

Interpol

Berkeley Model
United Nations



LXIII
SIXTY-THIRD SESSION

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Interpol! My name is Arshia Singh and I am incredibly excited to guide you through our largest addition to the 63rd session committees at Berkeley Model United Nations. Each of you will be representing your respective nation's police force, so unlike in typical GA or Specialized committees, you do have the authority to act either unilaterally or multilaterally with force rather than remaining limited to suggestions. We will also be entertaining a crisis (or two) so be prepared to write both resolutions and directives to cope with the challenges of our two topics, Maritime Piracy and Integrity in Sport. In the weeks leading up to conference please be sure to check out our committee blog and post comments - this counts towards your overall score in committee and also gives us a chance to get to know you all before conference weekend.

The next few paragraphs will give you a bit more information about your dias for February. Feel free to contact any of us with any questions, comments, or concerns leading up to conference.

To start with, I am your head chair and a senior at Berkeley double-majoring in Statistics and Political Science. Outside of school, I work at Berkeley Law in redistricting and elections research and I intern for the US Mission to the UN and for the State Department's International Organization Affairs Department. A few things I am currently into: The Cure, black currant tea, Tiny Tower, and The Autobiography of Malcolm X.

My name is Eric Dumas and I am another one of your vice chairs. I am a Junior majoring in Political Science from Palos Verdes, CA. My goal is to attend law school and study civil rights law. I love skateboarding, writing, and reading about the Supreme Court. In my spare time, I produce electronic music.

Hi, my name is David McDonogh, a junior studying chemistry and your vice chair. I have been doing BMUN since my freshman year, and MUN since high school. I look forward to seeing you in committee.

My name is Natasha Cougoule and I am one of your vice chairs for Interpol. I am a first year pre-business and pre-public health student in the College of Letters and Sciences. I spend my time fighting sexual assault and waiting in line for Cream (check it out on Telegraph if you've never been!). I missed BMUN last year because I had to go to a softball tournament, so this year I'm going as a chair instead of a delegate.

See you all soon!

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Maritime Piracy

Background

The first documented instances of piracy occurred prior to 1000 BCE in Ancient Greece, coming to prevalence after the Roman Empire was founded in 509 BCE. During this time, evidence indicates that sea raiders frequently operated in the Mediterranean to disrupt Roman shipping routes. They would seize goods and kidnap people, often selling them into slavery. The Romans countered this through the passage of an anti-piracy act, using naval warfare in 67 BCE to enforce and effectively eradicate piracy until the assassination of Caesar in 44 BCE (“Piracy Timeline”).

From the age of the Romans through today, piracy has spread throughout the world in the form of Vikings, Corsairs, Buccaneers, and Marooners, among others (“Piracy Timeline”). Though each had different targets and methods, they all engaged in forms of plunder and sea-robbery. Currently piracy is defined by the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which describes it as, “any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship ... and directed on the high seas, against another ship ... or against persons or property on board such ship...” (“Definition of Piracy”). Despite technological advances in travel, 80% of global trade is still conducted by sea, making maritime piracy a continuing concern of this modern age (Bowden 2010).

Most nations are in the business of receiving or shipping goods globally, and piracy has had a lasting effect on the bottom lines of their corporations. Insurance premiums have increased exponentially in the past few years, meaning it costs even more to protect a crew, its goods, and the vessel as a whole. Two years after the Gulf of Aden was declared a war risk area in 2008, premiums per voyage increased 300 fold from \$150 to \$150,000 per ship ser voyage. Despite a decrease in the number of successful hijackings from 2009 to 2010 from 52 to 44, the average cost of ransom increased from \$3.4 million to \$5.4 million; thus, total ransoms actually increased from \$177 million in 2009 to \$238 million in 2010 (Bowden 2010). The majority of these costs are borne by the shipping companies themselves, but these increases have a visible effect on shipping prices, and therefore the prices of traded goods. In order to protect business and consumers, western nations have taken some measures to combat piracy, most notably through



naval deterrence in the form of Combined Task Forces. Combined Task Force 151 is currently in place in the Gulf of Aden, off the coast of Eastern Africa, and includes forces from around the world (“CTF-151”).

No nation approves of piracy or wishes to encourage it, especially given that most ships under attack are widespread in origin and operate with a multinational crew. That being said, nations have varied degrees of investment in the issue, as well as a varying amount of resources, initiative, and ability to combat piracy.

Past Interpol Action

Interpol has made a great deal of progress in coordinating information and activity in order to fight piracy. In 2004, Project BADA, its first database created to record and coordinate information on piracy, only reported 30 incidents of piracy compared to the 329 incidents on record under the International Chamber of Commerce’s Maritime Bureau (Fouche 2012). Since then Interpol has developed the Global Maritime Piracy Database, which contains over 4,000 records of pirate attacks; the database is even improving upon existing records by including fingerprint and DNA evidence from recovered ships and even photographs of suspected pirates (“Fact Sheet”). Interpol has begun to discuss further advancing their database by making it available to naval forces involved with combating piracy. They have already agreed to do so with NATO and the European Union’s Naval Force (EU NAVFOR). By 2012, Interpol had created coordination centers in both Singapore and the Seychelles, allowing it to center information and prosecution efforts off the coasts of Africa and Southeast Asia, areas considered to be the highest risk for ships. The organization has also worked in the West African region to help train local policemen to better fight piracy. They provide both equipment and crime scene investigation training, which allows these police forces to gather more evidence which can then be used in court to prosecute arrested pirates (“INTERPOL”).

Case Studies

1 | Somalia, Africa

An ongoing source of international concern, Somali piracy serves as an example of the legitimate threat of modern piracy operations. Starting in the 1990s with the onset of the second phase of the Somali Civil War, the number of ships attacked in the Gulf of Aden (off the coast of Somalia) was 237 in 2011, with 439 total pirate attacks worldwide (“Piracy”). However,



shipping companies and governments have taken some measures to work against them. For one, most companies and nations have ramped up their naval presence in the area, reducing both the opportunity and likelihood of attacks. In the case of Somalia, attacks in the region dropped by nearly half from 2009 to 2010 due to use of naval deterrence along with self-protection measures by the ships (Bleyer 2011). Still, piracy still serves as a means of income for some Somalis, who will often use hostage ships to disguise themselves and attack other vessels.

Generally speaking, coastal African nations face the aforementioned issues with respect to business and civilian interests, but are more concerned with the logistic, legal, and infrastructural issues of piracy. A number of pirates originate from this region due to lack of opportunity in their own areas, most notably from Somalia, which has been ravaged by instability and the damaging effects of civil war. They face issues like a basic inability to house suspected pirates due to a lack of prisons. Moreover, judicial proceedings to deal with suspected pirates are slow and often do not even occur. Logistically there hasn't been nearly enough coordination among states, police forces, and justice departments to properly apprehend, extradite, and convict criminals. Frequently, suspected pirates escape or are lost in procedures as simple as a prison transfer. This relatively low rate of capture and prosecution serves to make piracy all the more appealing to those with few vocational alternatives. Some NGOs and offices are focusing on long-term efforts to circumvent the circumstances that force people to turn to piracy as a source of livelihood in the first place, but funding and support isn't yet comprehensive enough to see lasting results. Moreover, regional instability such as that of Somalia serves to both encourage piracy and confound domestic efforts to bring suspected pirates to justice.

2 | Indonesia, Asia

Ships are threatened in other areas of the world as well; high-trade regions such as the Strait of Malacca have also seen an exponential increase in piracy in recent years. The strait lies between the Malaysian peninsula and Sumatra, an island of Indonesia. In the waters surrounding Indonesia alone, the number of attacks has risen to 106 in this past year, compared to only 15 in 2009 (Frecon 2014). As recently as June of 2014, a group of ten pirates armed with machetes seized a tanker off the coast of Malaysia, reportedly stealing over a million liters of oil. In the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca these types of oil hijackings are commonplace, with pirates seizing a ship for only a number of hours to siphon off oil, leaving the ship before they



can be apprehended (“Hunt for Pirates”). However, neither Indonesia nor Malaysia have endorsed the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Countering Piracy and Armed Robbery, showing that there is still a desperate need for coordinated communication and effort in the region (“Tackle Root Causes”). Generally, nations in the area also have a substantial interest in trade, and also have some resources to protect their interests, though on the whole it is not nearly as much as the West. Furthermore, they face similar issues to coastal African states because many suspected pirates hail from and operate in their regions. As a result, they sit at the cross-section of trouble faced by developed and developing nations. Still, this does mean that nations from these areas are in a potentially unique position to deal with this issue in a more comprehensive manner. For instance, South Korea and the Philippines are members of the aforementioned CTF-151 which has successfully employed naval deterrence in the Gulf of Aden.

Questions to Consider

1. How has your nation specifically been affected by piracy from a historic and current perspective? What measures, if any, has it taken to combat it?
2. Given your bloc position and country policy, what would your nation be able to do to continue anti-piracy efforts?
3. Given the chance to invest in tried-and-tested methods like naval deterrence and imprisonment efforts or long-term strategies like infrastructure-building and mentorship, which would your nation be more inclined to support? Why? Try to consider the economic cost and benefit of these measures against the cost of piracy.
4. How can the Interpol increase cooperation among states in dealing with the multifaceted issues presented by piracy? Consider issues of ransom, apprehending suspected pirates, collecting evidence, legal proceedings, and imprisonment.
5. Are your possible solutions something that can be carried out by the police forces of member states (either in coordination or alone)? That is, are your solutions within the jurisdiction of Interpol and in agreement with the country policies of all nations involved?



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Integrity in Sport

Background

Since the start of written history, corruption has accompanied sport. Even in the ancient Olympics of Greece, organizers were faced with issues of bribery as city-state officials paid off other competitors in order to secure victory for their own athletes. This was a form of match-fixing, which specifically refers to when either a referee or athlete receives a bribe to affect an outcome (typically to throw, or lose, a match). Over the years this issue has persisted despite the use of different approaches to solve it. In the US, gambling on sports is generally illegal (save within a few specific territories), and yet scandals persist. In 2007, NBA referee Tim Donaghy was allegedly paid \$32,500 over multiple seasons to manage the point spread in basketball games; not only was he being paid to fix the matches, he was also illegally betting tens of thousands of dollars on the games. In contrast, although the UK is relatively open with its gambling policies and gambling on matches is legal, it has also seen issues of match-fixing both domestically and internationally. For example, in its Premier League, a Portsmouth and Charleston football defender, Sam Sodje, received £70,000 to draw a red card from the referee. He was only one of six English players to be arrested for match-fixing in 2013 (Asis 2014).

The implications of match-fixing lie in bets made on the game. According to estimates by Sportradar, the worldwide sport betting market currently makes revenues of anywhere between \$700 billion to \$1 trillion (Orwid 2013). Estimates between sources vary, as it is hard to gauge how much of this is being spent illegally; however of the legal gambling market, sports bets comprise an estimated 13% of total revenues (“Sports Betting”). Illegal betting is an increasingly important issue because those involved with its operations are usually also linked to organized crime and specifically human trafficking, money laundering, and other forms of corruption (Tan 2014).

Last, maintaining integrity in sport is bigger than fair play. Perceived fairness is almost always necessary for a spectator to support a team, and their support is tied to money spent in the legal market. This market supplies work to those who staff the stadium and organize the games. It pays the athletes, and promotes tourism for host nations or localities during larger events. And although sport is ubiquitous throughout the world in its many forms, police work and regulation have only recently begun to cross national borders.



Past Interpol Action

Interpol created its Integrity in Sports Unit in 2011 after beginning a 10-year deal with FIFA. So far, this relatively new unit has maintained its focus on battling corruption and maintaining security in soccer, as its matches comprise 70% of the worldwide sport betting market (Orwid 2013). An operation conducted by Interpol in the wake of the Brazilian World Cup in 2014 saw the arrest of over 1,400 people in Asia as well as raids of gambling dens which are estimated to manage over \$2.2 billion in illegal bets (Tan 2014). However, Interpol is beginning to branch out; in 2014 it also announced plans to begin working with the International Olympic Committee to investigate and take measures towards preventing illegal betting, doping, and match-fixing leading up to and during the 2016 Olympics in Brazil (“INTERPOL and IOC”). Second, it recently signed an agreement with the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association of Football (CONCACF), and in October they began discussions to outlaw match fixing in El Salvador. The issue is of importance to government officials and national football fans alike, given that last year 22 of their players received lifetime bans from the sport for match manipulation (Nicholson 2014). In sum, these few forays into reform could signal the beginning of Interpol’s growing involvement investigating sport crime around the world.

Case Studies

1 | Singapore Match-fixing under Operation Soga

In 2013, through cooperation with the Singaporean police, Interpol apprehended 14 people suspected of match fixing through an organized crime ring. Interpol head Ronald Noble said that the Interpol’s Global Anti-Match-Fixing Task Force had uncovered, “the world’s largest and most aggressive match-fixing syndicate, with tentacles reaching every continent. The mastermind was someone many believed was untouchable” (“Singapore Match-fixing”). The ring is suspected of fixing over 380 matches in Europe alone from 2008 to 2011, making an estimated \$10.81 million in the process (Johnston 2013). Four of the suspects, including the alleged ringleader Dan Tan Seet Eng have been detained without trial, and in September 2014 Tan began the process of contesting his detention by filing paperwork with the government. They are unable to have him stand trial because most accomplices and witnesses fear testifying,



though this is the first time these circumstances have been used to detain someone involved with match-rigging.

2 | Corruption in FIFA

Interpol began its involvement with FIFA in May 2011 with an initiative aimed at preventing corruption and match fixing (“FIFA-INTERPOL Initiative”). Allegations of corruption within the organization first began in 1998 when current FIFA President Sepp Blatter was first elected to office (a post he still occupies to this day), beating his opponent Lennart Johansson with 111 votes to 80. British author David Yallop found evidence to purport that 20 of the voters involved received bribes of \$50,000 by way of envelopes stuffed with cash – coincidentally enough voters to have turned the election result completely on its head. However, after winning the election, Blatter tried to gain injunctions to prevent Yallop’s findings from going to press. He was unsuccessful and Yallop’s book went on sale in Holland; the judge who ruled against the injunction, among a number of others, called for Blatter to initiate an internal probe of these allegations. Blatter refused to do so, saying, “Why should I? I cannot open an inquiry into myself. The elections are now finished” (Campbell 1999). Later, a senior official in the African Football Confederation (AFC) supported Yallop’s story and came forward to say that he himself had been offered \$100,000 to vote for Blatter in 1998; though he refused, he claimed that 18 other AFC members did accept bribes in exchange for votes (“Bribery Allegation”).

Despite recent Interpol involvement, the structure of FIFA and allegations of corruption and financial mismanagement still face the organization today. In 2006 BBC reporter Andrew Jennings connected Blatter’s administration in FIFA to continued vote-rigging, bribery of officials, and cash-for-contract deals. Additionally, new claims have surfaced challenging the integrity of the bidding process for World Cup host nations. FIFA requires that all potential hosts sign a technical bid document which is supposed to remain confidential and binding. The Dutch government released these guarantees, one of which requires the host nation to allow FIFA and its subsidiaries tax exemption for the duration and staging of the cup. This issue with this stems from the fact that the host nation’s taxpayers are funding the construction of the stadiums while FIFA generates most of the profit. As a result, FIFA is not taxed at all in the host nation, but only at the low rate of its base of operations in Switzerland (Pollock 2010). With its broad scope of operations and revenue and low costs, FIFA has been able to accumulate approximately \$1.4 billion in reserves. Even the International Olympic Committee agrees to taxation within its host



nation, and in London 2012 a number of corporate sponsors gave up their tax breaks amidst civilian pressure (Boykoff 2014).

FIFA was further implicated recently when reporters from the Sunday Times posed as lobbyists and conducted deals with officials to purchase their votes for the 2018 Cup bid (“Fifa Launches Investigation”) Similar allegations have been made about the 2022 bid in Qatar (“Fifa Receives Evidence”) FIFA issued a statement that its Ethics Committee was handling these claims and former US attorney Michael Garcia independently investigated the issue. However, in late September 2014, Blatter released a statement that the corruption report would remain confidential, despite prominent figures in sport and newer members of FIFA’s Executive Committee urging him to make the 350-page report public (Das 2014).

Questions to Consider

1. What is your nation's history with corruption in sports? Does it face current problems with sports policing, real or alleged? Currently Interpol is working with soccer, but I would like you to consider other sports (especially those of your nation) which have faced allegations of match fixing and corruption. How could Interpol best help deal with the unique issues associated with that sport?
2. What kinds of structural changes can be implemented to reduce allegations of corruption in FIFA? This question applies to both the administrative/executive structure and individual referees and players.
3. Another issue related to FIFA is its exploitation of workers – many workers in Brazil and Qatar lost their lives during stadium construction. In Qatar migrant workers are exploited because they often have their passports taken from them, preventing them from leaving the country (“Qatar”) (Pattison 2013). How can these abuses be prevented while still respecting the sovereignty of each nation’s labor laws?
4. Is gambling and sports betting legal in your nation? How can Interpol work towards curbing illegal gambling both within your country’s borders and globally?
5. From the above, what kind of guidelines can be used internationally to police events such as the Olympics? What measures should each host nation take? What standards should all competing nations be expected to follow?



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