Southern Regional Model United Nations
Preserving Fundamental Human Rights:
Our Responsibility to Protect
April 9-11, 2015
Charlotte, NC
Email: interpol_charlotte@srmun.org

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the SRMUN Charlotte 2015 conference and to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Committee. My name is Alexandra (Ali) Silver and it is my honor to serve as your Director for this Committee. This is my third year participating as conference staff and my first time as a Director. Previously, I have served as an Assistant Director (AD), most recently as AD for the General Assembly (GA) Fourth Committee at SRMUN Atlanta 2014 and, prior to that, I was an AD at the SRMUN Atlanta 2013 conference in the GA Plenary committee. Lastly, I am a graduate from Pace University with a Bachelor degree in Communications. The AD serving for this committee will be Gregory Raynor. This is Gregory's first time serving as a staff member and he is ecstatic to fulfill this role. Previously, Gregory participated with SRMUN as a delegate through the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, from which he holds a Bachelor Degree in Political Science and Communications along with a minor in Film Studies. Gregory has also participated in other MUN conferences such as but not limited to Harvard World MUN and our SRMUN Atlanta conferences.

This is the first year that INTERPOL, the largest international police organization, will be simulated as a committee at SRMUN. Although INTERPOL does not fall under the United Nations (UN) organization, it is recognized as a non-governmental organization (NGO). INTERPOL, like that of the UN, has a multifaceted structure with different commissions, committees, and conferences. For SRMUN Charlotte purposes we will be solely simulating the General Assembly committee of INTERPOL. Taking into account the many crimes that require a global response and this year's conference theme: "Preserving Fundamental Human Rights: Our Responsibility to Protect," we have chosen the following two topics for delegates to discuss:

I.   Developing an International Response to Thwart Cybercrime
II.   Combating Transnational Firearms Trafficking

Each delegation is required to submit a two page working paper discussing both topics. The papers should be no longer than two pages in length and single spaced. The position papers submitted are your opportunity to showcase your Member State's policies, programs, positions and recommendations for change. A strong position paper will prepare you for conference and serve as the foundation for your research. The background guide will serve as the base of your research, but should not be utilized as the only source of research. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit the SRMUN website (www.srmun.org). All position papers MUST be submitted no later than 20 March 2015 by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.

Gregory and myself send you the best regards in preparation for the 2015 SRMUN Charlotte Conference and look forward to reading your positions as well as seeing your work during committee. Please feel free to contact Maricruz, Gregory or myself if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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History of the International Criminal Police Organization

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is a plenary size body consisting of 190 Member States. The foundation for INTERPOL started in 1914 with an initial meeting of 24 Member States responsible for the creation of a central international criminal organization to handle criminal rights and 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 had developed an independent radio network, a program to deal with passport and currency forgery, and had met as a General Assembly (GA) discussing central contact for police organizations on the national level. During World War II, the ICPC ceased to exist due to the lack of participation from Member States and the Nazi occupation of Berlin.[3] In 1949, ICPC was officially recognized as a non-governmental organization (NGO) under the newly formed United Nations (UN) and in 1958, a new constitution was adopted along with the new name of INTERPOL.[4] In 1971, the UN recognized INTERPOL as an inter-governmental organization (IGO) due to its composition of sovereign Member States.[5]

INTERPOL has a vision and a mission that calls for the cooperation of domestic police forces to provide international security and stability. The vision is, "connecting police for a safer world," and the mission is, "preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters."[6] Currently, INTERPOL holds a global presence with 24-hour operations 365 days a year. The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France and each Member State has a presence of trained personnel in their State that staffs a National Central Bureau (NCB).[7] The NCB are the actors on the ground in each Member State and report directly to INTERPOL about domestic developments.[8] 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 within the region.[9]

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 and is the portion of the NGO that will be simulated at SRMUN Charlotte.[10] The Assembly meets annually and deals with policies, finances, and activities/programs. The main actions are decided by way of formal resolutions, which are approved by a simple majority vote.[11] The Executive Committee is elected by the GA and oversees the implementation of decisions made by the GA.[12] Current leadership for INTERPOL consists of President Mireille Ballestrazzi and Secretary-General Ronald K. Noble.[13] President Ballestrazzi is responsible for chairing and directing discussions at the GA as well as the Executive Committee and will remain President until 2016.[14] Secretary-General Noble is in his third term and is the chief

[1] "History," About, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/History, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

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

[6] "Vision and Mission," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Vision-and-mission, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[7] "Overview," About, INTERPOL http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Overview, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[8] "Structure and Governance: Introduction," About, INTERPOL http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[10] "Structure and Governance: National Central Bureaus," About, INTERPOL,http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/National-Central-Bureaus, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[10] Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL. I/CONS/GA/1956 (2008).

[11] "Structure and Governance: General Assembly," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/General-Assembly, , (accessed September 4, 2014).

[15] "Structure and Governance: Introduction," About, INTERPOL http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[16] "Structure and Governance: General Secretariat," http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/General-Secretariat, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[14] "President," Structure and Governance, About, INTERPOL http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/President, (accessed September 17, 2014).

official of INTERPOL for all day-to-day operations and will remain Secretary-General until 2015.[15] 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.[16]

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; and consolidate the institutional framework."[17] In 2013, INTERPOL adopted the Strategic Framework 2014-2016, a plan of action aimed at: providing developmental support and assistance to post-conflict Member States, combating cybercrime through digital forensic analysis, developing international standards for policing and security, ensuring international compliance with INTERPOL practices, standards, rules, and regulations, and developing and expanding criminal databases.[18]

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.[19] 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 who have been identified as being sexually exploited.[20] ICSE DB acts as the successor to the INTERPOL Child Abuse Image Database (ICAID), which was used since 2001 to assist and rescue victims.[21] 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.[22]

In 2000, INTERPOL introduced the Automated Fingerprint Identification System that allowed Member States to check records in INTERPOL's international database by fingerprint analysis.[23] In 2001, INTERPOL developed the Command and Co-ordination Center (CCC) following the 11 September attacks in the United States of America (USA), which acts as a point of contact for Member States in crisis or needing urgent police information.[24] 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 embargos) and allowed the UN to utilize the INTERPOL international law enforcement and research systems.[25] Furthermore, the document was created to alert international and domestic police forces of individuals or groups who were targets of UN sanctions that targeted the Taliban.[26]

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[15] "Secretary-General," Structure and Governance, About, INTERPOL http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/Secretary-General, (accessed September 17, 2014).

[19] "Structure and Governance: Finances," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Structure-and-governance/Finances, (accessed September 4, 2014).

[17] "Priorities," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Priorities, (accessed September 5, 2014).

[18] Ibid.

[19] "International Partners," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners, (accessed September 5, 2014).

[20] "Victim Identification," Crime Areas, Crimes against Children, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Victim-identification, (accessed September 5, 2014).

[21] "Highlights 2000-2010," INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Highlights-2000-2010, (accessed September 17, 2014).

[22] "International Partners," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners, (accessed September 5, 2014).

[23] "Highlights 2000-2010," INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Highlights-2000-2010, (accessed September 17, 2014).

[24] "Command & Coordination," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Command-Coordination-Centre, (accessed October 26, 2014).

[25] "Special Notices," About, INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Notices/Special-Notices, (accessed September 5, 2014).

[26] "Highlights 2000-2010," INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Highlights-2000-2010, (accessed September 17, 2014).

Currently, INTERPOL has organized a variety of conferences for 2014 touching on issues including international law enforcement, cybercrime, and pharmaceutical crime.[27] Also, INTERPOL has scheduled its 83rd GA meeting to be held from 3-7 November and INTERPOL World to discuss technological advancements to be held 14-16 April 2015.[28]

The following INTERPOL Member States are offered at SRMUN Charlotte 2015:

ALGERIA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BOSNIA & HERTZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLUMBIA, COMOROS, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D' IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPINES, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAUDI ARABIA, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, and ZIMBABWE.[29]

I. Developing an International Response to Thwart Cybercrime

"Working together, we are hoping to realize a vision of our world where governments and critical infrastructure are protected, the integrity and continuity of businesses can be assured, and individuals and families can go online without having their personal identity or finances compromised."
-Ronald K. Noble, Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)[30]

Introduction

Cybercrime is a global threat where criminals take advantage of the Internet's anonymity, speed and convenience.[31] As of 2013, over 552 million identities were hacked due to information and communications technology (ICTs), 38 percent of mobile users were victims of mobile cybercrime and 600 million civilians were victims of a single form of cybercrime.[32] In November 2014, the Internet reached a landmark in this digital age with more than three billion users, a number that only reflects upon the acceleration of cybercrime.[33]

Cybercrime can be broken down into three broad areas of crime: attacks against computer hardware and software, such as malware and network hacking; financial crimes, such as phishing and hacking online financial information; and, abuse, especially of children, in the form of "sexploitation."[34]

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[27] "Events," INTERPOL, http://www.interpol.int/en, (accessed September 21, 2014).
[28] Ibid.
[29] SRMUN Charlotte- Nations, SRMUN Charlotte 2015, "Preserving Fundamental Human Rights: Our Responsibility to Protect, April 9-11, 2015, http://www.srmun.org/charlotte/nations.php, (accessed October 1, 2014).
[30] 2nd INTERPOL-EUROPOL Cybercrime Conference, 01 October 2014, www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Publications/Educational-materials/Staying-safe-on-the-Internet (accessed November 8, 2014).
[31] INTERPOL: Cybercrime, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime, (accessed November 8, 2014).
[32] Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, 69th session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Special Event, *Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: Enhancing access to and security of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)'s*, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/usg/statements/mr-wu/2014/11/implementing-the-post-2015-development-agenda-enhancing-access-to-and-security-of-icts.html (accessed November 8, 2014).
[33] Ibid.
[34] INTERPOL: Cybercrime, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime (accessed November 8, 2014).

History

The origins of cybercrime can be traced back to the 7th United Nations (UN) Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held from 26 August to 6 September 1985.[35] In Resolution 9 of the Congress' report, Member States are urged to take necessary steps to protect the rights of citizens' privacy when it comes to individual identity data in information systems.[36] Moving forward into the 21st century, cybercrime remains a pertinent issue. As stated in the Salvador Declaration passed by the 12th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2010, "the development of information and communications technologies and the increasing use of the Internet create new opportunities for offenders and facilitate the growth of crime."[37] Furthermore, the Declaration requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) to form an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to develop a study on cybercrime and Member State's responses to it.[38] Observing this fast moving area of crime, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held an event on 9 December 2011 on "Cybersecurity and Development."[39] At this event it was agreed that the only way to tackle cybersecurity was through global partnership.[40]

The Abuse of Children and Cybercrime

"Sexploitation" or "sextortion" can be defined as "a sexual blackmail in which sexual information or images are used to extort sexual favours [favors] and/or money from the victim."[41] Due to the global capacity of the Internet and worldwide postings of child abuse material, "sextortion" is seen as an international crime.[42] The Internet allows offenders to not only distribute this material to others easily, but also gives them direct contact to children via social media networks and online chatrooms.[43] In order to take a stance against this crime, INTERPOL created and distributed a list of domains containing severe child abuse material, known as the "Worst of List", to all Internet Access Service Providers (ASPs) wanting to participate in the reduction of such online content.[44] Domains on the Worst of List must be confirmed by at least two different Member States or agencies that are a part of the Comprehensive Operational Strategic Planning for the Police (COSPOL) Internet Related Child Abuse Material Project (CIRCAMP) and match the following criteria:

> *"1) The children must be 'real.' Sites containing only computer generated, morphed, drawn or pseudo images are not included; 2) The ages of the children depicted in sexually exploitative solutions are (or appear to be) younger than 13 years; 3) The abuses are considered severe by depicting sexual contact or focus on the genital or anal region of the child; and, 4) The domains have been online within the last three months."*[45]

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[35] Eighth UN Congress on the Prevention on Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 4 July 1990, http://www.asc41.com/UN_Congress/8th%20UN%20Congress%20on%20the%20Prevention%20of%20Crime/016%20ACONF.144.14%20Crim%20Justice%20Policies%20in%20Relation%20to%20Problems%20of%20Imprisonment%20Other%20Penal%20Sanctions%20&%20Alter%20Measures.pdf (accessed December 10, 2014).

[36] Ibid.

[37] Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, http://www.unodc.org/documents/crime-congress/12th-Crime-Congress/Documents/Salvador_Declaration/Salvador_Declaration_E.pdf (Accessed December 10, 2014).

[38] Ibid.

[39] Cybersecurity: A global issue demanding a global approach, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/ecosoc/cybersecurity-demands-global-approach.html (accessed December 10, 2014).

[40] Ibid.

[41] INTERPOL: Operations, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Operations (accessed November 8, 2014).

[42] INTERPOL: Internet Crimes, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Internet-crimes (accessed November 8, 2014).

[43] INTERPOL: Crimes against children, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Crimes-against-children (accessed November 8, 2014).

[44] INTERPOL: Access Blocking, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Access-blocking (accessed November 8, 2014).

[45] Ibid.

To further help the exploitation of the criminals behind "sextortion," online security provider Friend Media Technology Systems (MTS) developed a technology that creates a fingerprint, or digital signature, for child sexual abuse videos and then compares each unique fingerprint to other videos in order to find a match.[46] Once a match is made, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and police are able to identify where the videos are being accessed online and can block them; this technology also assists the police in investigating child abuse cases.[47] From 30 April 2014 to 1 May 2014, INTERPOL coordinated a deployment in the field, known as Operation Strikeback, targeting organized crime networks around the world who were behind "sextortion" cases.[48] Through international cooperation, Operation Strikeback was successful in many ways. First, collaboration between the Philippines Department of Justice Office of Cybercrime, the United States of America (USA) Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), the United Kingdom's (UK) National Crime Agency CEOP Command (formerly known as the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre) and Police Scotland resulted in identifying "sextortion" victims in Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, UK and USA; furthermore, this group identified potential victims in Australia, Korea and Malaysia.[49] Second, the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre (IDCC), Philippines National Police (PNP) Anti-Cybercrime Group, Singapore Police Force and the Hong Kong Police Force identified around 195 persons working for organized crime groups that operated out of the Philippines.[50] Third, the Operation held raids carried out by the PNP in Bicol, Bulacan, Laguna and Taguig City which resulted in the seizure of 250 electronic devices.[51] Lastly, Operation Strikeback arrested 58 individuals including three men who were linked to the death of a 17-year-old Scottish teenager in July 2013.[52]

INTERPOL and Global Initiatives

INTERPOL's vision is dedicated to "Connecting Police for a Safer World," but this cannot be achieved without a collective global unit.[53] In June 2010, Singapore was selected as the location for INTERPOL to build a new facility that would house a Digital Crime Centre.[54] Another important INTERPOL initiative includes Japan's Nippon Electric Company (NEC) where INTERPOL and NEC signed a partnership agreement to assist with developing elements of the Digital Crime Centre including a Cyber Fusion Centre and a digital forensic lab.[55]

Recently, in September 2014, the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) facility was opened and designed to cover three main components: capacity building and training, digital security, and operational and investigative support.[56] The IGCI also features a Command and Coordination Centre operations room to reinforce the ones already in place in the General Secretariat in Lyon, France and the Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, Argentina.[57] The IGCI aims to give police around the world the tools to confront threats posed by cybercrime by providing research and training while utilizing advancements in technology that benefit the police such as instant access to acquired criminal information and secure radio channels.[58] One operation that has utilized the IGCI took

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[46] INTERPOL: Internet Crimes, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Crimes-against-children/Internet-crimes (accessed November 8, 2014).

[47] Ibid.

[48] "INTERPOL-coordinated operation strikes back at 'sextortion' networks," http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-075 (accessed November 8, 2014).

[49] Ibid.

[50] Ibid.

[51] Ibid.

[52] Ibid.

[53] INTERPOL: Foundation for a Safer World, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/INTERPOL-Foundation-for-a-Safer-World (accessed December 11, 2014).

[54] The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/The-INTERPOL-Global-Complex-for-Innovation/About-the-IGCI (accessed December 11, 2014).

[55] INTERPOL and NEC sign partnership agreement to enhance cybersecurity, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2012/PR101 (accessed December 11, 2014).

[56] The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/The-INTERPOL-Global-Complex-for-Innovation/About-the-IGCI (accessed December 11, 2014).

[57] Monaco's Prince Albert II visits INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-217 (accessed December 11, 2014).

[58] The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/The-INTERPOL-Global-Complex-for-Innovation/About-the-IGCI (accessed December 11, 2014).

place from 26 to 27 November 2014.[59] The European Police (Europol), in collaboration with INTERPOL and the Police of the Americas (AMERIPOL), coordinated with the credit card, airline and travel industries to combat online fraud during this meeting held in November 2014.[60] The two-day operation targeted criminals who were suspected of using fake or stolen online credit card data to fraudulently purchase plane tickets.[61] Around 80 airports, 60 airlines, and 45 Member States were involved in catching the criminals, along with the support from airline representatives and credit card companies who assisted in identifying suspicious airline purchases.[62] INTERPOL used the IGCI and the General Secretariat to rapidly identify stolen travel documents and wanted persons. Also collaborating in this operation was the International Air Transport Association (IATA) who used its database to provide fraud intelligence notifications to law enforcement officers who were on standby waiting to detain all suspects. In all, the operation uncovered more than 281 suspicious transactions and 118 individuals were arrested.[63]

Another way INTERPOL is working to bring together the global community to combat cybercrime is through the Turn Back Crime campaign and the INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World.[64] The Turn Back Crime campaign emphasizes the danger of organized crime and its effect on everyday life by encouraging businesses, governments and the public to take part in reducing the impact of crime and by providing these individuals with advice on how to stay safe on the internet.[65] The Turn Back Crime campaign is supported by the INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World, a place for individuals to unite with global law enforcement and INTERPOL to face today's challenges.[66] The Foundation works to make certain of many things, including an "open and secure cyberspace that connects individuals, families, entrepreneurs and companies, while countering the threats targeting them online."[67] To further enhance the global initiative to prevent cybercrime, the 2nd INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference was held with the theme "Cybercrime Investigations: The Full Cycle" from 1 to 3 October 2014, hosted by the IGCI in Singapore.[68] The conference was arranged around stages of a cybercrime investigation: investigation (forensics, techniques, search and seizure), detection and prevention, and prosecution and trial.[69] 230 representatives from academia, international organizations and law enforcement from 55 Member States gathered to discuss the latest techniques on cybercrime investigation and ways all involved Member States can work together, by means of their respective areas of expertise, to utilize cooperation to the fullest.[70] At the conclusion of the conference, it was highlighted that capacity building, information exchange, investigation and prevention are the four elements to combat cybercrime.[71] The next INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference will take place at Europol's headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands in 2015.[72]

The UN is taking a global stance against cybercrime, as well, through the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), its specialized agency for ICTs.[73] The ITU is compiled of 193 Member States, 700 private companies, academic institutions and ICT regulators whose purpose it is to distribute modern technologies to people

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[59] INTERPOL, *Global action against online fraud in the airline sector nets 118 arrest*, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-228 (accessed December 11, 2014).

[60] Ibid.

[61] Ibid.

[62] Ibid.

[63] Ibid.

[64] INTERPOL: Turn Back Crime, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Turn-Back-Crime/Turn-Back-Crime (accessed December 12, 2014).

[65] Ibid.

[66] INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World, http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/INTERPOL-Foundation-for-a-Safer-World (accessed December 12, 2014).

[67] Ibid.

[68] INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference 2014, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/Events/2014/INTERPOL-Europol-Cybercrime-Conference-2014/INTERPOL-Europol-Cybercrime-Conference-2014 (accessed December 12, 2014).

[69] Ibid.

[70] Combating cybercrime through cooperation focus of INTERPOL-EUROPOL conference, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-191 (accessed December 12, 2014).

[71] INTERPOL-Europol cybercrime conference reinforces multisector commitment to cybersecurity, http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2014/N2014-194 (accessed December 12, 2014).

[72] Ibid.

[73] Information Telecommunication Union (ITU): About, http://www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/default.aspx (accessed December 13, 2014).

everywhere.[74] The ITU has collaborated with the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) to deploy services and solutions that address global cyber threats; this is the first "global multi-stakeholder and public-private alliance against cyber threats."[75] The ITU-IMPACT collaboration proposes two tools that can either be implemented independently or apart of the National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) that will assist Member States in cybersecurity.[76] The first tool, the Abuse Watch Alerting & Reporting Engine (AWARE), assists the CIRTs in incident response.[77] AWARE acts as a solution for cyber threats through external sources and is offered to Member States by request through a yearly subscription.[78] Through AWARE, data is collected from abuse feeds, the abuse event is processed and reports are disseminated to agencies.[79] The second tool, the Honeypot Research Network (HORNET), feeds real-time intelligence to assist Member States' readiness to combat cyber threats.[80] HORNET deploys sensors into servers that are set up as easy targets for hackers; in turn, their activity can be logged and traced.[81] On a global level, using HORNET will provide each Member State with specific information from their own region in order to better understand the specific threats that are occurring.[82] Another function of ITU-IMPACT is compiling all data from cyber threat reports and distributing it to ITU Member States.[83] Furthermore, ITU-IMPACT creates a global ranking system in which ITU Member States are ranked based on cybersecurity preparedness.[84]

Conclusion

In the past, cybercrime was mainly orchestrated by small groups or individuals, but today there is more evidence of criminal organizations and cybercriminal networks.[85] It is estimated that cybercrime costs the global economy more than USD 400 billion.[86] The majority of cybercrimes go unreported, which in turn causes Member States to have incomplete data and the global cost of cybercrime to be estimated due to this incomplete data.[87] On a larger scale, businesses face a great impact when cybercriminals invade their networks.[88] In 2013, cybercrime cost millions of individuals their identity and personal information to be compromised, including over 20 million in China, 16 million in Germany, 20 million in Korea, 54 million in Turkey and over 40 million in the USA, totaling more than 800 million records.[89] In some cases, cyber-attacks can have a more widespread effect instead of a single network or business being compromised. In 2011, the Heartbleed bug was first reported and most recently appeared again in 2014.[90] The Heartbleed bug uses the Internet's Security Sockets Layers (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS), a set of protocols for encryption and security, which are used to form open source tools like OpenSSL.[91] An estimated two-thirds of the Internet uses OpenSSL and is used by billions on web interactions daily.[92] The Heartbleed bug grants hackers access to OpenSSLs giving them users' passwords, names, personal data and content.[93]

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[74] ITU Overview, http://www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/overview.aspx (accessed December 13, 2014).

[75] ITU-International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/ITU-IMPACT.aspx (accessed December 13, 2014).

[76] ITU Cyber Threat Insight, http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Cyberthreat_Insight.aspx (accessed December 13, 2014).

[77] Ibid.

[78] Abuse Watch Alerting & Reporting Engine (AWARE), http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/AWARE.aspx (accessed December 13, 2014).

[79] Ibid.

[80] ITU Cyber Threat Insight, http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/Cyberthreat_Insight.aspx (accessed December 13, 2014).

[81] Ibid.

[82] Ibid.

[83] Ibid.

[84] Ibid.

[85] Ibid.

[86] Net Losses: Estimating the Global Cost of Cybercrime, http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/reports/rp-economic-impact-cybercrime2.pdf (accessed December 13, 2014).

[87] Ibid.

[88] Ibid.

[89] Ibid.

[90] INTERPOL: Advice, Heartbleed bug, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Advice (accessed December 13, 2014).

[91] Ibid.

[92] Ibid.

[93] Ibid.

As aforementioned, INTERPOL strives to combat cybercrime through three main initiatives: capacity building, harmonization and operational and forensic support.[94] Through harmonization, INTERPOL encourages cybercrime investigation units and updating legal frameworks on cybercrime.[95] Through capacity building, INTERPOL provides training courses created specifically for the participants' needs in the form of classroom sessions, e-learning modules and workshops, which can lead to professional certification.[96] And finally, through operations and forensic, INTERPOL uses their Cyber Fusion Centre and Digital Forensic Laboratory within the IGCI and regional working groups who facilitate information, strategies and technologies.[97] INTERPOL strives to be the global coordination body on detection and prevention of cybercrimes.[98]

Committee Directives

In doing research, delegates should consider that not all Member States have access to the Internet. Delegates should come prepared to committee with knowledge of protecting children on the Internet, furthermore, delegates should ask themselves what more can be done to protect children from Internet abuse? Are there any propositions, documents, etc. currently on the table that need to be discussed? Are there systems within Member States that give real-time access to information that can be implemented into those Member States without? Moreover, delegates should look into cases of cybercrime within their Member State. What was or could the economic impact be? Have there been any collaborations between Member States to combat cybercrime? Were these seen as successful in their pursuit? What could be learned from these instances? Lastly, it is important for delegates to remember while researching this topic that there are three broad areas of cybercrime, each as important as the next.

II: Combating Transnational Firearms Trafficking

Introduction

Since its creation in 1923 as the ICPC, INTERPOLhas worked tirelessly to battle arms trafficking, considering the proliferation of deadly and dangerous firearms to be a "threat to the safety of citizens in any country," and a threat that inhibits global security, peace, stability, and development.[99] Trafficking, at its most basic, refers to the dealing or trading of "a specific commodity or service, often of an illegal nature," a definition that can range from narcotics to child slaves to firearms.[100] In each of those areas, INTERPOL has seen their crime fighting efforts rewarded with success, but also suffer from failures. Today, according to INTERPOL, illicit firearms are used in more than 245,000 murders worldwide, a number that excludes war-torn Member States; in attempts to curb this problem, INTERPOL has focused primarily on facilitating information exchange, analysing [analyzing] crime data, establishing and maintaining an international alert system, and training and capacity building.[101] These are weapons that, per INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS), may be considered illegal in the Member States where they are found, assembled without the proper authorization where they are made, or in violation of standards set forth by the United Nations (UN) Security Council (SC) according to their Charter.[102] In short, these are weapons created and dealt within the international community, for the most part, with malicious intent; this includes weapons that are considered "small arms" or "light weapons," the likes of which are typically concentrated in Member States that are affected by armed conflict to weapons such as battle tanks and aircraft.[103]

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[94] INTERPOL: Cybercrime, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime (accessed December 13, 2014).
[95] Ibid.
[96] INTERPOL: Activities, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Activities/Capacity-building (accessed December 13, 2014).
[97] Ibid.
[98] INTERPOL: Cybercrime, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Cybercrime (accessed December 13, 2014).
[99] "Firearms," The International Criminal Police Organization, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/Firearms (accessed November 5, 2014).
[100] "Trafficking," Dictionary.com, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/trafficking (accessed December 13, 2014).
[101] "Firearms," The International Criminal Police Organization, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/Firearms (accessed November 5, 2014).
[102] Interpol Firearms Programme: Strategic Plan 2013-2015. The International Criminal Police Organization. France. 2012. http://www.interpol.int/Media/Files/Crime-areas/Firearms/Firearms-Programme-Strategic-Plan-2013-2015/ (accessed October 28, 2014).
[103] Ibid.

INTERPOL's iARMS is an attempt to facilitate the needed information and cooperation between law enforcement agencies around the world to increase effectiveness at stopping the trade of the aforementioned dangerous weapons, a concept which serves as INTERPOL's primary goal for a lot of the mechanisms the organization has created to battle the trafficking.[104]

In regards to small arms and light weapons, it is estimated that 875 million are in circulation around the entire globe, virtually ensuring that the world needs a unified force to prevent the conflict and terrorism that stem from their unchecked proliferation.[105] One can look at how the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the early 1970s depended on importing illegal weapons from the United Stated of America (USA) and Libya in an attempt to fight the British.[106] Similarly, during the Iran-Contra affair, former USA President Ronald Reagan facilitated the illegal exchange of firearms to Iran in hopes of seeing the release of several American hostages.[107] Today, the problem is as relevant as ever, and even in non-war zones, reaffirming that organizational entities like INTERPOL has their work cut out for them in their efforts to grow stability within the international community. Beyond the positive benefits garnered by INTERPOL, some have recently called into question whether or not the body does enough to disincentive the brokers who initiate and facilitate these illegal actions.[108]

UN and NGO Actions

Beyond INTERPOL's iARMS, the UN has attempted to deal with the problem through the Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, a report finalized on 27 August 1997.[109] In the report, the UN General Assembly (GA) solidified that "small arms and light weapons have been the primary or sole tools of violence in almost every recent conflict dealt with by the United Nations."[110] The UN further affirmed their stance in July 2001 with the UN *Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*; this conference brought forth the realization that the illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons posed a dire threat to the women and children of every Member State, along with establishing guidelines for Member States at the national and international level.[111] At the national level, Member States were to establish laws and regulations that empowered them to stay in control of the manufacturing and dealing of firearms within their sovereign Member States.[112] At the international level, Member States were expected to cooperate with the systems established by the international community and the UN in handling the illegal creation and dealing of firearms in their respective Member States.[113]

In the late 1990s, after various civil society actors and Nobel Peace Prize Laureates came to the realization that there was a deficit of language on not only small arms and light weapons, but further, battle tanks and combat aircraft, talk of a comprehensive Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that would cover these weapons as well started to form in order to further strengthen the mechanisms already established and being maintained.[114] Like small arms and light weapons, the aforementioned persons believe that the unregulated proliferation of battle tanks and combat aircraft pose a

[104] "INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS)," International Criminal Police Organization," http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/INTERPOL-Illicit-Arms-Records-and-tracing-Management-System-iARMS (accessed December 13, 2014).

[105] Giacomo Persi Paoli and Vincenzo Bove, "Illegal Small Arms Trade Require a Global Response," *The Conversation* (February 2014), http://theconversation.com/illegal-small-arms-trade-requires-a-global-response-22560 (accessed December 13, 2014).

[106] Toby Harnden, "Libyan Arms Helped the IRA to Wage War," *The Telegraph* (April 2011), http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/northernireland/8425593/Libyan-arms-helped-the-IRA-to-wage-war.html (accessed December 13, 2014).

[107] "The Iran-Contra Affair 20 Years On," The National Security Archive, http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB210/ (accessed December 13, 2014).

[108] Giacomo Persi Paoli and Vincenzo Bove, "Illegal Small Arms Trade Require a Global Response," *The Conversation* (February 2014), http://theconversation.com/illegal-small-arms-trade-requires-a-global-response-22560 (accessed December 13, 2014).

[109] A/52/298. *General and Complete Disarmament: Small Arms*. United Nations General Assembly. August 1997.

[110] Ibid.

[111] A/Conf.192/15. *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*. United Nations Security Council. July 2001.

[112] Ibid.

[113] Ibid.

[114] Dina Mahmoud, "A Short Guide to the Arms Trade Treaty," Advocates for International Development, July 2012, http://a4id.org/sites/default/files/user/Guide%20to%20Arms%20Trade%20Treaty.pdf (accessed December 13, 2014).

threat to peace within the international community.[115] Thus, on 2 April 2013, the UN GA officially adopted the ATT, its purpose to "[recognize] the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms."[116] As of November 2014, 125 sovereign Member States have managed to sign the treaty, with 55 actually ratifying the treaty.[117] The ATT will be entered into force on 24 December 2014, making it the international community's latest effort for an all-around attempt to curb the illicit commercialization of firearms.[118]

Along with INTERPOL and the UN, national organizations have attempted to play a role within their respective Member States to ensure that firearm trafficking is deterred. For instance, the Small Arms Working Group (SAWG) of the USA works with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to "promote change in the U.S. and international policies on small arms."[119] Unfortunately, for an issue as complex as this one — an issue that threatens the international community en masse — groups like SAWG have yet to have the type of success that they wish for in regards to the issue at hand. When the Swiss government created the Small Arms Survey in 1999, they acknowledged that "the unchecked spread of these weapons has exacerbated inter- and intra-state conflicts, contributed to human rights violations, undermined political and economic development, destabilized communities, and devastated the lives of millions of people," but also realized the difficulty in the world coming together to analyze the situation and agree upon the necessary mechanisms to combat the problem.[120] This lack of true and effective collaboration is the primary shortcoming these regional bodies face, a problem that is perhaps an extension of the issue in a larger sense.[121] Fortunately, INTERPOL has attempted to offset this issue by creating various programs and resources to better facilitate communication in regards to firearms trafficking.

INTERPOL Actions

INTERPOL has attempted to create tools that allow for it to be easier for law enforcement agencies all around the world to be able to identify and understand firearms, while keeping track of where they are via their make, model, and serial number through the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table (IFRT).[122] The IFRT is an online database that includes more than 250,000 firearm references, over 57,000 firearm images and "thousands of useful definitions and terms for firearm parts, accessories, functions, and processes."[123] Online tools like the IFRT are integral in allowing the international community to take advantage of a unified force, and due to its collaborative nature, continues to grow to be strengthened. INTERPOL notes that "the proper identification and description of a specific firearm is a fundamental aspect of a firearm-related crime investigation, and significantly increases the chance of acquiring firearm ownership history through an international trace request."[124] Without tools like the IFRT, the global front against firearms trafficking would lose due to a failure of a concrete, unified effort of the international community.

INTERPOL has also created the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN), a large-scale international ballistic data sharing network available to all 190 INTERPOL Member States at no cost.[125] The network allows for governments across the world to trace weapons that are involved in crimes across international borders.[126] To facilitate this process, the technology "captures digital images of the unique microscopic markings that are found on

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[115] Ibid

[116] The Arms Trade Treaty. United Nations General Assembly. April 2, 2013.

[117] "The Arms Trade Treaty," United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT (accessed December 13, 2014).

[118] Ibid.

[119] "SAWG Small Arms Working Group," Small Arms Working Group, http://fas.org/asmp/campaigns/smallarms/sawg.htm (accessed November 5, 2014).

[120] Small Arms Survey - Mission," Small Arms Survey, http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/mission.html (accessed November 7, 2014).

[121] Ibid.

[122] "INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table (IFRT)," International Criminal Police Organization, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/INTERPOL-Firearms-Reference-Table-IFRT (accessed November 6, 2014).

[123] Ibid.

[124] Ibid.

[125] "INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN)," International Criminal Police Organization, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/INTERPOL-Ballistic-Information-Network-IBIN (accessed November 6, 2014).

[126] Ibid.

fired bullets and cartridge cases."[127] These images are then run through the database for recognition, allowing Member States to see where certain weapons of interest, primarily those used in crimes against a Member States' citizens, might have ended up.[128] IBIN along with iARMS and the IFRT, have proven to be vastly important in the international community's efforts against firearms trafficking as these tools have led to arrests and saved lives through the aforementioned concerted and consistent efforts of the Member States willing to put them to use.[129] INTERPOL supplements mechanisms like IBIN, IFRT, and iARMS with events like the INTERPOL Firearm Forensics Symposium (IFFS), a meeting held every two years that brings together various heads of police agencies and policy makers to discuss possibilities for bolstering the current systems in place to keep the world a safe place.[130] Events like the IFFS allows various leaders on policy and policing from around the world to get together to facilitate a much-needed conversation on what is currently working, what is not working, and what could be improved upon to enhance current practices.[131]

With so much at stake for the global community, INTERPOL has created a Firearms Programme Strategic Plan for 2013-2015 which identifies its mission and goals and subsequently outlines how the world can achieve the desired results, such as, "facilitating effective international police cooperation among INTERPOL Member Countries [Member States]," and enhancing public safety and international security.[132] The Firearms Programme lists its priorities as securing global communication on firearm crime, capacity building, and assisting INTERPOL Member States to identify firearm crimes and criminals. For their first strategic priority, the iARMS, IBIN, and IFRT play an integral role in the identifying, tracing, and understanding of the illicit firearms trade, allowing Member States an effective and efficient way to communicate with one another. Secondly, in its attempt to build capacity, INTERPOL desires to implement new firearm-related training programs and to continue to establish new public and private sector relationships while maintaining their current ones.[133] Lastly, INTERPOL desires to see direct results by arresting the criminals that threaten the lives of an estimated 750,000 humans every year. To do this, INTERPOL knows its databases must be improved with higher quality information and must provide integral support to Member States who rely on INTERPOL's database technology.[134] In all, this multilayered plan tackles the issue from top to bottom, establishing communication within the international community, building upon current mechanisms for combating firearms trafficking, and using the information received to make actual arrests regardless of where a criminal or illicit firearm may be located.[135]

Conclusion

The single greatest chance of the international community stalling the illicit creation and dealing of firearms is through a unified force, one in which information is concentrated in one place and shared openly amongst Member States. Through treaties like the ATT and databases like the IFRT, the international community has been working to create and maintain a sense of collaboration. INTERPOL and the UN, along with smaller organizations, realizes the end goals — increased international security, capacity building, efficient communication — to be possible, but the mechanisms in place still need to become more robust before the international community can depend on them to halt the issue completely. Some efforts over the decades have seen success, but involved parties have also suffered from a lack of true progress at the regional level and, internationally, need to continue to facilitate the communication necessary to keep the world safe.

Moving forward, INTERPOL plans on working on its tools and increasing the abilities of its current technologies and databases to further involve and engage Member States. Cooperation from Member States will be the single

[127] "Technology and access," The International Criminal Police Organization, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/INTERPOL-Ballistic-Information-Network-IBIN/Ibin-content/Technology-and-access (accessed November 6, 2014).
[128] Ibid.
[129] Ibid.
[130] "INTERPOL Firearms Forensics Symposium (IFFS, "The International Criminal Police Organization, http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Firearms/INTERPOL-Ballistic-Information-Network-IBIN/Ibin-content/INTERPOL-Firearm-Forensics-Symposium-IFFS (accessed December 13, 2014).
[131] Ibid.
[132] Interpol Firearms Programme: Strategic Plan 2013-2015. The International Criminal Police Organization. France. 2012.
[133] Ibid.
[134] Ibid.
[135] Ibid.

greatest indicator that progress is being made. As more Member States ratify the ATT and continue to effectively utilize resources like the IBIN and IFRT, the efforts of the international community will also become more effective.

Committee Directive

The international community has seen some successes taking on the daunting challenge of providing an answer to the hundreds of thousands of deaths that stem from firearm trafficking, but there is still plenty of work to do to help curb the violence. Is it absolutely integral that the world takes a strong stance and come together to protect its citizens, a task that cannot be realized without true cooperation from Member States. Coming into committee, delegates should have an understanding of the basics of the illicit firearms trade and the deadly consequences. delegates should also be familiar with the various mechanisms currently in place to help stop firearms trafficking from the nascent ATT to iARMS. While researching current mechanisms, it will also be important to become familiar with current successes and failures of INTERPOL's efforts to curb firearm trafficking. Are the systems in place by INTERPOL enough? How could these systems be strengthened to make things easier for participating Member States? How can current participating Member States to the ATT incentivize other Member States to ratify the document? Similarly, how can the current 190 Member States of INTERPOL incentivize non-Member States and Member States alike to effectively utilize the resources offered by the organization? What should be done about the specific individuals who work to make the illegal deals happen? Should the international community focus on them specifically in a more manageable sense or keep with trying to deter criminals in the grand scheme of things? The answers to these questions, along with the solutions to these problems that the world face, will depend on cooperation, open-mindedness, and creativity from each and every delegate.

Lastly, INTERPOL expects by the end of 2015 to see great progress as Member States come together to protect its citizens from the illegal trading of these deadly and dangerous weapons; failure to do so will lead to a decrease in international security along with a decrease in the development of Member States that do not regionally have the resources needed to keep citizens safe and sound.

Technical Appendix Guide (TAG)

Topic I: Developing an International Response to Thwart Cybercrime

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *Global 2014 Results,* ITU Telecom World Conference, Doha, Qatar, 9 December 2014.
http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Documents/GCI_Global_2014_results.pdf
This short document released by the ITU is a ranking of Member States based on their preparedness in terms of cybersecurity. The Global 2014 results or Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is great for delegates to check out as they can see where their respective Member States stands in terms of readiness as well gives them a view of how the rest of their region as well as the international community stands in the subject. Keep in mind, this report is based on each Member State's level of development as well as five categories including legal measures, technical measures, organizational measures, capacity building and cooperation.

United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution (UNESCO), 2011/33, *Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children*, 28 July 2011, 48th plenary meeting
http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2011/res%202011.33.pdf
This UNESCO Resolution recognizes actions that have been taken to combat the abuse of a child via cybercrime as well as but urges more measures to be taken by Member States. This resolution may be helpful to delegates looking to focus on children as a subtopic of the thwarting cybercrime topic and also highlights other key documents that may be useful in their research.

A/RES/55/63, *Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies*, United Nations General Assembly (on the report of the Third Committee A/55/593), 22 January 2001, 55th session
http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/cyb/cybersecurity/docs/UN_resolution_55_63.pdf

Although short, this resolution lists measures that the international community charged to Member States to be taken in order to prevent the criminal misuse of information. Such measures include but do not limit to ensuring that laws and practice eliminate "safe havens" for criminals, information sharing between Member States regarding the problems they face in combating criminal misuse of information technologies, and the general public should be made aware of the need to prevent and combat criminal misuse. This document along with the previous resolution also gives delegates other key documents and can further help delegates in understanding the topic and knowing how to address the situation in the context of writing their position papers and ultimately resolutions at conference.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), *INTERPOL and ICANN advance cooperation on Internet security after historic first meeting,*23 May 2011, Lyon, France
    http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2011/PR043
INTERPOL joined the Internet Cooperation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) group as an observer for the ICANN Governmental Advisory Committee. This article mentions parts of a speech made by INTERPOL Secretary-General Ronald K. Noble in which he addresses the importance of INTERPOL and ICANN collaboration for international law. Further, this media release focuses on crimes against children, financial and high tech crime, internet security governance and enhancing common means for preventing and addressing internet crime. This article is great for delegates seeking non-governmental organization (NGOs) and inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) collaboration as a means for a solution of the topic.

Virtual Global Taskforce: Combating Online Child Sexual Abuse, *Member Countries: INTERPOL*
    http://www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com/who-we-are/member-countries/#interpol
The website given here can be supplemental for delegates who are seeking a little bit more insight on the work that their respective Member State does in regards to child sexual abuse. INTERPOL is an acting member of the Virtual Global Taskforce, an organization responsible for trans-border law enforcement and is dedicated to the belief that all children deserve protection from dangers on the Internet. Again this site may be helpful to delegates seeking a solution with other NGOs or IGOs.

Topic II: Combating Transnational Firearms Trafficking

Gun Policy
    http://www.gunpolicy.org/
GunPolicy.org is a website that could be useful to delegates as it aggregates various news reports, data, and papers to inform about international gun policy. The website is updated daily and has information on everything from small arms policies to armed violence prevention policies. The resource has pages that breaks it down into regions and even has pages for the gun policies of over one hundred Member States.

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime — *The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*
    https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tocta/TOCTA_Report_2010_low_res.pdf
This report published by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) focuses on many aspects of international crime, ranging from the trafficking of persons to cyber warfare. Chapter 6 of the report focuses specifically on firearms, placing a lense on firearms trafficking between two Member States, the United States of America (USA) and Mexico, as well as focuses on firearms trafficking from Eastern Europe to the rest of the world.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) — *The Scope and Implications of a Tracing Mechanism for Small Arms and Light Weapons*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations, 2002. (Text)
    http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/E-Co-Publications/SAS-UNIDIR-2003-scope-tracing-mechanism_01.pdf
This text works to accurately realize the threat that Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) pose to global stability and peace, analyze the current mechanisms in place to protect the international community, and suggests possible solution(s) to expand the scope of current efforts. This work moves from discussing the issue at hand and exactly what kinds of weapons to trace to suggesting various ways in which the world could benefit from more cooperation.

Police Chief Magazine — *INTERPOL: Connecting Police for a Safer World*
    http://www.policechiefmagazine.org/magazine/index.cfm?fuseaction=display_arch&article_id=2398&issue_id=62011

This article from Matteo Vaccani of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) discusses efforts that the organization has put into place to create more cooperation from the international community, and expresses hope that a united front will ultimately prevail over those facilitating the proliferation of illicit firearms. Vaccani also discusses current tools, capacity building, and what lies ahead for the international community's fight against firearms trafficking.

GeopoliticalMonitor.com — *The Illicit Trade of Small Arms*
http://www..com/the-illicit-trade-of-small-arms-4273/
While this article similarly discusses the issues, current mechanisms, and future actions surrounding the debate on SALW, it also breaks it down into regions of the world and easily conveys the various major problems that each region faces. This may be a great resource for delegates seeking an international and regional approach to the issue at hand.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) — *Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Analysis of the National Reports Submitted by States from 2002 to 2008*
http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/E-Co-Publications/SAS-UNIDIR-2008-PoAreports-2002to2008.pdf
This text analyzes and discusses what Member States have reported to the UNIDR from 2002 to 2008 in regards to SALW. This gives particular insight into what works and doesn't work for Member States which have diversity in everything from population to the economy.