

Background Guide - Interpol

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Message from the Executive Board

Greetings, dear delegates.

This is a *concise* guide designed with the purpose of providing you a *basic* understanding of the agenda and the conduct of the simulation. Note that the perusal of this guide’s content will be *insufficient* if you wish to enjoy a healthy and competitive debate. Use the information you find between these pages as *just an accompaniment* to your research efforts.

I shall be available to clarify any and all of your doubts before the conference. However, I would suggest you consider querying me as an option to be exercised as *last resort*, not first move.

Regards,

Executive Board,
International Criminal Police Organisation
Rockwell Model United Nations 2022

Contact information

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About Interpol

What is Interpol?

International Criminal Police Organization - also known as Interpol, is an international organisation for achieving the following aims:

1. To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

However, due to the nature of its work, Interpol is strictly forbidden from undertaking any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

What is Interpol General Assembly?

The General Assembly is Interpol's supreme governing body, comprising representatives from each of our member countries. It meets once a year and each session lasts around four days. The functions of the General Assembly are as follows:

- (a) To carry out the duties laid down in the Interpol Constitution.
- (b) To determine principles and lay down the general measures suitable for attaining the objectives of the organization as given in Article 2 of the Interpol Constitution.

- (c) To examine and approve the general programme of activities prepared by the Secretary General for the coming year.
- (d) To determine any other regulations deemed necessary.
- (e) To elect persons to perform the functions mentioned in the Interpol Constitution.
- (f) To adopt resolutions and make recommendations to Members on matters with which the Organization is competent to deal.
- (g) To determine the financial policy of the Organization.
- (h) To examine and approve any agreements to be made with other organizations.

Resolutions of Interpol General Assembly

As the supreme body of the organisation, Interpol General Assembly takes all the major decisions affecting general policy, the resources needed for international cooperation, working methods, finances and programmes of activities of the organisation. These decisions are taken formally in the form of resolutions adopted by the Interpol General Assembly. The drafting and passage of resolutions is hence an important and essential part of any meeting of the Interpol General Assembly.

Further reading:

1. [Interpol Constitution](#)
 2. [Roles and Challenges of Interpol](#)
 3. [Example of Interpol General Assembly resolution](#)
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Agenda: Combatting Trans-national Cyber-crime

Cybercrime is one of the fastest growing forms of transnational crime faced by Interpol's member countries. While rapid growth in Internet and computer technology has enabled economic and social growth, an increasing reliance on the Internet has created more risks and vulnerabilities, and opened up new possibilities for criminal activity. The border-less nature of cybercrime means that law enforcement agencies face challenges in responding effectively due to the limits of cross-border investigation, legal challenges and diversity in capabilities across the globe. Different from other investigations, in many cybercrime cases, digital evidence sits mainly with the private sector, which operates and maintains many parts of the Internet infrastructure; therefore, a multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to tackle modern cyber threat.

Source

Here are a few examples of alleged State-sponsored cyber attacks:

1. [Estonia - video](#)
2. [Estonia - article](#)
3. [Ukraine - article](#)
4. [Russia - article](#)
5. [Ukraine - Russia cyber conflict](#)
6. [Georgia - 2008 attack article](#)
7. [Iran - article](#)
8. [Canada - article](#)
9. [List of cyber attacks on Canada](#)
10. [USA arrest of cyberattackers](#)
11. [USA advisory on Chinese cyberattacks](#)
12. [Qatar - article](#)
13. [Iran - detailed explanation](#)
14. [Georgia - USA condemnation](#)
15. [USA - attack by DPRK](#)

Definitions and types of cyber-attacks

Kinetic cyber attacks:

“Kinetic Cyber refers to a class of cyber attacks that can cause direct or indirect physical damage, injury or death solely through the exploitation of vulnerable information systems and processes.” - Scott D. Applegate, *The Dawn of Kinetic Cyber* 5

DDoS:

“DDoS is short for distributed denial of service. A DDoS attack occurs when a threat actor uses resources from multiple, remote locations to attack an organization’s online operations.” - Comptia [6](#)

Ransom-ware:

“Ransom-ware is a type of malicious software, or malware, that prevents you from accessing your computer files, systems, or networks and demands you pay a ransom for their return.” - FBI [7](#)

List of other types of attacks:

There are many types of attacks that can be used against an adversary. It is not necessary for one to know what all of those are, how they work, and how to mitigate them. However, if one wishes to explore the subject, one may start from the following list:

- Flooding Attacks on a Switch
- Address Resolution Spoofing
- Man-in-the-Middle Attack
- The Root Claim Attack
- Forcing Eternal Root Election Attack
- Buffer Overflow Attack

References

5: [The Dawn of Kinetic Cyber - Scott D. Applegate](#)

6: [Comptia - DDoS explainer](#)

7: [FBI - explainer on ransomware](#)

Further reading

1. [Budapest Convention](#)
2. [Agreement among the Governments of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in the Field of Ensuring International Information Security](#)
3. [Draft International Code of Conduct for Information Security](#)

4. Analysis of the Draft International CoC for Info-Sec by Citizenlab
 5. Protecting people in cyber space
 6. Cyber-security norm-making in UN - 2011 Harvard research paper
 7. National cyber-security strategy guidelines
 8. Cyber attack on UN
 9. Research paper by Hoover institute
-

Foreign policy basics

What is foreign policy?

“..[G]eneral objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states.”

What role must foreign policy play in your research?

Understanding the foreign policy of your country must be a checkbox that you tick off at the very beginning of your research.

Your foreign policy should dictate everything from the arguments you make, the reasoning you give for making those arguments, and the actions you take in the Council.

Where do I look to find foreign policy?

Most of the time, foreign policy is not explicitly stated. It must be inferred from the actions and statements issued by the country.

Pro tip: Look for statements from your country’s Foreign Ministry (or equivalent like Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs etcetera) and top leadership (PM, Pres., Secretary of State, Defense Minister).

Specific contentious rules

This section covers the Executive Board's views on some of the contentious rules that usually create confusion, conflict, and consternation when not explicitly stated in advance. The judgement and scoring during the MUN will be based on the views expressed here.

Regarding this guide and evidence

Just because a resource has been mentioned in the background guide, *does not mean that it can surely be used as evidence to your argument in the Council*. Why? Because:

Eclectic nature of the resources:

The guide has resources of wide variety. Some of the resources could be opinion-based articles, some may be from sources sympathetic to one party in the conflict, some could be outdated (we will try our best to not share such resources but we cannot control for things such as emergence of new facts post guide publication).

Foreign policy commitments:

To explain this point, we'll be using an example. Pakistan claims Kashmir is legally theirs. India claims, contrary to Pakistan, that Kashmir is theirs. Both sides, many-a-times, use the same evidence to argue their case but still derive completely different conclusions. In such cases, the Executive Board cannot accept the claims of one country while rejecting the claims of the other when both of those claims are backed by acceptable and equivalent evidence.

Hierarchy of evidence

Evidence can be presented from a wide variety of sources but not all sources are treated as equal. Here's the hierarchy in which evidence is categorised:

Tier 1:

Includes: any publication, statement, resolution, or document released by any of the United Nations' official organs or committees; any publication, statement, or document released by a UN member state in its own capacity.

The evidence falling in this tier is considered most reliable during the simulation.

Tier 2: Includes: any news article published by any official media source that is owned and controlled by a UN member state. E.g.: Xinhua News (China), Prasar Bharti (India), BBC (United Kingdom) etcetera.

The evidence falling in this tier is considered sufficiently reliable in case no other evidence from any Tier 1 source is available on that particular fact, event, or situation.

Tier 3: Includes: any publication from news sources of international repute such as Reuters, The New York Times, Agence-France Presse, etcetera.

The evidence falling under this tier is considered the least reliable for the purposes of this simulation. Yet, if no better source is available in a certain scenario, it may be considered.

Personal pronouns

This particular Executive Board does not care very much about whether a delegate uses personal pronouns to refer to herself/himself. As long as the language employed by the delegate is diplomatic in both tone and content, we will not mind the usage of personal pronouns.

Cheat-sheet on ROP

For the purpose of making the simulation easier to the procedurally-unacquainted, the following ROP cheat-sheet is being made available.

Motions

Setting the agenda

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda as _____.

Establishing a GSL

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to establish the general speakers' list with an individual speaker's time of ____.

Moderated caucuses

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus on the topic _____ for a total time period of ___ minutes with individual speaker's time being ___.

Unmoderated caucuses

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time period of ___ minutes.

Extension to informal debate

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to extend the current moderated/unmoderated caucus by _____ minutes.

Introduction of documentation

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to introduce draft resolution/press statement/Presidential statement [number].

Voting on introduced document(s)

Delegate of _____ would like to raise a motion to table formal debate and move into voting on [document name].

Points

Point of personal privilege

- Personal inconvenience e.g. inaudibility of some part of the speech of another delegate
- CAN interrupt an active speaker

Point of parliamentary inquiry

- Used to clarify doubts on the rules of procedure
- CANNOT interrupt a speaker

Point of information

- Used to ask questions to other delegates on their speeches
- CANNOT interrupt an active speaker

Point of order

- Used to point out inaccuracies in procedure and if allowed, even on factual inaccuracies within the speeches of other delegates
- CANNOT interrupt an active speaker

Yields

Yield to points of information

Yielding the remaining time to other delegates so that they can question you on the speech you made.

Yield to another delegate

Yielding remaining time to some specific delegate to let her/him make her/his speech.

Yield to the executive board

Yielding the remaining time to the EB. Such yielded time is deemed elapsed by the EB but not always. Such time's usage is upto the discretion of the EB.