability to track them based on geographical locations while identifying transaction paths.¹⁴²

Social Media

When discussing cyberterrorism, INTERPOL and the United Nations (UN) recognize the need to address the broader scope of social media. Social media has the potential to support recruitment, radicalization, planning, preparation,

¹²⁷ “Cybercrime,” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²⁸ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Publications2/Annual-reports/2016> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹²⁹ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³⁰ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³¹ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³² “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³³ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³⁴ “*Terrorist Financing on the Internet*,” Combating Terrorism Center at West Point, <https://ctc.usma.edu/terrorist-financing-on-the-internet/>, (accessed September 3, 2018).

¹³⁵ “*Terrorist Financing on the Internet*,” Combating Terrorism Center at West Point.

¹³⁶ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³⁷ “Titanium Project,” Titanium Project, <https://www.titanium-project.eu> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³⁸ “Titanium Project,” Titanium Project, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹³⁹ “Titanium Project,” Titanium Project, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁰ “Titanium Project,” Titanium Project, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴¹ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴² “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

training, and financing of these groups.¹⁴³ Terror groups through social media are capable of directly engaging with their target audience in a way that was never as easy as it is today. Through social media accounts, they can spread their propaganda and find users that may be receptive to their ideologies.¹⁴⁴ The UN Counter Terrorism Committee targets these issues under the guidance of Security Council resolutions like Resolution 1373 (2001) that calls on Member States to facilitate the trade of information through organizations like INTERPOL to assist in global efforts.¹⁴⁵ In conjunction with these UN organizations, private industry is also getting involved.¹⁴⁶ Microsoft is among many private corporations that have started to amend their terms and conditions specifically targeting activity that shows signs of terrorist activity or support for terrorist organizations.¹⁴⁷ The targeting of these accounts is done through multiple methods but the most notable approach is by the creation of computer algorithms which tag keywords and user reported accounts. Many of these private companies began working with INTERPOL and others to increase information sharing by contributing to the growing international database of trends used by law enforcement agencies.¹⁴⁸ There is still a certain level of difficulty even with the support of these companies due to the increased popularity of end to end encryption.¹⁴⁹ End to end encryption hides all data in a line of communication making it only visible on either end.¹⁵⁰ Short of directly accessing one of the two devices communicating, it can be impossible to decrypt what is being sent.¹⁵¹ It was reported by the National Counterterrorism Center that ISIS was able to distribute an entire operational security manual through social media platforms in a way that counter terrorism surveillance could not pick up, partly due to the effectiveness of end to end encryption.¹⁵²

In September of 2017 the Organization of American States (OAS) hosted a multi-day conference with Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and INTERPOL called “The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes and by Organized Crime.”¹⁵³ This workshop, financed by the Canadian government and held in Brazil, was intended to improve law enforcements’ knowledge and understanding about how the various platforms in the cyber realm are used for cyberterrorism and cybercrime.¹⁵⁴ The UN, Spanish Civil Guard, U.S. Department of Justice, Citi Bank, and others were in attendance to bridge the gap between the public and private sector and highlight how imperative international cooperation is in these efforts.¹⁵⁵

¹⁴³ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, <https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/focus-areas/information-and-communication-technologies/> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁴ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁵ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁶ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁷ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁸ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁴⁹ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵⁰ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵¹ “Information and Communications Technologies (ICT),” United Nations Security Council, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵² “*Digital Counter Terrorism: Fighting Jihadists Online*,” Bipartisan Policy Center, <https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BPC-National-Security-Digital-Counterterrorism.pdf> (accessed September 2, 2018).

¹⁵³ “OAS, INTERPOL and Brazil Join Forces to Fight Against Cyberterrorism and Organized Crime,” Camara Tic, published September 14, 2017, <http://www.camaratic.org.do/2017/09/14/oas-interpol-and-brazil-join-forces-to-fight-against-cyberterrorism-and-organized-crime/> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵⁴ “OAS, INTERPOL and Brazil Join Forces to Fight Against Cyberterrorism and Organized Crime,” Camara Tic, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵⁵ “OAS, INTERPOL and Brazil Join Forces to Fight Against Cyberterrorism and Organized Crime,” Camara Tic, (accessed June 13, 2018).

Cybercrimes

One of the largest attacks using ransomware highlights the blurred lines of cyberterrorism in comparison with cybercrime. A gap in the security on computers that use Microsoft Windows was exploited by a program called WannaCry and affected computer systems in over 150 Member States.¹⁵⁶ Some of the largest networks affected included FedEx and the British National Healthcare Service (NHS).¹⁵⁷ A common trend discovered in this wide spread attack was to request money in exchange for the key to decrypt their files.¹⁵⁸ Due to the severity of the attack the NHS was forced to function without any of their technological systems and revert back to writing hard copies and using personal cell phones for national business.¹⁵⁹ Because of the difficulty involved in switching back to hard copies from digital without access to any of the digital patient records, the NHS had to cancel all activity that was not deemed immediate or medically necessary.¹⁶⁰ These types of attacks, as displayed in the case of the NHS show the wide spread damage and that can be caused.

Even with efforts from INTERPOL, governments, and private industry around the world, the public is still becoming increasingly more vulnerable. The largest vulnerability for the average person living in the western world is becoming the Internet of Things (IoT).¹⁶¹ The idea behind IoT is to make life easier with everything being more connected.¹⁶² It started slow, with simple connected devices but as technology advances to include more critical systems that are interconnected using insecure web interfaces and subpar encryption.¹⁶³ The majority of users don't bother to change default passwords or configurations allowing hackers to access a large number of devices at once.¹⁶⁴ While this poses a threat to private data it also gives hackers a way into a secured network. Just one connected device in a power plant or similar facility could create a potential entry point for hackers because they are able to access the secured network and its contents through that connect device.¹⁶⁵ T

Action Taken by the United Nations

To assist INTERPOL in an effort to continue providing better investigative support and intelligence with digital forensics and data analysis, INTERPOL opened the Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore in 2014.¹⁶⁶ The facility is focused on research and development relying on experts from both public and private sector.¹⁶⁷ This facility enables INTERPOL to analyze the continually emerging trends in cybercrime and terrorism. Since the opening of the Global Complex, there have been several working groups and conferences having to do with a wide

¹⁵⁶ Chris, Graham. "NHS Cyber Attack," The Telegraph, published May 17, 2018, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/05/13/nhs-cyber-attack-everything-need-know-biggest-ransomware-offensive/> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵⁷ Chris, Graham. "NHS Cyber Attack," The Telegraph, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵⁸ Chris, Graham. "NHS Cyber Attack," The Telegraph, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁵⁹ Chris, Graham. "NHS Cyber Attack," The Telegraph, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁶⁰ Chris, Graham. "NHS Cyber Attack," The Telegraph, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁶¹ Ashwin, Pal. "The Internet of Things," CSO, accessed June 13, 2018, <https://www.cso.com.au/article/575407/internet-things-iot-threats-countermeasures/>

¹⁶² Ashwin, Pal. "The Internet of Things," CSO, <https://www.cso.com.au/article/575407/internet-things-iot-threats-countermeasures/> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁶³ Ashwin, Pal. "The Internet of Things," CSO, accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁶⁴ Ashwin, Pal. "The Internet of Things," CSO, accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁶⁵ Ashwin, Pal. "The Internet of Things," CSO, accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁶⁶ "The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation" International Criminal Police Force, <https://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/The-INTERPOL-Global-Complex-for-Innovation/About-the-IGCI> (accessed August 22, 2018).

¹⁶⁷ "The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation" International Criminal Police Force, (accessed August 22, 2018).

variety of cyber applications.¹⁶⁸ In April of 2018, INTERPOL held a working group on the darknet at this new facility.¹⁶⁹ The dark net is the majority of the internet that cannot be accessed via sights like google and is often used by terrorist to transfer data and communicate.¹⁷⁰ The dark net is best utilized to promote anonymous communication. because it cannot be accessed by the public or through a search engine. In order to carry out transactions, they use internet currencies such as Bitcoin that can be stored in encrypted using “digital wallets” that make it difficult to track how they are being used and who is using them.¹⁷¹ For example, in 2013 when the Target corporation had a security breach that released thousands of credit card information of its consumers, these stolen cards were being sold on the dark net.¹⁷² These types of transactions range from the selling of drugs and credit card information, to the sale of information, and due to its anonymous nature makes it very difficult for governments to supervise.

INTERPOL held its first ever training session in France but paid for by the Canadian government and discussed counterterrorism using social media on August 16, 2017.¹⁷³ This training session was specifically catered to the Middle East and North Africa, with the expert knowledge from partnering organizations like the Spanish National Police, Europol, the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), and Facebook. It aimed to train agents on methods to mitigate the use of social media for terrorism.¹⁷⁴ Training gave agents the knowledge and tools to identify potential terror suspects based on their digital presence.¹⁷⁵ This conference also built a dialog on how to tackle the unique issues that arise when attempting to get evidence that is admissible in courts of the various nations.¹⁷⁶

In an effort to better assist police in tracking and assessing cyber threats, INTERPOL employs a large number of cybercrime investigators within their organization.¹⁷⁷ The Digital Security Challenge held in March of 2016, gave INTERPOL agents 52 hours to track down a mock cyber criminal using blackmail to demand 10,000 bitcoins.¹⁷⁸ This type of challenge presented an example of how these INTERPOL agents can work with local agencies and experts but it also demonstrated how INTERPOL can work hand in hand with local experts to mitigate a cyber threat.¹⁷⁹ While it is too early to see if a program like this has a significant direct impact on crime numbers, progress in general can be seen with partnerships between INTERPOL, governments, and private industry.¹⁸⁰ Continued joint training efforts such as these definitively help the development of collaboration channels with INTERPOL. Another example of this, is INTERPOL World, which was an event held in Singapore on July of 2017.¹⁸¹ Over 40 Member

¹⁶⁸ “The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed August 22, 2018).

¹⁶⁹ “The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed August 22, 2018).

¹⁷⁰ “The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed August 22, 2018).

¹⁷¹ “A public policy perspective of the Dark Web”, Journal of Cyber Policy, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2017.1298643> (accessed September 2, 2018).

¹⁷² “A public policy perspective of the Dark Web”, Journal of Cyber Policy,

¹⁷³ “INTERPOL Training to Counter Terrorist Use of Social Media,” International Criminal Police Force, <https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-media/News/2017/N2017-103/> (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁷⁴ “INTERPOL Training to Counter Terrorist Use of Social Media,” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁷⁵ “INTERPOL Training to Counter Terrorist Use of Social Media,” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁷⁶ “INTERPOL Training to Counter Terrorist Use of Social Media,” International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁷⁷ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force, <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Publications2/Annual-reports/2016> (accessed June 13, 2018)

¹⁷⁸ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁷⁹ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁸⁰ “2016 Annual Report,” International Criminal Police Force (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁸¹ “INTERPOL World Press Release,” International Criminal Police Force, <https://www.interpol-world.com/sites/live.interpolworld2017.site.gsi.sg/files/%5BPress%20Release%5D%20INTERPOL%20World%202017%20strengthens%20resolve%20for%20international%20cooperation%20to%20address%20crime.pdf> (accessed June 13, 2018).

States participated and more than 500 government leaders attended alongside technology innovators and academics.¹⁸² The main topic of this conference was to showcase innovative solutions to cyber security threat mitigation.¹⁸³ Discussion about the impact cybercrime has had in recent years led the body to reach a consensus that damages from cybercrime have reached into the billions per year. With attendance ranging close to 10,000 from over 75 Member States, INTERPOL World was able to engage interest from the both private and public interest.¹⁸⁴

Conclusion

Cyberterrorism is a growing concern in this technological age. Moving forward with how to address issues of cyberterrorism, INTERPOL must formulate a concrete definition to create an understanding of how to tackle the issue. Cyber security is already becoming a critical part of our society as global uncertainty surrounding cyberspace increases. Conferences and training exercises helping to prepare global and local organizations will increasingly become necessary to protect the public. There are many challenges to overcome such as the continued hesitation from governments to share information and where the line will be drawn between privacy, state sovereignty, and security. Addressing cybercrime will continue to be an important part of curbing cyberterrorism as it gives terrorists a conduit to fund and support their actions. The partnerships with private industry will be crucial as platforms like social media become more ingrained into people's lives.

Committee Directive

Delegates should be mindful of the complexities that arise when discussing cyberterrorism. How can INTERPOL define cyber terrorism? How can Member States promote better information sharing among law enforcement agencies and INTERPOL? How can the United Nations be called on to assist in the threat of cyberterrorism? This committee should address the differences between cyberterrorism and cybercrime while recognizing how cyberterrorism often fits under cybercrime. The meeting of this body needs to determine how to distinguish cyberterrorism from the rest of cybercrime and ways to prevent the funding of terror organizations. It will be critical to find agreements during this conference to increase voluntary cooperation between INTERPOL and the governments of Member States.

¹⁸² "INTERPOL World Press Release," International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁸³ "INTERPOL World Press Release," International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

¹⁸⁴ "INTERPOL World Press Release," International Criminal Police Force, (accessed June 13, 2018).

Annotated Bibliography

I. Addressing the Role of Transnational Organized Crime Groups in Human Trafficking

"United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2004. https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf.

The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime and the Protocols Thereto (UNTOC) is a monumental international convention adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000. This document remains as is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime until today. Delegates will find it very resourceful to study this document in order to build on an existing international framework for combatting TOC.

"Global Report on Trafficking in Persons: 2016." United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. December 2016. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf.

The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons is a yearly publication from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The publication covers 136 Member States and is based primarily on trafficking cases detected between 2012 and 2014. The report paints a vivid picture of the overall scope of the issue on a global scale. It shows that there is a relation between how long a country has had proper trafficking legislation, and how many convictions it reports. All in all, the report makes a strong case that the overall criminal justice response to trafficking in persons, which has historically been very weak, has not improved significantly.

"The Global Slavery Index: 2018." Walk Free Foundation. 2018. https://cdn.globalslaveryindex.org/2018-content/uploads/2018/07/19074032/GSI-2018_FNL_180628_Digital-small_p.pdf.

The 2018 Global Slavery Index measures the extent of modern slavery country by country and the steps governments are taking to respond to the issue. In order to objectively measure progress towards ending modern slavery, the index draws the estimates from findings which include prevalence, measures of vulnerability and assessment of government responses alongside an analysis of trade flows. This report highlights the connection between modern slavery and two major external drivers: highly repressive regimes which exploit its population to prop up the government and conflict situations which result in the breakdown of rule of law, social structures and systems of protection.

May, Channing. "Transnational Crime and the Developing World." Global Financial Integrity. March 27, 2017. http://www.gfintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Transnational_Crime-final.pdf.

This March 2017 report from Global Financial Integrity (GFI) titled, "Transnational Crime and the Developing World," finds that globally, the business of transnational crime is valued at an average of \$1.6 trillion to \$2.2 trillion annually. The study evaluates the overall size of criminal markets in 11 categories which include the trafficking of drugs, arms, humans, human organs and more. This report shows how the combination of high profits and low risks for perpetrators of transnational crime and the support of a global shadow financial system perpetuate and drive these abuses. The report also emphasizes how transnational crime undermines economies, societies, and governments in developing countries.

"Combating Transnational Crime." International Organization for Migration. July 2016.
http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Combating-transnational-crime_IOM_IATF-Issue-Brief.pdf.

The report titled "Combating Transnational Crime" is a rather short read which succinctly outlines the scope of transnational organized crime (TOC) on a global scale. This report takes it a step further by identifying challenges and makes recommendations for policy actions for Member States seeking to improve corrective action. This link may help with formulating policy and identifying challenges to current international efforts to combat TOC.

II. Combating the Threat of Cyberterrorism

"Information and communications technologies (ICT)." United Nations Security Council. June 13, 2018.
<https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/focus-areas/information-and-communication-technologies/>.

This article explains what the United Nations Security Council currently knows about cyber terrorism and some of what the SC plans to do about cyber terrorism. There are a few examples of events and initiatives being put in place.

"OAS, INTERPOL and Brazil join forces to fight against cyberterrorism and organized crime." Camara Tic. September 14, 2017. <http://www.camaratic.org.do/2017/09/14/oas-interpol-and-brazil-join-forces-to-fight-against-cyberterrorism-and-organized-crime/>.

This link will give you information on a joint force that ten Latin American countries are a part of. These articles discuss the multi day conference these countries were involved with in Brazil.

"Post Show Report." INTERPOL World. <https://www.interpol-world.com/post-show-report.html>.

INTERPOL World is a large tech conference held by INTERPOL with hundreds of law enforcement, programmers, investigators, and government officials from all over the world. This report details the accomplishments made during the 2017 event in improving cooperation and security with all of the attending organizations while sharpening collaboration skills.

"INTERPOL training to counter terrorist use of social media." INTERPOL. August 16, 2017.
<https://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-media/News/2017/N2017-103/>.

This page from INTRPOL specifically looks at terrorism and the use of social media as a recruitment tool. There are details about some of what INTERPOL and private companies are doing to help mitigate the use of social media.

"5th Europol-Interpol Cybercrime Conference." EUROPL. September 2017.
<https://www.europol.europa.eu/events/5th-europol-interpol-cybercrime-conference>.

This link discusses the joint partnership between EUROPL and INTERPOL. There is information outlining the annual conference between the two organizations and the progress made at the 5th annual conference.