

INTERPOL

“At the end of the day, the goals are simple: safety and security”.

Jodi Rell

Dear representatives of each one of the organizations,

We would like to welcome you to EAFITMUN 2015; it is a pleasure for us Maria Paulina Gomez and Maria Elejalde to be chairing this session of INTERPOL. “INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization with 190 member countries, our role is to enable police around the World to work together to make the world a safer place”
(Overview)

In order to give a safer world to the citizens, Interpol is in constant control, looking for innovative solutions and trying to maintain connection with all the organizations around the globe. The first Summit was held in Monaco 1914 with the presence of 24 countries.

We want this committee to be enjoyable for all of you and successful finding solutions for each one of the aspects in both of the topics, for this reason the session will be divided in two topics: topic A “Pharmaceutical crime” and topic B “Fugitive investigations”. Both of the topics are divided in axis that we believe is important to discuss separately in order to establish clear solutions; to that end every moderated caucus will address a specific axis within the topic area, please take into account that you can discuss other axis' that you consider relevant and that weren't necessarily addressed in this guide.

I. PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME

Interpol defines Pharmaceutical Crime as “the manufacturing and distribution of counterfeit or falsified (spurious/fake/falsely labeled) pharmaceuticals or medical devices, through licit and illicit supply chains, involving: theft, fraud, diversion, smuggling, illegal trade, money laundering, corruption”¹. It poses a threat to international security and governments’ stability, due to the fact that it puts people’s lives at risk and it undermines their faith in the public health system: jeopardizing producers, pharmacists, doctors and companies altogether.

It is vital for the development of the committee that the representatives take into account the relevance of counterfeited medicines within pharmaceutical trafficking.

What is pharmaceutical crime?

“The term covers a broad range of illegal activities. It is impossible to canvass all aspects of what this means because every country has differing law and regulations, regulating pharmaceuticals – some countries have very robust and coercive law and powers, some have little or no regulation systems.

In a robust regulatory regime, pharmaceutical crime can include the following scenarios:

- Manufacturing, importing, exporting and selling products without a license;
- Manufacturing products which the manufacturer is not licensed for;
- Manufacturing products that do not meet the conditions of manufacture – for example products which are overly potent or have less than the required dosage of active ingredient;
- Manufacturing, importing, exporting and selling products that do not meet the country’s labeling and composition standards;
- Supplying/selling products to unlicensed distributors, wholesalers, retailers;
- Supplying/selling products to people who have no right to possess the product;
- Falsifying documents relating to any medical product;
- Failing to store, transport and distribute medical products in accordance with the regulatory requirements;
- Failing to keep records relating to statutory duties under the law”².

¹ Sub-Directorate, I. P. (2014). *Pharmaceutical Crime and Organized Criminal Groups. An analysis of the involvement of organized criminal groups in pharmaceutical crime since 2008*. Interpol. Lyons: Interpol

² Rowlands, J. *A GUIDE TO INVESTIGATING COUNTERFEIT MEDICAL PRODUCT AND PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME*. New Zealand: World Health Organization .

If failed to eradicate pharmaceutical crimes, especially Organized Crime Groups would cause a public health problem that would result in both endangered lives and economic loss. Additionally the political system of each nation would face yet another detractor, leading to the damage of its reputation and credibility, not only nation wise, but internationally as well.

Types of Counterfeited Medicines

According to World Health Organization, pharmaceutical trafficking started with expensive and life-style drugs, such as expensive cancer drugs and Viagra; however networks have evolved its focus towards “medicines that treat life-threatening conditions, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS; and simple painkillers and antihistamines”³.

Furthermore, pharmaceuticals used in weight loss and the beauty industry have gained popularity in online pharmacies and trade websites, which enables offenders to commercialize counterfeit pharmaceuticals and drugs at a smaller price, which result attractive to the vulnerable population.

Criminal Networks and the role of Internet.

As a transnational felony, pharmaceutical crime is distinguished by the role international criminal networks play within its occurrence; however the difficulty in its elimination lies on the fact that most of the networks dedicated to this offense are small groups of 3-10 people, with minimum organization and usually no knowledge of the actual identities of their partners. In these cases the criminal cells or offenders are dispersed around the globe and communicate with its allies through the Internet via affiliate websites; “these networks are composed of thousands of affiliate websites run by associates who are paid on commission for sales made through their sites. As a result, the activities of the core network members are incredibly difficult to track, allowing many network operators to evade detection for long periods of time. For example, several groups identified to Interpol were found to have been active for up to 10 years before being dismantled”⁴.

On the other hand traditional hierarchical networks involved in pharmaceutical crimes are also small ones, however they have a leader and every member has a specific role such as those responsible of stealing, relabeling, repacking or counterfeiting medicines. Furthermore their markets are on a local scale, because “such groups often sell counterfeit and illicit medicines at marketplaces, to dealers or street hawkers, and/or directly to pharmacies and medical centers. For more specialized medicines, such as doping substances, groups target

³ Lisa Peets and Victoria Hanley, C. &. (2009, October). *Tackling pharmaceutical crime: initiatives at multinational, EU and national level* . Retrieved April 23, 2015, from <http://www.cov.com/files/Publication/33ef4a1c-d0c2-4bc0-93ce-1c8e27e64b9a/Presentation/PublicationAttachment/1baaf603-318c-4a55-8c9e-32e11ffb0fad/Tackling%20Pharmaceutical%20Crime%20-%20Initiatives%20at%20Multinational,%20EU%20and%20National%20Level.pdf>

⁴ Sub-Directorate, I. P. (2014). *Pharmaceutical Crime and Organized Criminal Groups. An analysis of the involvement of organized criminal groups in pharmaceutical crime since 2008*. Interpol. Lyons: Interpol

specific locations to sell the medicines, such as gyms and sports clubs”⁵. So contrary to the informal networks, that tend to have an international market, due to the way they function; hierarchical ones are based on a smaller scale and they are known for having the market control on their regions.

There is a wide void when it comes to the knowledge of the specific OCG’s (Organized Criminal Networks) involved in pharmaceutical crime and the identified causes for said gap are: the informality in the conformation of the groups, the fact that “for OCGs involved in pharmaceutical crime there is often no need to resort to external violence – unlike OCGs which deal exclusively with illegal drugs such as heroin and cocaine – which allows these OCGs to keep a low profile and avoid law enforcement authorities”⁶ and corruption.

In this summit of Interpol the representatives of each organization shall, look for strategies and initiatives that will not only identify and stop the OCG’s involved in pharmaceutical crimes, but decrease the means said networks use, to assemble and sell counterfeit pharmaceuticals.

Customs Controls

One of the most delicate aspects of pharmaceutical crime is the lax and even careless attitude of governments regarding customs and their control, taking into account the fact that pharmaceutical crime is done by criminal organizations, cutting the means of transportation and entrance of drugs to the countries where they will be sold.

Illegal shipment is neither the only way to move pharmaceuticals, nor the most concerning; criminal organizations tend to commercialize drugs that are either past their expiration date or counterfeited ones, and usually they are both let through customs controls. Authorities must have, as their primary concern the safety and wellbeing of its citizens, and failing to protect its borders and having control over anything that goes past them, is a direct threat to the country’s safety.

Raids, searches and seizure of suspicious substances must be contemplated and strengthened in order to create a more effective and relentless customs control system; besides the representatives of each organization must see this one, as an opportunity to cooperate with other countries to formulate initiatives that are not only effective, but sustainable.

Interpol Operations

⁵ Sub-Directorate, I. P. (2014). *Pharmaceutical Crime and Organized Criminal Groups. An analysis of the involvement of organized criminal groups in pharmaceutical crime since 2008*. Interpol. Lyons: Interpol

⁶ Sub-Directorate, I. P. (2014). *Pharmaceutical Crime and Organized Criminal Groups. An analysis of the involvement of organized criminal groups in pharmaceutical crime since 2008*. Interpol. Lyons: Interpol

As a point of reference we invite you to study the following operations coordinated by Interpol, because they will serve as a tool for you to have a wider knowledge regarding law enforcement actions and distinct focus areas. The main operations are:

- Operation Pangea (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII).
- Operation Mamba.
- Operation Storm.

Useful Questions

These are the questions that may help throughout your preparation as representatives of a security organization.

- Has there been a noticeable increase of OCG's involved in pharmaceutical crime in the past years?
- How active has your country been in pharmaceutical crime?
- OCGs are involved in the counterfeiting of which types of medicines and medical products in your country?
- Does your country have a legislation regarding pharmaceutical crime? If so, how many suspects have been prosecuted for pharmaceutical crime?
- Has your country/organization taken part in any operation against pharmaceutical crime?

Sources

The following are a series of sources that shall help you in your investigation, please do not limit yourself to the information provided by the chair.

Interpol. (n.d.). *Pharmaceutical Crime, Operations*. Retrieved April 10, 2015, from Interpol: <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Pharmaceutical-crime/Operations>

Lisa Peets and Victoria Hanley, C. &. (2009, October). *Tackling pharmaceutical crime: initiatives at multinational, EU and national level*. Retrieved April 23, 2015, from <http://www.cov.com/files/Publication/33ef4a1c-d0c2-4bc0-93ce-1c8e27e64b9a/Presentation/PublicationAttachment/1baaf603-318c-4a55-8c9e-32e11ffb0fad/Tackling%20Pharmaceutical%20Crime%20-%20Initiatives%20at%20Multinational,%20EU%20and%20National%20Level.pdf>

Medical Privacy. (n.d.). Retrieved April 15, 2015, from Electronic Frontier Foundation : <https://www.eff.org/issues/medical-privacy>

News. (n.d.). Retrieved April 14, 2015, from Permanent Forum on International Pharmaceutical Crime: <http://www.pfipc.org/news>

Pharmaceutical Crime. (n.d.). Retrieved April 9, 2015, from Interpol :
<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Pharmaceutical-crime/Pharmaceutical-crime>

Rowlands, J. *A GUIDE TO INVESTIGATING COUNTERFEIT MEDICAL PRODUCT AND PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME*. World Health Organization. Permanent Forum on International Pharmaceutical Crime for the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce.

Saez, C. (2013, March 14). *Interpol, Pharma Join Hands Against The Crime Of Fake Pharmaceuticals*. Retrieved April 10, 2015, from Intellectual Property Watch : <http://www.ip-watch.org/2013/03/14/interpol-pharma-join-hands-against-the-crime-of-fake-pharmaceuticals/>

II. FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Fugitives, those who are wanted by the law, pose a serious threat to public safety. They are mobile (traveling between countries) and they finance their fleeing from justice, by exercising further criminal activities.

Fugitives undermine and put at stake world's criminal systems, due to the fact that they have been charged, but failed to get arrested. It is of Interpol's primary concern to provide assistance and facilitate cooperation in order to locate and arrest those who jeopardize international security.

Interpol aims to provide systematic assistance to member countries by “providing investigative support to member countries in international fugitive investigations; developing and implementing focused initiatives such as **Operation Infra-Red**; coordinating international cooperation in the field of fugitive investigations; delivering training and conferences; collating and disseminating best practice and expert knowledge; providing operational support and assistance to the searches for individuals wanted for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes by INTERPOL member countries, UN tribunals and the International Criminal Court”⁷.

Those who are in the run from justice have committed crimes such as, criminal conspiracy, drug trafficking, homicide or murder, money laundering, possession of firearms, piracy, environmental and wildlife crime, sexual abuse, crimes against children, crimes against life and health. During this session we expect you to come up with efficient ways to prevent criminals from running, taking into account that networks must be strengthened or created if it is the case.

⁷ Interpol. (n.d.). *Operational Support*. Retrieved April 29, 2015, from Interpol:
<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/War-crimes/Operational-support>

INTERPOL has got a system of notices that allows the organization to classify the most wanted individuals in order to contribute to each countries most wanted index' in a hierarchical manner. An INTERPOL notice can only be published if it complies with the organization's "Rules on the processing of data". The notices are:

	<p>Red Notice To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to extradition or similar lawful action.</p>		<p>Yellow Notice To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.</p>
	<p>Blue Notice To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime.</p>		<p>Black Notice To seek information on unidentified bodies.</p>
	<p>Green Notice To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries.</p>		<p>Orange Notice To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.</p>
	<p>INTERPOL–United Nations Security Council Special Notice Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Security Council Sanctions Committees.</p>		<p>Purple Notice To seek or provide information on modi operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.</p>

Most Wanted (Red Notice)

A list will be provided to you with a *most wanted* list of those with Interpol Red Notice, nevertheless the committee will also address situations involving other alerts, so bear in

mind the importance of each code and the circumstances they aim to solve.

Name	Nationality
Mhlongo Mfanafuti	South Africa
Lister Mark Lennox	South Africa
Mdluli Nkanyiso	South Africa
Bajnath Rakesh	Netherlands
Davila Diego Alberto Esquivel	Colombia
Tran Anh Tuan	United States
Bona Bunphoath	Cambodia, United States
Winklebleck Paul Evans	United States
Piechocki Roy Lawrence	United kingdom
Al Shaibani Zuhair Abdulhameed Sabah	Iraq
Al Dawri Ezzat Ibrahim Khalil	Iraq
Alamen Khalifa Daw	Libya
Luhar Nielsh Chunilal	Canada
Sychantha Syvang	Laos, Canada
Hamard Bruno	France
Maurice Redie	France
Reddy Tamboddi Suresh	India
Rayammarkar Veetil Abdullakutty Zuinulabith	India
Khan MD. Ayub	India
Salgoankar Govid Yeshwant	India

Farooqui Abdul Arif	India
Kundra Sandhya	India
Liu Qingping	China
Lu Changyong	China
Huang Da Wu	China
Li Bufei	China
Zhang Bao Jin	China
Su Zhin Sheng	China
Li Jie Ming	China
Gevorg yani Gayne	Russia
Bugayev Vadim	Russia
A Slanbekov Zainadi	Russia
Stepanchenko Yury	Russia
Kuzmini Alexander	Russia
Tikhonov Alexander	Russia
Alexandrov Kikolay	Russia
Mase Julio Leopoldo	Argentina
Borlicher Diomedes Danie	Argentina
Gonzalez Pedro Armando	Argentina
Almada Jesus Nazareno	Argentina
klitsuk Iryna	Ukraine
Marukha Anatolii	Ukraine
Koryavko Volodymyr	Ukraine

Churylov Sergii	Ukraine
Lora de Jesus Felix	Dominican Republic
Cardenas Jose Caramelo	Dominican Republic
Diaz Medina Jose Aristy	Dominican Republic
Reyes Solis Michael Antonio	Dominican Republic
Silvero Blanca Dalila	Paraguay
Acosta Rivieros Flavio	Paraguay
Olmodo Rodriguez Osvaldo Felipe	Paraguay
Colman Vergara William	Paraguay

As an organization that aims towards cooperation regarding security matters, Interpol works as a link for national police to catch their fugitives, however this summit will not only work in order to catch specific fugitives, but shall be seen as an opportunity to work on migration policies and controls that will prevent criminals from fleeing.

Migration

Fugitives searched by the Interpol are those who have fled their country's judicial system in order to avoid penalties. Yet the problem does not stop there, criminals are known for continuing with their illegal behavior in the countries where they hide, using the profits to expand their networks and move to another country in order to avoid being tracked. An important part of the fleeing issue lies on the fact that those who escape their countries in order to hide, have as final destination countries with no extradition treaties, which provides them with a safety net.

Migration policies and controls play a very relevant role in stopping the run away of people who exercise crime; furthermore local controls must be strengthened in order to prevent ongoing felonies and law trespassing.

As this summit of Interpol takes place, the delegates shall work together in order to improve governments' communication channels to make it harder for people to avoid being tracked by the authorities of their new countries of residency; secondly the creation of a joint customs

police should be considered among the solution for those countries largely wronged by the issue discussed.

Databases

Interpol possesses networks that “provide member countries with instant, direct access to a number of criminal databases. These contain millions of records, contributed by countries across the world”⁸. However the organization faces a series of problems regarding the information and their sharing, they shall be studied from two perspectives. The first one relates to the undeveloped data bases within each country, those that lack technology when in comes to storing people’s data and fingerprints makes it difficult for costumers authorities in other countries to access full information on those running away.

On the other hand, Interpol can only work as a link for national security organizations, so it can only access information that local databases possess, for that matter it results detrimental for Interpol and the well being of international security, for countries to have information centers out of date.

It is of primary concern for representatives to strive to update their information storage systems in order to have a more effective control on those who shall be banned from entering a certain nation; furthermore, the creation of a joint information center shall be considered among the measures taken by this summit’s assistants.

Useful Questions

These are the questions that may help throughout your preparation as representatives of a security organization.

- Has a red notice been sent out for a person from your country? If so which notice and for what crime?
- Does your organization take active part on Interpol operations in order to capture international fugitives?
- Does your country take part on any extradition treaties?
- How many resources does your country invest in criminal databases and information storage systems?
- Does your country provide assistance to Interpol when it comes to reporting crimes and fugitives?

⁸ *Databases* . (n.d.). Retrieved May 5, 2015, from Interpol : <http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases>

Sources

The following are a series of sources that shall help you in your investigation, please do not limit yourself to the information provided by the chair.

Databases. (n.d.). Retrieved from Interpol : <http://www.interpol.int/INTERPOL-expertise/Databases>

Fugitive Investigations. (n.d.). Retrieved May 5, 2015, from Interpol:
<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Fugitive-investigations/Fugitive-investigations>

Fugitives from International Justice. (n.d.). Retrieved May 5, 2015, from Amnesty International:
<http://demandjusticenow.org/fugitives/>

Interpol. (2015). *Databases.* Interpol.

Missing. (n.d.). Retrieved April 20, 2015, from Interpol:
<http://www.interpol.int/notice/search/missing>

National Wanted Websites. (n.d.). Retrieved May 6, 2015, from Interpol:
<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Fugitive-investigations/National-wanted-websites>

Searching for the Fugitives. (n.d.). Retrieved May 6, 2015, from United Nations Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals: <http://www.unmict.org/en/cases/searching-fugitives>

Wanted. (n.d.). Retrieved May 5, 2015, from Interpol:
<http://www.interpol.int/notice/search/wanted>

Feel free to ask for help, we will be happy to answer any of your questions, we hope you have a good preparation in order to enjoy EAFITMUN 2015 and remember that this is a learning and growing experience, so focus on the change you can make and the knowledge you can acquire.

Have a good one.

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