

INTERPOL RULES OF PROCEDURE

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COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

General Assembly: The General Assembly serves as the main decision-making body in the committee and it consists of thirteen international delegations that represent their own countries. This body provides an international platform that delegates present their national positions, attend structural debates and create directives aimed at resolving or addressing challenges of the current situation.

Through moderated and unmoderated caucuses, the General Assembly sets priorities, discusses problems and their resolutions. While supported and overseen by the Executive Office, the General Assembly has the authority over operational and substantive decisions apart from exceptional situations.

Executive Office: The Executive Office is the main body that oversees the general flow and integrity of the committee. It ensures that the discussions stay on topic and directives are properly written, it also manages the obtainment and evaluation of the directives, presents crises and their updates, provides intelligence when needed, and ensures all the actions of the committee are suitable with INTERPOL's general framework. The Executive Office prioritises absent itself from the debates. However, it has the authority over the delegates and president if the committee gets off track.

Delegation System: Each state in the committee is represented by a delegation consisting of two delegates for each country. The delegation members are expected to work collaboratively upon the topic, represent a mutual national position and write joint directives.

However, there is an exception in the delegation system for the EU member states: In order to create a balanced representation, EU countries will be represented as

two delegations that consists of 4 delegates in total. This structure reflects the cooperative and integrated policy decision making system but also allows different perspectives within the union.

COMMITTEE SPECIFIC ELEMENTS

Red Notice Mechanism

Red notice suspects will be gradually introduced to the committee by the executive office. Those suspects are individuals who are already subjected to international arrest warrants and considered as high-priority suspects in INTERPOL's lists. Therefore, delegates are **not** expected to investigate the legitimacy of accusations towards those individuals or prove them guilty. Instead, delegates' roles via directives are; coordinating strategic responses, gathering intelligence, and creating international cooperation.

Allowed directives can be listed as;

- Surveillance and Location Tracking
- Intelligence and essential background information requests
- Joint operation requests between delegations
- Financial limitations of individuals
- Arrest or extradition
- Disruption of affiliated criminal networks
- Other actions

Each directive will receive a short response from the Executive Office. Delegates should act responsive and flexible, as the occurrence of new suspects may change the priorities of the entire committee.

As the Executive Office has the supreme authority over the committee and directives, the office may decline some directives if they're decided redundant, unrealistic, or incomprehensibly complex.

INTERNAL INVESTIGATION MECHANISM

In addition to taking strong precautions against external threats, IUMUN25' INTERPOL has an additional special mechanism against possible internal threats or sabotage. If a group of delegates/delegations thinks that another delegate or delegation are acting against the committee's interests (for instance; blocking operations, protecting high-profile suspects or crime syndicates, or intentionally misleading discussions) they can deliver an internal investigation request towards the Executive Office.

In order to extract an internal investigation procedure, delegates should deliver a secret committee directive towards the Executive Office written and signed by at least three delegations. In, this special directive de, delegates must specify:

- Suspicious action(s) that carried out by the subject delegate/delegation
- A brief reason explains why those action(s) cause suspicion
- The exact session that those actions have been carried out

Uncertain or unsupported directives will not be considered.

After the Executive Office receives a directive that meets all the requirements and confirms it, the Office may move the targeted delegation outside of the committee to interrogate them including the head signatory. The interrogation will be conducted in a private room moderated by the Executive Office.

Investigation Session:

- The head signatory will act as the *Questioning Delegate*.

- The *Questioning Delegate* may ask as many questions as they want towards the delegation under investigation.
- The Executive Office may ask up to two additional questions if necessary.
- The session is strictly time limited by 15 minutes to maintain the general flow of the committee.
- During the investigation, an unmoderated caucus must be opened in the committee to discuss the current situation.

Post-Investigation Statements:

After the questioning session;

- The Questioning Delegate may give a brief statement summarizing their perspective.
- The Investigated Delegate may respond with a short defensive statement.
- Each statement should not exceed two minutes.

Voting on Detainment:

Following the investigation and statements, the committee should proceed to vote on whether the delegation in question should be arrested or not.

- A simple majority vote is required for detention to be approved.
- If there's not a majority, the delegation will remain free.

The purpose of this mechanism is to maintain accountability and it should never be used for political payoff or hinder the debate.

DIRECTIVES

Confidential Directives

Confidential directives are used when a delegate or delegation wants to share their personal intentions or suspicions with directly the Executive Office. Those directives are not shared with the other delegations.

Joint Operational Directives

Joint Operational Directives are written to initiate field operations towards the criminal targets. Those directives simulate the real-world operations initiated by INTERPOL member countries.

- Directives must clearly mention the target, objective and delegations that are partaking.
- Requires adequate intelligence or justification to be considered.
- Must be passed by a two-thirds majority vote.
- Once a directive has been approved, the Executive Office will inform the committee about the outcome after the operation.

Due to their important and significant nature, Operational Directives must have been used strategically and carefully.

OPERATIONS

During the committee, delegates may discuss the opportunities to initiate operational actions against criminal targets including individuals under Red Notice and active criminal organizations. Those operations have been designed to reflect the INTERPOL's field oriented mission definition and to simulate real world dynamics.

Operations can include actions such as coordinated surveillance, arrests, freezing of financial assets or targeted interventions. Operations are aimed to bring tactical depth and pressure to the committee. Delegates are encouraged to consider the geopolitical, logistical and legal effects of initiating an operation and should ensure the interventions are compatible with international justice and cross border coordination.

Operations should be carried out in accordance with the order and procedure specified below:

1. Intelligence Gathering

Delegations are expected to initiate operations only after collecting relevant intelligence. This procedure may be done with intelligence request directives or committee materials that already exist or to be given.

2. Operation Proposal

When enough information is available, delegations may send a Joint Operational Directive that outlines;

- **Target:** The intended individuals or syndicates
- **Objective:** The goal of the operation (such as, surveillance, asset freeze)
- **Involved Delegations:** The delegations that supports or participates the operation
- **Method:** A general description of how the operation will be planned to succeed. (Excessive detail is encouraged)
- **Desired Outcome:** The intended result of the operation.

3. Execution and Result

The Executive Office evaluates the proposal within the context of practicalness and strategic order and informs the committee about the outcome of it.