



INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD

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INTERPOL... the basics



Global networks

190 member countries

National Central Bureaus

Each member country maintains a National Central Bureau, which links national police with each other to form INTERPOL's global network.

Headquarters

Lyon, France

INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI)

Singapore

Regional Bureaus

- Argentina (Buenos Aires)
- Cameroon (Yaoundé)
- Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan)
- El Salvador (San Salvador)
- Kenya (Nairobi)
- Thailand – Liaison Office (Bangkok)
- Zimbabwe (Harare)

Special Representative Offices

- African Union (Addis Ababa)
- European Union (Brussels)
- United Nations (New York)



Crime programmes

Cybercrime

Making cyberspace safe for all by supporting member countries to prevent and investigate cyberattacks.

Counter-terrorism

Assisting member countries to prevent and disrupt terrorist activities through the identification of individuals, networks and affiliates.

Organized and Emerging Crime

Targeting and disrupting international criminal networks; identifying, analyzing and responding to criminal threats.



Capabilities

I-24/7

Secure global communications system

Criminal databases

Biometrics, nominals, stolen and lost travel documents, stolen works of art, firearms, motor vehicles, child abuse victims.

Notices

International alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information on wanted or missing persons, known criminals, public safety threats and modus operandi.

Forensic support

Fingerprints, DNA, facial recognition

Command and Coordination Centre

Provides around-the-clock operational assistance to member countries in several languages.

Response teams

Deployed to member countries to provide urgent on-the-ground assistance with investigations or following a disaster; disaster victim identification support.



Governance

General Assembly

Supreme governing body comprising delegates from each member country. Takes decisions on policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities and programmes.

Executive Committee

Elected by the General Assembly and headed by the President of the Organization. Provides guidance and direction to the Organization and oversees the implementation of decisions made by the General Assembly.

General Secretariat

Based in Lyon, France, the General Secretariat operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It encompasses the headquarters, regional bureaus, IGCI and Special Representative Offices. The Secretary General runs the Organization's daily operations from the General Secretariat, in line with the decisions of the General Assembly and Executive Committee.



INTERPOL

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Secretary General's Foreword

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report for 2016, a year in which collectively, we made great strides to revitalize the Organization.

Our three global programmes on counter-terrorism, cybercrime and organized and emerging crime directed our focus, while the comprehensive strategies developed for each programme ensured our work is coordinated, concentrated and effective.

This new style of working saw positive outcomes, allowing INTERPOL to tackle the latest law enforcement challenges head-on, notably in response to top global crime concerns such as migrant smuggling and foreign terrorist fighter travel, and other significant global threats such as cybercrime.

This year, INTERPOL joined the Global Coalition to counter ISIL, to support international efforts to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and terrorism financing, bringing a strong and necessary international policing component to the coalition.

In our interconnected world, pillars such as governments, the private sector, civil society and individual citizens have become interdependent, increasingly relying on each other in ensuring security.

Because police cannot tackle cybercrime in isolation and must combine resources and expertise with private industry, the Organization signed formal cooperation agreements with several private sector partners to provide a coordinated cross-sector response against cybercriminals.



Similarly, our coordinated efforts against transnational organized crime further helped achieve successful outcomes during the year, with operations against illicit firearms trafficking, wanted fugitives, drugs, human trafficking, child sexual abuse, environmental crime and cybercrime making significant progress against the criminal networks involved.

Other important activities in 2016 were connected to the ongoing INTERPOL 2020 reform initiative. We adjusted our fundraising strategy to focus on governmental sources, and held substantive consultations with member countries in all regions on the support and services they wish to see the Organization provide.

Our achievements are down to the continued and collective dedication of our National Central Bureaus, our President and Executive Committee, and staff at the General Secretariat, Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices.

In November, the Organization's General Assembly in Bali elected a new President, China's Meng Hongwei. My strong collaboration with President Meng will help ensure that together, we advance our shared vision of INTERPOL shaping international policing and global security.

We can look forward to building on our accomplishments in 2016, developing INTERPOL's role at the forefront of international police cooperation as an enabler, a driver of change and a leader of our times by continuously adapting, collaborating and innovating.



Jürgen Stock
Secretary General

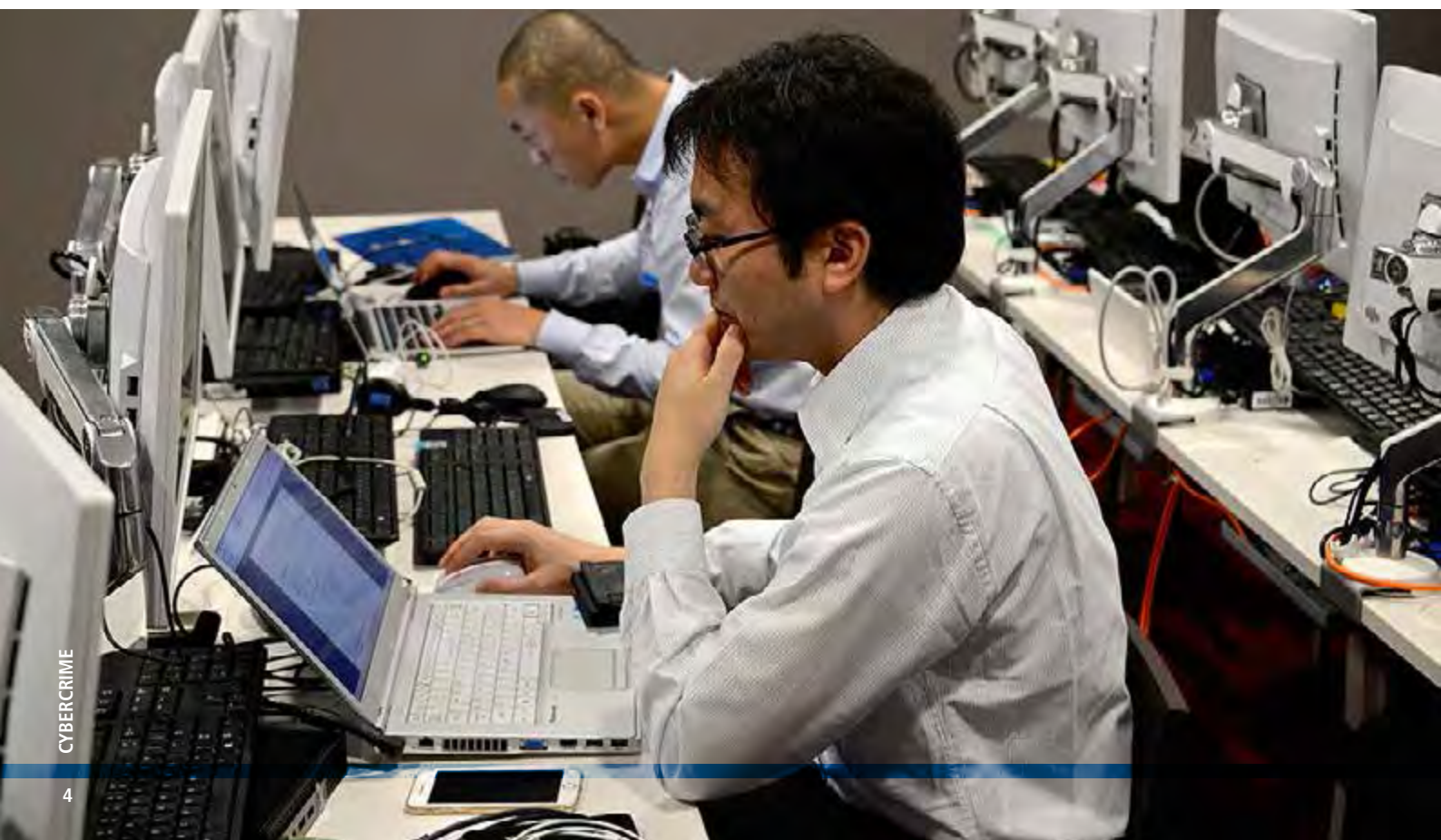
Cybercrime

The Internet has permeated nearly all aspects of our daily lives, becoming an indispensable tool through which we conduct a multitude of activities: communications, educational pursuits, shopping, banking. At the same time, the Internet has also facilitated a new range of criminal activities by allowing cybercriminals to exploit vulnerable systems and individuals anywhere in the world, regardless of their own location. Physical and virtual borders are no longer enough to contain cybercriminals or limit the effects of their crimes.

Whether involving extortion, intrusion or denial of access, there is a seemingly endless range of cyber and cyber-enabled crimes which pose serious threats to individuals, businesses, the public sector and government authorities alike. One phenomenon in particular which has evolved into a significant threat – ‘cybercrime-as-a-service’ – through which tech-savvy individuals build the means to carry out attacks, then sell these malicious tools and technologies to the highest bidders, leaving

others to execute the attacks in their place. Tools such as ransomware, which denies victims access to their data while demanding ransom payment in exchange for decryption, are a particularly popular cybercrime product for purchase. The evolution of cybercrime-as-a-service has narrowed the gap between the amateur and expert attacker, turning any Internet user into a potential cybercriminal.

Certain types of cybercrimes are more prevalent in different regions. In Europe, the expansion of e-commerce and contactless payment systems has created opportunities for criminals to engage in ‘card-not-present’ fraud, while in Africa, cybercriminals most often exploit the widespread use of pirated software as these can easily be modified to make them vulnerable to cyberattacks. Asia is the region most targeted by cyberattackers, resulting in significant economic losses. As the region continues to play a key role in the global economic market, these cyberthreats are expected to increase.



Darknet

Criminals are increasingly exploiting the Darknet to carry out illicit activities. To assist law enforcement in its member countries, INTERPOL provided specialized training on online investigations, digital forensics, the misuse of cryptocurrencies, analytics, legal challenges and international collaboration.

Digital Security Challenge

“You have 52 hours to identify a blackmailer demanding a 10,000 Bitcoin ransom.”

This was the task set in the INTERPOL Digital Security Challenge, the first of its kind, and a race against time for 64 cybercrime investigators and digital forensic experts from 26 countries to work in teams to solve a complex cybercrime scenario and gather enough evidence for a successful prosecution.

The teams had to identify the blackmailer using specialized investigative techniques adapted to an online environment, extract evidence from digital devices, and present their case before a mock court of justice. During the challenge, specialists from the private sector and academia gave presentations and hands-on training sessions on the relevant digital forensics and cyber investigation topics.



Darknets are fast emerging as the preferred trading venue for organized crime networks and individuals to carry out illicit activities, with cryptocurrencies – mainly Bitcoin – the preferred medium for paying for these criminal services.

Silvino Schlickmann Jr.,
INTERPOL Cybercrime Director



Virtual currencies

Virtual currencies like Bitcoin are increasingly used by criminals to provide a level of anonymity to their illicit activities. INTERPOL is involved in several projects which are developing real-world solutions to the challenges virtual currencies pose for law enforcement.

Project Titanium – under the auspices of the European Commission’s Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, INTERPOL is part of this public-private consortium on Tools for the Investigation of Transactions in Underground Markets, which aims to:

- Provide new tools and technologies to law enforcement for investigating criminal and terrorist activities involving virtual currencies and underground markets;
- Test the new tools along with law enforcement stakeholders;
- Develop training curricula, programmes and joint exercises to facilitate the implementation of the new tools and technologies.

Bitcoin analysis system – INTERPOL is developing an analytical system for law enforcement agencies investigating Bitcoin transactions and addresses. Based on lessons learned regarding the needs of police in investigating virtual currencies, the proposed system will help police to analyse:

- Statistical information concerning Bitcoin addresses;
- Graphical representation of the connection between different transactions and addresses;
- Identification of transaction paths;
- Clustering of different Bitcoin addresses into single accounts, or ‘wallets’.

Cyber Activity Reports

To help member countries identify and confront the latest cyberthreats, INTERPOL develops targeted intelligence packages called Cyber Activity Reports which contain actionable information related to cybercrime actors and infrastructure. In 2016, 36 Cyber Activity Reports were disseminated to more than 30 countries worldwide on issues ranging from botnets, business e-mail compromise and tools which exploit computer system vulnerabilities, to intelligence directed at supporting ongoing national investigations.

Financial fraud: arrest of “Mike”

In July, a joint operation by INTERPOL and the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crime Commission led to the arrest of “Mike” in Nigeria, the alleged head of an international criminal network behind thousands of e-mail frauds worth more than USD 60 million and involving victims worldwide.



Member country spotlight

Africa is more and more affected by cybercrime; countries lost at least USD 2 billion to cyberattacks in 2016. In response to this growing threat, Rwanda is leading the way in the fight against cybercrime and technology-assisted crimes. In August, construction began on a regional cybercrime centre which will coordinate investigations in eastern Africa against high-tech cybercrime and cyber-enabled crimes such as terrorism, trafficking and money laundering. The centre will have close ties to the INTERPOL General Secretariat headquarters in Lyon, France and the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore.

At the request of the Rwanda National Police, INTERPOL delivered a training course on the issue for law enforcement officers from across Africa. Exercise Cyber Tracks incorporated a workshop and simulated an international criminal investigation focusing on the cyber-enabled aspects of human trafficking, a major crime concern in the region.

Digital investigative training

Cybercrime investigations have many different elements than investigations into 'traditional' crimes, requiring different technical skills which are not always present in police agencies. To fill this knowledge gap, in 2016 INTERPOL held 12 training courses to more than 530 participants worldwide which focused on digital investigation skills to counter malware and ransomware attacks, illicit Darknet markets, the use of software to identify and exploit system vulnerabilities, and more.

New partnership agreements

Police cannot tackle cybercrime in isolation; they must combine resources and expertise with private industry. In 2016, INTERPOL signed formal cooperation agreements with several private sector partners:

- Barclays
- Celebrite
- The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)

Related criminal activity

Child sexual abuse is a crime that occurs in the real world, with real victims and real perpetrators. But these crimes often migrate into the virtual world, with perpetrators sharing images or videos of the abuse online. Although the real-world abuse might have stopped, the young victims are re-victimized again and again as the evidence of their abuse spreads around the world.

Through INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database, law enforcement worldwide can upload and compare images of child sexual abuse to identify the victims and perpetrators. The ringleader of a child sex abuse network in Japan was identified after investigators in Denmark and Australia uploaded videos of an unknown abuse victim into ICSE. Analysis of the images, including the child's school uniform, pointed to Japan as the probable location of the abuse. Using this information, Japanese police identified the abuse network, arresting the head and four other members.

In 2016, the INTERPOL Specialists Group on Crimes Against Children adopted a set of guidelines designed to stem the tide of re-victimization. The guidelines for law enforcement outline appropriate actions and language suggested for use by police when communicating on child sexual abuse cases to the media to ensure that victims' identities will not be discovered, therefore reducing the risk that they could be further victimized.



Terrorism

Although the Middle East (Iraq and Syria), South Asia (Afghanistan and Pakistan), and West Africa (Nigeria) are the most highly impacted by terrorism, nearly every region in the world has and will continue to be affected by this threat, largely dominated by Al-Qaeda and the so-called ISIL (Daesh). However, the rise of ISIL (Daesh) has caused other Islamic-based terrorist groups to develop or reaffirm their existence, including Al-Qaeda in the Indian Sub-Continent (AQIS) and Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), leading to renewed terror attacks in those regions.

As international action against ISIL (Daesh) increasingly pushes the group from its strongholds, there is growing concern regarding the threat presented by foreign terrorist fighters returning to their home countries. Significant numbers of foreign fighters are expected to make their way back to their homelands in Western Europe (Belgium, France, Germany and the United Kingdom), Russia, Turkey and Southeast Asia (Indonesia and the Philippines), posing security risks for law enforcement in that they might use their newly acquired combat skills to carry out attacks at home.

Illicit arms trafficking is also playing a significant role in fueling conflicts in several regions – arms from Libya have empowered terrorist and militant groups in neighbouring West Africa, while arms from the Balkans have ended up in the hands of different factions involved in the conflicts in Iraq, Syria and Yemen. Additionally, significant links were found between the perpetrators of terrorist attacks in Europe and the vast number of illegal weapons from the Balkans moving freely across the region, raising serious concerns that returning foreign terrorist fighters could access these weapons to perpetrate further attacks in Europe.





Biometrics

The lack of sufficient biometric data being shared on terrorists internationally creates a potentially dangerous security gap which can be exploited by returning foreign terrorist fighters to travel undetected. When unique biometric identifiers, such as fingerprints and DNA, are shared globally and made available to frontline officers, police can more easily identify known and aspiring terrorists and prevent them from travelling.

At the 85th session of the INTERPOL General Assembly held in Bali, Indonesia, member countries adopted a resolution to enhance biometric information sharing with the aim of countering terrorist mobility. Emphasizing the urgency of addressing this threat, the resolution urged countries to systematically collect and share biometric data on foreign terrorist fighters via INTERPOL, and to use INTERPOL's policing capabilities to cross-check this data against information already contained in the Organization's global databases.

In 2016, INTERPOL upgraded its Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) platform to enable faster processing of fingerprint searches. The system can now process several thousand searches per day, a vast increase from several hundred before the upgrade, while still providing member countries with a response in minutes.

Identifying voices on telephone calls, the Internet and social media channels also has the potential to help police recognize and track criminals. INTERPOL is part of the European Union-led Speaker Identification Integrated Project researching this new type of policing capability. During a demonstration, the system under development successfully isolated and matched individual voice recordings extracted from social media using key identifiers such as gender, age, language and accent.

FTF profiles

At the end of 2016, data on more than 13,300 foreign terrorist fighters shared by nearly 60 countries via INTERPOL was accessible by member countries for investigations, cross-checks and screening at borders. Thousands of additional records were also being exploited by INTERPOL for analytical purposes to provide investigative leads to law enforcement around the world.

MEMBER COUNTRIES



60

member countries shared data on

13,300

foreign terrorist fighters

An effective counter-terrorism plan

Jürgen Stock, INTERPOL Secretary General



“Access to information from abroad is essential if we are to strengthen the security net to prevent the terrorists from moving freely and constrict their support networks.”

Global Counterterrorism Forum and anti-ISIL coalition meeting, January 2016

“We have strengthened our centralized criminal analysis function to help with early warning and prevention.”

Nuclear Security Summit, April 2016

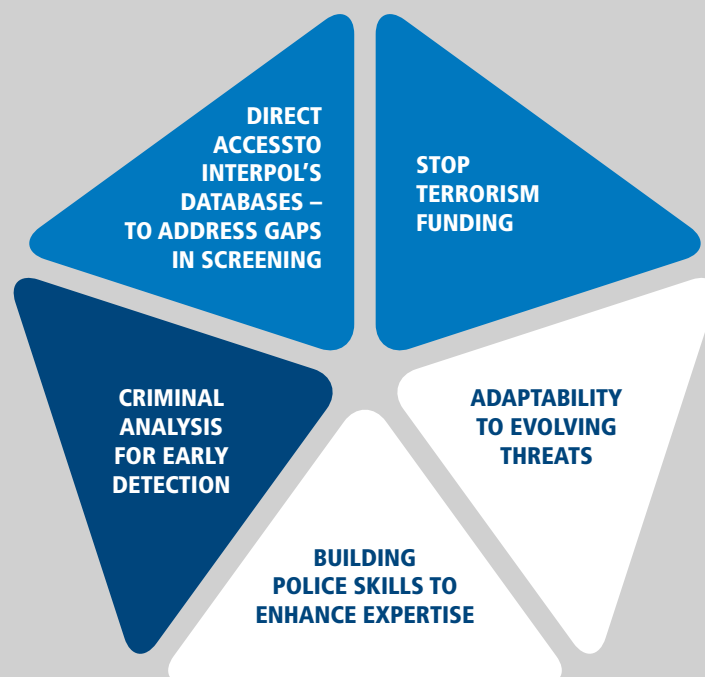
“Dangerous gaps still remain in global screening efforts on foreign terrorist fighters, including against INTERPOL’s databases, and information sharing remains too fragmented at a time when we need to empower police on the frontlines.”

UN General Assembly, November 2016

“Information sharing, capacity building and strong regional delivery are the pillars of INTERPOL’s counter-terrorism strategy.”

“Across the world, attacks are becoming less predictable... This requires faster decisions at the frontlines and at borders.”

Ministerial meeting on Countering the Cross-Border Movement of Terrorism, August 2016



Partnerships

INTERPOL joins Global Coalition to counter ISIL

To support international efforts in stemming the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and stopping terrorism financing, in 2016 INTERPOL joined the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL. With police on the frontlines of the fight against terrorism, INTERPOL brings a strong international policing component to the coalition of 73 countries and international organisations, acting as a conduit for information sharing between the conflict zones and police worldwide.

Attending the Counter ISIL Ministerial Meeting in Washington in July, Secretary General Jürgen Stock told the participants how the cooperation with the US Department of Defence and INTERPOL's National Central Bureau in Washington DC - which turned declassified information from the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan into invaluable investigative leads abroad - should be replicated to boost the success of investigations into ISIL (Daesh) and its affiliates worldwide.

UN resolution

The UN General Assembly adopted Resolution A/71/L.17 calling for the strengthening of cooperation between the UN and INTERPOL in tackling terrorism – including preventing foreign terrorist fighter travel – and all forms of transnational crime. The resolution further encourages increased cooperation between the UN and INTERPOL to help countries effectively use INTERPOL's policing capabilities.



Cooperation between the UN and INTERPOL in these crime areas is key to help bring about global peace and stability and achieve our common goals.

Jürgen Stock,
INTERPOL Secretary General



CBRNE terrorism

Terrorism involving CBRNE materials (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives) is a global concern as terrorist groups seek to acquire these materials with the intent of causing mass casualties. INTERPOL assists member countries in identifying and preventing these threats through specialized training courses. In 2016, these offerings included: a bioterrorism workshop for Iraqi law enforcement officers on risk assessment; biosecurity measures and the use of detection equipment; training on how to safely investigate a radiological crime scene for officers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia; and a real-life simulation exercise in Jordan to encourage a multi-agency response to bioterrorism incidents.



1,300 participants
in INTERPOL's CBRNE training
courses worldwide.

Analysis and action

Clear, concise and timely criminal analysis is a crucial component of the fight against terrorism. In 2016, INTERPOL produced 20 analytical reports on terrorism-related topics ranging from foreign terrorist fighter travel and chemical weapon threats to terrorism financing and regional trends.

However, analysis is not enough in isolation; it must be supported by targeted on-the-ground action. To this end, INTERPOL conducted counter-terrorism police operations and operational training exercises in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe during 2016.



Related criminal activity

The flow of illicit firearms between regions can help fuel terrorism and other criminal activities. With increased concerns over the trafficking of weapons from the Balkans region into Europe for use in terrorist attacks, in April INTERPOL coordinated an operation to identify and disrupt this movement through targeted checks at key border points, transit routes and other hot spots in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia.

During Operation Balkan Trigger, some 43,000 people were stopped throughout six countries in the region, with more than two million checks conducted against INTERPOL's databases including for wanted persons, stolen and lost travel documents, and stolen motor vehicles. The 48-hour action resulted in 14 arrests and the seizure of some 40 firearms, six kg of explosives, 11 hand grenades and 1,300 pieces of ammunition.



Member country spotlight

To inflict the most damage, both physically and psychologically, terrorists often plan to carry out attacks during events where there are large crowds of people, such as concerts or sporting events. France and Brazil were faced with this risk in 2016 when they hosted the UEFA Euro 2016 soccer tournament and the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Both countries requested the support of INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMESTs) to help keep the events – and their spectators – safe.

The IMESTs, deployed to Paris during the Euro 2016 tournament and Rio during the Olympics, facilitated checks on individuals against INTERPOL's global databases including foreign terrorist fighters, stolen and lost travel documents, fingerprints and internationally wanted persons. INTERPOL's 24-hour Command and Coordination Centre also stood ready to provide any additional assistance required in urgent situations. As part of the security network put in place for the games, Brazil conducted an average of one million checks against INTERPOL's wanted persons and Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) databases every day, making it one of the highest users in the world in 2016.

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling

The year 2016 saw unprecedented levels of global migration in response to several factors including ongoing conflicts, poverty and political instability. The largest migration flows saw some 365,000 migrants enter Europe, primarily coming from the Middle East and Africa, travelling by land routes through the Balkans and Eastern Europe or sea routes from Turkey and North Africa. These routes were fraught with dangers: nearly 4,700 migrants died while attempting to reach Europe by sea in 2016.

Transnational organized crime networks have been quick to take advantage of the crisis to make money. Reports show that the vast majority of migrants acknowledge having paid for the facilitation of their movements. Traditional smuggling methods, such as concealment, forged documents and dangerous means of transport continue to be used all over the world, with little or no regard for the safety of the vulnerable migrants.

Closely connected is the issue of human trafficking, a multi-billion dollar form of international organized crime which affects every region in the world. In the majority of cases, women, men and children are trafficked between regions and countries for sexual exploitation and forced labour. In fact, the refugee crisis has exacerbated the precarious situation of many low-skilled workers in regions such as the Middle East, making them more vulnerable to trafficking.

Although the bulk of public interest in 2016 focused on the migration into Europe, human trafficking and migrant smuggling were also important security concerns in Asia. Indonesia, Bangladesh and Thailand have seen an influx of migrants from minority groups who often pay people-smuggling networks for transportation. The fishing industry in Southeast Asia is increasingly affected by human trafficking, with some vessel operators taking advantage of insufficient regulations and enforcement to hold workers in forced labour conditions with numerous reports of physical abuse, excessive working hours and food deprivation.



Infra Hydra

INTERPOL called on the public's assistance in locating fugitives involved in migrant smuggling. Operation Infra Hydra, the 2016 instalment of INTERPOL's series of annual Infra (International Fugitive Round Up and Arrest) operations, targeted 180 fugitives wanted by 31 countries, with details on 10 of them distributed in a public appeal.

Specialized fugitives and immigration officers from 24 countries worked together at INTERPOL's headquarters to exchange information and coordinate transnational investigations. Among the 26 individuals arrested and more than 30 located were:

- A 39-year-old Moroccan national suspected of providing stolen Belgian identity cards to three Syrian nationals at a cost of EUR 12,000;
- A 43-year-old Serbian national said to be part of an organized crime network which smuggled 25 migrants from Serbia to Hungary;
- A 40-year-old Iranian man allegedly part of an international gang smuggling people from Iran to Europe was arrested in Spain. The gang would seize the passports of their victims, which included children, and regularly increase the price of the illegal transport along the route, up to thousands of euros per person;

An Albanian organized crime group which was charging individuals nearly EUR 14,000 each to be smuggled by zodiac boat from France to England was also identified and a number of individuals arrested, including the route planner and accountant.




The criminal networks involved have no regard for the safety or well being of the people using their illegal services, they are just another commodity for them to trade, as we have seen with tragic results around the world.

**Michael O'Connell,
INTERPOL Director of Operational
Support and Analysis**



Joint Europol-INTERPOL Report on Migrant Smuggling Networks - key findings:



USD 5 to 6 billion

Estimate of annual turnover of migrant smuggling (2015)

Multinational business
Suspects originate from more than




100 countries

90%



Percentage of migrant travel to the European Union facilitated by a criminal network



Loosely connected networks
How smuggling facilitators are organized


Structure of migrant smuggling network
Leaders who loosely coordinate activities along a given route
Organizers who manage activities locally through personal contacts
Low-level facilitators who take advantage of opportunities



Crime links
Migrant smuggling suspects tend to have previous connections with other types of crime



Labour/sexual exploitation
Migrants who travel to the EU are vulnerable as they need to repay their debt to smugglers



Main corridors
Migrant smuggling routes are fluid and influenced by external factors like border controls



Foreign terrorist fighters
Increased risk that FTFs may use migratory flows to (re)enter the EU

Migrant smuggling conference

Migrant smuggling is a global concern, and the global fight against the criminal networks involved cannot be successful without a multilateral approach. The second INTERPOL and Europol Operational Forum on Countering Migrant Smuggling Networks held in February saw the two police organizations share information and discuss operational actions in key areas including money laundering, the use of social media by smuggling networks, identity and document fraud, links with other crimes, and the modi operandi of travel facilitators.

Since the first joint operational forum was held in 2015, INTERPOL and Europol reinforced their cooperation to best provide investigative support to law enforcement agencies in source, transit and destination countries. A joint report on migrant smuggling networks affecting Europe was issued to provide an overview of the networks involved, their key hotspots and activities.

Also discussed was INTERPOL's Specialist Operational Network against Migrant Smuggling, comprising 86 experts from 71 source, transit and destination countries, which works closely with Europol and other partners to increase the real-time exchange of law enforcement information worldwide in order to more effectively investigate migrant smugglers and dismantle the smuggling networks.

4th INTERPOL Global Trafficking in Human Beings Conference

Key topics of the conference:

- Disrupting the transnational criminal networks behind the trafficking of human beings
- Protecting trafficking victims from further exploitation
- Links between the migration crisis and transnational crime
- Human trafficking in the business supply chain
- Collaboration between law enforcement and the private sector



Regional spotlight

Although human trafficking and migrant smuggling have become synonymous with the routes leading to Europe, there are also significant migrant and trafficking flows across South America. Operation Intercops - Spartacus III, coordinated by INTERPOL's Regional Bureau for South America in Argentina, targeted human trafficking in the region and resulted in the rescue of more than 2,700 victims, 134 arrests and the dismantling of at least seven organized crime networks.

Peru – some 900 police officers took part in an operation targeting sexual exploitation and forced labour in the gold-mining sector, arresting five suspects and rescuing 190 women and 250 men.

Brazil – an adoption agency suspected of trafficking children and babies from Eastern Europe was shut down.

Colombia – dismantling of the 'Paniagua' network believed to have trafficked hundreds of women and girls from South America to China. Victims were provided with fake identification documents, travel and accommodation, then forced into sexual slavery.

Honduras – rescue of a two-year-old orphan girl who was the victim of attempted smuggling with fraudulent identity documents.

Bolivia – arrest of a man and woman whose commercial company recruited young men and women with promises of highly paid jobs but instead forced them to work in slave-like conditions for no pay.

Colombia also led several operations targeting migrant smuggling networks. One investigation resulted in the arrest of 14 suspects and the dismantling of a criminal network believed to have smuggled hundreds of victims from Ecuador to Panama via Colombia and Venezuela. In another case, 18 suspects were arrested for membership in a migrant smuggling network believed to have made victims pay as much as USD 1,400 for transport in abysmal conditions between Colombia and Ecuador. Rescued victims included pregnant women and women with very young babies, several requiring urgent medical attention.

Related criminal activity

Child abductions occur in all countries and regions, and can quickly become an international issue if the child is taken across national borders. Criminal abductions, parental abductions and children being taken to conflict zones are becoming increasing concerns for law enforcement worldwide.

To raise awareness of this global concern and the roles of all stakeholders, INTERPOL co-organized a symposium on international child abductions with France's Ecole Nationale Supérieure de la Police and the Notarial Centre for European Law, with support from the Faculty of Law of Lyon 3 University. The 150 participants from government, law enforcement, the legal and judicial sectors, regional bodies and NGOs discussed ways to address this global concern. In particular, the participants recommended that INTERPOL's Yellow Notices – which alert police to missing persons – are used promptly in all cases of missing children.



Issued: **2,675**

Valid notices: **8,862**

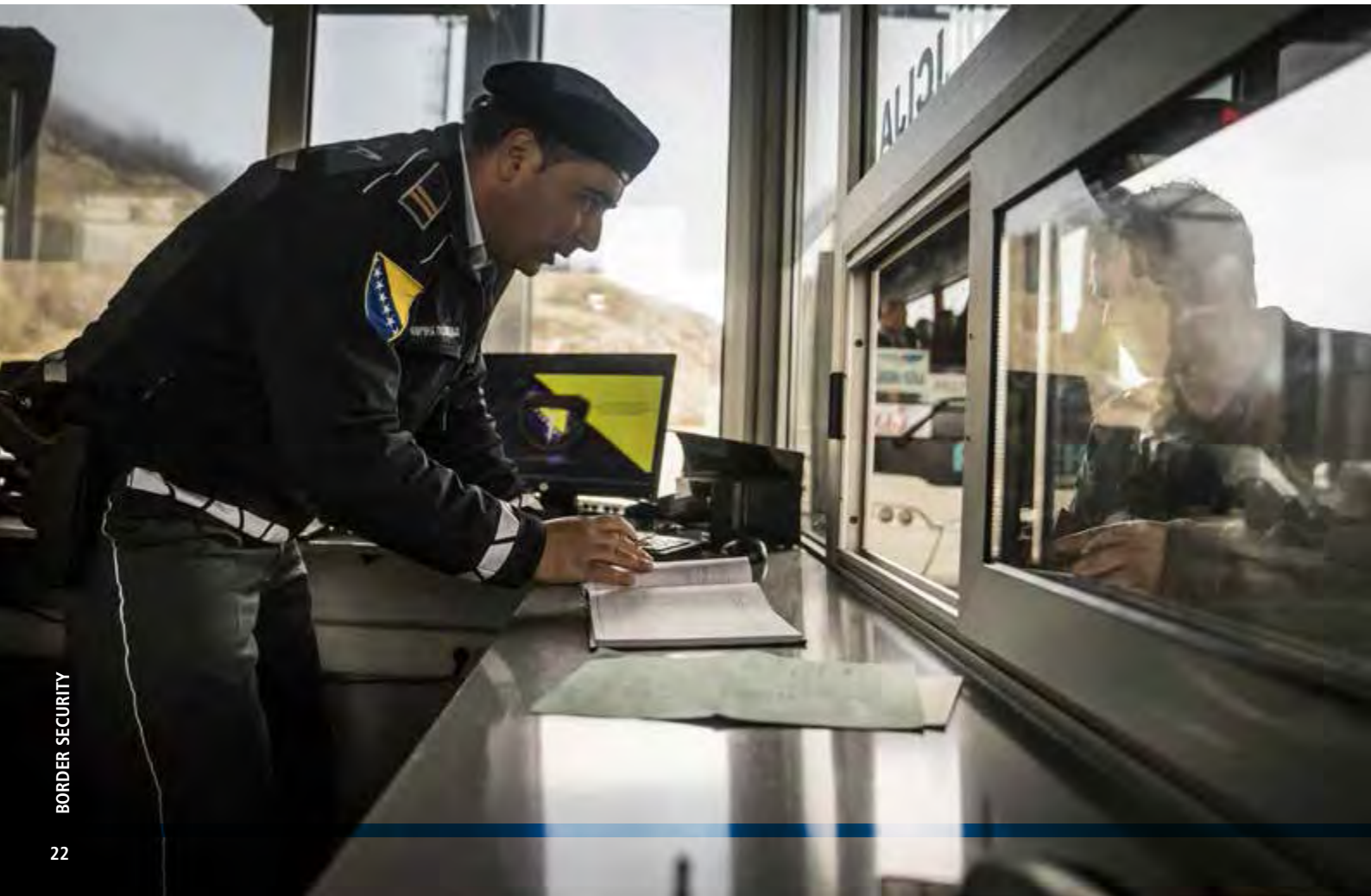


Border security

In our interconnected world, crimes and criminals are no longer constrained by national borders. The mass movement of people and goods provides many benefits to society, but can also serve to conceal the movement of criminals, including terrorists. As international travel becomes increasingly mainstream, fake or altered passports have become important elements in the arsenal of terrorists and other criminals seeking to hide their identities and pass through border checkpoints undetected.

Travel has become as widespread for criminals as it has for the average citizen. Young men and women travel to conflict zones to join terrorist groups, while child sex offenders travel from their home countries to exploit victims overseas. Smugglers and traffickers take advantage of this escalating flow across borders to conceal their cargos of illicit goods and desperate migrants.

Criminal networks are using ever more ingenious methods to move themselves and their illicit products across borders. Stolen passports, altered identity documents, bribery and a variety of concealment techniques have become increasingly common criminal tools, requiring border officers to be especially vigilant and knowledgeable of the latest trends in order to spot them during routine checks.



Red Notices – Operation Adwenpa

Operation Adwenpa saw more than 100 officers conduct enhanced border security checks against INTERPOL's databases at air and land border control points across five countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo. In addition to the seizure of nearly 900 kg of illegal drugs, seven stolen cars, smuggled jewellery worth USD 1 million, 80 kg of trafficked ivory and the rescue of six children suspected of being trafficked for labour exploitation, two men who were the subject of INTERPOL Red Notices were identified – a Ghanaian national wanted by Brazil for drug trafficking was taken into custody at the Ghana/Côte d'Ivoire border, and a French national wanted for fraud and embezzlement by Benin was arrested at Abidjan's international airport.

A second phase of the operation occurred later in the year at border points in 14 West African countries. Seven Guinean nationals were arrested on suspicion of facilitating the illegal immigration of seven men and women towards Italy while 10 men being trafficked to Europe and to gold mines in Guinea were rescued, and two men were arrested on suspicion of human trafficking. Other results included the seizure of more than 20 stolen vehicles, illicit drugs and counterfeit cigarettes, medicines and food products; and the arrest of a Central African Republic national wanted by France for armed robbery.

INTERPOL notices are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information. A Red Notice is a request to locate and provisionally arrest an individual pending extradition.



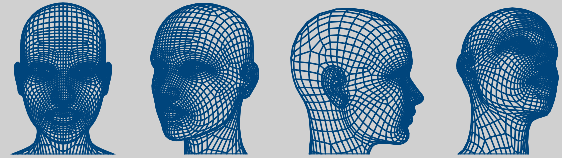
Issued: **12,878**

Valid notices: **47,265**

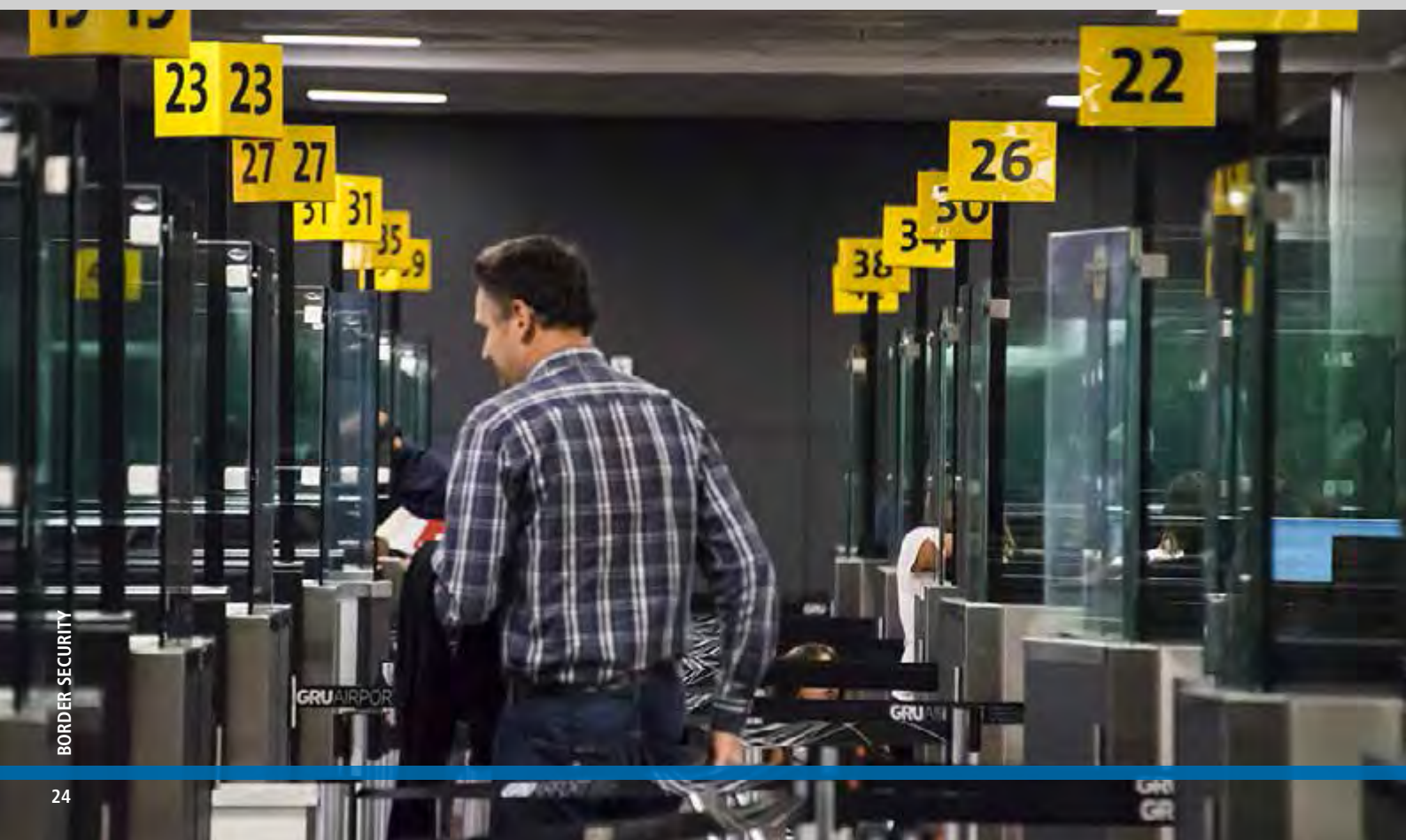
Detecting fake documents

Terrorists and other criminals such as human traffickers and people smugglers often use fake travel documents to evade detection when crossing international borders, therefore it is critical that law enforcement officials are able to quickly identify frauds. To equip border officers with the technical skills necessary to spot forged passports and other identity documents, INTERPOL held training courses for officers from border control, immigration, forensic document laboratories, financial and organized crime units in Cambodia and Turkey. The participants were updated on the latest document security features and printing techniques, the use of specialized equipment for examining documents, and INTERPOL's policing capabilities which support member countries in preventing the use of fraudulent documents at borders.

Facial recognition



In November 2016, INTERPOL launched a database of facial images which enables police to share and compare data in order to identify fugitives, missing persons and individuals of interest against mugshots, pictures in the media, and other known images.



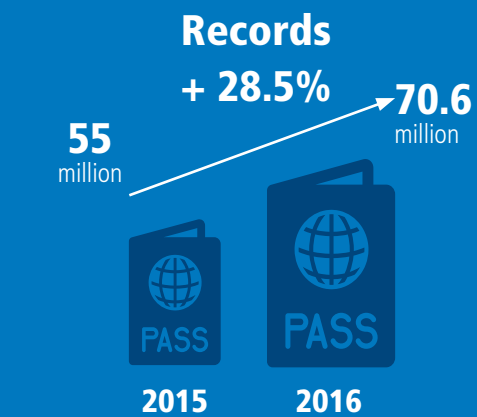


I-Checkit: expansion to maritime sector

INTERPOL's I-Checkit initiative allows private sector partners in the air travel industry to send passenger passport data to INTERPOL for screening against the SLTD database – an additional layer of border security undertaken before travellers even set out on their journeys. Recognizing the value of this security measure, in 2016 member countries at the INTERPOL General Assembly adopted a resolution expanding I-Checkit to the maritime industry. The first partner in this field is Carnival Corporation, which integrated I-Checkit into its passenger check-in process for its cruise lines.

SLTD by numbers in 2016

Member countries can check passports against INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database at airports and land borders to detect when an individual is attempting to travel with a fraudulent document or one reported as stolen.



1.7 billion searches
159,000 hits
175 countries using the database
48.5% of searches are conducted by European countries (**848 million**)

Operation Tri-Border Combating organized crime networks

As an area known for organized criminal activity, the tri-border region between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay was the focus of an INTERPOL-coordinated operation at key border points including bridges connecting the countries. Officers carried out some 25,000 checks against INTERPOL's global databases during the operation, which resulted in 25 arrests, the seizure of 750 kg of drugs including marijuana and cocaine, and the recovery of 14 stolen vehicles. Among the arrests was an Italian man wanted in connection with a murder in Argentina who was the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice; he was identified and arrested as he attempted to cross into Paraguay from Brazil.



When frontline officers have access to INTERPOL's global network and databases, they can join the dots between investigations around the world which would otherwise go unnoticed.

Tim Morris
INTERPOL Executive Director
for Police Services



Member country spotlight

Southeast Asia has become a transit hub for a range of criminals and illicit commodities, with foreign terrorist fighters known to travel through the region when heading to and from conflict zones, and goods such as ivory, drugs and counterfeit products also passing through en route to various markets. The Philippines has played a leading role in supporting INTERPOL's border management activities in the region, in particular through the EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme.

The country hosted or participated in several operational and training activities under the umbrella of the INTERPOL programme, from playing host to a workshop on visa and border management procedures, to taking part in training courses on addressing human trafficking and effective use of INTERPOL's policing capabilities in relation to border security. The Philippines also played an important role in Operation Sunbird II which targeted terror suspects and other international fugitives attempting to travel across ASEAN countries. Some five million searches were conducted at land, air and sea border points in the region, resulting in seven arrests and almost 100 'hits' – including 71 on passports recorded in INTERPOL's SLTD database.

Related criminal activity

Preventing dangerous individuals from traveling is only one aspect of a strong border security regime; police must also be capable of preventing dangerous materials from crossing national borders. With the increasing threat of terrorists using CBRNE materials to carry out attacks, identifying these materials to prevent their smuggling is critical.

INTERPOL conducted several training exercises for police, customs, immigration and border security agencies and specialized CBRNE and terrorism units in Southeast Asia and South America targeting the illegal movement of precursor chemicals, explosives and nuclear and radioactive materials. Operational exercises saw travellers, vehicles and cargo screened at border points to identify and prevent the smuggling of these potentially dangerous substances. Real-life scenarios involved actors concealed amongst regular travellers to test the ability of officers to accurately detect CBRNE materials.



Trafficking

Trafficking is not a new criminal phenomenon; as long as there have been profits to make from illegally moving goods between locations, criminal networks have been quick to get involved. What has changed, however, are the goods being trafficked and the routes being used to move the goods between countries and regions.

A longstanding issue for law enforcement, drug trafficking has both evolved and at the same time stayed the same. The areas responsible for illicit drug cultivation and production have remained relatively unchanged – cannabis in North Africa, the Middle East and Southwest Asia; cocaine in Latin America and particularly Colombia; and opium in Afghanistan, Laos and Myanmar – but the trafficking routes have transformed. Afghan heroin destined for Europe transits through East and Southern Africa, with the Sub-Saharan Africa region increasingly becoming a transit hub for global drug trafficking.

Further north, the ancient trade routes of the Sahel region have transformed into trafficking routes for consumer goods, drugs, weapons, wildlife products and even human beings. Poverty, internal conflicts and weak governance have made the region prime ground for the activities of criminal and terrorist groups.

Driven by the demand for elephant ivory, rhino horns and pangolins in Asian markets, the illicit intercontinental trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products from Sub-Saharan Africa to Asia represents one of the most significant and rapidly expanding illicit trafficking routes today.



'Crossing the straits'

Stolen cars are frequently trafficked between regions for resale, for their parts or for use in other, potentially serious, crimes. Identified as a key route used by organized criminal networks smuggling cars from Europe into Northern Africa, Operation Paso del Estrecho (or 'crossing the straits') saw the Spanish National Police screen some 3,000 vehicles against INTERPOL's Stolen Motor Vehicle database at the ports of Algeciras and Tarifa in southern Spain. Some 20 stolen vehicles were identified and recovered, and information was gathered to help identify the criminal networks behind the illicit trafficking.

Stolen Motor Vehicle database



Records: **7.2 million**

Searches: **191 million**

128 Countries providing records

Cultural heritage in conflict zones

The illicit looting, trafficking and sale of cultural artefacts – particularly from conflict zones in the Middle East – has taken on greater importance since the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2199 in 2015, which establishes a direct link between the trafficking of cultural goods in the region and the funding of terrorism, and explicitly prevents such trade with ISIL (Daesh) and other extremist entities.

In response to this threat, INTERPOL and UNESCO held a meeting in Lebanon to develop a clear picture of the extent of illicit trafficking of cultural artefacts, assess the implementation of the UN resolution, and share expertise among the different organizations working together to support Iraq and Syria in regaining control of their cultural heritage.

Works of Art database



Records: **49,558**

Searches: **33,886**

The INTERPOL Works of Art database contains descriptions and pictures of cultural objects reported as stolen by INTERPOL member countries and international partners such as the International Council of Museums and UNESCO, and can be queried in real-time by authorized users.

Operation Opson V

Joint INTERPOL-Europol action targeting fake food and drink worldwide

5.5 million units of food and drink - nearly **1.5** million litres and more than **11** tonnes – seized at shops, markets, airports, seaports and industrial estates during the four-month operation.



Renewed partnership

INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have long collaborated in their joint efforts to combat transnational crime and terrorism. To boost this relationship, in 2016 the General Assembly approved a supplemental agreement on information exchange, training and joint activities across six common areas: terrorism; illicit trafficking and organized crime; cybercrime; maritime and border security; forensic and criminal justice capacity; and institutional capacity.

Trafficking of dangerous materials

With the threat of terrorists using dangerous materials to carry out attacks an ever-present danger, INTERPOL provides training to law enforcement worldwide on how to identify and prevent this trafficking. An operational training session in Georgia focused on screening travellers and cargo at Tbilisi International Airport to detect nuclear and radioactive materials, while officers in Southeast Asia attended a course in Indonesia targeting the trafficking of chemical and explosive materials.

Project Interflow

This INTERPOL project which helps police forces detect, identify and arrest drug traffickers whose activities are linked to Africa held an operational meeting in September enabling investigators from 27 countries to share investigative leads and review global drug trafficking flows into and across Africa. Emerging drug crime trends discussed included the increase in heroin trafficking and methamphetamine production and smuggling across the continent.

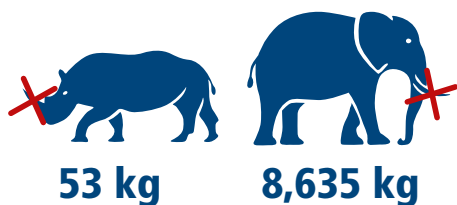


Law enforcement cannot look at different crime types in isolation.

Michael O'Connell
INTERPOL's Director of Operational
Support and Analysis



Ivory trafficking arrests



One man was arrested and warrants issued for three more individuals in connection with investigations into two organized crime networks believed to have trafficked at least 8,635 kg of ivory and 53 kg of rhino horn from East and Southern Africa to Asia. A 44-year-old Chinese national was arrested in Tanzania following the deployment of INTERPOL Investigative Support Teams (ISTs) to Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda.

INTERPOL provided assistance in the analysis of travel records, financial transactions and other evidence, including seized mobile phones which underwent digital forensic examination, and gathered additional intelligence for analysis to identify other potential links to the organized crime networks.



Member country spotlight

A range of trafficking routes pass through South America, from the well-known drug trafficking paths to lesser-known routes for the trafficking of illicit goods. Colombia is at the forefront of the battle to stem these criminal trafficking flows, working with neighbouring countries in the region and with INTERPOL during Operation Jupiter 2016, which targeted illicit trafficking. Intelligence gathered led to the identification of five criminal groups involved in the production and smuggling of fuel, clothes, alcohol and food in Colombia, with 34 such networks dismantled across South America and more than three million fake items including food, mobile phones, toys, alcohol and electronic components seized.

Cocaine trafficking from Latin America via West Africa to Europe has become a major concern for law enforcement along all stages of the trafficking routes, and is linked to other forms of crime. To this end, the 17th INTERPOL Global Programme on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Asset Recovery meeting hosted by Colombia in December focused on financial crimes associated with cocaine trafficking – in particular, links between cocaine smuggling and corruption including bribery and money laundering of the illicit proceeds.

Related criminal activity

The same trafficking routes can be used by criminal organizations to transport a wide range of items, blurring the lines between groups involved in drug trafficking, people smuggling and the transit of illicit environmental products. These activities are increasingly intertwined, requiring a coordinated response by specialized law enforcement agencies with expertise in different crime types.

To address these wide-ranging yet often interlinked types of crime, Operation Usalama III was conducted by the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO), supported by INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus for East and Southern Africa. Some 1,500 officers were deployed across 22 countries to target transnational trafficking. Key outcomes included the recovery of stolen vehicles from Europe and Asia, the rescue of human trafficking victims, and the discovery of trafficked medicines, illegal drugs and elephant ivory.



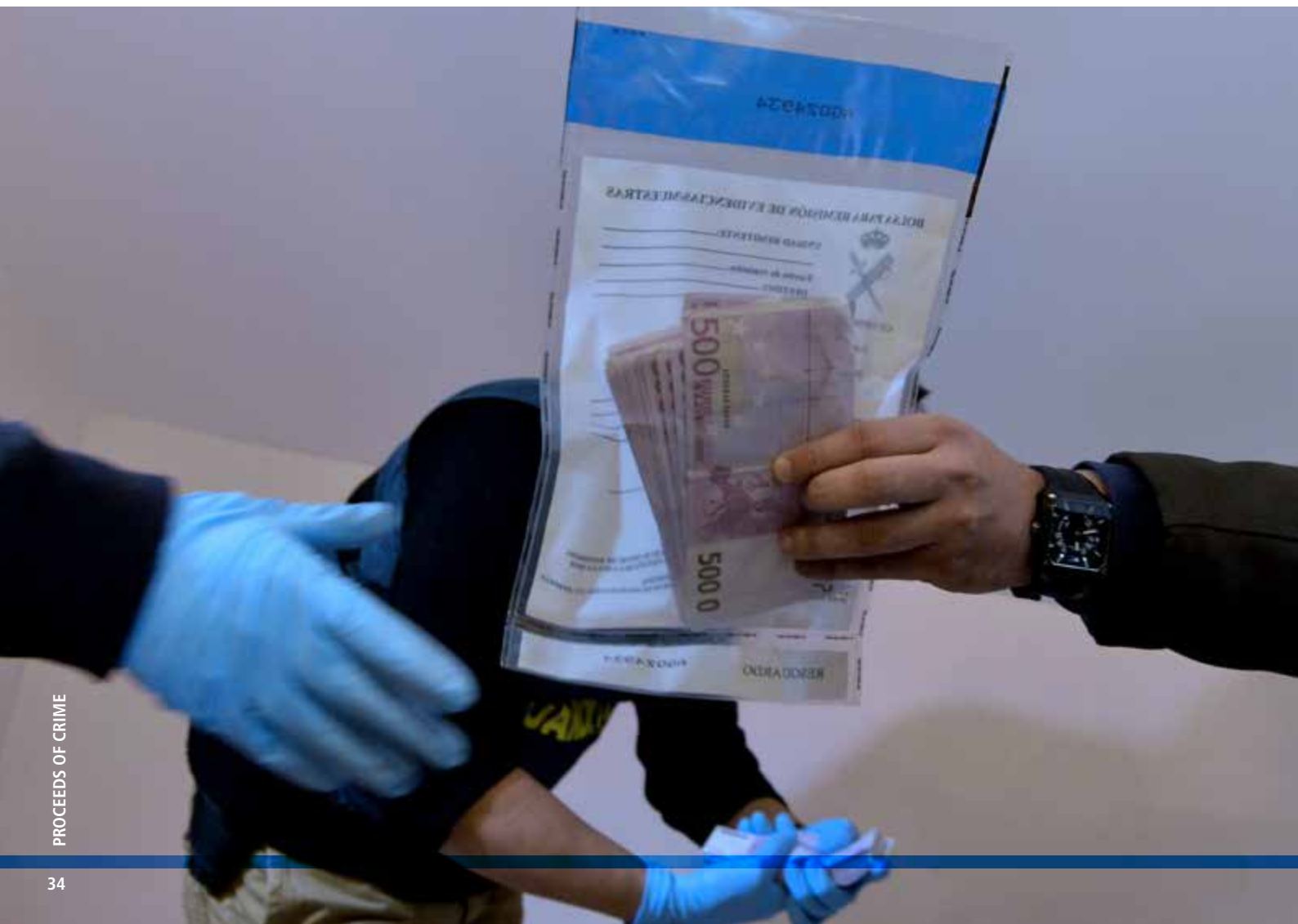
Proceeds of crime

In many instances, criminal groups engage in certain types of criminal activity not for the sake of the activity itself, but to generate profits which are used to fund more serious crimes. Selling illicit goods, stealing vehicles and illegal sports betting typically fall into this category. Criminal networks also seek to boost their coffers through various forms of corruption, from bribery and extortion to fraud. Corruption occurs across all sectors of society and in all corners of the world, creating a fertile ground for organized criminal activities which are facilitated by the complicity of corrupt public officials.

These illicit profits are obtained by organized criminal groups in many different ways: bribery of public officials to 'look the other way' or directly support illegal activities; making payments to sports players or officials to influence

the outcome of a match; running illegal gambling dens or websites; conducting e-mail and telephone fraud scams. A related issue is the occurrence of money laundering to disguise the illicit provenance of such funds.

Fraud and corruption are increasingly affecting the environmental sector. Illegal fishing activities are facilitated by bribery of port officials and the falsification of documents relating to vessel ownership and catch origin. In the forestry industry, criminal networks bribe officials to establish 'safe passage' for the illegal movement of timber, and exploit the same routes to transport other illicit goods.



Athletics corruption

Through Operation Augeas, INTERPOL coordinated a global investigation led by France into an alleged international corruption scam involving sports officials and athletes. As part of this operation, and at the request of the French authorities, INTERPOL issued a Red Notice for Papa Massata Diack, the former consultant with the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) and son of former IAAF head who is wanted by France on charges of complicity in receiving bribes, aggravated money-laundering, and conspiracy in an organized group involved in corruption.

Illegal gambling during Euro 2016

Operation Soga VI (short for 'soccer gambling') targeted organized criminal networks conducting illegal gambling during the Euro 2016 football tournament. Nearly 4,000 raids were carried out across China – including Hong Kong and Macau – France, Greece, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam on illegal gambling dens estimated to have handled USD 649 million worth of bets, with more than 4,100 people arrested and USD 13.6 million seized.

Ongoing partnerships

Protecting the sporting world from corruption and other criminal intrusion is vital to reducing ill-gotten profits, but law enforcement cannot confront this task alone. Key players in sport – from national and international associations to players themselves – must all work together to combat the organized criminal groups attempting to make profits from crimes against sport such as match-fixing, illegal betting and doping.

INTERPOL and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) work closely to protect the integrity of all sports. The two organizations held several joint training courses in 2016 to raise awareness of the dangers posed by competition manipulation and other criminal acts, and how to effectively prevent and investigate crimes in sport, particularly in the run-up to the Rio Olympics. National Olympic Committees and sporting federations, law enforcement, prosecutors and lottery agencies attended the courses in Belgium, Brazil, Switzerland and Ukraine.



Corruption creates a fertile ground for organized criminal activities and terrorism, undermining political, social and economic stability, ultimately threatening the safety and security of society as a whole.

Jürgen Stock,
INTERPOL Secretary General



Corruption in the forestry sector

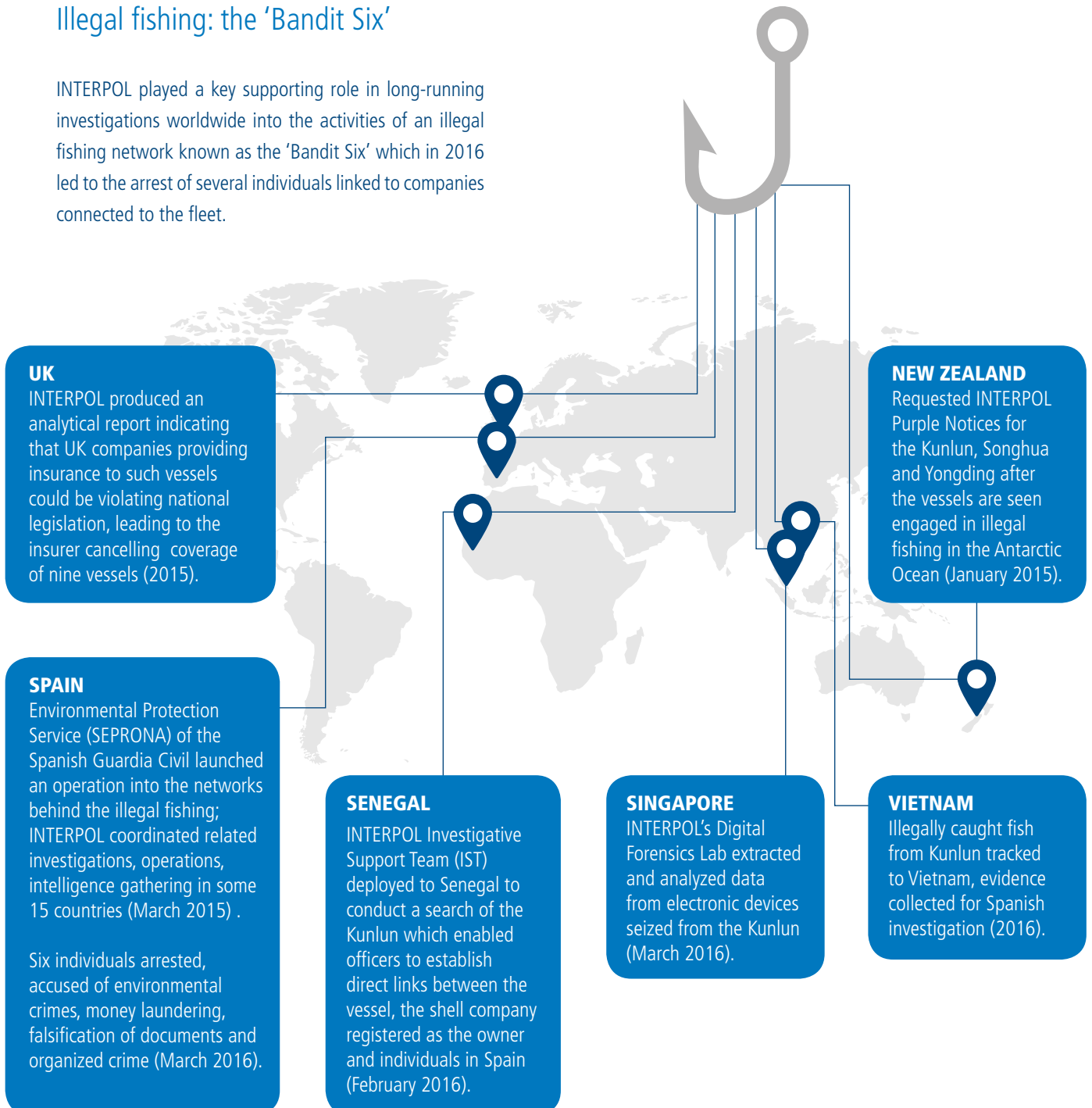
Corruption and related criminal activity can affect all sectors of society, even some unexpected ones. In 2016, INTERPOL issued a report, entitled *Uncovering the Risks of Corruption in the Forestry Sector*, which estimated that the annual global cost of corruption in the forestry sector is worth some USD 29 billion. Bribery was reported as the most common form of corruption, with criminal networks using corruption and bribe officials to establish 'safe passage' for the illegal movement of timber. These same routes are also used to transport other illicit goods such as drugs and firearms.

To combat corruption in the forestry sector, INTERPOL conducted a training course in Argentina for police, financial intelligence units, forest and environmental law enforcement agencies and anti-corruption units across the region to strengthen their capacity to prevent, detect and investigate forestry-related corruption and linked financial crimes.



Illegal fishing: the 'Bandit Six'

INTERPOL played a key supporting role in long-running investigations worldwide into the activities of an illegal fishing network known as the 'Bandit Six' which in 2016 led to the arrest of several individuals linked to companies connected to the fleet.



Related criminal activity

Criminal networks seek to make illicit proceeds in a variety of ways, including by taking advantage of unsuspecting victims through different types of 'social engineering fraud' scams. Social engineering fraud refers to scams which manipulate or trick people into giving out confidential or personal information which can then be used for financial gain by the criminals involved.

Targeting telephone and e-mail scams across Asia which netted more than EUR 16 million, INTERPOL's Operation First Light 2016 saw police conduct raids of suspicious call centres in the region. The largest raid occurred in the Philippines, where police arrested some 1,300 Chinese nationals working in a single location as part of a massive criminal operation engaged in telephone scams, money laundering and illegal online gambling. Based on intelligence exchanged in the framework of the operation, police in Spain arrested more than 200 Chinese nationals and shut down 13 call centres which scammed thousands of victims in China.

Tackling financial crime

The use of virtual currency in money laundering and payment card fraud, high frequency trade, asset recovery and information security were among the main topics reviewed during an INTERPOL conference in Qatar on investigating financial crimes. More than 500 participants from 71 countries drawn from law enforcement and the private sector – including the banking and Internet security industries – reviewed detailed case studies and the latest organized crime trends.



Regional spotlight

Corruption and related financial crimes have long been a challenge for police in West Africa. Countries in the region are working with INTERPOL to develop the skills of police and other stakeholders to identify potential cases of corruption and 'follow the money' to trace and recover any ill-gotten criminal proceeds. A specialized INTERPOL training programme held in Côte d'Ivoire focused on preventing money laundering and the financing of terrorism, with practical exercises conducted on identifying fraudulent travel documents and luggage search techniques. Seven countries – Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo – took part in the training.

Held in Kenya with participants from 18 countries across Africa, the 16th INTERPOL Global Programme on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Asset Recovery brought together investigators, judges and prosecutors to share experiences and best practices for investigating cases of corruption and recovering stolen assets. Money laundering, international cooperation in investigations and managing recovered assets were among the issues discussed.



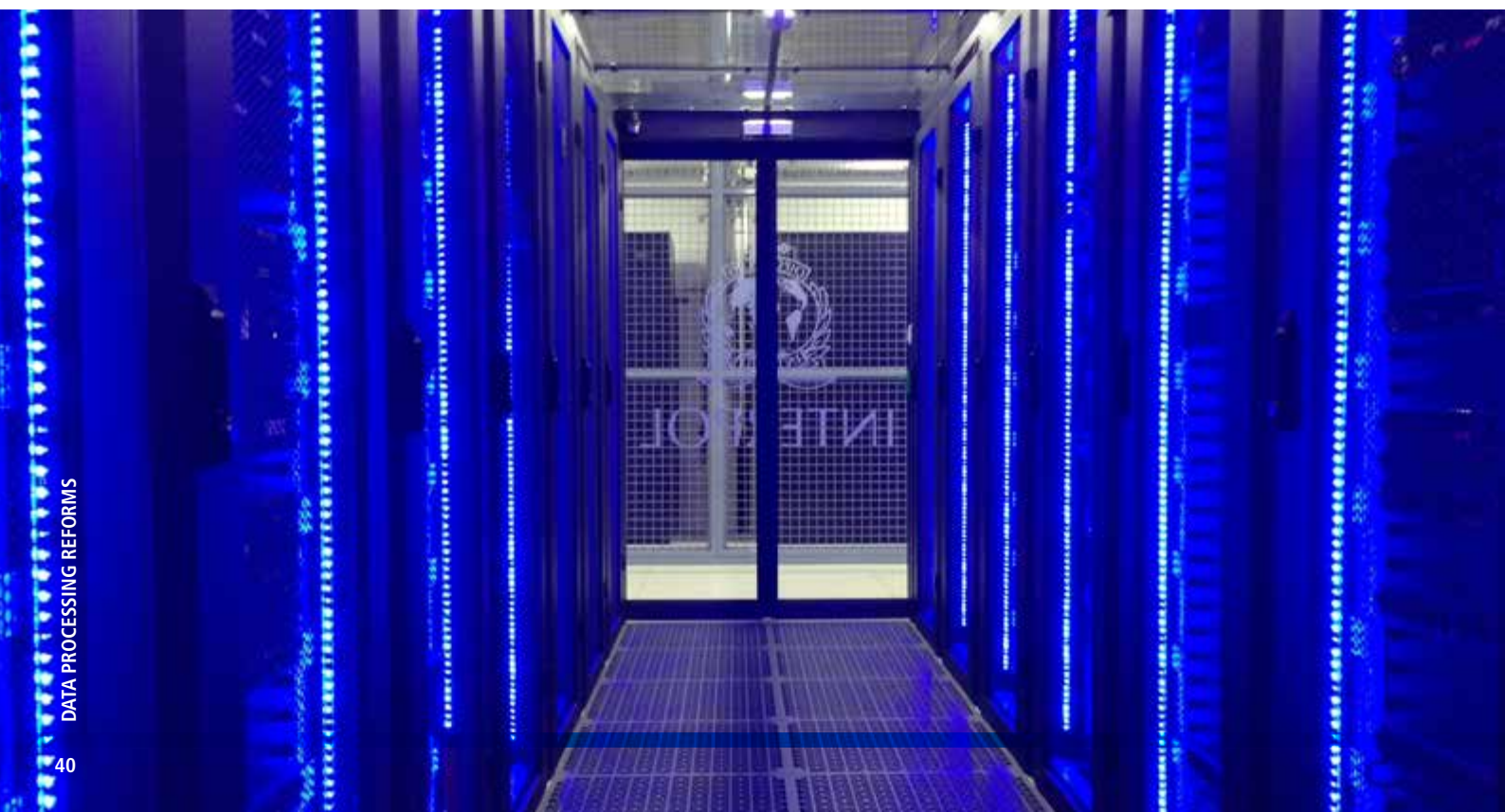
Data processing reforms

As an international organization which handles the exchange of sensitive police and personal information every day, INTERPOL takes care to ensure that this information is processed according to clear standards which preserve the rights of individuals. Data protection principles such as transparency, accountability and data quality provide a foundation of trust for the member countries which exchange data via INTERPOL's systems.

In 2016, INTERPOL's General Assembly adopted a reform package related to INTERPOL's supervisory mechanisms. Notable changes affected the Organization's data processing rules and the adoption of a new legal framework governing the work of the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF).

Amendments made to the INTERPOL Rules on the Processing of Data define more clearly the allocation of responsibilities at all levels involved in information handling – the NCBs for the data they send; the General Secretariat for the use and storage of this information; and member countries' actions based on data received and for keeping their national databases up to date.

The creation of an INTERPOL Data Protection Officer also provides an additional level of internal oversight. This position handles a variety of functions including monitoring compliance, liaising with other INTERPOL departments and the CCF, coordinating the work of national data protection officers at NCBs, providing advice and sharing expertise with data protection offices at other international organizations in order to best mitigate the potential risks associated with data processing.



Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files

The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) is an independent body responsible for ensuring that all processing of data – such as names, fingerprints and DNA profiles – complies with the Organization's regulations. It is also the conduit through which individuals may file complaints or enquire about information held on them.

The reform package adopted by the General Assembly included a new Statute of the CCF which profoundly reformed its composition, structure, and procedures. Under the Statute the CCF was restructured into two chambers to more effectively carry out its main functions:

- A Supervisory and Advisory Chamber to ensure the processing of personal data by the Organization is in compliance with INTERPOL's rules, and to provide advice on activities involving the processing of personal data;
- A Requests Chamber to examine and decide on requests for access to data, and/or for the correction or deletion of data.

The reforms ensure that the CCF's decisions are final and binding on the General Secretariat, and also set out a clear timetable for the review process in order to provide an effective remedy for individuals with regard to data which may be processed on them in INTERPOL's systems.

Red Notices and wanted persons diffusions

In November 2016, INTERPOL established a dedicated task force comprising lawyers, police officers, analysts and operational specialists to review all data processing concerns, particularly in relation to INTERPOL Red Notices and wanted persons diffusions. All requests for INTERPOL to issue a Red Notice are examined carefully by the task force to ensure they comply with the Organization's Constitution and data processing rules.

All requests are examined carefully by the task force to ensure that they comply with INTERPOL's constitution and rules. As part of the review by the task force, additional information from all relevant sources may be requested in order for a decision to be made on whether a Notice is issued or not.

Finances

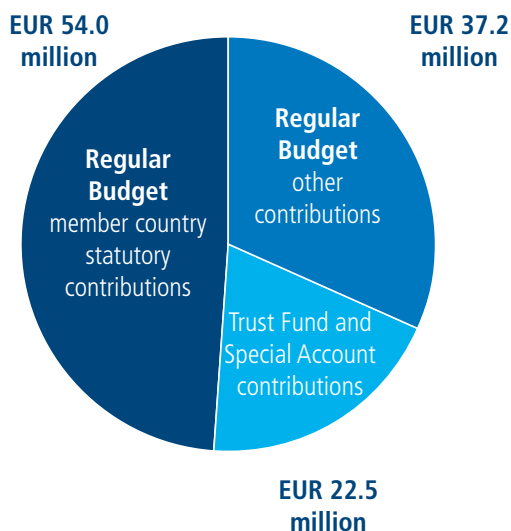
INTERPOL's principal source of funding is the annual statutory contribution provided by each of its 190 member countries, which may also make additional contributions on a voluntary basis, either monetary or as in-kind services. These member country contributions, together with other miscellaneous income, form the Regular Budget.

Additional resources are also provided by external donors such as government agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, foundations and private entities. This external funding is used for specific projects and is managed separately in 'Trust Funds and Special Accounts'. Together, the Regular Budget and the Trust Funds and Special Accounts constitute INTERPOL's Consolidated Budget.

The Organization's financial management is governed by a clear legal framework: the Constitution, General Regulations and Financial Regulations. Annual financial statements are produced and are subject to independent external audit.

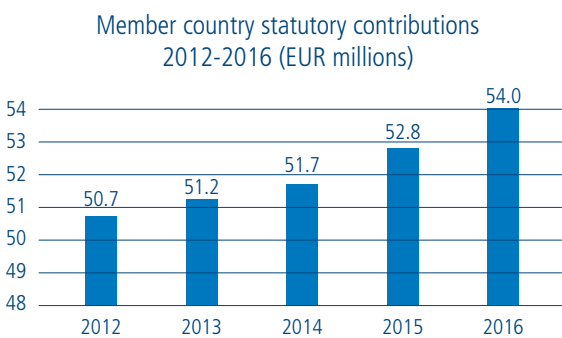
2016 budget

For the year 2016, INTERPOL's consolidated budget income amounted to EUR 113.7 million, including in-kind contributions. This comprises:



Member country contributions

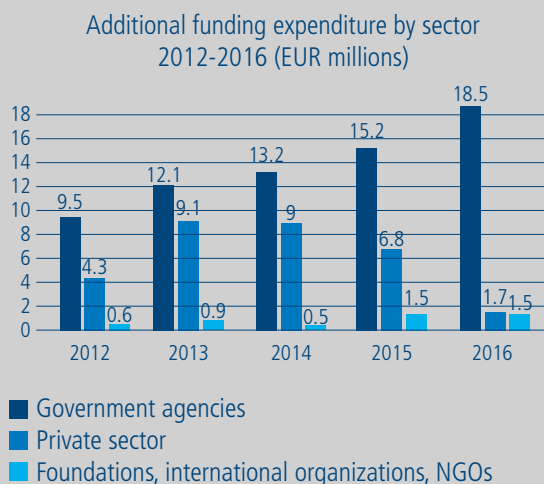
The 190 member countries pay annual, compulsory statutory contributions which are based on a proportional scale agreed between the members and voted upon annually by the General Assembly. Voluntary contributions included monetary donations and in-kind assistance including the secondment of personnel and the free use of equipment or office space. Member country contributions fund the running costs of the General Secretariat and its satellite offices, and the policing, training and support activities according to the strategic and corporate priorities of the Organization.



External funding

Contributions from external donors from a range of different sectors allow the Organization to carry out additional activities, complementing those financed by the Regular Budget. Such contributions are managed and reported on separately from the Regular Budget, and are held in a dedicated trust fund (the INTERPOL Fund for International Police Cooperation) or in a Special Account. This type of funding supports different types of activities which are agreed in advance with the contributors.

INTERPOL receives contributions from both public entities – such as governments and intergovernmental organizations – and private donors such as companies and foundations. INTERPOL is now prioritizing the public sector as the primary target for its external fundraising efforts, and continues to review and refine its external funding policies to ensure that all contributions, and the funding process itself, meet strict transparency and due diligence requirements to safeguard the interests of all parties concerned.



INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World

The INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World is the rallying point for likeminded organizations and individuals to unite with INTERPOL and the global law enforcement community in a joint response to today's crime challenges. It is an independent entity which serves as a central point to receive external contributions intended to fund INTERPOL's crime-fighting programmes and activities.

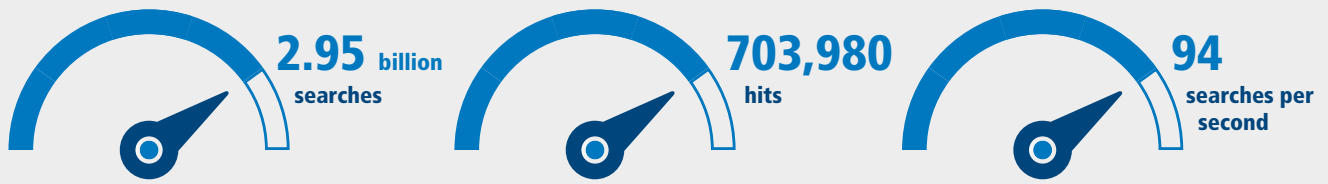
The Foundation pledged to contribute EUR 50 million to INTERPOL over five years from 2016-2020, thanks to a contribution from the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Of this amount, EUR 10 million was received in 2016.

Seven projects are to be supported through this contribution from the UAE:

- Securing societies against the terrorist threat;
- Reducing vehicle crime;
- Protecting vulnerable communities;
- Protecting cultural heritage;
- Cybercrime: information sharing and real-time analytical platform;
- Targeting the illicit drug trade;
- Preventing the trafficking of illicit goods and medical products.

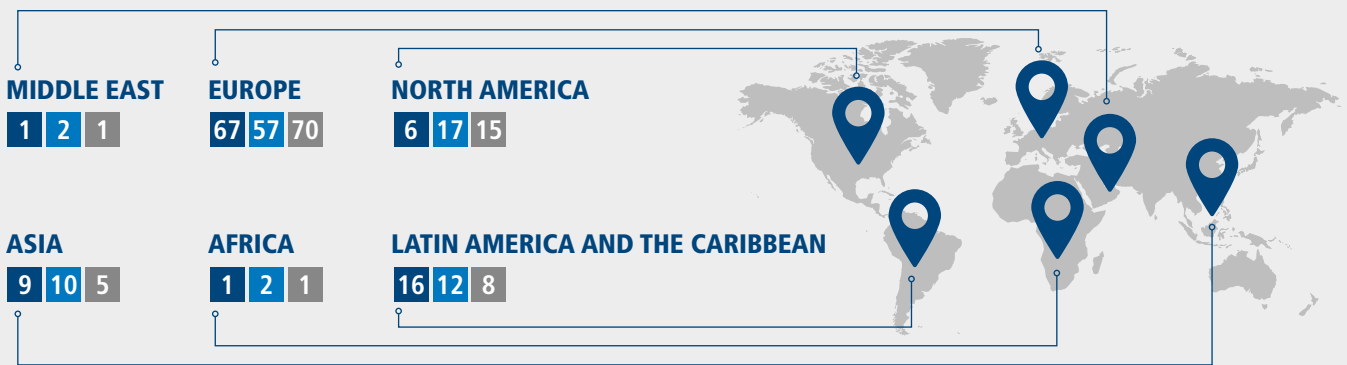
Technical highlights 2016

Database performance



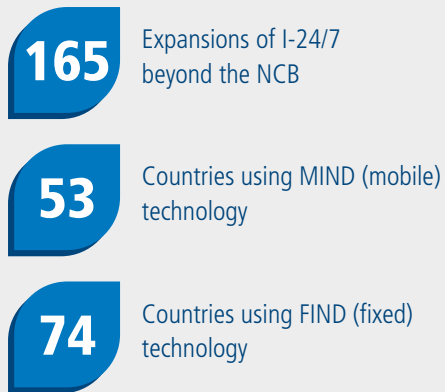
■ Records
 ■ Searches
 ■ Hits

by region, as a percentage of total:



I-24/7 expansion

Many countries have expanded access of INTERPOL's I-24/7 secure communications network to frontline officers to enable real-time consultation of its databases in the field.



Projects for future expansion

■ 7 projects
 ■ 31 countries



190

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Afghanistan - Albania - Algeria - Andorra - Angola - Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina - Armenia - Aruba - Australia - Austria - Azerbaijan - Bahamas - Bahrain
Bangladesh - Barbados - Belarus - Belgium - Belize - Benin - Bhutan - Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Botswana - Brazil - Brunei - Bulgaria - Burkina Faso
Burundi - Cambodia - Cameroon - Canada - Cape Verde - Central African Republic
Chad - Chile - China - Colombia - Comoros - Congo - Congo (Democratic Rep.)
Costa Rica - Côte d'Ivoire - Croatia - Cuba - Curaçao - Cyprus - Czech Republic
Denmark - Djibouti - Dominica - Dominican Republic - Ecuador - Egypt
El Salvador - Equatorial Guinea - Eritrea - Estonia - Ethiopia - Fiji - Finland
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - France - Gabon - Gambia - Georgia
Germany - Ghana - Greece - Grenada - Guatemala - Guinea - Guinea Bissau
Guyana - Haiti - Honduras - Hungary - Iceland - India - Indonesia - Iran - Iraq
Ireland - Israel - Italy - Jamaica - Japan - Jordan - Kazakhstan - Kenya - Korea (Rep. of)
Kuwait - Kyrgyzstan - Laos - Latvia - Lebanon - Lesotho - Liberia - Libya - Liechtenstein
Lithuania - Luxembourg - Madagascar - Malawi - Malaysia - Maldives - Mali
Malta - Marshall Islands - Mauritania - Mauritius - Mexico - Moldova - Monaco
Mongolia - Montenegro - Morocco - Mozambique - Myanmar - Namibia - Nauru
Nepal - Netherlands - New Zealand - Nicaragua - Niger - Nigeria - Norway - Oman
Pakistan - Panama - Papua New Guinea - Paraguay - Peru - Philippines - Poland
Portugal - Qatar - Romania - Russia - Rwanda - St Kitts and Nevis - St Lucia
St Vincent and the Grenadines - Samoa - San Marino - Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia - Senegal - Serbia - Seychelles - Sierra Leone - Singapore
Sint Maarten - Slovakia - Slovenia - Somalia - South Africa - South Sudan - Spain
Sri Lanka - Sudan - Suriname - Swaziland - Sweden - Switzerland - Syria - Tajikistan
Tanzania - Thailand - Timor-Leste - Togo - Tonga - Trinidad and Tobago - Tunisia
Turkey - Turkmenistan - Uganda - Ukraine - United Arab Emirates - United Kingdom
United States of America - Uruguay - Uzbekistan - Vatican City State - Venezuela
Vietnam - Yemen - Zambia - Zimbabwe



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