



# INTERPOL

## KALMUN'24 INTERPOL STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item 1 : Ensuring prison security and prevention of any possible crisis in Latin American Region

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## LETTER FROM SECRETARIAT

Dear Esteemed Delegates and Honorable Advisors,

It is with immense pleasure and great honor that we extend a heartfelt welcome to all participants of the 10th session of KALMUN.

Our team, with unwavering dedication and passion, has once again devoted countless hours to curate an unparalleled Model United Nations experience. As acknowledged by the United Nations Secretariat, our mission at KALMUN is clear: to equip each and every one of you with the knowledge necessary to shape a future characterized by solidarity, prosperity, and lasting peace.

Model United Nations conferences offer an unparalleled opportunity for students to delve into the complexities of global affairs, to share their ideas, and to engage in constructive dialogue with their peers. At KALMUN, we recognize the transformative power of this experience, and we are committed to providing a platform where students can refine their diplomatic skills, articulate their perspectives, and collaborate effectively towards innovative solutions.

In preparation for this year's conference, the academic team at KALMUN has studied international history and politics to identify agenda items that are not only relevant and distinctive but also aligned with the principles of the UN Charter and fundamental human rights. Our theme, "UN|foreseen consequences," underscores the importance of addressing the unforeseen challenges that confront our world today, and we are confident that our agenda items will inspire fruitful debate and meaningful dialogue.

Furthermore, our academic team has developed comprehensive study guides and provided the chairboard with the necessary tools to facilitate engaging and productive discussions. We are committed to ensuring that each delegate has the support and resources they need to make the most of their KALMUN experience.

As we embark on this journey together, let us embrace the spirit of collaboration, empathy, and understanding that lies at the heart of the MUN community. Together, we have the power to effect positive change and build a brighter future for generations to come.

Once again, welcome to KALMUN'24. We are excited to embark on this journey with you and look forward to the inspiring discussions and meaningful connections that lie ahead. We hope that you are as excited as we are.

Sincerely,

KALMUN'24 Secretariat

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE**

International Criminal Police Organization better known as INTERPOL, established in 1923 under the name of United Nations. INTERPOL is an intergovernmental organization that serves as a body to address crimes from an international perspective and provides assistance to the police forces to its 196 member countries.

INTERPOL serves as a platform for sharing best practices and standards in law enforcement. By facilitating dialogue and collaboration among its member countries, INTERPOL helps promote the adoption of effective strategies and techniques for combating crime while respecting human rights and the rule of law. The committee connects its member states' Secretariat with National Central Bureaus (NCBs) ,throughout the globe to facilitate and prosecute the criminal cases.

The main purposes of the committee include exchanging of critical information and intelligence among its member countries. By maintaining databases on various types of criminal activities, such as terrorism, human trafficking, drug trafficking, cybercrime, and organized crime, INTERPOL enables law enforcement agencies to access vital information that can help them solve cases and apprehend suspects.

In conclusion, INTERPOL plays a vital role in promoting international cooperation in law enforcement and combating transnational crime. By facilitating information exchange, coordinating operations, building capacity, promoting best practices, and supporting its member countries, INTERPOL contributes to a safer and more secure world for all.

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM**

Prison security is a critical aspect of maintaining public safety and upholding the rule of law in any society. Within the Latin American region, ensuring the security and integrity of correctional facilities poses unique challenges due to factors such as overcrowding, gang activity, staff corruption, and resource limitations. As such, addressing the issue of prison security is of paramount importance for promoting stability and reducing crime rates across the region.

The Latin American region is home to diverse and dynamic criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, human trafficking, organized crime, and other illicit activities. These criminal enterprises often operate both inside and outside of prison walls, posing significant security threats to correctional facilities and the communities they serve. In addition, high levels of poverty, social inequality, and political instability in some countries contribute to the proliferation of crime and violence, further exacerbating the challenges faced by law enforcement and prison authorities.

In light of these challenges, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) recognizes the importance of addressing prison security as a key priority for promoting international cooperation and combating transnational crime in the Latin American region. By enhancing collaboration among member countries, sharing best practices, and providing technical assistance and training, INTERPOL aims to support efforts to strengthen prison security, prevent escapes, disrupt criminal networks operating within prisons, and promote rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives for inmates.

In this committee session, delegates will have the opportunity to solve the possible crisis and discuss the possible aspects of prison security in the Latin American region. With constructive dialogue and collaboration, delegates will work upon developing efficient strategies and solutions to address the crisis mannered by prison security.

## KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

**1. Red Notice:** Red notice is basically a request by INTERPOL to law enforcement agencies worldwide to locate and arrest a person pending extradition, surrender or any legal actions similar to these. It is a global alert to all member states about individuals who are wanted for serious offenses such as murder, terrorism, organized crime, human and drug trafficking. Common mistake is that a red notice is an international arrest warrant and calls upon the member countries to arrest the individual. Instead of this, it is a call for cooperation between the law enforcement agencies, facilitating legal proceedings against the wanted individual.

Two main information that red notice contains;

- a. identity ( nationality , name , date of birth ) , physical description, photographs, fingerprint if available.
- b. detail of the offenses they are wanted for and other information related to their apprehension.

**2. National Central Bureaus(NCBs):** Every member country has a INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs). This centers can be also defined as the heart of INTERPOL since they connect the database of the countries and having an essential role in investigate crimes by ensuring the current data is on progress. This function is also efficient to cooperate cross-border investigations because to take actions beyond the borders, they can seek information owing to these centers. In addition, NCBs provide collaboration by working with law enforcement agencies ,other countries' NCBs and Sub-Bureaus.

**3. Levels of Security in Prison:**

- a. **Minimum Security Prison (Level 1):** This type of prisons have minimal physical barriers and less restrictive movement of prisoners with no armed or limited guards. Often include programs focused on rehabilitation and reintegration to society.
- b. **Medium Security (Level 2):** These prisons have more forceful security measures such as higher fences, controlled movement and stricter supervision of prisoners. Limited access to the programs and privileges compared to minimum security with the presence of armed guards especially in high-risk areas.

**Maximum Security (Level 3):** This type of prisons have a special design for high-risk inmates including gang members, violent offenders and those with a history of escape attempts. There is limited access to shared areas and strict control over prisoner movements with the help of security measures such as armed guards, surveillance cameras, and electronic detection systems.

**d) Supermax Security (Level 4):** The highest level of security within the prison system. Reserved for the most dangerous and disruptive inmates, including those accounted a threat to national security or who have committed extreme acts of violence. Most important difference is supermax security prisons' system isolates the inmates and keeps the contact as minimal as possible with other prisoners by containing single-cell confinement and limited access to communal areas. The prisons have extremely high levels of security, including 24-hour surveillance, electronic monitoring, and strict control over all aspects of inmate life.

c. And also there are limited privileges and minimal opportunities for rehabilitation or reintegration.

4. **Extradition:** The legal process by which a person accused or convicted of a crime is transferred from one country to another for trial or punishment, often coordinated through international agreements and interagency cooperation.
5. **Riot:** A violent disturbance or rebellion by prisoners, generally eventuated from resentments related to mistreatment or overcrowding.
6. **First Capital Command (PCC):** A Brazilian organized crime syndicate also one of the biggest drug gangs in Latin America with the membership of 40,000 lifetime members plus 60,000 "contractors".
7. **Red Command (CV):** Also known as Comando Vermelho is one of Brazil's most powerful organizations. The Red Command originally formed as a prison gang but has evolved into a sophisticated criminal enterprise involved in drug trafficking, extortion, robbery, and other illicit activities. The Red Command remains a dominant force in Brazil's criminal underworld.
8. **Sinaloa Cartel :** International organized crime organization that is among the most-powerful drug-trafficking cartels in the world. Its origins can be traced to the Guadalajara Cartel which was one of Mexico's largest crime organizations in the 1980s. It was also the birthplace of numerous drug traffickers, including Héctor Luis Palma Salazar and Joaquin Guzman Loera, who was known as El Chapo. Powerful

figures in the Guadalajara organization, the two men became leaders in the Sinaloa Cartel.

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## **TIMELINE**

### **January 19 , 2001-Mexico**

Joaquin Guzman better known as “El Chapo” the leader of the Sinaloa Cartel, escapes from the Puente Grande maximum-security prison in Jalisco, Mexico, reportedly bribes prison officials and uses a laundry cart to sneak out of the facility. This daring jailbreak catapults Guzmán to international notoriety and highlights the pervasive issue of corruption within Mexican law enforcement and prison systems. This escape can be considered as the jailbreak of the millennium and proof of some flaws in security.

### **February 11, 2007- Brazil**

In 2007, an imposing jailbreak occurs in São Paulo, Brazil. The jailbreak is orchestrated by the infamous criminal organization called First Capital Command (PCC). Over 190 inmates escaped from several prisons throughout the state. The breakout triggers widespread chaos and violence, with authorities struggling to regain control. The PCC's influence and coordination in planning the jailbreak highlight the challenges faced by Brazilian authorities in combating organized crime within the country's prison system.

### **September, 2010-Mexico**

The jailbreak arises in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico , near the U.S. border. Over 150 prisoners are currently escaping from the prison, taking advantage of apparent corruption among prison officials who allegedly collaborate with drug cartels.



### **January , 2013- Venezuela**

In January 2013, a riot erupts at Urbana prison in Venezuela caused the death of at least 60 inmates. The violence leads to a mass escape, with over 400 prisoners fleeing the facility.

### **January 1st , 2017- Brazil**

One of the deadliest prison riots in history erupts at the Anísio Jobim prison complex in Manaus, Brazil. The riot sparked by the conflict between First Capital Command (PCC) and Red Command (CV) resulted in over 100 inmates' deaths.

### **October 15,2020 -Mexico**

More than 75 inmates escape from the Aguaruto prison in Sinaloa, Mexico. Armed assailants attack the facility, overpowering guards and freeing the prisoners. The escape is believed to have been orchestrated by the Sinaloa Cartel.

### **February, 2021 - Ecuador**

It breaks out at Turi prison in Cuenca , Ecuador. The riot leads to the deaths of at least 68 prisoners. Between the chaos, over 50 inmates successfully escaped from the facility.

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## **FLAWS IN SECURITY SYSTEMS**

1. **Overcrowding:** Many prisons in the region are struggling with severe overcrowding in facilities that operate far beyond inmates from their intended capacity. This overcrowding exacerbates issues often related to security, access to resources and can make it difficult for authorities to manage control and ensure the safety of staff and prisoners.

2. **Insufficient Funding and Resources:** Financially limited resources and inadequate funding contribute to conditions below average within the prisons. This lack of funding and resources effort to provide sufficient security measures, qualified training for staff and address the essence of deficiencies.
  
3. **Weak Legal Systems:** Weaknesses in the judicial systems in some countries bring out challenges in law enforcement, administering justice and prosecuting criminals. Flaws in judicial systems, delays in proceedings and unaccountability of crimes committed in prison can cause security concerns effectively.
  
4. **Ineffective Rehabilitation:** Limited access to rehabilitation and educational programs nearly in every types of prisons are addressing the root causes of criminal behavior. Without adequate support and opportunities for rehabilitation, many inmates struggle to reintegrate into society upon release, immortalizing cycles of crime and incarceration.

## **DOMESTIC APPROACHES**

1. **Mexico:** Mexico implements measures such as investing in technology, increasing surveillance, and implementing stricter security protocols within prisons. The country also focuses on combating corruption within the prison system through measures such as vetting and training prison staff, as well as providing oversight mechanisms.
  
2. **Brazil:** Brazil draws attention to measures in order to address gang violence, control contraband within prisons through the use of special units. Brazil also gives importance to a multifaceted approach to prison security, especially investing in infrastructure improvements and upholding intelligence-led policing strategies.

3. **Colombia:** The country prioritizes reintegration and rehabilitation programs within its prison system to regulate the root causes of criminal behavior and reduce recidivism rates. Colombia also makes efforts to enhance intelligence gathering and information sharing among law enforcement agencies to prevent escapes and disrupt criminal networks operating within prisons.
  
  4. **Argentina:** Argentina focuses on enforcing measures to improve staff training and professionalism within its prison system, as well as investing in technological solutions for surveillance and monitoring. The country arranges efforts to strengthen coordination between law enforcement agencies and improve communication with the judiciary to ensure effective enforcement of prison security measures.
  
  5. **Peru:** Peru concentrates on measures to combat corruption and improve accountability within its prison system, including the establishment of specialized anti-corruption units and increased transparency in prison operations. The country also classifies acts to enhance intelligence gathering and information sharing to prevent escapes and disrupt criminal networks operating inside prisons.
  
  6. **Uruguay:** Uruguay implements a comprehensive approach to prison security, including investments in infrastructure, technology, and staff training. The country also prioritizes actions to address overcrowding and improve conditions within its prisons, as well as implementing programs aimed at promoting rehabilitation and reintegration for inmates
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## **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

1. How can accountability mechanisms be strengthened within the prison system to prevent corruption and ensure compliance with security protocols?
2. How do criminal organizations and gangs influence prison security in Latin America, and what strategies can be employed to counter their influence?
3. Which actions can be taken during a crisis caused by a jailbreak?
4. How can international cooperation and collaboration contribute to enhancing prison security in the region?

## **FURTHER READING / RESOURCE**

[Prison Security Levels | Overview & Examples - Lesson | Study.com](#)

[Joaquín 'El Chapo' Guzmán: the truth about the jailbreak of the millennium | Mexico | The Guardian](#)

[Sinaloa cartel | History, Activities, Leaders, & Facts | Britannica](#)

[2017 Brazil prison riots - Wikipedia](#)

[Primeiro Comando da Capital - Wikipedia](#)



# INTERPOL

## KALMUN'24 INTERPOL STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item 2 : Taking actions against drug barons in near history

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## **INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM**

In recent history, the proliferation of illicit drug trade has posed significant challenges to global security and stability. Drug barons, often operating with sophisticated networks and resources, have become formidable adversaries in the fight against narcotics trafficking. This agenda item focuses on exploring strategies and actions undertaken by the international community through INTERPOL to combat the influence and operations of drug barons.

The illicit drug trade not only fuels organized crime but also undermines governance, threatens public health, and perpetuates violence in many regions worldwide. Addressing this issue requires coordinated efforts at both national and international levels, employing a multifaceted approach encompassing law enforcement, intelligence sharing, legislative measures, and international cooperation.

This study guide will delve into the historical context of drug trafficking, analyzing key events, trends, and challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in their pursuit of dismantling drug cartels. Furthermore, it will examine successful initiatives and collaborative endeavors undertaken by INTERPOL and member states to disrupt the operations of drug barons and dismantle their criminal networks.

Through comprehensive research and discussion, delegates are encouraged to formulate effective strategies, propose innovative solutions, and foster cooperation to combat the scourge of drug trafficking and mitigate its adverse effects on global security and public welfare.



## KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

**Drug Barons:** High-ranking individuals who control large-scale drug trafficking operations, often associated with organized crime syndicates.

**Cartel:** A group of independent organizations or individuals involved in the same illicit activity, such as drug trafficking, who collude to maintain control over the market and eliminate competition.

**Guerrilla :** A member of an unofficial military group which is trying to change the government by making sudden, unexpected attacks on the official army forces.

**Drug Enforcement Administration:** DEA was established in 1973 as a United States federal law enforcement agency that deals with combating illicit drug trafficking and enforcing the controlled substances laws within the U.S. Key responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration, include conducting undercover operations, gathering intelligence, conducting raids and arrests, and seizing assets associated with drug trafficking.

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### Guadalajara Cartel

The Guadalajara Cartel is a Mexican drug cartel which was formed by Miguel Ángel Gallardo, Rafael Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo in 1980, this cartel quickly emerged as a powerful force in the illicit drug trade. The Cartel was operating primarily out of Guadalajara and focused on selling marijuana into the United States by using proximity of Mexico to the profitable American market.

As the Guadalajara Cartel expanded its operations, it diversified into trafficking other drugs, particularly cocaine, which became increasingly popular in the United States during the 1980s.

Leveraging strategic alliances with Colombian cocaine producers, the cartel facilitated the transportation of large quantities of cocaine from South America through Mexico and into the United States, often using elaborate smuggling routes and networks.

Guadalajara Cartel's reign came to an abrupt end in the mid-1980s following a series of high-profile events, including the kidnapping and murder of DEA agent Enrique "Kiki"

Camarena in 1985. The cartel's leaders, including Félix Gallardo, were eventually captured and imprisoned, leading to the fragmentation of the organization and the emergence of new, smaller cartels vying for control of the drug trade. Despite its downfall, the Guadalajara Cartel left a lasting legacy, laying the groundwork for the rise of powerful drug trafficking organizations that continue to operate in Mexico and beyond.

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## **Medellin Cartel**

The Medellín Cartel, one of the most notorious drug trafficking organizations in history, emerged in Colombia during the late 1970s. At its command was the infamous figure of Pablo Escobar, alongside other key players such as Carlos Lehder and Griselda Blanco. The cartel's primary operation centered on the production and distribution of cocaine, particularly focusing on smuggling massive quantities into the United States.

Under Pablo Escobar's leadership, the Medellín Cartel rapidly expanded its influence and control over the global cocaine trade throughout the 1980s. Escobar's strategic alliances and ruthless tactics enabled the cartel to establish a dominant presence, generating endless profits estimated to be in the billions of dollars annually.

Central to the cartel's operations was its vertically integrated structure, which encompassed every aspect of the drug trade, from coca cultivation in Colombia to processing labs, transportation networks, and distribution channels worldwide. This vertical integration allowed the cartel to maintain a stranglehold on the market and maximize profits while minimizing risks.

The Medellín Cartel gained notoriety for its brutality and willingness to resort to extreme violence to protect its interests and eliminate rivals. Escobar, in particular, became infamous for his use of terrorism, bombings, and assassinations to maintain control and intimidate law enforcement and government officials.

The cartel's reign of terror reached its peak in the late 1980s, culminating in a series of high-profile acts of violence, including the bombing of Avianca Flight 203 and the assassination of political figures and law enforcement officers.

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## **Cali Cartel**

The Cali Cartel is a drug cartel which is converted to be a formidable force in the global drug trade and based in southern Colombia established in 1970s. Its founders were the brothers Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, Miguel Rodríguez Orejuela and José Santacruz Londoño.

Operating primarily out of the city of Cali, the cartel focused on the production and distribution of cocaine, leveraging Colombia's vast coca fields to supply the lucrative international market. The Cali Cartel was quoted as having control over 80% of the world's cocaine market and responsible for growth of the cocaine market. The trafficking empire of Cali Cartel became a multibillion dollars enterprise by the mid 1990s.

Unlike the Medellín Cartel, which often relied on violence and intimidation, the Cali Cartel adopted a more discreet approach, emphasizing bribery, corruption, and infiltration of government institutions to protect its interests.

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## **IMPORTANT EVENTS / TIMELINE**

**Griselda Blanco's Reign of Terror :** Griselda Blanco's reign of terror extended beyond the drug trade, as she orchestrated acts of violence and intimidation to maintain control over her criminal enterprise. Her tactics included bombings, kidnappings, and other forms of violence, which left a trail of devastation in Colombia.

**Miami;** Griselda Blanco expanded his business to United States, especially to Miami where she established her presence in the drug trade. Violence fueled her drug trafficking operations, propelling Miami into a combat zone amidst the narco-conflicts and transformed Miami into a battlefield in the drug wars. A public attack transpired on July 11, 1979, believed to be orchestrated by Blanco's command. Two individuals, acting on her behest, unleashed a barrage of gunfire, claiming the lives of a cocaine trafficker and his security guard within the confines of a liquor establishment situated at the Dadeland Mall in Miami.

**Assassination of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla (April 30 1984):** Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was a Colombian politician and Minister of Justice who was assassinated because of Pablo Escobar. Lara Bonilla's efforts to extradite drug traffickers to the United States and dismantle powerful drug cartels, particularly the Medellín Cartel led by Pablo Escobar, made him a target for those involved in the illegal drug trade. On April 30 morning, when Bovilla was being driven to work, motorcycles with gunmen intercepted his vehicle and executed him in broad daylight. After Lara's death, the Betancur government immediately approved the extradition law and began a war against organized crime.

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**Palace of Justice Siege ( November 6-8 , 1985 ) :** The Palace of Justice siege in Colombia began on November 6, 1985 and lasted for 2 days. The M-19 guerrilla group assailed the Palace of Justice and demanded a public trial for their companions and a platform for denouncing alleged government abuses. During the siege, there were gunshots and blasts that shook the entire city causing confusion and panic among its residents leading to tense standoff situations between Colombian security forces and guerrillas who had taken hostage, among others, judges, employees as well as visitors for two days.

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**Assassination of Luis Carlos Galàn ( August 18, 1989):** Luis Carlos Galàn was a liberal Colombian politician who ran to prominence as a presidential candidate. Galàn openly opposed the drug cartels and their infiltration into Colombian politics, particularly targeting the dominant Medellín Cartel under Pablo Escobar's leadership. Despite his efforts, he faced resistance when seeking to join the New Liberalism Movement as a candidate for the Colombian House of Representatives. On August 18, during his speech to the public in Soacha, Galàn was slaughtered by assassins. The gunmen who are believed to be linked to

the powerful Medellín Cartel , opened fire on Galán, killing him and several others. His death was a kind of message to politicians that anyone who attempted to challenge the cartel could face consequences which could end destructively.

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**BOMBING OF AVIANCA FLIGHT 203 (November 27, 1989):** Avianca Flight 203 was a Colombian domestic passenger flight that was destroyed by a planned bombing action on November 27, 1989. Tragically, the bomb exploded onboard the aircraft, causing it to crash into the village of Soacha, just outside of Bogotá, killing all 107 people on board as well as three individuals on the ground. Among the victims were innocent civilians, including women and children, who had no involvement in the conflict between the government and drug traffickers. The bombing was ordered by the Medellín Cartel. Pablo Escobar, the leader of the cartel, organized the bombing as a part of the 1990 election campaign of terror with the aim of killing the presidential candidate César Gaviria Trujillo who was supposed to be in that plane but changed his plans just before the take off.

## **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

1. How can international cooperation and collaboration be improved to combat the global reach of drug trafficking organizations?
2. How can the root causes of drug trafficking, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of economic opportunities, be addressed to prevent the emergence of drug barons?
3. What are the ethical implications of employing aggressive tactics, such as extrajudicial killings and targeted assassinations, in the fight against drug barons?
4. How have drug barons been able to evade capture and continue their criminal activities despite increased law enforcement efforts?

## **FURTHER READING/RESOURCE**

[Cali Cartel - Wikipedia](#)

[Avianca Flight 203 - Wikipedia](#)

[Luis Carlos Galán - Wikipedia](#)

[Palace of Justice siege - Wikipedia](#)

[Guadalajara Cartel - Wikipedia](#)

[The real-life rise and fall of Griselda Blanco—cocaine ‘godmother’ of the ‘70s \(nationalgeographic.com\)](#)