

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION



DIRECTOR

Olivia Boysen

CHAIR

Muhan Zhang

AD

Mei Houts



TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIRECTOR'S LETTER	1
COMMITTEE OVERVIEW	3
TOPIC A Addressing Power Vacuums Left by Gangs in South America	4
Topic Introduction	4
History	5
Past UN Action	6
Current Situation	7
Case Study	8
Bloc Positions	9
Guiding Questions	10
Further Research	10
TOPIC B Transnational Organized Crime Across Eurasia	11
Topic Introduction	11
History	12
Past UN Action	13
Current Situation	14
Case Study	15
Bloc Positions	16
Guiding Questions	17
Further Research	17
CITATIONS	17
Topic A	18
Topic B	18



DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the International Criminal Police Organization and to the 6th annual Pacific Model United Nations. My name is Olivia Boysen and I am ecstatic to be serving as your director. I am currently a Junior at Interlake High School and PACMUN 2019 will be my 7th time on a Dais. Working alongside me is the lovely Muhan Zhang, a Senior at Interlake High School, as your chair, and the wonderful Mei Houts, a Junior at the International Community School, as your assistant director.

The International Criminal Police Organization is a fast-paced, exciting committee that deals with everything from financial crime to terrorism and war crimes. INTERPOL has a mandate to coordinate international policing efforts. They provide the structure for police in an increasingly interconnected world. This is an advanced committee that will challenge you to think on your feet and come up with innovative solutions on the fly.

As a Dais, we have selected the topics of addressing power vacuums left by gangs in South American and transnational organized crime across Eurasia. These topics are both challenges currently facing INTERPOL and we are excited to see what each of you bring to the debate. We ask that you adhere to the current official position of your country when debating these topics.

As a dais we have produced the background guide for this committee, this will give you an understanding of the topic and give you a starting point for your own research. The guiding questions will help direct your thinking towards what should be answered by the end of our last committee session. Your research will help prepare you to successfully contribute to the committee, so please take time to thoroughly research the topic beforehand.

If you have any questions at all, please do not hesitate to reach out to us! We would love to help you. Please feel free to email us at interpol@pacificmun.com or talk to us at any point during the conference. We look forward to meeting you at the conference and are excited to see what you bring to the committee!

Best,

Olivia Boysen

Director | International Criminal Police Organization

Pacific Model United Nations 2019



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is the world's largest international police organization. The mandate of INTERPOL is to support police and law enforcement agencies in its 186 member countries in their efforts to prevent crime and conduct criminal investigations as efficiently and effectively as possible. Specifically, INTERPOL facilitates cross-border police cooperation and, as appropriate, supports governmental and intergovernmental organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat crime.

INTERPOL's high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century. INTERPOL was officially created in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission with headquarters in Vienna, Austria, on the initiative of Dr. Johannes Schober, chief of the Vienna Police. The Organization became known as INTERPOL in 1956. INTERPOL works to ensure that police around the world have access to tools and services necessary to do their jobs effectively. It is imperative to recognize that INTERPOL itself is not a police force; never in its history has an INTERPOL employee made an arrest, and it never will. The focus of INTERPOL is to facilitate quick, secure communication between police forces and to protect the sovereignty of each of its member nations.

Position papers are strongly encouraged and required for delegates wishing to be considered for an award. Position papers should demonstrate strong research skills and show delegates' understanding of their positions beyond what is discussed in the committee Background Guide. **Position papers must be submitted on time, by the deadline, to the committee's email address: interpol@pacificmun.com.**

TOPIC A

Addressing Power Vacuums Left by Gangs in South America

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Gang culture has undeniably left its mark on South America. Untold numbers of communities have been impacted by the violence of organized crime, the current state labeled a social epidemic by many intergovernmental and nonprofit organizations.

Since 1955, crime rates in all categories have seen a sharp increase across South America. Factors such as income gaps, poverty, easy access to guns and drugs, urbanization and lack of education have all contributed to strengthening organized crime and increased rates of violence. According to UNODC, organized crime groups corrupt the economy with money from illicit operations and “the State no longer has a monopoly on the use of force”, taking authority from the government and resulting in citizens losing faith in the government. “The social contract is in tatters, and people take the law into their own hands either to defend themselves or commit offences”. Governments must decrease the influence of gangs and create a strong justice system while remembering to provide support for the large numbers of at-risk youth.

The culture of violence in South America has a severe negative impact, and is not only enforced by the gangs, but the media and police forces that protect gangs due to corruption. Communities rely on gang money, and when gangs are targeted and neutralized, the government will have to aid communities that will lose that resource. To target the roots of the problem will require “long-term socioeconomic development...rather than short-term law enforcement”. Crime prevention strategies - a stronger police force, not just in numbers but also one that can engage with the local communities and gain their trust can help to address power and economic vacuums left by gangs.

Underdevelopment and crime are strongly interrelated. Rapid urbanization leaves cities bereft of security measures, such as regulation of public areas and city management. The youth of these countries, many plagued with poverty and upbringings that lead them to want the sense of belonging provided by gangs will need something to give them that sense of security that will be beneficial to both

them and their communities as a whole. Finally, drug trade is an international issue, needing attention to all nations affected and often perpetuated by gangs. Successful cooperation in halting the cycle of gangs and poverty is key to the crime prevention effort.

HISTORY

South America has for a long time been one of the most dangerous places in the world. Murder rates in these countries have been four to five times those in other areas of the world since the mid 1950s, and behind the startling statistics is organized crime.

In the 1930s a small class of the wealthy were in power, and the rest of the population worked for this small elite class. This was the beginning of the wealth gap that will eventually put many citizens into poverty. Cocaine made its first appearance in the 1960s, unbeknownst to much of the world. The drug gained momentum in the 1970s and 1980s, gaining huge popularity in countries across the globe - and South American countries powered the world's obsession of the drug by supplying it. Up to 40% of Latin America's households were below the poverty line in 1970, and people were desperate to escape from it. Great profits could be obtained from the demand for drugs, and Latin America saw the rise of gangs and their power. Gangs smuggled in drugs, not only cocaine but also marijuana and heroin, to wealthy countries for exorbitant amounts of money. The gangs had great appeal to the impoverished youth population of the region, with the money, power and sense of belonging that was offered. Naturally, with this power and great wealth came corruption of government, and over time the justice systems were so inefficient from corrupted officials and completely overloaded with the sheer volume of crimes that many crimes could not be brought to justice.

The other major contributor is South America's conflict-ridden history. Although these countries did gain independence, several countries have experienced tragic conditions of war and the repercussions war has on communities. War taught soldiers skills such as how to use firearms and smuggle them, increasing access to firearms in Latin America. War also creates the false conception that violence is normal, and children growing up in conflict-ridden areas accept it as a standard in society. The combination of the trauma and war makes perfect recruitment targets for gangs, as prospective gang members already have the skills to succeed in the industry. War also brings governments to use the military as a part of the police force, mostly due to financial reasons during wartime. Military tactics include much more brutality than those of common police forces, and over

time the standard of violence for police forces becomes that of the military. Even worse is foreign aid when directed to corrupt government officials - which allows them independent income, meaning they do not rely on the residents of their countries for their money and have less incentive to protect the general population.

PAST UN ACTION

The gangs' reigns of terror have caused many citizens to flee their homes, taking great risks for fear that they have no other choice. In July of 2016, UNHCR held a round table on the topic of protecting those in the Northern Triangle of Central America because of the alarming amount of those forcibly displaced from their homes because of the looming threat of the gangs.

The lengthy statement plan created during the meeting has both clauses on preventing displacement and accommodating those displaced; the former providing opportunities for education and jobs, strengthening the justice system, protection of citizens to prevent victims through the law, assess the situation and raising awareness; the latter providing a safe asylum for the displaced. Key contributors to the plan are the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and several NGOs. This comprehensive plan of action provides opportunities to better comprehend and assess the situation in Central America.

Another method that has created key progression in the situation is CVR, or Community violence reduction programmes. It first made its appearance in 2006, to "reorient its disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts [...] towards a comprehensive community violence reduction programme adapted to local conditions." This would include "assistance for initiatives to strengthen local governance and the rule of law and to provide employment opportunities to former gang members, and at-risk youth." A program designed to target gangs in urban areas, the CVR program have given people short-term opportunities to work that positively impact their communities, such as maintaining clean water supply infrastructure. With their goal to integrate former members of gangs back into their communities and giving opportunities to the youth, this program strengthens communities from falling back into destruction and violence.

CURRENT SITUATION

Today Latin America remains one of the most violent regions of the world. It is home to 33% of the world's homicides, despite containing only 8% of the world's population. Naturally this isn't evenly spread out across the region, but rather some areas have significantly higher rates of homicide and some have extremely low homicide rates. In some areas, the police turn a blind eye or outright participate in the violence and just 1 in 20 reported murders are ever solved. Countries in the area struggle to prioritize cracking down on gangs and drug trafficking over other demands on law enforcement, and there are often not enough police to effectively control the area. Furthermore, once a gang is defeated and the members arrested, there are often other problems arising from the power vacuum in the area, such as a new gang moving in or several smaller gangs causing armed conflict in the area.

For example, following their peace deal with the Colombian government, the armed guerilla group The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) left many of the areas they had previously controlled. This created a power vacuum that violence and other gangs sought to fill, which led to the death of many community members caught in the resulting crossfire.

A large factor in the presence of gangs and their eagerness to fill any "positions of power" is the lucrative nature of the drug trade. The drug trade is exceedingly popular, largely due to it generating an estimated 10 billion dollars in money for those involved each year, far overshadowing any legal industry in Latin American nations. Having control over an area significantly helps facilitate the drug trade, hence the motivation for groups to control regions of Colombia. This often leads to bloody "turf wars" between members of rival gangs, with many civilian casualties.

In general, moves that are meant to keep the population safer and ease the grip of gangs on society, when not handled properly, escalate the issue. Currently, there is a huge need to handle large, established gangs, while also preventing smaller gangs from moving in and causing unnecessary death.

CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY: CENTRAL AMERICAN GANGS

MS-13 and M-18 both started out as small, undercover street gangs with hardly the power capacity to be deemed a big threat against governments. However, evidence suggests that they have evolved beyond what has been thought; becoming organized and sophisticated and interacting with a network of groups. In 2008 evidence has been discovered by the U.S. law enforcement that MS-13 leaders have been jailed, the cause being the orders of retaliatory assassinations of citizens in urban D.C. areas as well as for their plans to unify their groups with others located across the United States. More recently evidence has been discovered of the leaders attempting to obtain powerful firearms from countries such as Mexico.

Countries in the Northern Triangle are known to have the highest homicide rates than anywhere else on the globe. Many government officials blame gangs for the main portion of the homicide in their countries. The murders linked to gangs often have to do with government officials and their families or anyone openly against them and show a threat. There is also the discipline of members, or fear conditioning to punish those attempting to escape. Witnesses are also no exception.

Some experts believe that Central American gangs have a local focus, for example domination of a particular area to distribute drugs to. They also argue that while gangs are more out in the open than any other type of criminal, violence brought upon by gangs is part of a broader spectrum of violence in Central America. Big examples are child abuse and rape. The Northern Triangle have extremely high rates of femicide, or the killing of women. They also have the largest number of killings of people under the age of 20 over anywhere else on the globe.

Many experts agree on the fact that the recent slowdown in homicides in the country of El Salvador should be attributed to a non-aggression pact signed by many of the gangs rather than measures taken by the government in 2016. In Honduras and Guatemala, gangs are seemingly responsible for many of the homicides in urban areas and also border regions and areas where drugs are actively transported. There are also the areas where Mexican crime groups and their families reside. The big targets of gang violence are women and children in these listed areas.

Aside from the drug trade gangs also engage in sex trafficking, threats and harassment affecting many youth across the Americas. Gangs are also tied to

weapon smuggling and money laundering. Gangs have extorted many citizens and a failure to comply with them results in violent action from the gangs.

While some believe that organized crime and gang action has decreased in recent years, it is hard to see the extent of the power the gangs possess. The connections between groups is extremely complex, and it will be a long process to unravel the intricate network of organized gang groups.

BLOC POSITIONS

Countries with High Crime Rates and Gang Violence: Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico

Countries in this bloc have some of the highest recorded crime rates and gang violence in the entire world. These countries also tend to have relatively high participation in the drug trade. Mexico was a prime example of this with its ongoing bloody battle with the control and regulation of drugs, often a root cause of gang violence. These countries also have a high rate of homicide due to the efforts of gangs and factions trying to fill power vacuums. Although with help from other countries and constant regulations, Mexico's drug cases and power vacuums have diminished significantly, there is still an apparent problem in many poorer areas in the country as well as in the other countries in this bloc.

Countries with Lower Crime Rates and Gang Violence: Argentina, Belize, Chile, Cuba, Paraguay, Peru

These countries, although not as involved in gang violence in South America, are still deeply affected by countries such as Brazil, Mexico, etc. With many of these countries bordering the 'murder capital of the world' and the 'most dangerous place in the world,' it is difficult for these countries to create their own effective regulations to maintain lawfulness and order in their people. Additionally, these nations are impacted by the violence in their neighbors' borders. Politically and legally, these countries also face an important decision on what decisions will be most effective to maintain peace in their own borders in light of possible violence coming from outside the nation.



GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What are your country's current and historical roles in the fight to address power vacuums left by gang violence in South America?
2. To what extent should we implement policies and punishments to address gang violence? What kind of policies and punishments would be enacted?
3. What type of timeline should we set for addressing the issue, if any?
4. What can more economically developed and stable countries provide to resolve the issue?
5. How will countries who refuse to follow through with their policies on balancing power vacuums be regulated and convinced?
6. What are the economic advantages and disadvantages of your country to addressing this issue?

FURTHER RESEARCH

1. [HTTPS://BLOGS.UNICEF.ORG/EVIDENCE-FOR-ACTION/KNOW-DONT-KNOW-YOUTH-GANGS-LATIN-AMERICA/](https://blogs.unicef.org/evidence-for-action/known-dont-know-youth-gangs-latin-america/)
Specific research on youth gang violence in Latin America -- key to analyzing the roots and evolution of gang violence in South America.
2. [HTTP://THECONVERSATION.COM/LATIN-AMERICAS-PROBLEM-WITH-VIOLENCE-IS-DEEPLY-ENTWINED-WITH-INEQUALITY-60266](http://theconversation.com/latin-americas-problem-with-violence-is-deeply-entwined-with-inequality-60266)
Discussion of inequality and its relevance to the eruption of gang violence in South America.
3. [HTTPS://WWW.INSIGHTCRIME.ORG/NEWS/ANALYSIS/EVOLUTION-CRIME-VIOLENCE-LATIN-AMERICA-CARIBBEAN/](https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/evolution-crime-violence-latin-america-caribbean/)
Provides an insight of statistics relevant to crime in South America as well as detailed descriptions and explanations.
4. [HTTPS://WWW.NYTIMES.COM/2013/05/31/OPINION/GLOBAL/MEXICOS-DEADLY-POWER-VACUUM.HTML](https://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/31/opinion/global/mexicos-deadly-power-vacuum.html)
Specific to a power vacuum due to gang violence in Mexico but provides a wider scope for analysis of power vacuums in general and their relevance to South America.
5. [HTTPS://WWW.BROOKINGS.EDU/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2016/06/200601MOSER.PDF](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/200601moser.pdf)
An article that seeks to understand the complexities of violence in the daily lives of Latin Americans -- key to understanding the bigger picture.



TOPIC B

Transnational Organized Crime Across Eurasia

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Transnational organized crime organizations are essentially international business organizations whose operations are illegal. For example, organizations might be active in human trafficking, the organ trade, or arms trafficking. Members of these organizations often share a common trait that serves to help insure their loyalty and unite them together, these can include familial ties and racial or ethnic background.

In order to curb these organizations, INTERPOL attempts to connect governments in order to track down the leaders of these organizations, however cooperation between governments remains difficult when they are often riddled with corrupt officials who support the criminal organizations. This corruption makes the issue of transnational organized crime extremely difficult to solve with any amount of effectiveness.



HISTORY

The origin of the majority of organized crime in Eurasia is in 1992 when Russia began to allow privatization of industry. This allowed these organizations to gain massive estates, earning them massive economic and later, political power. This allowed them to gain massive support within the government, from potentially even Vladimir Putin. In 2004 Spain began a large-scale crackdown on Russian organized crime in the country, largely by investigating residents who lived on large, expensive estates, yet were officially unemployed. This resulted in a 488-page petition filed in Madrid courts in 2015 which detailed links between top Moscow officials and criminal organizations. The same year INTERPOL began Project Millennium, in order to combat Eurasian organized crime. Project Millennium works to help governments identify the people and companies involved and backed by organized crime. It helps police act locally, backed by international information.

Project Millennium has found that a large problem with “Thieves-in-law”, which is composed of the top levels of criminal organization. These individuals pool their money together in efforts to invest in and control legitimate companies. These investments have a large impact on the global economy. Members have at times been arrested for their crimes but often are allowed to return to Russia, which doesn’t allow the extradition of its citizens and doesn’t prosecute them domestically.

The Spanish investigation found many links between the Russian economy and organized crime- notably aluminum, which makes up approximately 7.2 million dollars in Russian exports each year. Additionally, these organizations are suspected of having a large investment in General Motors. This presents a strategic challenge to the United States as it compromises a US company. However, due to the secrecy of these organizations, it is difficult to definitely identify all of the organizations under their influence in one way or another, and it is likely extremely widespread. Eurasian organized crime groups were also able to gain a stronger foothold in the global economy during the recession as they were able to buy companies and individuals for very little, exploiting the weak economy for later gain. As the economy has now recovering, this is drastically increasing organizational funds.



PAST UN ACTION

The origin of the majority of organized crime in Eurasia is in 1992 when Russia began to allow privatization of industry. This allowed these organizations to gain massive estates, earning them massive economic and later, political power. This allowed them to gain massive support within the government, from potentially even Vladimir Putin. In 2004 Spain began a large scale crackdown on Russian organized crime in the country, largely by investigating residents who lived on large, expensive estates, yet were officially unemployed. This resulted in a 488-page petition filed in Madrid courts in 2015 which detailed links between top Moscow officials and criminal organizations. The same year INTERPOL began Project Millennium, in order to combat Eurasian organized crime. Project Millennium works to help governments identify the people and companies involved and backed by organized crime. It helps police act locally, backed by international information.

Project Millennium has found that a large problem with “Thieves-in-law”, which is composed of the top levels of criminal organization. These individuals pool their money together in efforts to invest in and control legitimate companies. These investments have a large impact on the global economy. Members have at times been arrested for their crimes but often are allowed to return to Russia, which doesn’t allow the extradition of its citizens and doesn’t prosecute them domestically.

The Spanish investigation found many links between the Russian economy and organized crime- notably aluminum, which makes up approximately 7.2 million dollars in Russian exports each year. Additionally, these organizations are suspected of having a large investment in General Motors. This presents a strategic challenge to the United States as it compromises a US company. However, due to the secrecy of these organizations, it is difficult to definitely identify all of the organizations under their influence in one way or another, and it is likely extremely widespread. Eurasian organized crime groups were also able to gain a stronger foothold in the global economy during the recession as they were able to buy companies and individuals for very little, exploiting the weak economy for later gain. As the economy has now recovering, this is drastically increasing organizational funds.



CURRENT SITUATION

Eurasian organized crime is deeply interconnected with legal businesses and industry. The predictably corrupt legal system allows organized crime to exist more peacefully than expected. Often, organized crime officials bribe local and state officials to avoid punishment for breaking the law. Therefore, the mafia is largely concerned with maintaining the status quo and keeping a corruptible legal system. The Russian mafia is currently supported by corruption that runs deep. State officials are often involved in the movement and holding of laundered money within criminal organizations. Known corrupt officials are often tolerated as long as they keep others in line. The Russian president, Vladimir Putin, is suspected of using organized crime crackdowns to get rid of political enemies and stay in power, providing another incentive to promote uniform handling of organized crime.

Recently, organized crime has started to move to more money-laundering and cybercrime. While many hackers and cybersecurity specialists never actually join an organized crime group, they are frequently hired by the mafia for jobs. Additionally, the mafia has started to hire more financial specialists, to both help with hiding illicit gains and to manage their funds.

Despite their new focus on white collar crimes, the mafia is still involved in precious metal mining, arms dealing, money laundering, and narcotics smuggling. While the mafia has adapted to the criminal opportunities brought on by the technological revolution, other industries remain profitable and a reliable source of income.

An additional barrier to prosecuting members of organized crime is the code of behavior within the mafia. These codes dictate members' relationships, acquaintances, and actions if they are caught by law enforcement, such as pleading guilty or hiding involvement of others on the promise that their sentences will be shortened through bribing of prison guards or judges. This further complicates rooting out the leaders of organized crime rings, and frustrates attempts to remove a crime ring instead of it simply relocating.

CASE STUDY

CASE STUDY: HEROIN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Tackling organized crime requires targeting specific industries to reach the root of the problem, the gangs themselves. Organized crime is an extremely complex industry, costing victims their basic rights as a human. Human trafficking is a huge issue in Eurasia and across the globe. At a national level implementation of domestic laws and regulations can fight the crime, as well as the usage of special police units designed to convict those who have committed this crime. While there is an improvement, conviction levels still remain low without more national and international cooperation.

The industry of counterfeit items has also flourished mainly due to people's demand for expensive items at a fraction of the cost, such as designer clothing. Great dangers can lie in these unregulated items sold by these dealers. While some of these items are seized by authorities when coming into a country, these markets are often hidden and substantial proof that the item is counterfeit is needed to shut down a vendor. Representatives of designer brands and government try to target sellers and shut them down, but often the source is not traceable. Progress is slow for these people, as they need to find the sellers, collect evidence and bring the information to the police where the people await verdict from the government. Public education is the greatest defense for this market, and the media has brought some awareness to the topic and reported dangers of such items.

Gangs that supply drugs have been around for quite some time, and while many laws are set in place, people find ways to distribute it. UNODC has been providing rehabilitation for people as well as prevention strategies including the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, a drug control treaty still effective to this day on enforcing drug regulations. Other large treaties similar include the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

The firearm industry booms during a crisis, as the items are often hidden and sent to where it is needed on demand. The United Nations has implemented a firearms program since 2011 to foster better information exchange between nations to protect smuggling. Goals such as Target goal 16.4 has been set to encourage better communication and regulation, and collection of data on firearms has been in progress since 2016.

BLOC POSITIONS

Countries that Have/Had Major Government Corruption by Organized Crime

Groups: Austria, China, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vietnam

Although every single country in Eurasia has been affected by organized crime in one way or another, these countries have faced mafia, or organized crime, in extreme ways. Some have even faced a lack of effective government control due to the corruption of government or the extreme power of organized crime groups. Often times, these countries face more than just coups and government overtake, but also economic forms of organized corruption, like tax fraud, illicit businesses, and money laundering. Many countries also face human trafficking, sexual exploitation, organized property crime, and drug smuggling. Countries that do not participate in the root of organized crime are affected by these countries, like Nigerians being smuggled into Spain, and illegal Chinese immigrants being transported around the world. Asian groups cooperate with South American groups and North African groups to transport illicit goods and operate illicit markets. These nations must take steps to reduce the impact of organized crime within their own government and determine which steps will be most efficient in preventing organized crime.

Countries with Less Government Corruption by Mafia: Belgium, Luxembourg, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland, The Netherlands

Although these countries still face a significant amount of corruption, these governments have been relatively preserved from organized crime due to their effective anti-corruption laws. Political corruption is still present, but not to the extent of other countries. Businesses and companies in these countries also tend to respect anti-corruption laws more and thus have a higher rate of adherence to laws concerning white-collar crime, such as tax fraud and money laundering. Furthermore, these countries tend to have a high level of trust and confidence by the public in the government, due to the trends of less corruption. Additionally, many of the above countries have anti-corruption agencies, like the Singapore Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau that investigates and mitigates corruption in both the public and private sectors.



GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Do you believe that projects and organizations such as INTERPOL's Project Millenium have been useful or helpful for your country's stance on transnational crime across Eurasia? Why or why not?
2. What actions are your country willing to take to control transnational organized crime?
3. To what extent has the downfall of communism throughout Europe and Asia affected your country's stance on this issue?
4. To what extent is your country willing to sacrifice portions of their economy and commerce with other delegations in order to control transnational organized crime?
5. What attempts have your country made to prevent transnational organized crime, if any?

FURTHER RESEARCH

1. [HTTPS://WWW.UNAFEI.OR.JP/PUBLICATIONS/PDF/RS_N058/N058_08VE_0HR.PDF](https://www.unafei.or.jp/publications/pdf/rs_n058/n058_08ve_0hr.pdf)
A PDF providing specific solutions for effective methods to combat transnational organized crime in criminal justice processes.
2. [HTTPS://ALIGHTNET.ORG/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2015/08/HT-TRANSNATIONAL-ORGANIZED-CRIME-GROUPS-OPERATING-WITHIN-THE-UNITED-STATES-REDMOND-.PDF](https://alightnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/HT-TRANSNATIONAL-ORGANIZED-CRIME-GROUPS-OPERATING-WITHIN-THE-UNITED-STATES-REDMOND-.PDF)
A list with detailed explanations of transnational organized crime groups solely operating within the United States, providing a wider scope of crime groups and their effects on agencies and organizations within a country.
3. [HTTPS://WWW.HAVOCSCOPE.COM/CATEGORY/TRANSNATIONAL-CRIME/](https://www.havocscope.com/category/transnational-crime/)
A PDF with specific statistics and information in regard to transnational organized crime that can be incorporated in the past UN action in your position paper.
4. [HTTPS://INTERNATIONALRELATIONS.ORG/TRANSNATIONAL-CRIME/](https://internationalrelations.org/transnational-crime/)
A more introductory article to transnational organized crime and types of organized crime. Provides many citations of credible sources and previous action by INTERPOL.
5. [HTTPS://WWW.UN.ORG/RULEOFLAW/THEMATIC-AREAS/TRANSNATIONAL-THREATS/TRANSNATIONAL-ORGANIZED-CRIME/](https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/transnational-threats/transnational-organized-crime/)
A report of transnational organized crime provided by the UN. Provides previous UN action and further links for exploration on the topic.

CITATIONS

TOPIC A

- www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Central-america-study-en.pdf
- <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/organized-crime-gangs-make-latin-america-most-violent-region-n83026>
- <https://www.webcitation.org/6K8hSEWNr?url=http://pdfs.postprefix.com/venezuela/demoalt.pdf>
- <https://nationalinterest.org/commentary/south-americas-power-vacuum-7539>
- <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/03/31/el-chapo-guzman-arrest-sparks-homicide-surge-in-mexico/99833240/>
- <http://isags-unasur.org/en/16475/>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/apr/26/latin-america-murder-crisis-violence-homicide-report>
- <https://latinlawyer.com/chapter/1177359/dealing-with-the-challenges-of-political-violence-and-crime-in-latin-america>
- <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/03/latin-america-is-the-worlds-most-dangerous-region-but-there-are-signs-its-turning-a-corner/>
- https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/bishops_warn_power_vacuum_could_turn_mexico_into_an_ungovernable_country
- https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2018/04/25/latin-america-is-the-worlds-most-violent-region-a-new-report-investigates-why/?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-violence%3Ahomepage%2Ft-1&hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-violence%3Ahomepage%2Ft-1
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/19/colombia-farc-activist-killings>
- <https://nacla.org/article/drug-economies-americas>
- <https://www.kvia.com/news/expert-el-chapo-vacuum-tied-to-rising-juarez-violence/681707545>

TOPIC B

- <https://themobmuseum.org/blog/organized-crime-in-europe-a-country-by-country-breakdown/>
- <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/the-links-between-organized-crime-and-terrorism- Eurasian-nuclear-smuggling>
- https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/stories/2009/february/orgcrime_021309
- <http://www.ponarseurasia.org/memo/russian-organized-crime-and-electoral-processes>



- <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1362480615574404?journalCode=tcra>
- <https://www.cpib.gov.sg/>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/mar/23/how-organised-crime-took-over-russia-vory-super-mafia>
- <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/docs/rusorg3.htm>
- <https://www.interpol.int/en/Crimes/Organized-crime/Project-Millennium>