



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

President: Frida Sophia Chico Cruz
Moderator: Vanessa Rodríguez Rocha
Conference officer: Camila Salazar Olmos

Dear delegates,

On behalf of the chair of the International Criminal Police Organization, we give you the most warm welcome to this year's MUNMX. It is an honor for us to have you on this committee for the next few months and to be able to guide you in this new experience that the chair hopes will be as pleasant and unforgettable as it was for us one day. We are very grateful to be the people who will guide and teach you in this new experience that we know you will all enjoy.

We have no doubt that you will take with you great learning, friendships, tools, and many other skills that will let you grow as a human being and that we know will help you in a future. So too, just as we hope you will learn a lot from this MUNMX 2025 edition, we also hope to learn a lot from you. As well, the chair deeply hopes that we can all have a good trusting relationship to make this model a rewarding experience.

This committee was created with you in mind, and of course, the problems we are currently facing. Interpol is experiencing significant challenges that must be addressed as soon as possible in order to provide greater stability to member countries.

The chair fully trusts you to make this debate flow properly and in the best possible way. We know that these are not easy topics to acknowledge, that's why never hesitate to approach us when you have any questions, comments, or anything you need in the process of preparation for MUNMX 2025

Finally, we want you to see it as a new opportunity to change the world for the better, for peace, and for a better quality of life for which we have been fighting so hard in recent years.

Sincerely,

President: Frida Sophia Chico Cruz

Moderator: Vanessa Rodríguez Rocha

Conference officer: Camila Salazar Olmos

About the Committee

It's the world's major intergovernmental police organization that helps countries with each other, as well as facilitates cooperation among its 196 member countries in order to combat and prevent international crime and make the world a safer place.

Each member country has its own National Central Bureau (NCB), and the General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France. The NCBs act as the point of contact with the organization's global network and provide access to infrastructure, information, and technology for better cooperation and international police investigations. NCBs are usually headed by police officers from each country and are part of the government department responsible for police activities.

Through a communication system called I-24/7, Interpol connects all member countries, which use it to contact each other, access service and data bases in real time, and contact the General Secretariat. On the other hand, they also coordinate and connect with experts in different categories of crime and police networks in order to meet in working groups and conferences to generate ideas and share experiences that help resolve conflicts.

This organization currently has 18 police databases containing highly accurate real-time information on criminals and crimes for countries, as well as offering support for locating fugitives worldwide, backed up by forensic and analytical research. This training is essential for the services to be used effectively.

Now then, prior specialized knowledge is useful in combating the four areas that Interpol considers most critical, which are: financial crime and corruption, terrorism, organized crime and cybercrime.

Given the rapidly escalating situation of international crime, it is extremely important that there be excellent coordination between law enforcement agencies in each country in order to maintain and improve global security. Finally, Interpol states that all its actions are neutral and always carried out within the laws of each country.

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TOPIC A: Emerging Challenges in the use of AI-Powered deepfakes for criminal activities: strategies for international policing cooperation

New technology called deepfakes, are able to create fake videos, voices and also photos, that may look very real. Criminals are taking this technology to steal money, bully people or even spread lies online. The mission of Interpol is to ease the collaboration between police forces of their countries, for them to combat crime at an international level.

In today's fast changing world, technology, particularly the rise of Artificial Intelligence, is taking a serious role in society, since now robbers can make their moves more easily thanks to the AI. This problem is making the police try to take action, because now it is a serious issue for the world. Even though this technology is not at all new, the growth that has taken place of AI tools and services that can create deepfakes are causing an increase in fake media, this can be found all over the world.

Deepfakes are a type of a fake media that are made with AI programs, this can make people appear even though they never were in the video, they can make things seem to be realistic when they are not, for example people saying things that never really happened.

Because AI has advanced very quickly, especially with the technology named Generative AI, there is now a big crowd that is debating about the legal and also the ethical risks, and there including the possible effects, this thinking about the harm that this could bring to the people and the society. These issues need to be dealt with, in the quickest way, especially when it comes to the police work being affected by this problem.

Interpol supports the responsible use of artificial intelligence in law enforcement, emphasizing that its application must always align with core policing principles, respect human rights, and uphold ethical standards. To this end, the organization is developing AI-driven projects designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement operations. These technologies can automatically process large volumes of data, enabling police to better monitor risks and even predict potential threats in a more efficient and proactive manner.

It's very important to identify fake media from real media. To do this countries, companies, and more, will have to work together, share their knowledge and use or create new

technologies. Only by getting together, can we make a difference and reduce the amount of risk of synthetic media.

Key questions:

1. How is my country trying to deal with any type of risks AI deepfakes in law enforcement or cybersecurity?
2. Has my country had major problems or reported any important criminal cases involving deepfakes?
3. Is my country cooperating with INTERPOL or other types of international organizations to fight cybercrime/ deepfakes?
4. What are the challenges that my country is facing in preventing the misuse of deepfakes?
5. What strategies could my country propose for global cooperation against the criminal use of deepfakes?

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TOPIC B: Limitations and reforms to the Red Notice mechanism in the context of politically motivated abuse

The red notice mechanism is a request to law enforcement agencies around the world to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition, similar legal action, or surrender. However, this is not an international arrest warrant. These notices are published at the request of a country seeking assistance in locating a person who poses a threat to public safety.

Interpol ensures its neutrality with Article 3, which states that it is strictly prohibited to intervene in political, religious, military, or other such matters, thereby preventing states from using the system to arrest opponents or dissidents. However, in recent years, too many cases have been detected in red notices where countries misuse this tool, leading to the harassment of human rights defenders, activists, and journalists.

On the other hand, countries also use what is known as dissemination, whereby the national police can send direct notices to other states without the approval of the General Secretariat. To improve this, there is a body called the Commission for the Control of Files (CCF), but its procedures are slow and it has limited resources, so even if the red notice is removed, the person sought may already have suffered detention, damage to their reputation, and even restrictions on their movement.

Currently, the system is still being abused. One example of this is that the information and news uploaded to the network are trusted by the agency, and when it comes to going through the CCF to guarantee their accuracy, the system encounters complications, processing delays, and backlogs.

Interpol urgently needs additional reforms to be implemented so that this mechanism fulfills its true function and does not become a political weapon.

Key Questions:

1. How can your country contribute to the implementations for the red notice mechanisms?

2. Has my country ever been affected by politically motivated Red Notices?
3. What is my country's position regarding the role and limitations of the Commission for the Control of Files (CCF)?
4. Should Interpol adopt stricter vetting procedures before publishing Red Notices, even if it slows down the process?
5. What specific reforms or proposals could my country support to strengthen the credibility of the Red Notice mechanism?

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Due date for submitting the position paper: October 8

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