



RAYFEL

INTERPOL

Agenda Item: Combating Drug Trafficking Strengthening the Precautions

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1. Letter From The Head of Academy

Dear Delegates,

First of all, I would like to say that I am honored to host you at the Model United Nations conference, which is the first experience of our school. As the Head of the Academy, my team and I look forward to meeting the creativity and determination to produce solutions that you will bring to the conference and especially to this committee. I am very excited to hear and discuss the unique ideas you will produce for the global problems of the twenty-first century in this first edition. As delegates of the INTERPOL committee, you will face the critical challenge of combating international drug trafficking and strengthening the precautions. As delegates, you have a unique opportunity to step into the shoes of global leaders and experts by addressing complex problems that require innovative solutions and a commitment to collective security. As international borders become increasingly porous, global abuse and accessibility to drugs have become increasingly widespread. This international trade involves growers, producers, transporters, suppliers and dealers. It affects all of our member countries, undermining political and economic stability, ruining the lives of individuals and damaging communities. The end-users and addicts are often the victims of a powerful and manipulative business. The strategic thinking, negotiation, and collaborative problem-solving skills you will develop to counter these threats are important not only for this conference but also for addressing real-world challenges. I am sure that what each of you will learn when you leave this committee will not be limited to just two days. Engage in lively discussions, explore different ideas and perspectives during these two days.

Let me know if you have any questions. You can contact me via my email address.

Kind regards,

Defne YAMAN

Head of the Academy

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2. Letter from the Under Secretary General of INTERPOL

Esteemed Delegates,

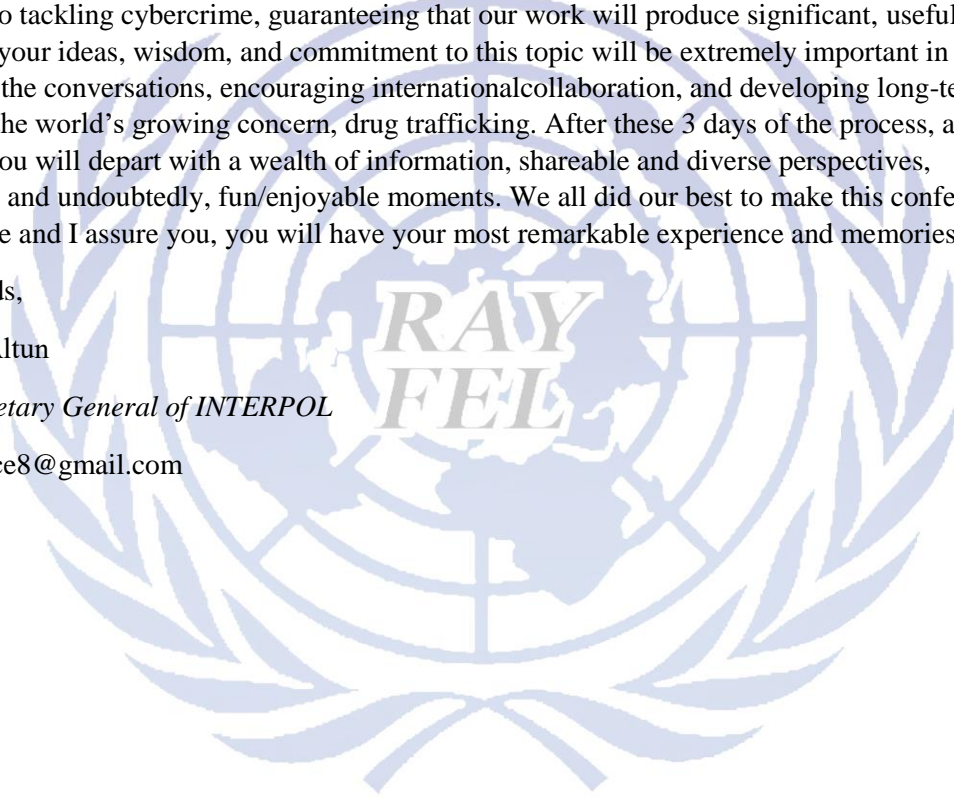
I'd like to welcome everyone once more to RAYFELMUN'25, our esteemed conference. I deeply appreciate being a part of this conference and sharing this guide with you all which is going to help you to be informed and ready for the sessions. I am confident that your viewpoints will substantially enhance our discussions. To promote international collaboration in fostering against transnational crime and guarantee world peace and security, our combined efforts are essential. During the meeting, you will be aiming to create an atmosphere that will make you debate about the current circumstances, indulge in disputes, negotiate specifications, and work alongside one another to find practical answers towards the remedies against "Combating Drug Trafficking Strengthening the Precautions." I urge you to approach these conversations with originality, ingenuity, and a forward-looking perspective. Regarding this committee, I have complete faith that the INTERPOL committee will show its shared dedication to tackling cybercrime, guaranteeing that our work will produce significant, useful results. At its core, your ideas, wisdom, and commitment to this topic will be extremely important in influencing the conversations, encouraging international collaboration, and developing long-term answers to the world's growing concern, drug trafficking. After these 3 days of the process, as delegates, you will depart with a wealth of information, shareable and diverse perspectives, connections and undoubtedly, fun/enjoyable moments. We all did our best to make this conference irreplaceable and I assure you, you will have your most remarkable experience and memories.

Best Regards,

Betül Ece Altun

Under Secretary General of INTERPOL

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3. Introduction to the Committee: INTERPOL (The International Criminal Police Organization)

a. What is INTERPOL?

Interpol, also known as the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL), is an international organization that promotes crime control and police collaboration on a global scale. It is the biggest multinational police force in the world. With a National Central Bureau in each of the 196 member states and seven regional bureaus across the globe, the organization's administrative offices are located in Lyon, France. With an emphasis on the three main areas of transnational crime—terrorism, cybercrime, and organized crime—Interpol offers investigative assistance, knowledge, and training to law enforcement agencies around the globe. Crimes against humanity, child pornography, narcotics manufacturing and trafficking, political corruption, intellectual property infringement, and white-collar crime are all included in its extensive scope. The organization also helps national law enforcement agencies work together through communications networks and criminal databases. Interpol is not a law enforcement organization in and of itself, despite what many people think.

The majority of Interpol's yearly budget of €142 million (\$155 million) is provided by the contributions of member police forces across 181 nations. All of the member nations make up the General Assembly, which elects the executive committee and the president, who is presently Ahmed Naser Al-Raisi of the United Arab Emirates, to oversee and carry out Interpol's administration and policy. The General Secretariat, which has some 1,000 employees from more than 100 countries, including both police and civilians, is responsible for carrying out day-to-day operations. The Secretary-General, Valdecy Urquiza, a former Vice President of Interpol for the Americas, is in charge of the Secretariat.

b. History of INTERPOL

With 194 member nations as of right now, Interpol is the largest international police agency in the world. It was founded in Vienna, Austria, on September 7, 1923. In 1956, it changed its name from the International Criminal Police Commission to Interpol. Since its founding, Interpol has developed and broadened its operations, setting up liaison offices and regional

bureaus all around the world. The main office of Interpol is located in Lyon, France. In 1989, it was decided to move the organization's main office from Vienna to Lyon. The strategic decision to relocate to Lyon allowed Interpol to be nearer to other international agencies fighting terrorism and organized crime. Effective coordination and communication with member nations are also made possible by Lyon's strategic location in Europe.

4. Introduction to the Agenda Item

a. What is Drug Trafficking?

Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics. Drug trafficking is a key part of this research. It involves the illegal transportation and distribution of narcotics, often using airports and commercial aircraft as conduits for smuggling drugs across borders. It exploits the access and positions of individuals within the aviation industry to facilitate the movement of illicit substances.

b. Variety of The Drugs Being Trafficked

- **Cocaine:** Derived from the coca plant, cocaine is a powerful stimulant. It is typically trafficked from South America (primarily Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia) to North America and Europe.
- **Heroin:** Derived from morphine, heroin is a highly addictive opioid. The primary source countries for heroin are Afghanistan and Myanmar.
- **Methamphetamine:** A synthetic stimulant, methamphetamine is produced in various regions, including Mexico, the United States, and Southeast Asia.
- **Cannabis:** While legal in some jurisdictions, cannabis remains illegal in many parts of the world. It is cultivated and trafficked globally.
- **Synthetic Opioids:** Fentanyl and its analogs are powerful synthetic opioids often mixed with other drugs, increasing the risk of overdose. They are primarily manufactured in clandestine laboratories in China and Mexico.
- **Prescription Drugs:** Legal pharmaceuticals can be diverted from legitimate channels and trafficked illegally. These include opioids, stimulants, and depressants.

Drug trafficking is interconnected with other criminal activities, such as money laundering and the trafficking of weapons and other contraband. The profits from this trade destabilize economies, corrupt governments, and devastate communities. Ultimately, drug addicts are the primary victims of this lucrative criminal industry.

c. Certain Significant Nations

Colombia

Colombia is the largest producer of cocaine in the world, which is trafficked to North American, European and Asian markets, as well as within the region, with Brazil being one of the largest consumer markets for cocaine worldwide. Colombia is producing more cocaine than ever before, and high levels of cocaine production are likely to persist in the short term. The Colombian government has attempted to push aerial fumigation again, despite warnings and evidence that this is not the most effective strategy to deal with coca plantations. There are indications that the country also exports cocaine base to other South American nations for further production. Local consumption has also increased, particularly in urban centres, where the sale of cocaine has become a major source of income for local mafia organizations.

Brazil

Although the heroin market in Brazil is limited due to irregular shipments from Asia and poorly developed routes, the non-medical use of prescribed opioids has increased. There is a concern that without stricter controls, Brazil could see an increase in the consumption of illegal opioids like heroin, as is the case in other countries. In contrast, Brazil's cocaine market is worth billions of dollars, making it one of the top ten markets in the world. Criminal organizations, including local elites, control the main wholesale cocaine entry routes into Brazil, leading to violent conflicts over distribution in urban centres. The retail sale of cocaine is an important source of income for the poor population on the outskirts of large cities, and it has contributed to their involvement in crime. Although the pandemic impacted cocaine trafficking in Brazil, traffickers adapted by diversifying their national routes and international destinations.

Mexico

Mexican drug trafficking organizations dominate the US's heroin market, with almost all heroin seized and analyzed in the US originating in Mexico. Heroin production and trafficking occur primarily in north-western Mexico, in states such as Baja California, Sonora, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Colima, Michoacán, and Guerrero. However, in recent years, drug trafficking groups have shifted their focus to fentanyl trafficking, as it is cheaper and less labour-intensive to produce than heroin. Mexican drug trafficking organizations are major players in the global cocaine trade, acting as brokers and transporters of the drug worldwide. Mexico is a significant transit country for cocaine from South America to the US and increasingly to the EU. Criminal groups have become more active in Central American and Colombian cocaine trafficking markets, and territorial disputes between them over control of north-bound cocaine shipment routes to the US have resulted in high levels of violence across Mexico.

Peru

Peruvian drug mafias mainly export opium, as they lack the laboratories needed to process it into heroin. Nevertheless, opium cultivation is on the rise in Peru, with opium latex being transported from the three different regions: Piura, Cajamarca and Amazonas, to Ecuador. The opium market is expanding to other regions, such as La Libertad, Junin, Cusco and Lima. Domestic actors profit from cultivating opium and micro-commercializing heroin. However, there are currently few economic or geographic incentives to develop this market since coca cultivation is still highly profitable. Despite law enforcement measures to decrease coca plantations, Peru remains a significant source country for cocaine. The COVID-19 pandemic and falling coffee prices have increased coca cultivation. Operations that destroy coca crops only displace the trade into other territories. In recent years, there has been a surge in demand for and production of cocaine, with international demand rising and production increasing. Serbian mafias have displaced Mexican and Colombian mafias as the actors controlling the market in Peru, with the Shining Path providing security for crops in the VRAEM region (Valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro Rivers). Cocaine produced in Peru is almost exclusively transported to the international market, through various international shipment routes. Peru is also a source country for most of the supplies used to make synthetic drugs, which are then sent to Paraguay.

Venezuela

Although the Venezuelan government has reported a decrease in heroin seizures, it is uncertain whether this reduction is due to less drug trafficking, decreased consumption or a lack of government control. However, Venezuela remains a major country for the production and trafficking of cocaine, with high-ranking officials facilitating the drug trade. The Amazon River is a key drug trafficking route that includes Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil, with Brazil being the primary country for drug shipments to Europe. Criminal organizations use fast boats to transport cocaine to the Caribbean islands, and Venezuelans provide cheap labour to harvest, process and move the shipments. The marijuana available on the local market has high levels of THC and, during the COVID-19 lockdown, the price of cannabis increased dramatically, surpassing the average income of the population, leading to a constrained market. There are currently no indications of synthetic opioids being sold.

Bolivia

Bolivia is not a major consumer of heroin, but its strategic location makes it a transit country for heroin trafficking from its neighbours Brazil, Paraguay and Peru. On the other hand, the cocaine market in Bolivia is complex due to the legal cultivation and consumption of coca leaves for traditional purposes. Almost half of the coca leaves being sold are commercialized illegally or used for non-traditional uses. As a result, Bolivia has become the world's third-largest cocaine producer. Drug traffickers increasingly use Bolivia as a transit point for cocaine shipments due to the country's weak state control and strategic location. Mexican and Colombian cartels operate in the country, while Brazilian gangs control the traffic into their country and shipments to Europe. To increase drug shipments to accommodate the oversupply, new illegal routes are being opened, especially through rivers and air transport. While Bolivia does not appear to be a producer of synthetic drugs, it may enable production in neighbouring countries such as Argentina as a transit point for precursors.

Ecuador

Ecuador is both a destination and source country for drugs, particularly heroin and cocaine. In the case of heroin, Peruvian opium is transported into Ecuador, while Colombian heroin is exported to the US. Members of the police have been caught tipping off traffickers to their operations, providing security, and allegedly even planning murders with local criminal chiefs. As a result, Colombian micro-trafficking networks have taken over the drug market and established control over deprived neighbourhoods through distribution and security networks. This has created a situation where drugs, sex work and guns are widespread, and shoot-outs are common. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable, with heroin consumption starting as early as at 14 years of age. It is often mixed with other drugs to create a cycle of constant addiction. In recent years, Ecuador has become a cocaine superhighway due to large-scale cocaine trafficking through its Pacific ports, as well as a growing domestic market. Drug trafficking is largely controlled by Mexican, Colombian and Albanian mafia groups and cartels who team up with local gangs. As a result, Ecuador is one of the main source countries for cocaine to Europe. This surge in drug production has also led to increased homicide rates over the last decade, demonstrating a direct correlation with the amplified flow of drugs.

Guatemala

Guatemala is the third-largest producer of opium poppy in Latin America and its heroin trade is concentrated along the Guatemalan–Mexican border. Mexican cartels have expanded into Guatemala to cultivate poppies and the heroin is mainly destined for the US. Poppy production is viewed by many locals as a lucrative livelihood and it causes local communities to fight over the control of water and land. In addition, Guatemala is a significant transit country for cocaine due to its location on a major drug trafficking route between South and North America. Cocaine enters the country by land, sea and air, and it is Guatemala's primary drug market. Furthermore, Guatemala is a country of origin and transit for cannabis. The country's cannabis market operates primarily for domestic and regional cannabis users. In rural areas, the cultivation of marijuana is controlled by transnational drug trafficking groups. Mexican, Guatemalan and Colombian criminal groups are the most important in terms of clandestine laboratories in the region, as well as in the procurement of chemical precursors. Nevertheless, the synthetic drug trade remains smaller than the cocaine or heroin trade in the country.

Panama

Panama's strategic location connecting North and South America has historically made the country a key transit and storage point for the vast majority of drugs travelling from Colombia to the US. The increase in consumption of drugs linked to the higher numbers of foreign visitors has also led to a growth in local criminal networks. The heroin trade does not have a high level of impact in Panama and heroin is generally imported alongside the cocaine market, but in consistently smaller quantities. Conversely, cocaine trafficking, involving transnational organizations aided by local groups and state-embedded actors, is the largest criminal market in Panama and poses a significant security threat in the country as gangs compete to provide transport and security services to drug traffickers. However, the market seems to have slightly reduced its scope and, in 2021, marijuana was legalized for medicinal use, making Panama the first Central American country to do so. Panama is also a transit point for synthetic drugs, such as ecstasy, ketamine and new psychoactive substances. Synthetics reportedly enter Panama from Mexico and Colombia and cross the country on their way to other destinations.

Italy

Italy's heroin market is growing, due to the low cost of the drug. Although COVID-19 restrictions led to a decrease in street-level drug dealing, they had no significant impact on the heroin trade, as criminal groups shifted their focus to online sales, using social networks and online platforms. A potential expansion of the illegal drug market on the dark web has also been noticed. Foreign criminal groups import heroin into Italy, and local criminal groups take over once it enters the country. The coastline along the Adriatic Sea has emerged as a key area for drug trafficking, with Balkan and Italian criminal groups cooperating to share the profits. Cocaine remains the most profitable and sought-after drug in Italy, owing to local demand and the interest of transnational criminal organizations. The country has one of the highest demands for cocaine among EU member states, and, although the criminal business is predominantly transnational, there is a sizeable local market. Mafia groups involved in cocaine trafficking are complex and fragmented. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a shift towards the consolidation and aggregation of networks, and a more complex national panorama for cocaine trade emerged. Italy is also a destination country for synthetic drugs, which are produced in Northern Europe, predominantly Belgium and the Netherlands, and Eastern European countries. Because of its low profit margins, this market does not significantly involve Italian criminal

organizations, including mafia groups, and is not particularly integrated into Italy's criminal economy, as people purchase synthetic drugs directly from sellers on the internet.

5. The Role of AI In Drug Trafficking

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has been and is being developed to equip investigators to execute their searches more effectively in the world of the Dark Web, scanning illegal marketplaces through sophisticated keyword searches and customized parameters that have been demonstrated to be highly effective in identifying and isolating illegal narcotics trade activity. These automated AI processes can gather massive amounts of information about marketplace names, current drug-related jargon, manufacturing, processing, and shipping origins and destinations, payment information, and a range of other critical information. Just as importantly, this type of AI can process and analyze these oceans of data, learning actively as it works, and provide clear, concise, actionable results for investigators and analysts in near real-time. Use of the Internet (and the Dark Web in particular) has also led to a more globally networked narcotics trafficking trade, bringing additional complications for investigators due to the many differences in criminal, customs, and trade laws from country to country, as well as foreign language challenges. While the layers of encryption and identity obfuscation created by the Dark Web provide drug dealers, weapons traffickers, child pornographers, counterfeiters, sellers of stolen financial information, and other criminals a high degree of protection from the law, new strategies and technologies are making it more difficult for them to go undetected. AI systems can be programmed to link their findings on the Dark Web to data gathered on the surface web. This expands the data and strengthens the analysis and findings. For instance, a photograph, reference, phrase, or identifier from the Dark Web might also be found in publicly available data, enabling investigators to draw stronger inferences about an offender's identity and connections. These applications of AI are invaluable to law enforcement agencies to increase the speed, accuracy, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of their investigations and analysis.

6. Triggers to Drug Use

A trigger is an emotional, environmental or social situation that drags up memories of drug or alcohol use in the past. These memories can stir up strong emotions that lead to the impulse to use a substance again.

1. HALT: Hungry, Angry, Lonely, Tired

The HALT acronym helps those in recovery keep an eye on some of the most basic human needs that can lead to or intensify triggers if not fulfilled. Being in any one of the HALT states reduces a person's ability to cope with stress and increases impulsivity.

2. Challenging Emotions

Negative emotions like sadness, guilt or anger are often core reasons why people begin abusing substances in the first place. When these emotions crop up again during recovery, the brain remembers dealing with them using drugs or alcohol and prompts cravings.

3. Stress

Both chronic and acute stress increase the risk of drug addiction and may be the most common triggers for relapse. Stress is a part of daily life for most people, whether it's being late to work in the morning or tense relations with a loved one. Health problems, increased responsibility and other events can result in stress that triggers drug cravings.

4. Over-Confidence in Recovery

Recovery is a journey with no end, yet some people begin to feel that they are cured and don't have to worry about triggers anymore. It's important to develop a healthy level of self-confidence, but humility is necessary too. If someone forgets that addiction is a chronic condition, they may be tempted to have "just one" drink, injection, hit or bump with the expectation that it won't be a big deal. This leads to riskier situations and eventually a full relapse.

5. Physical or Mental Illness

A variety of underlying mental illnesses like depression and anxiety are closely related to addiction and can result in a person experiencing more triggers or more powerful ones. Physical illness and chronic pain also stress the body and can increase the risk of relapse.

6. Social Isolation

For many people, engaging socially and forming a support system in recovery can feel exhausting. Some people will try to avoid it altogether, which can lead to prolonged isolation and mounting loneliness. Without other people around, it's easier to talk yourself into drug or alcohol use and rationalize it.

8. New Jobs and Promotions

It's not just negative events that can result in addiction relapse triggers. Getting a new job or earning a promotion can trigger a relapse in a couple of different ways. For one, you might be tempted to use again "just this once" as a means of celebrating. Planning sober festivities is one good way to stay on track.

9. Nostalgia for Substance Abuse

Addiction happens because the use of drugs or alcohol makes a person feel better in some way. Although someone in recovery knows that their addiction was harming themselves and those around them, it's fairly common to view past substance abuse through rose-colored glasses.

10. Places and Situations Where Drugs Are Available

It's not always easy to avoid being around substances of abuse. Alcohol is particularly difficult because so many people view drinking as normal, and it can crop up in unexpected places like office parties or even a neighborhood potluck. It's important to make a list of people, places and things that

are significant triggers for you so you can avoid putting yourself in a situation that may support relapse.

7. Well-Recognized Drug Trafficking Organizations

Mexican DTOs

Mexican drug trafficking organizations have taken control of the US market in recent years, superseding Dominican and Colombian groups that held it for decades. These groups began as hierarchical with clear and defined leadership and a ladder of command down to the street dealer. In response to increasing law enforcement efforts and understanding of this system, many Mexican DTOs have shifted their command structure to an equally organized, but more independent system of decentralized cells. According to a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Initiative (HIDTA) in the Midwest, the Mexican DTOs have "compartmentalized duties, employed advanced security and communications techniques, gathered intelligence, and used violence and intimidation to control organization members and secure smuggling territories." [6] With a state of virtual lawlessness, futile domestic enforcement efforts, and rampant corruption fueled by the drug money, Mexico has grown into a massive drug producer. Production is unmatched when it comes to marihuana, heroin, and cocaine with methamphetamines an increasing trend.

Colombian and Dominican DTOs

Colombian and Dominican DTOs operate in hierarchical command structures and often launder money into non-drug legitimate industries such as real estate and high income businesses as an investigation by ICE learned in 2010 where a multibillion-dollar Colombian DTO was taken down. [7] Controlling the US market for many years, these groups established undetectable transportation techniques and became deeply connected to domestic gangs. The insurgence of Mexican DTOs has brought increased violence and competition for large cities and territory control. Heroin and cocaine are the primary drugs produced in the countries which have been under the control of cartels for decades. Colombian DTOs supply multiton quantities of illicit drugs to distributors in U.S. drug markets. In 2007 Colombian DTOs distributed illicit drugs--primarily cocaine and heroin--in at least 40 U.S. cities, according to law enforcement reportings. Colombian DTOs were once heavily involved with wholesale-level transportation and distribution of cocaine. However, Colombian DTOs have largely relinquished these aspects of the cocaine trade to Mexican and Dominican DTOs. Nonetheless, Colombian DTOs remain involved in trafficking multikilogram quantities of cocaine, as well as heroin, to the United States. By relinquishing much of the direct transportation of drugs into the United States, Colombian DTOs have been able to continue generating significant income while limiting risk to their leaders.

Asian DTOs

They control a large portion of the wholesale- and retail-level distribution of high-potency marijuana and MDMA in many U.S. drug markets. Asian DTOs and criminal organizations, primarily ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese, are trafficking multihundred-kilogram quantities of high-potency marijuana and multimillion-dosage-unit quantities of MDMA monthly for distribution in at least 100 U.S. cities. According to law enforcement reporting, the threat posed by Asian DTOs is increasing as these groups expand and improve their criminal transportation and communication networks in the United States. Law enforcement reporting also indicates that some Asian DTOs are very aggressive in surveillance and countersurveillance of law enforcement officers in the areas where they operate. Moreover, U.S.-

based Asian DTOs are expanding their working relationships with other DTOs, criminal groups, and gangs in order to increase their wholesale- and retail-level high-potency marijuana and MDMA distribution operations. According to law enforcement reporting, some Asian DTOs also trade their marijuana and MDMA for cocaine supplied by Mexican DTOs.

8. Past Actions

Operation Lionfish

Operation Lionfish targets drug trafficking networks along air, land and maritime routes, resulting in arrests and major seizures. International police cooperation allows member countries to exchange vital information and dismantle criminal organizations. The first LIONFISH Operation dates back to 2013 when INTERPOL organized an event in Latin America targeting cocaine trafficking. Since then, it has proven highly successful and we have deployed it to other regions of the world.

Operation Anvil

Operation Anvil was a ninety-day pilot program conducted by the members of United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)'s Foreign-deployed Advisory and Support Team (FAST) and officers from the Honduran National Police's Tactical Response Team (TRT) against drug trafficking from South America to Honduras. Which began in April 2012. During the operation in 2012 there were three deadly force incidents, on 11 May 2012, 23 June and 3 July. On 11 May DEA agents and Honduran police killed and injured innocent civilians during the operation and abused residents in a nearby village.

Operation Panama Express

Operation Panama Express is a long-running Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), comprising participants from the Coast Guard Investigative Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Florida. According to a March 2006 Congressional testimony by DEA Chief of Operations Michael Braun, Operation Panama Express has resulted in the seizure of 350 metric tons (392 tons) of cocaine, and the arrests of 1,107 individuals. The OCDETF is based in Tampa, Florida, and focuses primarily on interrupting cocaine shipments en route from South America—especially Colombia. On September 13 2008, the U.S. Coast Guard captured a narco submarine carrying approximately seven tons of cocaine, located about 563 kilometres (350 mi) west of Guatemala. The 59-foot-long, steel and fiberglass craft was detected by a U.S. Navy aircraft as part of Operation Panama Express.

Operation Pipe Dreams

Operation Pipe Dreams was an American nationwide investigation in 2003 targeting businesses selling drug paraphernalia, mostly marijuana pipes and bongs, under a little-used statute. Due to the reluctance of state law-enforcement agencies to contribute resources to the operation, most cases were filed in Iowa and Pennsylvania, taking advantage of the statute's prohibition on the use of the mails or any other facility of interstate commerce to transport drug paraphernalia. Hundreds of businesses and homes were raided as a result of Operation Pipe Dreams.[1] Fifty-five people were named in indictments and charged with trafficking of illegal drug paraphernalia. While 54 of the 55 individuals charged were sentenced to fines and home detentions.

Operation TKO

Operation TKO was a 2003 probe conducted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). As a result of Operation TKO, U.S. and Mexican authorities shut down, which was the biggest producer of ketamine in Mexico producing almost 80–90% of the Ketamine found in the United States. This was also the most successful crackdown ever on performance-enhancing drugs. The original goal of the operation was to cut off the supply of ketamine but it led to stopping the production of illegal steroids. Subsequently, Ernesto Chevreuil Bravo, 43, a Tijuana veterinary pharmacy owner According to the DEA, over 80% of Ketamine seized in the U.S. is of Mexican origin. The World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, in its thirty third report, recommended research into its recreational use/misuse due to growing concerns about its rising popularity in Europe, Asia and North America. This due in part to its prevention of depression.

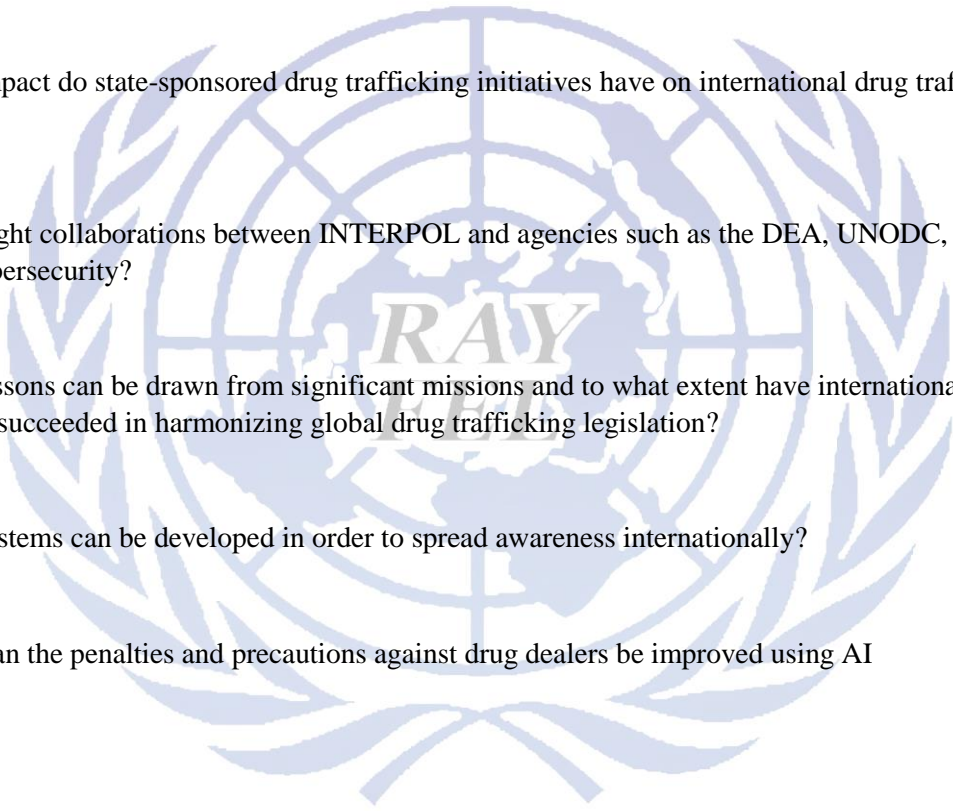
Project Gunrunner

Project Gunrunner is a project of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) intended to stem the flow of firearms into Mexico, in an attempt to deprive the Mexican drug cartels of weapons. The primary tactic of Project Gunrunner is interdiction of straw purchasers and unlicensed dealers to prevent legal guns from entering the black market; between 2005 and 2008, 650 such cases involving 1,400 offenders and 12,000 firearms were referred for prosecution. However, other tactics ("gunwalking" and "controlled delivery") have led to controversy. In early 2011, the project became controversial when it was revealed that Operation Wide Receiver (2006–2007) and Operation Fast and Furious (2009–2010) had allowed guns to "walk" into the hands of Mexican drug cartels.

Operation Snowcap

Operation Snowcap (1987–1995), launched in the spring of 1987, was a counter-narcotics operation conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), BORTAC (U.S. Border Patrol Tactical Unit) and military/police forces in nine Latin American countries. Operation Snowcap followed Operation Blast Furnace, a four month operation that started in July 1986, which deployed 160 Army personnel and six Blackhawk helicopters to assist Bolivia in operations against cocaine laboratories in the Beni and Santa Cruz regions of Bolivia. At an annual cost to the DEA of \$80 million, and involving approximately 140 agents at its onset, Snowcap was the largest counter-narcotics operation that had been launched in Latin America. The U.S. Department of Defense leased 6 UH-1 Huey helicopters, and provided flight training to Bolivian air force pilots and Special Forces training for UMOPAR and DEA agents.

9. What a Resolution Should Address?

- 1.** How might international cooperation be enhanced by INTERPOL member states exchanging information in real time?
 - 2.** What systems ought to be put in place to assist victims of drug trafficking?
 - 3.** How does drug trafficking cross geographical boundaries, necessitating global cooperation?
 - 4.** How can international judicial cooperation be made more effective in combating drug trafficking?
 - 5.** How does the anonymity of drug dealers pose a challenge in forming organizations, and how can this challenge be overcome?
 - 6.** What impact do state-sponsored drug trafficking initiatives have on international drug trafficking initiatives?
 - 7.** How might collaborations between INTERPOL and agencies such as the DEA, UNODC, and ATF improve cybersecurity?
 - 8.** What lessons can be drawn from significant missions and to what extent have international agreements succeeded in harmonizing global drug trafficking legislation?
 - 9.** What systems can be developed in order to spread awareness internationally?
 - 10.** How can the penalties and precautions against drug dealers be improved using AI
- 

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