

GUIDELINES

Interpol



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Interpol Guidelines

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Topic 1 : Designing a strategy against the rise of financial crime in the digital age

Interpol and its main goals

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), known as Interpol is the world's largest international police organization with 195 member states. Interpol was founded in 1923, it is working for a worldwide police cooperation and is headquartered in Lyon in France.

Interpol main purposes is to provide support to law enforcement worldwide concerning terrorism, cybercrime and organized crime which are 3 types of crimes that know no borders and need worldwide cooperation.

Thus, to help members tackle the issue of terrorism, Interpol identify individuals, networks, and affiliates of terrorist activities. Concerning organized crime, Interpol tries to disrupt criminal networks by identifying multiple threats including white-collar crimes.

Finally, the institution is aiming to build a safe cyberspace to prevent any kind of attacks by helping each member state to enforce its security against criminal databases and networks.

Interpol issues red notices which are request of a member country to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition or surrender. The actions of the red notices are limited and must follow Interpol's constitution. A Red Notice is an international alert for a wanted person, but it is not an arrest warrant. Finally, Interpol cannot force the law enforcement authorities of a country to arrest someone because of a Red Notice.

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Financial crime is crime against property: the criminal steals the property of someone else for its own benefit. There are several types of financial crimes:

- Fraud: cheque fraud, credit card fraud, mortgage fraud, medical fraud, corporate fraud, bank fraud, market manipulation...
- Theft (stealing including identity theft)
- Scams
- Tax evasion
- Bribery (corruption)
- Sedition (going against authority)
- Embezzlement (misappropriation = “détournement de fonds”)
- Money laundering (“blanchiment d’argent”)
- Counterfeiting (false products pretending to be real ones, can be counterfeit money or other types of goods)

Financial crime has huge consequences on a global scale: it impacts financial systems, economic growth, businesses, and individuals. Due to progress, financial crimes are increasing by benefitting from advanced technologies and since financial crimes are transnational (they know no borders), it was crucial to establish a global and coordinated international response. Thus, Interpol created the INTERPOL Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre.

This center deals with many problematics of financial criminality such as theft, fraud, deception, blackmail, corruption, or money-laundering.

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The transformation of financial crime through new technologies

New types of financial crime are emerging since the possibilities are multiplied due to the vulnerability of financial systems relying nowadays on technologies that can be hacked by white collar criminals. These crimes are also increasing given that it requests, relatively, few efforts whereas the results can be exorbitant.

Along with the increase of financial crime and the diversification of the method used, white-collar criminals are, in majority, no more malevolent individuals but they lead complex and large operations by organizing networks of criminals across the world. In fact, as the digital technology progresses, the organization of financial criminals has been more complex.

Thus, it has become harder to identify them especially as they are located in different countries and the money stolen also cross borders to be stocked in a tax haven. This issue highlights the essential role of Interpol. Interpol is acting beyond borders to solve transnational issues by analyzing the regulations in each country, cooperating with national police and with private partners who share data to disrupt crimes and find criminals but also who provide funds or formation to the police of the concerned countries to prevent future financial crimes.

In fact, to respond to an issue going beyond national borders, the challenge this type of crime raises is the necessity for all the states to cooperate with each other but also with other public and private actors. Indeed criminals, their victims, the threats have no borders so writing common jurisdictions and finding agreements between each state is a heavy task and brings many questions to the table. Interpol helps building cross-sector partnerships and enables international law enforcement cooperation through all its operations.

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Not only white-collar criminals threaten global economic systems but also security. In fact, their actions are often linked to terrorism through blackmailing. There are often other crimes behind financial crime such as computer crime, elder abuse, violence (robbery, armed robbery, or murder). This dimension should be taken in account when speaking of these criminals whose actions are often played down since financial crime engender violence jeopardizing whole societies.

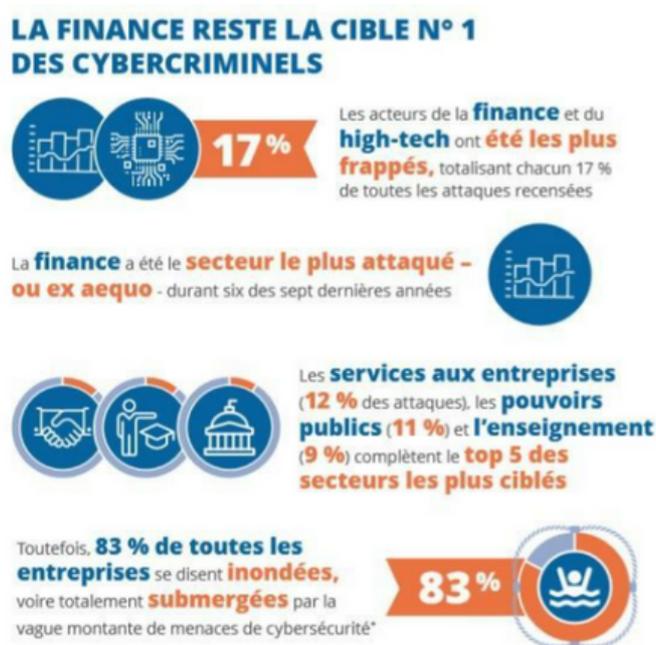


Figure 1 - Sectors threatened by financial criminality

Project TORAID

Project TORAID's goal is to fight against transnational financial crime in Southeast Asia from 2022 to 2023. The countries involved in the project are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

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The context:

Money laundering contributes to the political instability and the lack of transparency in the governments of the region by funding organized crime, encouraging corruption and unsettling economies. Indeed, financial crime goes beyond one's illegal enrichment since it also poses national security threats.

The number of financial scams and fraud cases reached a new record in the world in 2021. Consumers lost 5.8 billion USD to fraud in 2021: a 70% increase over the prior year, according to the Federal Trade Commission. The average volume of monthly fraud attacks against banks also increased from 1,977 in 2020 to 2,320 in 2021, according to LexisNexis Risk Solutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the number of financial crimes and open new opportunities for criminals to defraud companies, individuals and public funds through phishing, phone fraud, investment fraud and payment card fraud. Many scams consisted in creating fake websites and social media accounts claiming to sell surgical masks and other medical supplies since the world experienced a massive shortage of it.



Figure 2 - The COVID-19 offered new opportunities to white-collar criminals

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Main goals of TORAID:

TORAID is working for more global safety and security within Southeast Asia through the training of law enforcement agencies after the increase of financial criminality due to COVID-19 in the region.

TORAID sheds light on the capabilities of INTERPOL's Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre (IFCACC) in addressing more diverse and complex financial crimes. Digital progress is giving much more opportunities for white-collar criminals with the exploitation of technologies and the development of cyber-enabled financial fraud, money laundering through the internet. In fact, due to the worldwide shortage of surgical masks, the internet enabled this type of criminal to be attractive for people coming from all around the world and organize massive frauds.

Even after 2023, the TORAID project will continue to encourage transnational cooperation and a more effective global response to prevent cyber financial fraud.

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Actions coordinated by Interpol through TORAID:

Through all the missions of TORAID, these are the main noticeable ones:

- Providing law enforcement officers with the knowledge and skills to prevent and investigate COVID-19-related financial crimes
- Creating a technical infrastructure to help the officers to act more quickly to any threats concerning cyber-enabled financial crimes
- Creating a team of local trainers in the region who will increase the abilities of national authorities to investigate and identify transnational crime
- Enlarging the network of specialized law enforcement officers
- Giving to member countries more support to identify and investigate illicit financial flows involving virtual and fiat currencies (they are a government-issued currency backed by the government that issued it. Most paper currencies are fiat currencies like the dollar and the euro)
- Raising global awareness on money mules (people who transfer illicitly acquired money, often unwittingly, for criminals, helping them to launder their illegal funds).



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Indeed, the project TORAID underlines how globalization disrupted the organization needed to solve financial crimes. Financial criminals are now globally organized networks, harder to identify, managing complex IT programs. The measures of TORAID are taking this into account by acknowledging the fact that all financial systems are linked to each other, and, for that reason, a threat somewhere is a threat for the entire world.

As a matter of fact, financial criminality is taken very seriously, and Interpol believes training national officers on how to efficiently react to these threats could protect financial systems at a global scale.

Benefitting from globalization and digitization processes, criminals are able to commit financial crimes with more efficiency and sophistication.

The COVID-19 pandemic also demonstrated the abilities of criminal groups to modify their methods very quickly:

“The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the speed with which criminal groups can modify their methods to take advantage of new opportunities for defrauding individuals and companies, with millions of dollars stolen every day,” said INTERPOL Secretary General Jürgen Stock.

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Actions of the IFCACC

To respond to the attacks, Interpol created INTERPOL's Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre (IFCACC) working with stakeholders to build collective efforts against financial crime and corruption. Among these stakeholders we can find the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs), the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, law enforcement agencies, police organizations and the financial sector.

IFCACC:

- Support member countries in transnational investigations by crosschecking data against INTERPOL databases and provide case mentoring, global outreach and coordination support. IFCACC coordinate regional and global operations against transnational financial crimes threats.
- Target global money laundering and asset recovery
- Strengthen member countries' ability to disrupt corruption nationally and internationally including doping in sport, the corruption of public officials, and grand corruption (of senior political figures).

A special center called Financial Crime Analysis File (FinCAF) has been created especially for transnational organized crime groups through our dedicated. The Centre will work alongside member countries to strengthen the tactical response to international organized crime and to coordinate a more efficient response.

The IFCACC conducts training sessions to equip law enforcement officers and Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) brings them the knowledge and many advice to prevent financial crime threats.

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Last but not least, the IFCACC publishes regularly reports and guidelines to keep up on the latest crime trends (which are often unknown and hardly identified) and on the current best investigative practice. Interpol but also international partners support the actions of the IFCACC.

In fact, the IFCACC's actions are very diverse: they focus on illicit financial flows linked to a plurality of crimes: fraud, drug trafficking, environmental crime, human trafficking, etc.

News

Interpol intercepted, last November, \$130 million in online fraud during the operation Haechi III from June 28 to November 23, in some 30 countries (Australia, Austria, Brunei, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, France, Ghana, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States) and resulted in the arrest of nearly 1,000 suspects.

Among the crimes, investment fraud, compromise of business emails, money laundering related to illegal online gambling.

Investigations launched under Haechi III generated 95 Interpol notices, and identified new emerging trends in online crime, particularly new variations in identity theft. Investigators also noted a rise in fraud on instant messaging apps that encourage payment via cryptocurrency wallets.

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In one investigation, two Koreans under Interpol red notices suspected of embezzling 28 million euros from 2,000 victims through a Ponzi scheme (a fraud in which customer investments are paid for primarily by funds provided by new entrants) were arrested in Greece and Italy.



Figure 3 - The two Koreans under Interpol red notices being arrested

Austrian and Indian investigators have also identified a group of cybercriminals posing as Interpol agents. The group used to persuade victims to transfer money via financial institutions, cryptocurrency platforms and dematerialized gift cards.

"As we look to the future, we recognize the importance for decisive and concerted law enforcement action across borders. This year's leg of Operation HAECHI III speaks volumes of IFCACC's dedicated coordination and the strong commitment of participating countries, all of which foretell of new law enforcement victories ahead," said Hyung Se Lee, Head of NCB Seoul.

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Investigators of operation HAECHI III launched INTERPOL's Anti-Money Laundering Rapid Response Protocol (ARRP). This protocol which enables countries to work together to submit and handle requests to restrain criminal proceeds.

Among many ARRP successes during the operation, NCBs Manchester and Dublin worked together to trace and seize some EUR 1.2 million lost to business email scams perpetrated in Ireland. The funds were returned in full to the victim's Irish bank account, and investigations continue.

Since January 2022, in total the ARRP has helped member countries recover more than USD 120 million in criminal proceeds from cyber-enabled fraud.

The HAECHI III Operation has been conducted under the aegis of a three-year project to tackle cyber-enabled financial crime supported by the Republic of Korea, with the participation of INTERPOL member countries on every continent.

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Links of the pictures:

<https://www.interpol.int/var/interpol/storage/images/1/5/3/2/282351-2-eng-GB/IFCACC-3.jpg>

https://lalettrepatriote.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Xnip2020-07-30_14-36-06.jpg

<https://www.microsave.net/fr/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/cybercriminalit%C3%A9.jpeg>

<https://www.interpol.int/var/interpol/storage/images/3/3/3/9/289333-1-eng-GB/Photo%201.jpeg>

Resources:

[INTERPOL | The International Criminal Police Organization](#)

[Le Monde.fr - Actualités et Infos en France et dans le monde](#)

Books on financial criminality:

Essai sur la criminalité financière de Michel Claise

L'Enfer de la criminalité financière de Frédéric Compin

L'investigation en criminalité financière de Kelly M Kingsley

Topic 2 : Cybercrime: Interpol's key role in meeting the challenge of the 21st century

Fighting against cybercrime has become one of the biggest challenges of our century since the digital connections around the world have increased at a global scale. As a result, countries are targeted by criminals willing to take advantage of the weaknesses in online systems. Many of them also benefits from online networks to spread massively their ideology and to find new members to join the criminal group. In fact, cybercriminals are often organized in groups and networks which make them less identifiable.

To summarize, new technologies have not only created new communicational opportunities for our societies but also new weaknesses for states such that the necessity of reinforcing cybersecurity is more crucial than it has ever been.

Through the multiple cybercrimes we can talk about phishing which is a type of fraud where the criminal intents to steal one's personal data by pretending to be someone else. Ransomware is another type of cybercrime consisting in blocking the owner of the data its access to its own documents and demanding a ransom in exchange. However, as new technologies are developing, new kind of cyberthreats emerge. The issue for all states is that technological progress is going very fast while implementing laws, infrastructures, creating new jobs in charge of cybersecurity to adapt themselves regularly takes much more time.

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Since cybercrimes are beyond national borders, the second challenge this type of crime raise is the necessity for all the states to cooperate with each other but also with other public and private actors. Indeed criminals, their victims, the threats have no borders so writing common jurisdictions and finding agreements between each state is a heavy task and brings many questions to the table.

The role at a global scale played by INTERPOL in reaching all these challenges is then crucial. Interpol helps building cross-sector partnerships and enables international law enforcement cooperation through all its operations.

To do so, Interpol creates secure data sharing platforms, analysis and training in order to reduce cyber threats and increase the capacity of the member countries to disrupt cybercrimes.



Operations lead by Interpol

The work of Interpol is done in cooperation with member countries but also with the private sector and national Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to organize the cooperation for transnational cybercrime investigations and operations at an international scale. Let's have a look at some of the main operations of Interpol.

Cryptojacking

Cryptojacking is the act of hacking a computer to mine cryptocurrencies (a digital currency designed to work as a medium of exchange through a computer network that is not reliant on any central authority such as a state or a bank) against the users will, through websites, or while the user is unaware.

Interpol detected a global cryptojacking campaign and coordinated *Operation Goldfish Alpha* in Southeast Asia. There, Interpol identified 20,000 hacked routers.

Working with national experts, it located the infected routers and patch the devices of the victims, so they were no longer under the control of the cybercriminals.

Operation Goldfish Alpha, June 2019

Police, CERTs (Computer Emergency Response Teams), and private sector coordinated their actions during this operation in Southeast Asia against cryptojacking. That operation lowered massively the number of infected devices across the region.

The victims of cryptojacking unwittingly install a programme giving access to cybercriminals to their computer. This can be caused by some malicious links or infected websites visited by the victim. 'Coin miners' programmes enable the cybercriminals to mine cryptocurrency on the device of the victim without his consent.

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Thanks to MikroTik routers and its partnership in the cybersecurity field, Interpol identified a cryptojacking operation. After targeting the infected routers, intelligence was disseminated to the affected member countries and identified approximately 20,000 hacked routers in the region which represents 18% of global infections.

Cybercrime investigators and experts from police and national CERTs worked together across the 10 ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam). First, they had to locate the infected routers, then, they alerted the victims and patch their devices in order to keep them out of the control of the cybercriminals.

This operation underlines the importance for the proper functioning of Interpol to create partnerships with national experts and the police. The outcome of Goldfish Alpha has been positive since the number of infected devices had been reduced by 78 per cent.

Private sector support

On the picture below, we can see the INTERPOL's Director of Cybercrime, Craig Jones, highlighting the importance of collaboration between police and the private sector.

During Goldfish Alpha, Cyber Defense Institute and Trend Micro (private partners) gave a huge help to Interpol through information sharing, analysis of cryptojacking cases.

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They also not only gave to the participating countries of the region some instructions to patch infected routers and but also advise them on preventing future infections.

Indeed, the private partners are important collaborators without whom Interpol's field of action would be considerably reduced.

They also have a key role in prevention and formation: Cyber Defense Institute and Trend Micro gave to the National Cyber Security Center of Myanmar some guidelines for protecting against cryptojacking which is a less known type of cybercrime.



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“When faced with emerging cybercrimes like cryptojacking, the importance of strong partnerships between police and the cybersecurity industry cannot be overstated. By combining the expertise and data on cyberthreats held by the private sector with the investigative capabilities of law enforcement, we can best protect our communities from all forms of cybercrime”

INTERPOL's Director of Cybercrime, Craig Jones.

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INTERPOL’s Director of Cybercrime, Craig Jones.

Compromised websites

Operation Night Fury

This operation has been led against malware targeting e-commerce websites. Interpol, with support of private partner, has identified hundreds of compromised websites and arrested three individuals responsible of the campaign in Indonesia.

The malware targets online shopping websites. It gives access to the cybercriminals to the customers’ payment card details and personal data. After the site has been infected, the criminals are able to transfer all these information to their server and to steal money to the customers of the site thanks to their payment card. The three suspects would steal money from the customers and then buy luxury goods to resell them.

Interpol partnered with the cybersecurity firm Group-IB which provided data through the entire operation.

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Night Fury was a success since it gave the opportunity to identify hundreds of infected e-commerce websites worldwide. Group-IB also investigated with Interpol and helped it find the three individuals in Indonesia.

In fact, identifying the cybercriminals is getting more difficult given that technical and digital progress make malware harder to track so Interpol needs to have access to more data and to do so, it must form new alliances and partnerships with the private sector.

Interpol's ASEAN Cyber Capability Desk underlined the necessity for the six countries in the ASEAN region where the infected websites have been found to be cautious and to prevent the increase of cyber threats.

Interpol is still supporting investigations and the police in ASEAN countries in order to locate C2 servers which are the type of server used by the suspects of this operation but also to identify other infected websites and cybercriminals involved.

Cyber surges

'Cyber surges' made Interpol work more in cooperation with private sector partners.

During the ASEAN operation 270 compromised websites spreading malwares and 9,000 Command and Control (C2) servers have been identified by the police and private actors including government portals. One criminal selling phishing kits via the Darknet has been found in Indonesia thanks to YouTube videos he posted to explain customers how to use the illicit software.

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Partnerships with multiple sectors are essential to Interpol to tackle cybercrime.

It enables INTERPOL and its countries to benefit from the expertise available in the public, private and academic sectors.

The partnerships of Interpol are diverse. They can be made through data-sharing agreements where partners share important cybercrime-related data with Interpol.

The partnership can be made directly with experts who will work temporarily with the organization to conduct research, develop cyber intelligence, and support global operations.

Partners can also provide tools, techniques and software analysing cyber threats or give access to internal data sets.

They can also participate by training the teams of Interpol or by supporting financially the trainings.

Operation ASEAN

The operation ASEAN was led by investigators from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The share of national information and the support from experts from Trend Micro, Kaspersky Lab, Cyber Defense Institute, Booz Allen Hamilton, British Telecom, Fortinet and Palo Alto Networks, helped them go through the operation. China also provided additional cyber intelligence.

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The operation resulted in the writing of 23 Cyber Activity Reports by Interpol, supported by its private partners. These reports highlighted the several types of threats concerned, how the countries could identify and prevent them.



270 websites infected were identified. They exploited a vulnerability in websites some of them were even government websites so we can deduce that many personal data were stolen by the cybercriminals.

IGCI Executive Director Noboru Nakatani underlined that the operation was a perfect example of how the public and private sectors can work efficiently together in combating cybercrime since it enabled the experts to have information at multiple scales.

“With direct access to the information, expertise and capabilities of the private sector and specialists from the Cyber Fusion Centre, participants were able to fully appreciate the scale and scope of cybercrime actors across the region and in their countries,” said Mr Nakatani.

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Francis Chan, Chairman of INTERPOL's Eurasian cybercrime working group shed the light on how the operation helped develop capacity and expertise of officers in the participating countries.

"For many of those involved, this operation helped participants identify and address various types of cybercrime which had not previously been tackled in their countries."

After that operation, it has been made clear that it was needed to keep on investigating vulnerabilities exploited by cybercriminals, rather than waiting for malware campaigns to be detected. As a result, Interpol is still cooperating with the Singapore Police Force to reduce the number of cybercrimes.

One of the difficulty of the mission was also to acknowledge the different legislative requirements and regulations in each country of the region which made the operation even complex.

The neutrality of Interpol increasingly challenged

The rise in power of China and the United Arab Emirates within Interpol is noticeable. Indeed, these two countries have made their presence in international institutions a real tool for their international political influence and a tool for exercising pressure by rallying smaller countries to their cause.

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At the same time, in recent years, Syria is gradually reintegrating the organization and since October 2021 can again access the Interpol information exchange system, from which it had been withdrawn in 2012 and which allows member states to send messages to each other.

This withdrawal had been made in the context of international sanctions against the Assad regime, which violently repressed the Syrian pro-democracy revolt of 2011. Thus, although Syria remained a member of the organization, its communications were filtered by the Interpol General Secretariat for analysis before being transmitted to their recipient.

This sanction raises the stakes for the organization, which, according to Article 3 of its statutes, cannot intervene in political matters. In this context, we can see how difficult it can be to respect this rule while maintaining the balance and security between member countries.

For example, many opponents of the Assad regime fear that the Syrian authorities will take advantage of red notices (international wanted persons notices, issued at the request of a member country) to request the extradition of political opponents.

ssad's opponents hold the United Arab Emirates responsible for the normalization of the Syrian regime, especially since the United Arab Emirates has growing influence within Interpol.

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Human rights activists have expressed reluctance to the election of Hu Binchen, fearing once again the "misuse of Interpol" through the detour of the use of red notices to fight against opponents and enemies of the regime.

For instance, the Uighur community is more threatened than ever and is being hunted down by China all over the world to be placed in internment camps in the province of Xinjiang. There are currently 28 Chinese opponents abroad targeted by the Chinese regime under the guise of "red notices," according to IPAC.

The abuse of Interpol's functions can also be seen under the Chinese presidency of Interpol in November 2016 with Meng Hongwei until 2018. Although Interpol has no executive power, he had sharply increased its operational powers.

As the process of access to the executive committee has become increasingly opaque, Interpol has assured to work towards more transparency and an upcoming "code of conduct".



The Emirati general Ahmed Nasser Al-Raisi elected president of Interpol is subject to several accusations of "torture" in France and Turkey

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Links of the pictures

https://regmedia.co.uk/2015/10/12/interpol_logo.jpg

<https://atlanticactu.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/AF30B2E4-7FDB-471B-A470-5309BE0D2698.jpeg>

<https://www.interpol.int/var/interpol/storage/images/2/4/0/6/26042-1-eng-GB/ASEAN-cyber-op-2.jpg>

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Sources

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[Le Monde.fr - Actualités et Infos en France et dans le monde](#)

Books on the subject

- Interpol : Policiers sans frontières de Laurent Greilsamer
- Cybersécurité et Cyberdéfense : Enjeux Stratégiques de Yann Salamon et Guillaume Poupard
- 13 défis de la cybersécurité de Gildas Avoine et Marc-Olivier Killijian



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