INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD

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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
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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
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Mali - Malta - Marshall Islands - Mauritania - Mauritius - Mexico - Moldova - Monaco - Mongolia - Montenegro - Morocco
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Senegal - Serbia - Seychelles - Sierra Leone - Singapore - Sint Maarten - Slovakia - Slovenia - Somalia - South Africa - South Sudan
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"By making INTERPOL stronger and more relevant, we make each and every one of our 190 member countries safer."

Secretary General
Ronald K. Noble

Secretary General's Foreword

As the world witnessed the birth of its 7 billionth inhabitant in 2011, INTERPOL also grew in size and strength, reaching 190 members with the addition of three new countries - Curaçao, Sint Maarten and South Sudan.

This Annual Report provides a snapshot of what INTERPOL and our member countries have achieved during 2011; both institutionally and operationally, as we tackled crimes that cross international borders both physically and virtually. The true scope of the challenges faced by national police services, and their achievements, is much wider.

We began the year by looking forward to our facility of the future, with the official groundbreaking ceremony launching the construction of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore. In September, our new Command and Coordination Centre in Buenos Aires, Argentina launched its operations, another step forward for our global support to operations.

Every day of the year, INTERPOL's tools and services continued to support police around the world. Officers searched our databases 2 million times per day, while 16 specialized teams were deployed to assist with terrorist attacks, a plane crash and security preparations for major events.

We celebrated the triumphs our member countries attained via international cooperation, such as Operation Infra-SA, which saw the arrest or location of 61 fugitives wanted for crimes including murder, drug trafficking, money laundering and crimes against children. Operation Pangea shut down tens of thousands of websites selling counterfeit and illegal medicines worth more than USD 6 million.

At the same time, we have continued to forge new strategic alliances. Three key programmes against the radiological and nuclear threat, environmental crime and maritime piracy now exist thanks to external funding, while a pioneering 10-year training programme launched with FIFA to enhance integrity in sports will serve as a model for our future endeavours.

None of this would have been possible without the dedicated support of our President, Executive Committee, the National Central Bureaus in all our member countries, our Regional Bureaus and every member of the Organization. The growing recognition of INTERPOL's role by international forums is a testament to their commitment to INTERPOL's mandate.

Thinking of the year that just passed and the successes we achieved, I can draw only one conclusion: as the world we pledged to protect continues to grow, so does my confidence in INTERPOL's strength.

Ronald K. Noble
Secretary General

1. Leadership

INTERPOL's forward-looking priorities and innovative programmes demonstrate the robust abilities of the Organization to tackle the challenges of international policing. Under the guidance and direction of its visionary governing bodies, INTERPOL is well positioned to lead the fight against the emerging crime threats of the 21st century.

A progressive Organization

TRAVEL DOCUMENT VIDEO

IGCI VIDEO

▲ The IGCI Working Group reviews the design

INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION

Work continues to expand the activities and structure of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore, a cutting-edge research and development facility scheduled to open in 2014. The internal structure of the IGCI has been developed, as has its position within the overall INTERPOL composition. When the Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) operations room opens in the IGCI, it will enhance the Organization's present round-the-clock support capabilities in conjunction with the CCCs at the General Secretariat and the Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, which opened in 2011.

A key component of the IGCI is its Innovation, Research and Digital Security component for combating the increasing threat of cybercrime. To ensure this new service is fully equipped to meet the needs of law enforcement and industry partners, INTERPOL solicited the advice of its stakeholders through a cybercrime listening process.

In addition, FIFA, the world football governing body, offered an unprecedented donation of EUR 20 million over 10 years to create an Integrity in Sport unit to target illegal betting and match fixing.

TRAVEL DOCUMENT INITIATIVE

In order to enable authorized INTERPOL personnel to travel internationally on official business without requiring a visa, INTERPOL has developed its first ever travel documents: an e-Passport Booklet and an e-Identification Card. To date, around 35 member countries have recognized the documents, and a further 70 are considering the proper way to support the initiative within their national visa regulations. Countries recognizing the document and awarding a special visa status to its holders were acknowledged during a ceremony at the General Assembly.

DIVERSITY OF STAFF REFLECTS INTERPOL MEMBERSHIP

At the end of 2011, a total of 673 people worked at the General Secretariat and Regional Bureaus, representing 98 different nationalities. Women made up 41% of the staff (275 officials). There was a turnover of 13% during 2011, with 82 people joining the Organization and 89 people leaving. New nationalities added to the list of staff in 2011 were Estonia and Zambia.

Executive Committee

Headed by INTERPOL's President, the 13 members of the Executive Committee are elected by the General Assembly. It provides guidance and direction and oversees the execution of the decisions of the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee reviewed and discussed several major issues during its three sessions in 2011, including:

- the strategic direction of the Organization;
- standards for processing personal information;
- the budget for 2012;
- updates to improve criminal databases;
- recommendations from the Working Group on Enhancing the International Status of Red Notices;
- the progress of ongoing major projects such as the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation.

A number of new delegates were elected to this leadership body in 2011, representing all regions of the world. Adamu Abubakar Mohammed of Nigeria and Oscar Adolfo Naranjo Trujillo of Colombia were elected as Vice-Presidents, and new delegates from Africa, the Americas and Europe were also sworn in.

▲ President Khoo Boon Hui at the Heads of NCBs meeting

Timothy A. WILLIAMS
(United States)
Delegate for the Americas
Francisco GIL MONTERO
(Spain)
Delegate for Europe
Adamu Abubakar MOHAMMED
(Nigeria)
Vice-President for Africa
KHOO Boon Hui
(Singapore)
President
Oscar Adolfo NARANJO TRUJILLO
(Colombia)
Vice-President for the Americas
Nobuyuki KAWAI
(Japan)
Delegate for Asia
Emmanuel GASANA
(Rwanda)
Delegate for Africa
Marcos VASQUEZ MEZA
(Chile)
Delegate for the Americas
Tariq KHOSA
(Pakistan)
Delegate for Asia
Mireille BALLESTRAZZI
(France)
Vice-President for Europe
Ronald K. NOBLE
(United States)
Secretary General
Sanna PALO
(Finland)
Delegate for Europe
Fath ELRAHMAN Osman
(Sudan)
Delegate for Africa
Pieter Jaap AALBERSBERG
(The Netherlands)
Delegate for Europe

General Assembly

Held in Hanoi, Vietnam in early November, the 80th session of the General Assembly was attended by some 630 police chiefs and senior law enforcement officials from 142 countries.

After welcoming three new countries – Curaçao, Sint Maarten and South Sudan – to the Organization, increasing the number of member countries to 190, the Assembly reviewed the progress of major projects approved during the previous session. A ceremony was held to acknowledge the countries recognizing the INTERPOL Travel Document initiative, and the governing body reinforced its support for the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation under development in Singapore.

The Assembly addressed a wide range of issues related to international policing and the evolving nature of crime. A number of resolutions were adopted and important decisions taken, including:

- Resolving to register INTERPOL's Constitution with the United Nations to improve the global standing of the Organization and enhance cooperation with other international entities;
- Encouraging member countries to make optimal use of the tools offered through INTERPOL's Firearms Programme;
- Approving an updated set of rules governing the use of Red Notices, with a view to enhancing their international status and effectiveness;
- Launching Project Predator, an initiative of INTERPOL's Environmental Crime Programme to save the world's last remaining wild tigers from extinction;
- Building a successful maritime piracy programme;
- Approving resolutions to promote a global strategy to combat the online sexual exploitation of children and to emphasize the welfare of the young victims.

Together

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
INTERPOL's highest governing body comprises representatives from all member countries. It meets annually to make decisions related to policy, resources, working methods, finances and programmes. Each country has one vote, and all votes have equal value.

National Central Bureaus

All of INTERPOL's member countries provide a National Central Bureau (NCB) that is staffed by national law enforcement officers. The NCB links police to each other and to INTERPOL's global network, enabling member countries to work together more effectively on transnational investigations.

NCBS IN ACTION

Acting as an INTERPOL presence in each member country, NCBs played a crucial role in our activities and successes. Key examples were the rescue of children trafficked to work as forced labourers and the arrests of international fugitives wanted for armed robbery, rape and murder.

NCBs function as the link between national police and INTERPOL's global network of databases. Officials take full advantage of this direct link by uploading data on fingerprints, stolen motor vehicles and more directly into INTERPOL's system. The ongoing expansion of access to the databases to officers in the field allowed them to search for matches and receive instant responses from remote locations including airports and border posts.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

It is imperative for police to cooperate on a regional level to tackle crime issues specific to each geographical location. INTERPOL's regional conferences are held once a year in Europe and every other year in Africa, the Americas and Asia.

In 2011, Malta hosted the 40th European Regional Conference, Botswana hosted the 21st African Regional Conference and Aruba hosted the 21st Americas Regional Conference. Delegates discussed issues including combating organized crime, strengthening collaboration with regional partners and the growing phenomenon of illicit pharmaceutical sales.

▲ 40th European Regional Conference in Malta

Collaboration

HEADS OF NCBS CONFERENCE

Senior police officers from INTERPOL's member countries come together once a year to discuss global crime-related concerns. The seventh annual gathering, held in Lyon, saw the participation of some 250 delegates from almost 150 countries who discussed a plan to enhance information sharing on maritime piracy attacks and gave their support to the development of a comprehensive chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism programme.

Strategic priorities

A comprehensive set of priorities approved by the General Assembly in 2010 continues to provide a focused and effective direction for INTERPOL's actions. The four strategic and two corporate priorities form the framework which directs the innovative programmes, operations and activities of the Organization.

SECURE GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

The I-24/7 network is the technical platform that enables real-time global exchange of operational and investigative information. It links police at the National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in our 190 members countries, as well as those on the frontlines, to the General Secretariat and the wealth of information stored in its databases. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system, INTERPOL will continue to expand access to police officers in the field and enhance its data-sharing capabilities.

24/7 SUPPORT TO POLICING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

If a major crime, terrorist attack or natural disaster strikes, INTERPOL is equipped to provide immediate expertise and round-the-clock support. The Command and Coordination Centre, with operations rooms in Lyon and Buenos Aires, will continue to manage the deployment of specialized teams of experts and offer operational assistance, seeking to improve response times and better meet the needs of member countries.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Ensuring that police have the skills necessary to fight transnational crime is a critical aspect of INTERPOL's mission. Through its comprehensive capacity building programme, the Organization will leverage the expertise found in its member countries and partners in the public and private sectors to implement new and cutting-edge training programmes and develop common standards, with the ultimate goal of empowering police to respond effectively to criminal threats.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

INTERPOL strives to provide the highest quality database services and analytical tools to assist police in the identification of crimes and criminals. The Organization continues to improve the quality and quantity of available data, enhance investigative capabilities and provide stronger support for member countries in locating and arresting international criminals and fugitives.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

It is imperative for any organization to have a solid and forward-looking business plan. INTERPOL will continue to strengthen its core infrastructure, recruit a highly skilled and diverse international workforce, further develop its business model and better communicate its position as a global law enforcement leader.

LEGAL FOUNDATION

An international organization such as INTERPOL requires a strong legal foundation to ensure it has the ability to provide its members the finest support. To strengthen its legal base, INTERPOL will pursue further recognition from the global community, seek the extension of privileges and immunities for its staff and law enforcement personnel and promote compliance with INTERPOL rules and regulations.

Handling sensitive information

COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF INTERPOL'S FILES

The processing of personal data such as names, fingerprints and DNA profiles is an integral function of the Organization. The commission is an independent monitoring body that ensures that all data is processed in accordance with legal regulations, advises on personal information management, and processes requests for access to the information contained in INTERPOL's files.

The commission participated in the review of INTERPOL's rules for handling personal information, and endorsed the new Rules on the Processing of Data which were approved by the General Assembly.

CONFIDENTIALITY DESK

Created in 2011, the Confidentiality Desk manages the implementation of INTERPOL's confidentiality regime. Police information exchanged via INTERPOL's channels is classified into three levels according to its sensitivity and varying security measures are applied to protect the integrity of the information and avoid unauthorized disclosure.

The Confidentiality Desk ensures the proper procedures are followed when handling police information, and manages the reception, registration, transmission and access to "confidential" information, the highest classification level.

2. Criminal data management

Innovative technical solutions allow police to exchange critical information using the I-24/7 secure communications network that links them directly to INTERPOL's police databases. Technological advances offer remote access to police in the field, and the Organization is constantly expanding its tools and developing new ones to meet law enforcement's evolving needs.

Innovation in technology

GLOBAL SUITE OF PRODUCTS

A new online tool which allows investigators to exchange human trafficking-related information with their counterparts around the world is the Global Suite of Products. It is a resource library on INTERPOL's secure website where investigators can post and access all types of information regarding specific human trafficking cases and the phenomenon in general. To date, nearly 30 countries have uploaded information to the collection. INTERPOL also created an e-learning module to teach investigators how to add material and search the platform, to encourage the most efficient use of this tool.

A variety of materials are compiled in the Global Suite of Products, including information on human trafficking trends; known criminal networks involved in trafficking or people smuggling; identified modi operandi of traffickers; law enforcement reports; legislation and criminal codes regarding trafficking offenses; national contacts for trafficking issues; media reports; results of completed criminal cases and national action plans or strategies to combat trafficking.

SECURE TELEPHONE LINES

An IP telephone infrastructure ensures that all telephone communications are secure from potential hackers. It also offers direct lines of communication among NCBs and the General Secretarial, and since the phones use existing Internet lines, there is no added cost.

Infrastructure improvements are under way to lay the groundwork for the installation of IP telephones. The telephones work using Internet lines, instead of traditional telephone lines. INTERPOL's phones will communicate using the I-24/7 lines. INTERPOL facilities in Africa and the Caribbean have upgraded their infrastructure to accommodate the new telephones. To date, the six Regional Bureaus and the NCBs in Georgia, Rwanda and Chile are fully operational, and a further 20 NCBs will receive the telephones in 2012.

ENSURING CONSTANT CONNECTION

It is crucial that the infrastructure allowing NCBs to access the I-24/7 network remains intact. To ensure constant access, even in the event of a technical malfunction or malicious attack, INTERPOL is connecting its NCBs using a multisite VPN, or virtual private network. Each NCB will be connected to two data centres at the same time, so if one connection is lost or disrupted, the second connection will serve as a backup and police will still be able to access the Organization's police data.

I-LINK

NCBs and other authorized users are able to submit criminal data and manage their submissions directly using I-link, an electronic system for exchanging information. When officers are in control of their own data, this ensures that all data is complete, uniform and accessible to all member countries, allowing investigators to uncover links between seemingly unrelated cases.

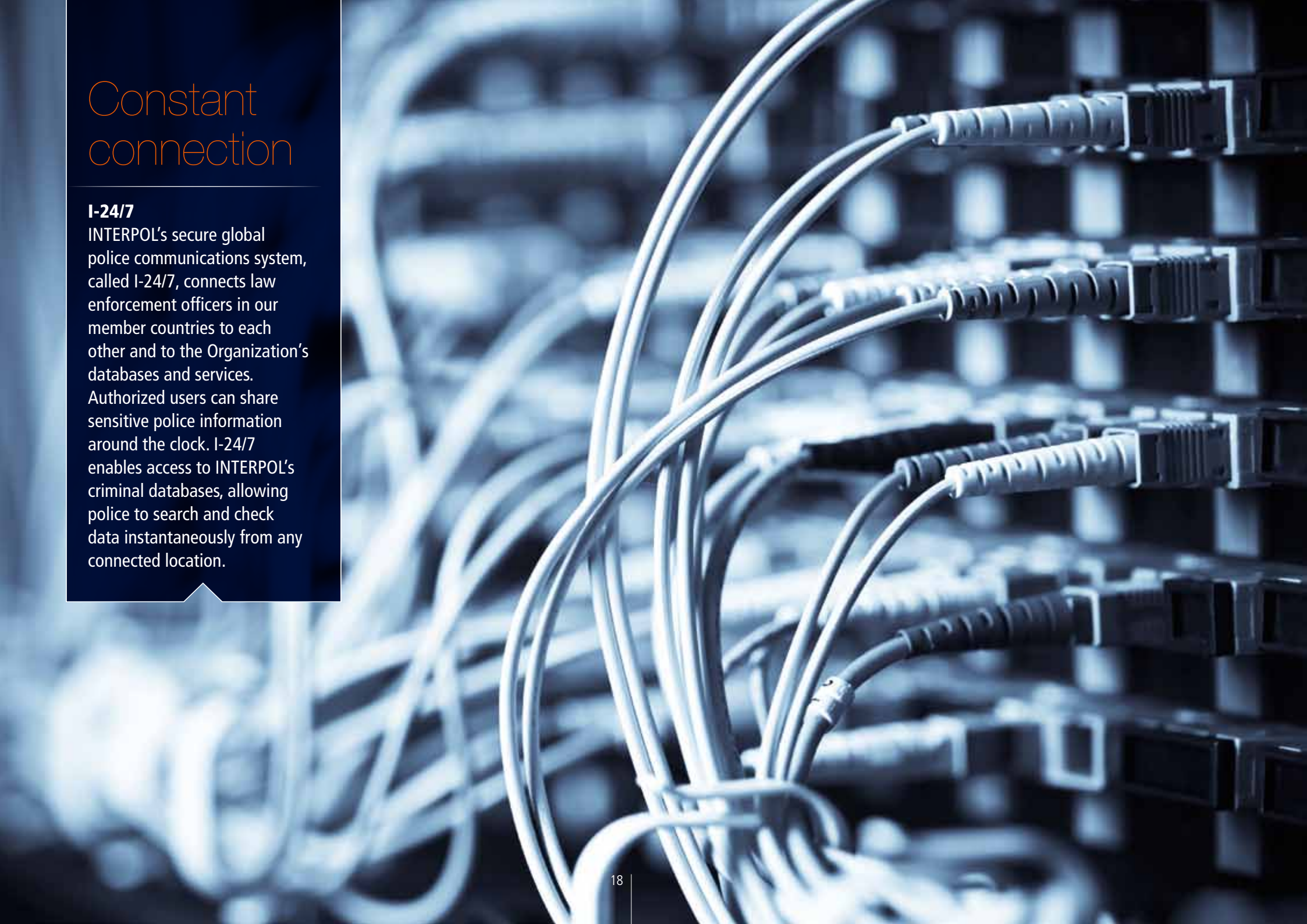
Standardized forms for publishing Red Notices and diffusions for wanted persons have been available through I-link since 2010, and Blue, Yellow and Green notices and all other diffusions went live in 2011. They can be sent in all four of the Organization's official languages. Notice requests have increased by around 32 per cent since the launch of the I-link forms in 2009, and nearly all diffusions were processed via I-link in 2011.

An enhanced I-link search engine is under development. Once operational, it will allow NCBs to perform searches of INTERPOL's criminal data using Arabic characters.

Constant connection

I-24/7

INTERPOL's secure global police communications system, called I-24/7, connects law enforcement officers in our member countries to each other and to the Organization's databases and services. Authorized users can share sensitive police information around the clock. I-24/7 enables access to INTERPOL's criminal databases, allowing police to search and check data instantaneously from any connected location.



Connecting more police

To be as effective as possible, police must have the tools to access I-24/7 and INTERPOL's databases from remote locations, thus expanding access beyond the NCBs remains an ongoing priority.

Law enforcement officers in the field are able to access INTERPOL's databases using technical solutions known as MIND, for access through mobile devices, and FIND, for access through devices in fixed locations. Fifty-seven member countries have implemented these remote access technologies, and more than 16 million messages were transmitted through the system in 2011.

Under Project AIRCOP, aimed at combating drug trafficking along transit routes, teams began to lay the groundwork to deploy I-24/7 at airports in Senegal, Cape Verde and Mali. MIND and FIND technologies were also deployed at airports in Senegal and Equatorial Guinea.

To ensure that countries maintain a strong and reliable technical connection to the I-24/7 network, INTERPOL renewed and updated the Internet connections for 40 NCBs in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean and installed new I-24/7 equipment at 36 NCBs in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In a joint effort with the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association, access to INTERPOL's tools and services was extended beyond the NCBs to border control points in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia, and officers received training in the use of the system.

Vietnam expanded access to INTERPOL's tools to its border points as part of the European Union-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme. The objective of the programme is to strengthen the operational, institutional and professional ability of immigration and border officers in Southeast Asia.

A secure link connecting the computer networks of INTERPOL and Europol was established, simplifying the exchange of operational and strategic crime information between the two police organizations.

Databases

INTERPOL member countries conducted nearly 1 billion searches of its criminal databases during 2011.

MARITIME PIRACY

The Global Maritime Piracy Database contains more than 4,000 records of personal information on pirates and financiers; pirates' telephone numbers and phone records; hijacking incidents; vessels and ransom payments, submitted by law enforcement and private industry partners.

INTERPOL has created a digital photo album with photographs of more than 300 suspected pirates submitted by law enforcement and military agencies. The images are shared with the Organization's counter-piracy partners and are used when debriefing released hostages to help identify their attackers.

Testing of a pilot project for a database on stolen and suspect vessels commenced in September 2011. Experts from five selected countries are assessing the technical platform for uploading and searching data on stolen vessels and vessel engines.

TRAVEL AND IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

The INTERPOL Travel and ID Document Reference Centre is a central repository for three databases of travel and identity documents. The Stolen and Lost Travel Document Database contains records of more than 31 million documents reported as lost or stolen. EdisonTD allows border control and immigration authorities to view examples of genuine travel documents to help spot fakes, with more than 3,000 records of documents from 206 countries. Dial-Doc is a G8 initiative which allows those eight countries to share alerts when they encounter new methods used by counterfeiters.

A fourth search platform known as Travel Documents Associated with Notices (TDAWN) allows border authorities to check passport data against INTERPOL's notices, to see if the holder is the subject of a Red, Yellow or UN Security Council Special Notice. Blue and Green Notices will be added to the system in April 2012. TDAWN is available to all member countries who use FIND or MIND technology and have configured this service to be included.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IMAGES

To date, 2,511 victims from 46 countries and 1,388 offenders have been identified by investigators using the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) image database. A total of 238 investigators have been trained on the use of the application and 34 countries have specialized units connected with the database. Funded by the G8 and the European Commission, the current version of the ICSE database was launched in March 2009. It enables authorized users in member countries to access the database directly and in real time, thereby providing immediate responses to queries.

Arms tracing

FIREARMS

INTERPOL is developing the first worldwide repository of information on stolen or lost firearms. The system, once active, will allow investigators to search the data on stolen, lost or trafficked firearms to determine if the weapon they seized has been reported to INTERPOL by another member country. The project has been funded by the European Union.

The INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN) is an international platform for sharing and comparing ballistics data which contains more than 100,000 records. In minutes, investigators can identify links between pairs of bullets found at different and seemingly unrelated crime scenes.

Databases

NOMINAL DATA

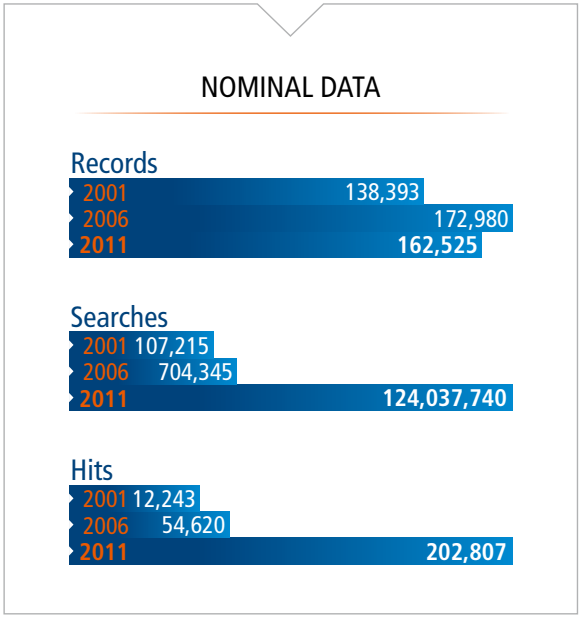
The database contains records on known international criminals, missing persons and unidentified bodies. Authorized users searched the database an average of four times per second in 2011.

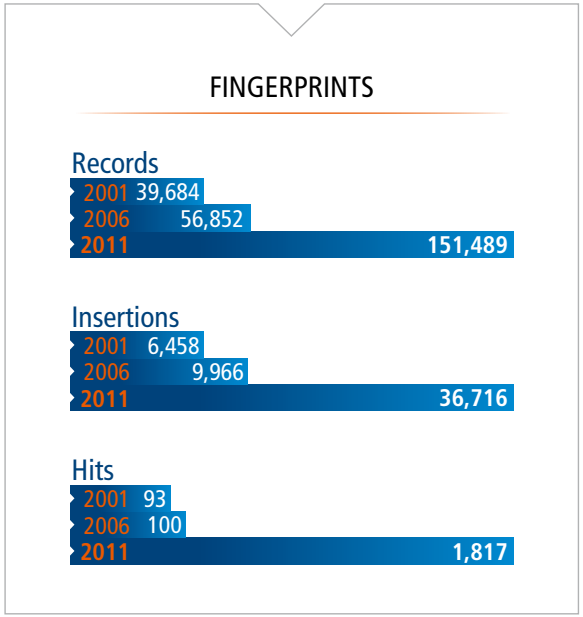
FINGERPRINTS

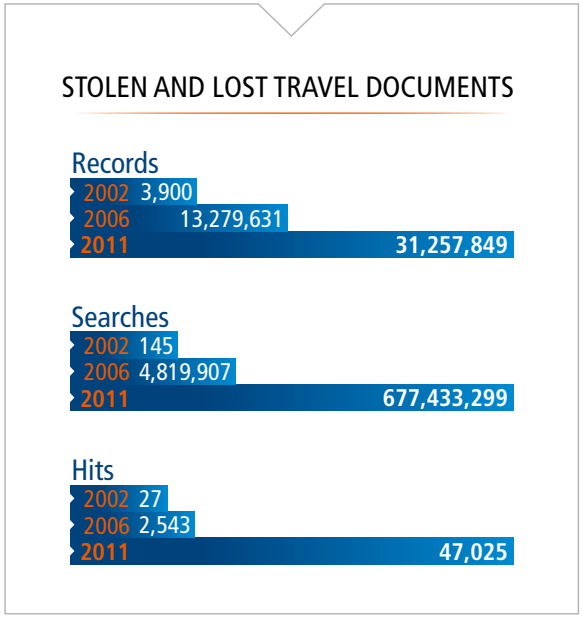
The database has a high-volume search facility which allows it to make more than 1,000 comparisons per day. Authorized users receive the results of their search within a 10-minute reply time.

STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

This database has grown exponentially since it was created, with nearly 10,000 new records added every day during the past five years. Users searched the database 21 times per second in 2011.







Databases

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

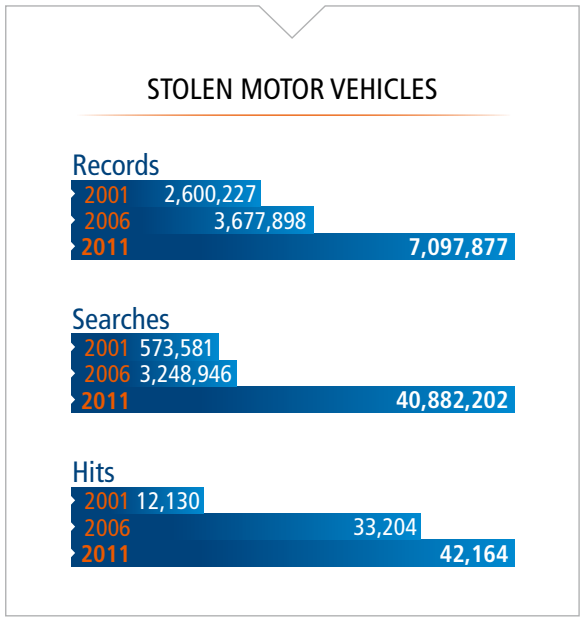
The database contained information on vehicles reported stolen by 127 member countries, who searched the database more than 40 million times in 2011. Those searches resulted in five hits per hour.

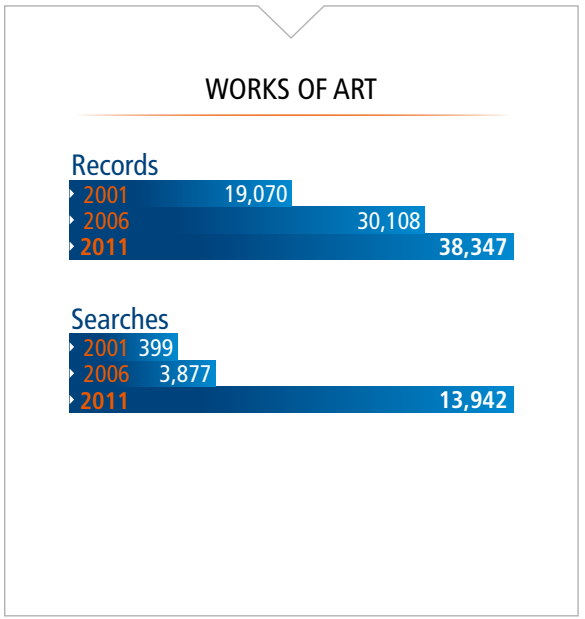
WORKS OF ART

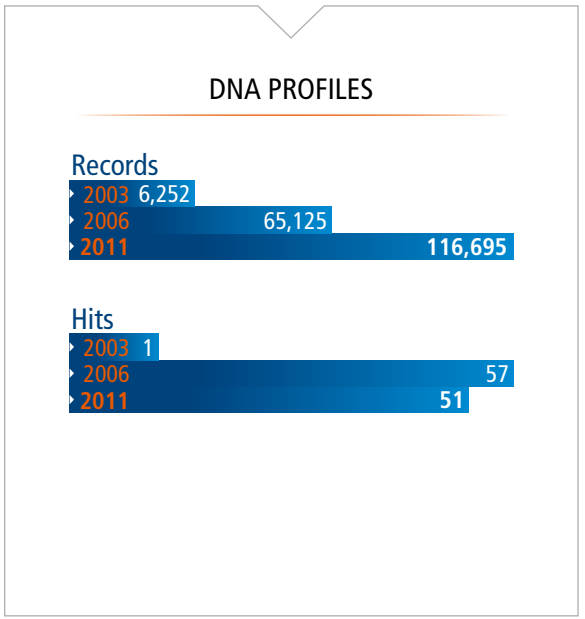
More than 2,200 users from 80 countries representing customs, state authorities, cultural institutions, art professionals and private collectors had public access rights to this database in 2011, in addition to police users. To facilitate the dissemination of stolen works of art information among NCBs in a unified way, INTERPOL is helping Italy to prepare a funding request for the development of structured works of art messages.

DNA PROFILES

This database was created in 2002 with a single DNA profile and has increased ever since, with an average of nearly 30 new DNA records every day during the past five years.







3. Police services

The global landscape is constantly evolving, offering criminals new and ingenious methods of committing crimes and avoiding detection. To stay one step ahead, INTERPOL ensures that police around the world have instant access to the criminal data, operational support and intelligence tools necessary to stop criminals in their tracks.

Operations

INTERPOL, working in conjunction with police in its member countries, carried out 29 operations during 2011. Operations were conducted in all regions of the world and targeted a variety of different crime types. A number of operations were organized and conducted with national and regional law enforcement partners.

FIREARMS

ORCA I
10 countries in Central America

ORGANIZED CRIME

Joint Operation Caucase with French Gendarmerie
France

Rails - support to Hungarian-led operation under EU presidency
Hungary

Danubius - support to Hungarian-led operation under EU presidency
Hungary

OPRA
Central America

DRUGS, FIREARMS AND STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RB HARARE

Kwacha
Malawi and Tanzania

Kozo
Angola, Botswana, Namibia & Zimbabwe

Nkwazi
Lesotho, Swaziland

PEOPLE SMUGGLING

STOP - Cotonou International Airport
Benin

STOP – Nairobi International Airport
Kenya

Combined INTERPOL-Frontex operation
Italy

Drug seizure

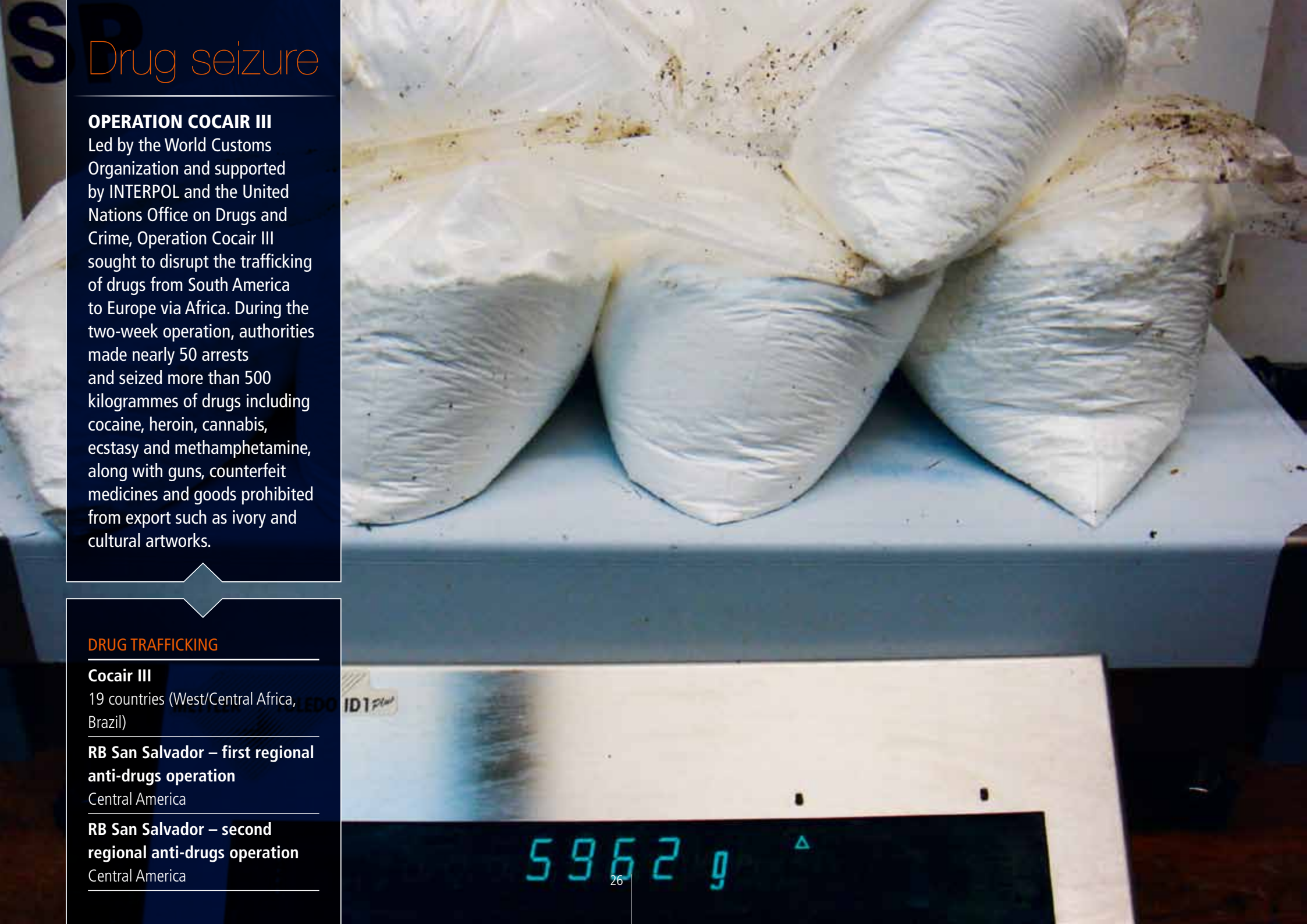
OPERATION COCAIR III
Led by the World Customs Organization and supported by INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Operation Cocair III sought to disrupt the trafficking of drugs from South America to Europe via Africa. During the two-week operation, authorities made nearly 50 arrests and seized more than 500 kilogrammes of drugs including cocaine, heroin, cannabis, ecstasy and methamphetamine, along with guns, counterfeit medicines and goods prohibited from export such as ivory and cultural artworks.

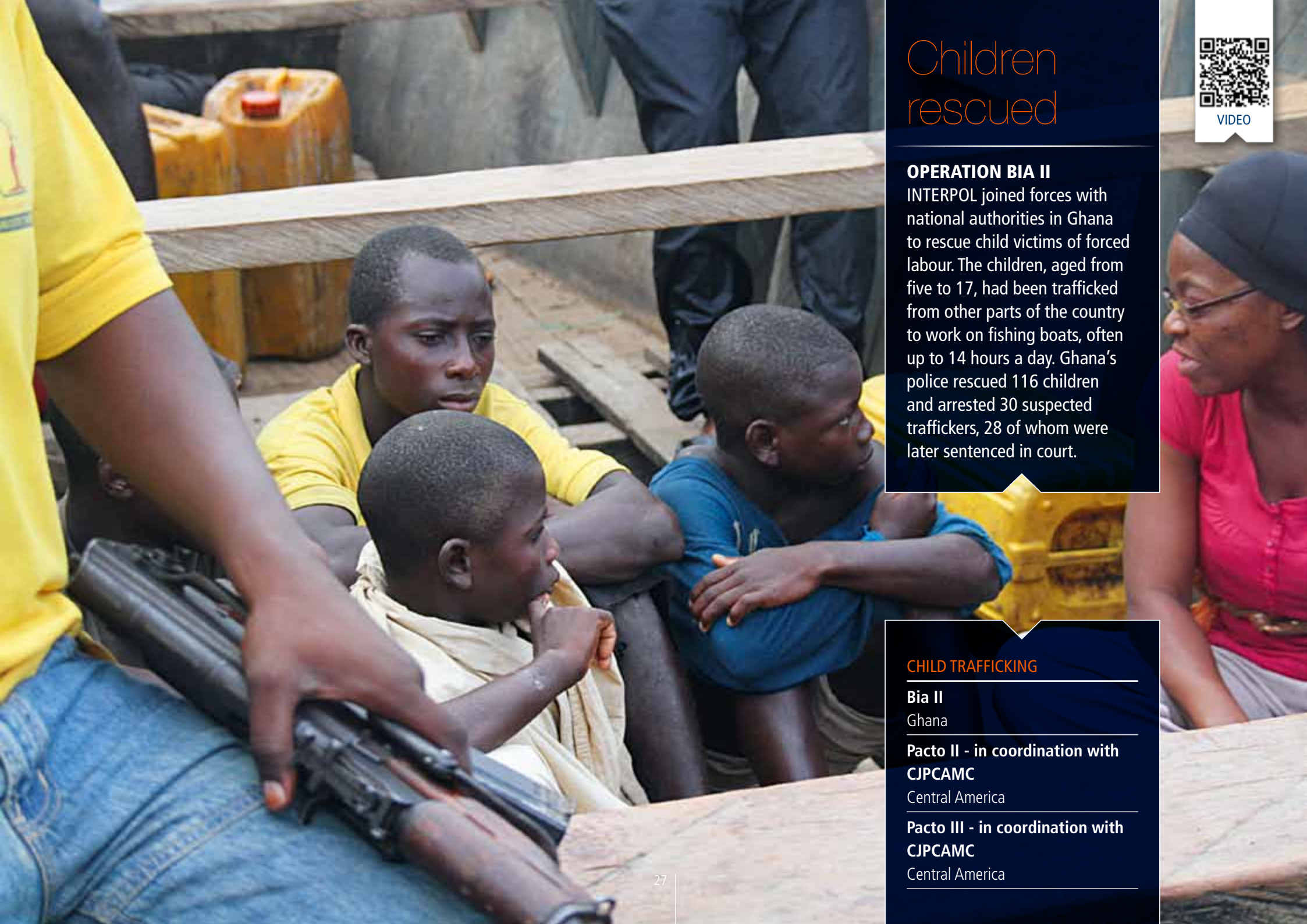
DRUG TRAFFICKING

Cocair III
19 countries (West/Central Africa, Brazil)

RB San Salvador – first regional anti-drugs operation
Central America

RB San Salvador – second regional anti-drugs operation
Central America





Children rescued

VIDEO

OPERATION BIA II
INTERPOL joined forces with national authorities in Ghana to rescue child victims of forced labour. The children, aged from five to 17, had been trafficked from other parts of the country to work on fishing boats, often up to 14 hours a day. Ghana's police rescued 116 children and arrested 30 suspected traffickers, 28 of whom were later sentenced in court.

CHILD TRAFFICKING

Bia II
Ghana

Pacto II - in coordination with CJPCAMC
Central America

Pacto III - in coordination with CJPCAMC
Central America

Endangered species

OPERATION STOCKTAKE

Supported by INTERPOL's Environmental Crime Programme, Operation Stocktake in December sought to combat the illegal trade in endangered species. Enforcement agencies from India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand inspected markets, restaurants and shops to identify those trading in endangered wildlife, including the sale of wildlife meat for human consumption. A total of 18 individuals were arrested, and authorities seized endangered birds, marine animals, ivory and porcupine, civet and wild boar meat.

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Stocktake

India, Indonesia, Malaysia & Thailand

Substandard food

OPERATION OPSON
Hundreds of tonnes of fake and substandard food and drink were seized in an operation coordinated by INTERPOL and Europol across 10 European countries. Among the items seized were substandard or counterfeit olive oil, tomato sauce, cheese, wine, fish and seafood, and candy bars. Operation Opson was the first to focus exclusively on these everyday products.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CRIME

Atlantique
Togo and Ghana

Opson
10 countries in Europe

Tracking fugitives

VIDEO

OPERATION INFRA-SA
More than 60 fugitives were arrested or located during Operation Infra-SA, INTERPOL's third operation targeting wanted individuals and the first to focus on fugitives believed to be residing in a specific region. Run from the Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, Argentina, law enforcement officers from 11 countries participated in the manhunt.

FUGITIVES

Infra-SA
Global

Illicit medicine

OPERATION PANGEA IV

During the most recent phase of Operation Pangea, more than 80 countries took part in a global week of action to counter the online sale of counterfeit and illegal medicines. Almost 13,500 websites were shut down, some 45,500 packages were inspected and nearly 8,000 were seized, and 2.4 million illicit and counterfeit pills originating from 48 countries were confiscated. The operation targeted Internet Service Providers, the electronic payment system and the delivery service.

PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME

Pangea IV
Global

Cobra
Western Africa

Harmattan
Ghana

Stolen cars

OPERATION LAST BORDER
INTERPOL and Polish officials seized 18 high-value vehicles that had been stolen from European Union countries during Operation Last Border, a three-day operation along Poland's eastern border region in May. Thousands of vehicles were examined at checkpoints, and checks against INTERPOL's database of stolen motor vehicles revealed the cars that had been stolen from Belgium, Germany, France, Latvia and the United Kingdom. Parts from stolen vehicles were also seized.

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

Automotor
Hungary

Last Border
Poland

Eastbound
Western & Central Europe

Eurocar
Poland

Umoja IV
Burundi, Kenya and Rwanda

Global notices and diffusions

More than 10,000 notices were issued in 2011, of which 7,678 were Red Notices for wanted persons. In addition, 7,958 arrests were made in 2011 based on a notice or a diffusion.

EXPANSION OF NOTICE SUBJECTS

The mandate of the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice was expanded to include individuals subject to travel bans associated with the decades-long civil war in Liberia, in addition to those associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban. The first of such notices are expected to be published in 2012. Furthermore, INTERPOL published the first Red Notices on behalf of the Special Tribunal of Lebanon, seeking the arrest of four individuals wanted in connection with the 2005 assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri.

HIGH-PROFILE CASES

Through close cooperation between NCBs in Romania and Spain and INTERPOL's Fugitive Investigative Support Unit, in October authorities arrested Ioan Clamparu, who was considered one of the biggest traffickers of women for prostitution in Europe. Clamparu, who had been sentenced to 13 years in prison for people and drug smuggling, had been on the run for eight years after fleeing his native Romania. He received the maximum 30 year prison sentence.

Following the Arab uprisings, INTERPOL assisted in the hunt for those wanted for crimes perpetrated during the unrest, particularly in Libya. Red Notices were issued for former Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, his sons Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Assaadi Gaddafi, and Abdullah Al-Senussi, former director of military intelligence. Muammar Gaddafi was subsequently killed during a battle; Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Al-Senussi were captured; and Assaadi Gaddafi remains at large.

An Afghani man arrested in 2010 after INTERPOL matched his DNA profile to two rape and sexual assault cases in Austria and the USA was convicted in December of sexually assaulting two women in the US and attempting to assault a third. Ali Achekzai had fled to Austria after he was accused of violent sexual attacks in the USA in 2004. The collaboration between law enforcement in both countries led to the successful prosecution.

James 'Whitey' Bulger, an former American gangster who was on the FBI's most wanted list and a subject of a Red Notice, was arrested near Los Angeles, California in June. The 81-year-old is accused of murdering 19 people in the 1970s and 1980s when he was the alleged boss of the Winter Hill gang in Boston. He was a target of INTERPOL's Infra-SA fugitive hunt and was captured after 16 years on the run.

Notices and diffusions

INTERPOL notices are international alerts that serve to inform police in all member countries about wanted persons, suspected terrorists, dangerous criminals, potential threats or missing persons. Diffusions are similar alerts that can be distributed directly by NCBs to the countries of their choice, to request the location or arrest of an individual or additional information to assist an investigation.

NOTICES ISSUED

DIFFUSIONS ISSUED

VALID NOTICES IN CIRCULATION

VALID DIFFUSIONS IN CIRCULATION

RED NOTICES ISSUED

Wanted persons

YELLOW NOTICES ISSUED

Missing persons

Notices and diffusions

BLUE NOTICES ISSUED
Individuals of interest in relation to a crime

BLACK NOTICES ISSUED
Unidentified bodies

PURPLE NOTICES ISSUED
Objects, devices or concealment methods used by criminals

GREEN NOTICES ISSUED
Warnings and intelligence about serious criminals

ORANGE NOTICES ISSUED
Dangerous materials, criminal acts or events that pose a potential threat to public safety

INTERPOL-UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICES ISSUED
Individuals or entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban, as listed by the 1267 Committee of the UN Security Council

Command and Coordination Centre

The Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) forms the link between the General Secretariat, Regional Bureaus and NCBs in our 190 member countries. It operates around the clock and offers assistance in all four official languages, and is the first point of contact for a country faced with a crisis. In 2011, INTERPOL opened a second CCC in the Regional Bureau, Buenos Aires, with a third CCC to be part of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore.

The CCC coordinates the exchange of intelligence and information, assumes a crisis-management role during serious incidents, conducts instant checks of INTERPOL's databases, monitors open and closed sources to assess potential threats, and supports operations. In 2011, the CCC supported 673 urgent cases and deployed 16 specialized teams comprising 73 personnel.

Incident Response Teams (IRTs) can be deployed in a manner of hours to deliver emergency investigative support. Teams include experts from various disciplines, and are most often sent to assist in the aftermath of a manmade or natural disaster or a serious crime incident.

In April, the first ever piracy IRT was sent to Durban, South Africa, to assist with the investigation of a Greek vessel released by Somali pirates. The team collected physical evidence, recovered digital evidence from the vessel's satellite phone, collected fingerprints and DNA, and gathered testimony from the crew. The evidence was forwarded to the South African authorities to open a formal investigation.

INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMESTs) assist member countries with the preparation, coordination and implementation of security for international conferences or large sporting events. An IMEST has the capacity to become an immediate IRT if an emergency should arise.

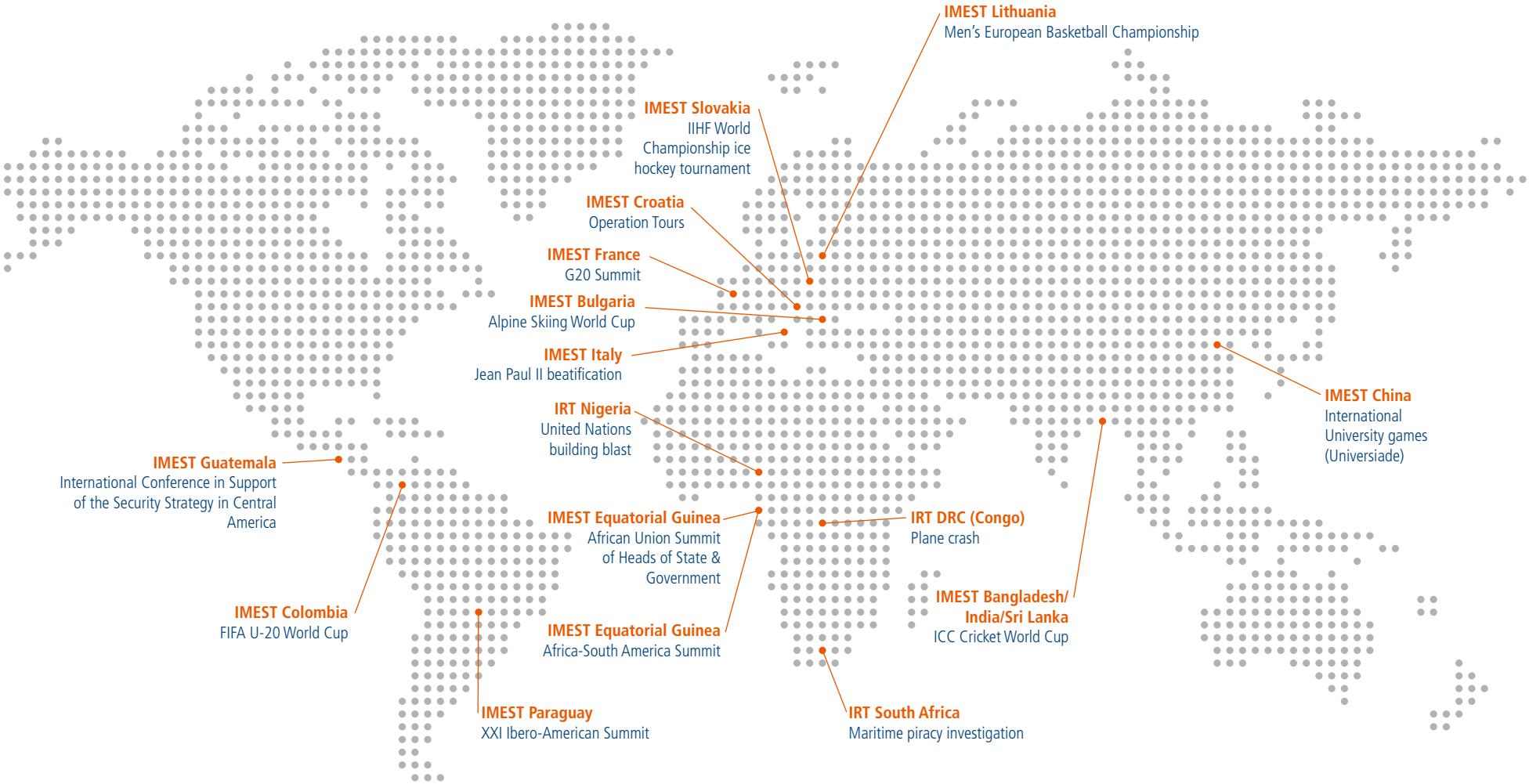
IMEST teams were deployed to India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in March and April to support the Cricket World Cup. Authorities conducted 2.8 million checks of INTERPOL's databases, resulting in 150 hits. One of those hits was Iqbal Mohamed, a Maldives national wanted in connection with a 2007 terror bombing, who was arrested after his passport triggered an INTERPOL alarm as he travelled from Pakistan to the Maldives via Sri Lanka.

CCC VIDEO

SIXTEEN SPECIALIZED TEAMS WERE DEPLOYED IN 2011:

13 INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMEST)

3 Incident Response Teams (IRT)



Acting on intelligence

INTERPOL's team of criminal analysts provides tactical and strategic analysis to support operational deployments and crime-related projects. Analysts also provide training and consultancy assistance. The majority of INTERPOL's analysts work out of the General Secretariat, with the aim of having at least one analyst at each Regional Bureau.

To support INTERPOL units and member countries, analysts produced and disseminated analytical reports, such as risk assessments and intelligence reports looking at a region, a type of criminality, a developing modus operandi or the risk for a particular event. Analysts can also be deployed to assist operations in the field.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

The year saw a significant increase in the number of environmental crime intelligence transmissions communicated through INTERPOL channels, with more than 55 countries submitting information. To ensure law enforcement officers can best use this information, the INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme began producing quarterly intelligence reports. To provide further insight into specific crime areas and synthesize intelligence into actionable information, the team produced two in-depth intelligence reports: Strategic Analysis on Rhinoceros Crimes and the E-Waste Project Report.

COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING

Project White Flow, targeting cocaine smuggled from South America to Europe via West Africa, brought together 44 investigators from 28 transit and destination countries for an operational Working Group meeting in September to exchange information, discuss strategies and coordinate future operations. As a result of the meeting, Sweden and Norway were both able to arrest drug trafficking organizers wanted by Germany.

Operation Ice Trail targets the trafficking of methamphetamine from Iran via Turkey to destinations in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The 2nd Operational Working Group meeting saw 41 participants from eight countries plus observers from international organizations come together to share expertise and advice regarding specific trafficking cases. Three drug alerts were published as a result of the intelligence gathered.

STOLEN ASSET RECOVERY

INTERPOL works closely with the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, run jointly by the World Bank and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). StAR reinforces international efforts to fight corruption by putting an end to safe havens for corrupt funds, working with developing countries and helping return stolen assets as quickly as possible. Established by INTERPOL and StAR, the Global Focal Points Initiative is a worldwide network of asset recovery specialists. It allows information sharing among experts, and contains a database of contact information for specialists who can be reached around the clock by counterparts in need of assistance. The platform is accessible via the I-24/7 network.

Pink Panthers

The Pink Panthers project assists law enforcers in identifying, locating and apprehending the criminals of the Pink Panthers network of thieves targeting high-end jewellry stores. In 2011, more than 40 robberies potentially associated with the Pink Panthers were reported to INTERPOL. Analysis showed an increasing frequency of criminal activity in Sweden and Denmark in particular. Member countries made approximately 90 arrests of individuals with links to this criminal network, generating five DNA hits and two fingerprint hits and adding valuable information to the databases.

4. Capacity building

Strengthening the abilities of local law enforcement through targeted training and development programmes continued to be one of INTERPOL's top objectives. To enhance its instructional services, INTERPOL has developed strong international partnerships to leverage the expertise and resources of the global police community.

International partnerships

INTERPOL works in close partnership with many regional and international bodies, in law enforcement and beyond, to form strong collaborative bonds in the fight against international crime. Cooperative agreements were signed with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Southern African Development Community and the Health Sciences Authority of Singapore. These new relationships brings the total number of cooperation agreements to more than 70 in force today. Other close partnerships exist with the Economic Community of West African States, Europol, ASEANAPOL, the G8 and Frontex, along with national police agencies.

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations Security Council passed a Resolution to boost anti-piracy efforts off the coast of Somalia by urging all UN member countries to cooperate with INTERPOL on maritime piracy investigations. Key areas highlighted include the need for countries to make piracy a criminal offense; to prosecute individuals who organize, finance or profit from pirate attacks; and the importance of collecting and preserving evidence.

The INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme and the UN Environment Programme's collaborating centre in Norway (GRID-Arendal) have collaborated to lead Project Leaf, a coordinated international response to combat illegal logging and organized forest crime. The Project's objectives include analysing the extent, primary locations, routes and structures of networks involved in forest crime; offering enforcement and operational support; providing training; and developing best practices.

Participating in a UNESCO forum, INTERPOL highlighted the importance of international collaboration against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage items. The event marked the 40th anniversary of UNESCO's Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and INTERPOL encouraged countries and agencies to make use of its database of stolen cultural objects.

EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union remains a vital partner for INTERPOL. A meeting between EU justice and home affairs ministry representatives and INTERPOL focused on the need for greater cooperation in fighting transnational crime, especially in the priority areas of drug trafficking, illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings, pharmaceutical crime, and stolen works of art. The need to extend access to INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database to border points in more European countries was highlighted.

Ways to strengthen Europe's virtual borders against the increasing threat of cybercrime, as well as other types of crime utilizing the Internet, was a main topic of discussion during a meeting of INTERPOL and EU ministers. INTERPOL and Europol, the EU's law enforcement arm, strengthened their collaboration by establishing a secure communication line directly linking the two organizations. The two law enforcement bodies also endorsed operational action plans of cooperation in five key areas: maritime piracy, counter-terrorism, securing major international public events, cybercrime and child sexual exploitation.

Innovation in training

IGLC VIDEO

INTERPOL GLOBAL LEARNING CENTRE (IGLC)

In 2011, member countries and partners requested 500 new accounts to access the IGLC e-learning courses and links to reports, documents and websites of other law enforcement organizations and public partners. The Canadian Police Research Centre offered funding to develop a section dedicated to the sharing of technology and development research projects, and the government of Norway has funded a set of e-learning modules on I-24/7.

LONG-TERM CAPACITY BUILDING

Programmes on organized crime and international terrorism launched in 2011, spanning multiple years and including basic, advanced and operational training phases designed to target NCBs and specialized police agencies. One course focused on implementing the United Nations Security Council sanctions. The aim is to foster strong working relationships among agencies on a regional basis and improve police capabilities and knowledge of INTERPOL's tools and services.

INTEGRITY IN SPORT

Sport transcends barriers – cultural, political and religious. But its integrity is threatened today by corruption such as match-fixing and illegal betting, often at the hands of criminals who take advantage of the vulnerability of players for their own gain. The transnational organized crime networks that are behind corruption in football means that this issue has implications globally for law enforcement that reach far beyond the world of sport.

Recognizing the need to fight the criminal networks on a global scale and protect the integrity of a sport followed by billions of people worldwide, INTERPOL launched an initiative with football's governing body FIFA to develop a long-term Integrity in Sport programme. It will focus on prevention through education and training, and on raising awareness about the magnitude of the problem. Through face-to-face and online training, it will teach players, coaches, officials and referees how to recognize, resist and report attempts to fix matches. To support law enforcement, the programme will provide training for police in how to investigate match-fixing and illegal betting allegations, while research and analysis will help identify new trends.

INTERPOL is among a growing number of governments, organizations and people worldwide working with FIFA to clean up the sport, including the Nobel Peace Foundation, a co-founder of Transparency International, the chair of an OECD Working Group on Bribery, a former Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and a former senior German BKA and INTERPOL official.

Previous collaborations between INTERPOL and FIFA have seen INTERPOL support security at several FIFA events. We have also coordinated three multi-country Soccer gambling operations in recent years across Southeast Asia that led to the identification of more than a billion dollars in illegal bets, thousands of arrests and the seizure of millions of dollars in cash.

Fighting match-fixing

Italian footballer Simone Farina, left, is praised by INTERPOL Secretary General Ronald K. Noble for rejecting a lucrative match-fixing deal and reporting the incident to authorities.

Skills for police

▲ Maritime piracy training in the Seychelles

INTERPOL coordinated a total of 245 operational training sessions, workshops, seminars and other educational meetings during the year. The objectives of the sessions were to help member countries understand the intricacies of international policing; deliver the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively confront and prevent emergent crime threats; and ensure that law enforcement agencies make the best use of INTERPOL's tools and services.

More than 9,000 law enforcement officers and partners from regional and international organizations participated in the training events.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE PROGRAMMES

The INTERPOL Mobile Police Training Programme offers training oriented towards regional needs. The first ever Arabic session was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in March, attended by police officers from seven countries. The course covered international police cooperation issues with a focus on regional crime trends. A second session was held in September and October. The training was held in partnership with the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, with which INTERPOL signed a cooperation agreement to ensure access to the Organization's training resources throughout the Arab region.

Training sessions are developed for officers working in NCBs. The 10th Regional Training Course for NCB Officers in Asia and the South Pacific was held in November and December in Sri Lanka. Participants learned the skills necessary to provide more comprehensive and efficient services to their national agencies and regional counterparts.

COOPERATION IN TRAINING

A joint declaration of intent between INTERPOL and the German Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police) was signed in November. The purpose of the agreement is to foster the combined efforts of both parties in the area of police training through improved information sharing; incorporating INTERPOL's requirements into the national curriculum; sharing effective teaching methods; coordinating the organization of training courses and seminars; and ensuring students remain up to date on the latest INTERPOL tools and services.

MARITIME PIRACY

A criminal intelligence analysis training course to build capacity of police in East Africa to combat maritime piracy brought together 25 law enforcement officers from Seychelles and Mauritius at the Seychelles Police Academy. The course was a joint effort of INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the analytical capabilities of law enforcement in the region where piracy is the most active. The course included practical exercises in developing the best methods to analyse large amounts of criminal data, essential to fighting maritime piracy.

FORENSICS

Police from Fiji and Nauru participated in a five-day course on developing crime scene awareness hosted by the Fiji Police Academy. Instruction was provided on the entire forensic process including fingerprint retrieval, general evidence preservation procedures, crime scene investigation, the nature and types of physical evidence and protocols for handling evidence.

WILDLIFE CRIME

A training workshop on wildlife law enforcement was organized by INTERPOL, designed by Environment Canada and primarily funded by the International Fund for Animal Welfare. The six-day course, attended by 27 officers from 11 southern African countries, was designed to improve governance, regional collaboration, the rule of law and the prosecution of wildlife traffickers in the region. Topics covered included international wildlife law, interagency cooperation, risk management, interrogation techniques, investigative procedures and national legislations.

CYBERSECURITY

Two new training programmes for cybercrime were launched in 2011. The first INTERPOL Cyber Security Training Workshop, held in collaboration with the Singapore Police Force, brought together authorities from law enforcement and the private sector from 20 countries and included practical demonstrations of trend analysis, digital forensic tools, evidence recovery and analysis. A summer school training course for investigators and private sector specialists also took place in Ireland.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Dismantling the transnational organized crime groups involved in the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods was the focus of a series of intellectual property (IP) crime training sessions in Mexico, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. Attended by more than 220 police, customs and regulatory body officers from around a dozen countries, the sessions identified ways that collective regional efforts could have an impact in fighting this escalating type of crime and the criminal groups behind it.

COMBATING CBRNE TERRORISM

Terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosives (CBRNE) materials can have devastating consequences and global implications. With the aim of preventing attacks utilizing these types of materials, INTERPOL launched a comprehensive CBRNE Terrorism Prevention Programme. It expands the previous anti-bioterrorism and chemical and explosives activities to include the growing threat of radiological and nuclear materials.

The approach for preventing and countering CBRNE threats consists of three main pillars: intelligence analysis, prevention and incident response. By increasing the level of awareness of national law enforcement agencies and developing their skills through specialized training, the programme seeks to prevent a CBRNE attack.

During the year, INTERPOL supported Chemshield 2011, an international table top exercise focusing on preventing terrorist attacks with chemical weapons, organized by the Netherlands National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security. The INTERPOL Regional Biosecurity Course, hosted by Kazakhstan, included practical exercises on detection of biological agents and how to respond to a biological attack.

INTERPOL works with key players in the field such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the US National Nuclear Security Administration to share expertise and enhance the Organization's Project Geiger database, which contains more than 2,500 cases related to radiological and nuclear trafficking.

To boost CBRNE awareness and training efforts, the Sloan Foundation offered INTERPOL a three-year grant worth USD 1.6 million.

Cybercrime

Co-organized with the University College Dublin, the first INTERPOL Cybercrime Summer School Training Course aimed to develop theoretical and practical knowledge of disk imaging, live data forensics, mobile phone forensics, search and seizure techniques, wireless investigations and more. Investigators and computer forensic specialists from 21 countries attended.

Best practices

POLICE RESEARCH

Law enforcement training managers gathered in Turkey for the 18th INTERPOL Police Training Symposium, where they exchanged best practices in a variety of areas, including technology, development and research; the role of international organizations; and obstacles to international police cooperation. The symposium was followed by a working group where police training experts came together to share information on the latest developments in the field.

STRENGTHENING NCBS

The NCB revitalization programme allows the Organization to better understand the needs of its member countries and to take a proactive approach to providing necessary training or assistance. The programme follows up on any recommendations made to an NCB after an Exchange of Good Practice visit by officials from INTERPOL and another NCB. More than 15 revitalization visits were made to NCBs in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas.

INTERNAL AUDIT

To provide effective support for the management of INTERPOL's resources, various audits were conducted during the year which focused on core activities such as police training, management of specific crime projects and equipment maintenance and upkeep. A review was also conducted of the functioning of the newest Regional Bureau in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Each of the Organization's departments have a designated contact person to coordinate the implementation of recommendations for improvement outlined in audit reports, demonstrating a willingness to improve practices and overall effectiveness.

International conferences

PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ALL MANNERS OF ABUSE

The INTERPOL specialist group on crimes against children brought together 190 experts from 52 countries to discuss ways to better protect children from all types of abuse, including online abuse and trafficking. The group identified future actions, including the provision of tools to specialist police and the creation of regional working parties to assist police in the Middle East and Africa deal with the phenomenon.

REVIEW OF ADVANCES IN FIREARM FORENSICS

The INTERPOL Firearm Forensics Symposium gathered more than 200 ballistic experts, forensic scientists, law enforcement professionals and policy makers from more than 75 countries to review international trends and advances in firearm forensics, with a central focus on intelligence sharing. The group proposed a set of recommended best practices to boost the global response to firearm crimes.

REGIONAL COLLABORATION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL EURASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME

Intelligence sharing and international collaboration against transnational Eurasian organized crime was the focus of a working group meeting that brought together nearly 50 officials from 18 countries. Goals of the meeting, related to INTERPOL's Project Millennium on fighting organized crime in the region, were to establish a network of contact officers for information sharing and provide member countries with intelligence analysis and investigational assistance.

CREATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE PROPOSED

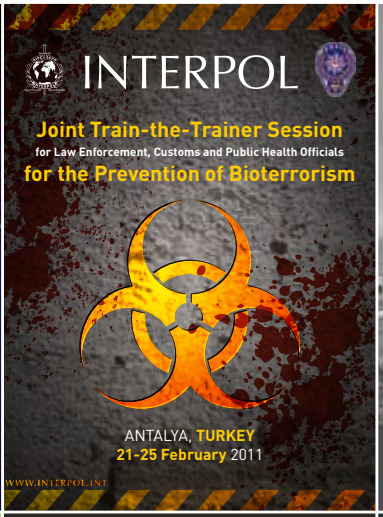
At the first meeting of specialized human trafficking officers, the delegates from eight South American countries proposed the creation of a regional task force to serve as a hub for information exchange. The meeting was held at INTERPOL's Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PREVENTING RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR TERRORISM

The Conference marked the launch of INTERPOL's Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit by gathering more than 200 delegates from 60 countries, national and international partners to discuss ways to build police capacity in order to prevent attacks using bioweapons. Strengthening partnerships between law enforcement and key organizations in the field of radiological and nuclear security was also stressed.

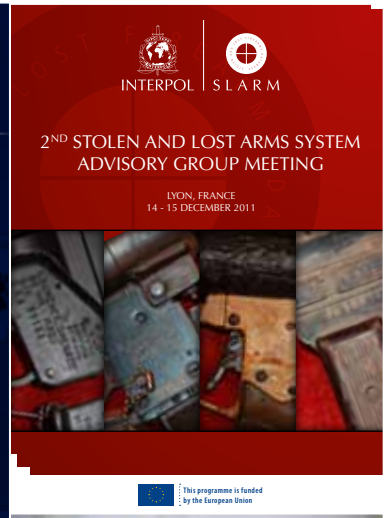
APPLYING FORENSIC TECHNIQUES TO FIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

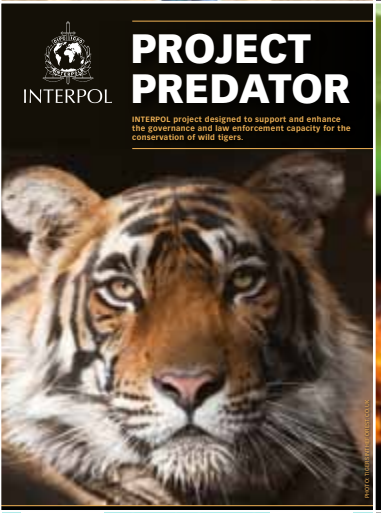
Investigators, prosecutors and forensic experts from 17 countries attended the conference, co-hosted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The meeting saw the launch of a new INTERPOL project on Pollution Crime Forensics and provided a forum for experts to exchange innovative forensic methods and determine standards for prosecuting environmental criminals.

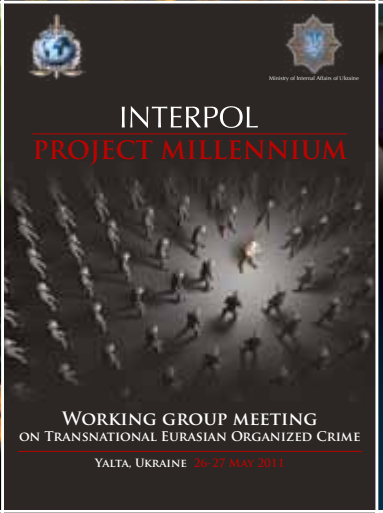


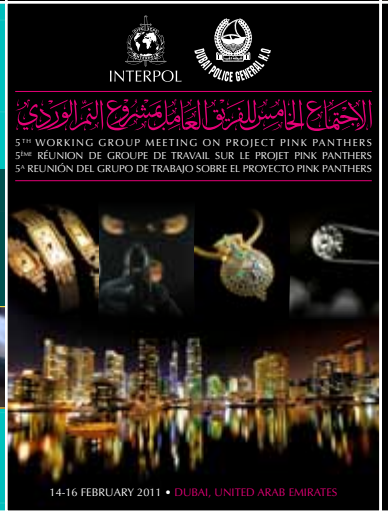
Initiative

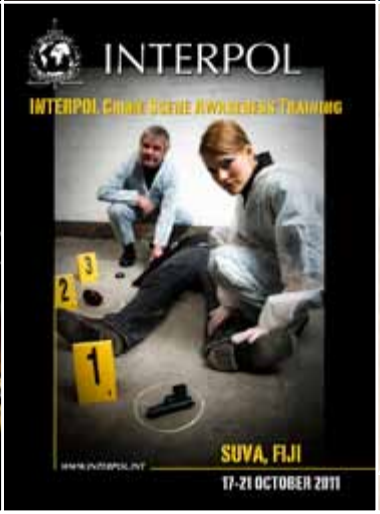
To facilitate the global exchange of knowledge and expertise among law enforcement officials and partner organizations, INTERPOL coordinated or participated in a number of international conferences in 2011. Events were held all around the world, and covered an extensive range of crime areas.

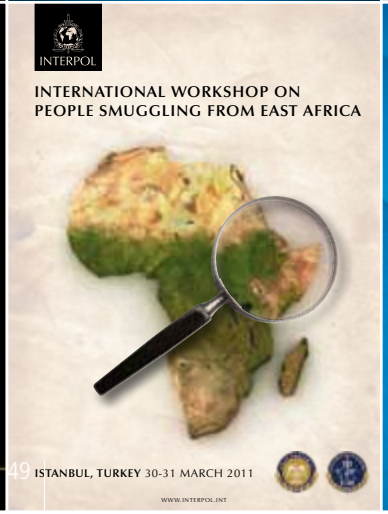


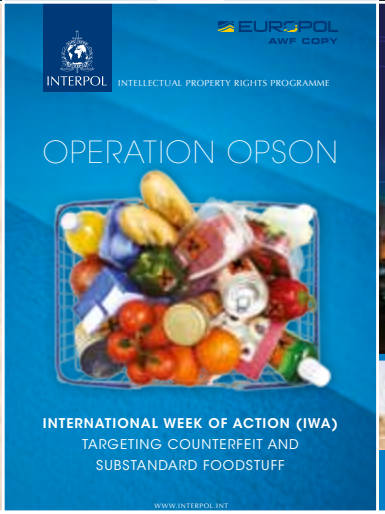


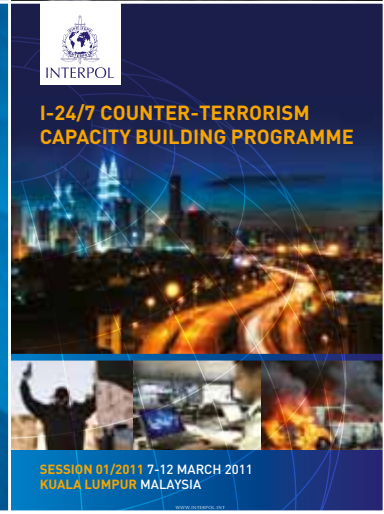












5. Finances

The operating revenue that enabled the Organization to carry out its activities during 2011 is presented here in a set of financial tables, which are externally audited and comply with international accounting standards.

Financial summary

For the financial year 2011, INTERPOL's operating income totalled EUR 60 million, of which 84% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (83%). Income received on externally funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises with similar objectives or interests to INTERPOL constituted 13% of gross income. Other income and reimbursements made up 3% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were EUR 58 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 63% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (12%), maintenance expenses (4%), third-party and other costs, premises running costs, telecommunications costs associated with INTERPOL's global telecommunications system, I-24/7 (3% each), and office expenses and other staff costs at 2% each. Depreciation expenditure constituted 8% of the total.

The financial performance of INTERPOL saw a surplus during 2011, which was added to the Accumulated Reserve Funds of the Organization. Capital projects consumed EUR 4 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents increased during the year due mainly to an increase in externally sponsored projects executed by the Organization, and also an increase in employee pension liabilities. However, this increase was partially countered by increasing the long-term investments of the Organization and an increase in its payables. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – increased by EUR 2.1 million over the previous year due to the operational surplus in 2011.

The financial tables which appear on the following pages – statements of financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, and cash flows – are externally audited and summarize the financial status and performance of the organization in 2011 and 2010. The financial statements of the Organization are prepared, where possible, in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Where IPSAS does not have a specific standard, the International Accounting Standards (IAS) have been used.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, conforming to the historical cost convention using the accrual method of accounting. All transactions comply with the Organization's financial regulations.

Statement of financial position as at:

(in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	34,356		28,283	
Other accounts receivables and prepayments	4,046		3,290	
Statutory contributions receivable	4,139		3,053	
Inventories	509		717	
Total current assets		43,050		35,343
Non-current assets				
Non-current statutory contributions receivable	159		154	
Investments	12,095		8,059	
Intangible assets	1,781		2,061	
Plant, property and equipment	18,250		19,297	
Assets in progress	1,561		1,126	
Total non-current assets		33,846		30,697
TOTAL ASSETS		**76,896**		**66,040**
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	(5,386)		(6,786)	
Income received in advance	(644)		(462)	
Deferred project income	(12,612)		(4,690)	
Employee-related liabilities	(3,513)		(3,251)	
Total current liabilities		(22,155)		(15,189)
Non-current liabilities				
Employee-related liabilities	(8,781)		(7,067)	
Total non-current liabilities		(8,781)		(7,067)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(30,936)		(22,256)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**45,960**		**43,784**
EQUITY				
Capital financing reserve	21,592		22,484	
Accumulated reserve funds	24,368		21,300	
TOTAL EQUITY		**45,960**		**43,784**

Statement of financial performance for the financial year ended on:

(in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
OPERATING REVENUE		
Statutory contributions	49,636	48,615
Regional Bureau financing	815	815
Voluntary contributions	581	586
Reimbursements and recoveries	1,220	1,189
Financial income	645	204
Other income	7,700	7,424
Exchange rate gains/(losses) net	(103)	(36)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	**60,494**	**58,797**
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Pay costs	36,826	36,300
Other staff costs	1,143	1,181
Premises running costs	2,019	1,973
Maintenance	2,189	2,045
Missions and meetings	7,256	9,158
Office expenses	1,106	1,712
Telecommunication costs	1,512	1,661
Third party and other costs	1,397	2,631
Depreciation expenditure	4,870	4,417
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(58,318)**	**(61,078)**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	**2,176**	**(2,281)**

Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended on:

(in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Surplus / (deficit) from ordinary operating activities	2,176		(2,281)	
Non-cash movements				
Depreciation expenditure	4,870		4,417	
Adjustment for accrued financial income	(36)		(59)	
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of assets	66		31	
Adjustment for leave provision of employees	135		273	
Adjustment for provision under ICSILE	11		298	
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	(1,400)		1,938	
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	182		(344)	
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred project income	7,922		1,594	
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities current	110		144	
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities non-current	1,720		1,855	
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	208		(82)	
(Increase) / Decrease in other accounts receivables & prepayments current	(756)		788	
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable current	(1,086)		(507)	
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable non-current	(5)		346	
Net cash flows from operating activities		14,117		8,411
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchases of investments	(4,000)		(8,000)	
Purchases of fixed assets	(4,079)		(4,689)	
Sales of fixed assets	35			
Net cash flows from investing activities		(8,044)		(12,689)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**6,073**		**(4,278)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	28,283		32,561	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	34,356		28,283	
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**6,073**		**(4,278)**

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended on 31 December 2011:

(in 000s Euros)

	Capital financing reserve	Accumulated reserve funds	Total
Balance at 31 December 2010, as previously reported	**22,484**	**21,157**	**43,641**
Prior year adjustments		143	143
Restated balance at 31 December 2010	**22,484**	**21,300**	**43,784**
Net gains and losses not recognized in statement of financial performance, being capital expenditures (net) funded out of accumulated reserve funds	(892)	892	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		2,176	2,176
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	**21,592**	**24,368**	**45,960**

CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD

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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
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We work to ensure that police around the world have access to the tools and services necessary to do their jobs effectively. We provide targeted training, expert investigative support, relevant data and secure communications channels.

This combined framework helps police on the ground understand crime trends, analyse information, conduct operations and, ultimately, arrest as many criminals as possible.

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