



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

5th to 12th october 1982

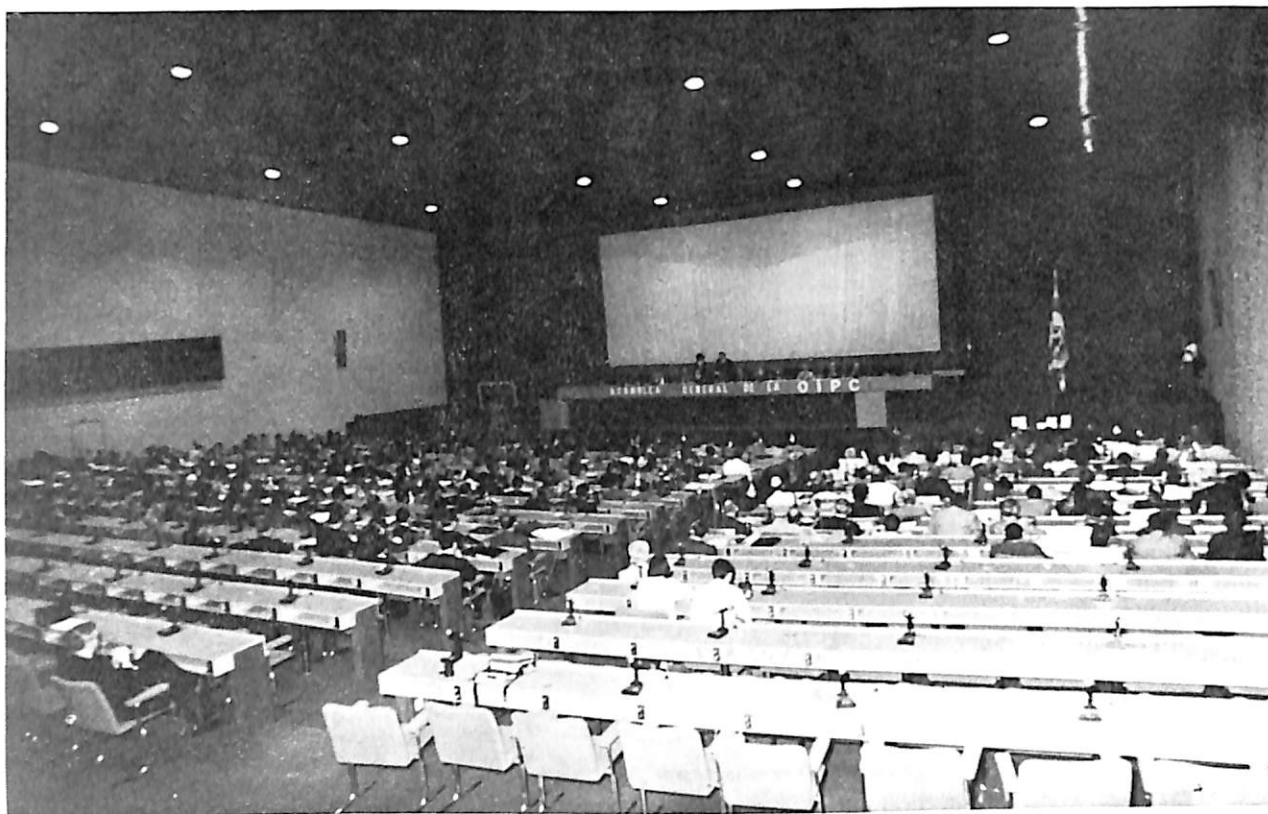
51th session

TORREMOLINOS
Spain

View of Torremolinos with the Palacio de Congresos in the foreground



(Photo Paisajes Españoles, Francisco Silvela - Madrid)



View of the conference hall where the General Assembly plenary sessions were held.

Official opening ceremony

The 51st session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held at the Palacio de Congresos in Torremolinos, Spain, from 5th to 12th October 1982.

Mr. BUGARIN, the Organization's President, was prevented by illness from attending. The session was therefore chaired, in accordance with the Constitution, by Mr. SIMMONDS (Canada) the most senior Vice-President.

The Opening Ceremony was attended by a number of Spanish dignitaries including Mr. DOPICO, Director General of the Spanish Police and Mr. ROSON, the Spanish

Minister of the Interior, who made the following speech:

“ His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain has done me the honour of appointing me to represent him at this opening ceremony.

It is therefore my privilege — both on my own behalf and on behalf of the Spanish Government — to welcome you to Spain as the Delegates of Interpol member countries meeting in Torremolinos (Malaga) for the 51st General Assembly session.

This is in fact the second time that Spain has hosted an Interpol

General Assembly session. On 19th September 1962, in Madrid, we had the honour of welcoming the Delegates to the 31st General Assembly session, the first to be held in Spain.

Now once more, representatives of the world's police are meeting to study the problem of crime, which is always with us though constantly changing. We have come a long way over the last half-century, since Dr. Johannes SCHÖBER, Head of the Federal Police in Vienna, first voiced Austria's proposal to hold a meeting for the representatives of the police of 20 countries, which eventually led to the founding of Inter-



The platform at the Opening Ceremony during the speech given by Mr. ROSON, Minister of the Interior.

pol — now, today, with 133 member countries. And the Organization is still growing: more countries, anxious to co-operate in this common task, have applied for membership. I feel we must reiterate yet again the importance of strengthening international co-operation in the fight against crime.

There is no doubt that history will judge the 20th Century as that during which human rights were sanctified and more importance attached to individual freedom. The technical facilities now available to man provide a vast choice of communication channels. Social organization has developed substantially as regards the different human groupings to reach hitherto unattained heights.

And yet we also have to admit that those who transgress the laws of our society and harm its citi-

zens by their attitudes and criminal behaviour have also been given new resources. In fact, various new forms of crime have appeared and these have the most serious of implications for humanity, transgressing as they do the more humane laws and those concerned with the respect of individual liberty.

Here, then, is the greatest challenge ever made to the police, and they must counter it with increasing efficiency, combating new forms of crime and tailoring their action to defend society more and more energetically.

Nothing is possible when chaos is the order of the day and only effective law enforcement will facilitate progress. Peace of mind for our citizens will depend on the way the legislator and the police respond to the challenge of crime.

It is not enough to coldly analyse the causes of crime and merely attribute its increase to changing values, economic crises, social errors, or the specific characteristics of each generation. It is not enough for those responsible for defending society just to propose laws: they must also increase their sense of personal sacrifice and demonstrate greater enthusiasm for the fight against this increase in crime.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I therefore welcome you personally to this, the opening session of Interpol's 51st General Assembly session. It is my sincere wish that you will attain your objectives in strengthening co-operation in the fight against crime and return home satisfied with what you have achieved and with pleasant memories of the welcome you have been given here."

Mr. SIMMONDS, Vice-President of Interpol representing President BUGARIN then replied as follows:

“On behalf of the President of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol Mr. Jolly BUGARIN who, due to illness, is unfortunately unable to preside at this Assembly, and on behalf of all present, I extend to you our heartfelt appreciation and sincere thanks for your presence this morning. You honour us greatly with your consent to address the delegates and their guests, and to officially open our Assembly.

We interpret your presence as an indication of understanding and support of our mission and, Sir, when it comes to us from someone of your station, it is particularly appreciated and serves to reinforce our view that our efforts are needed and are important.

For many of us, this occasion represents the first opportunity that we have had to visit your country. A country that, going back for several centuries, has made such an impact on much of the world by implanting its culture, language, values and traditions wherever men of Spain have ventured. We thank your Government for the invitation to hold our Assembly in Spain, and we look forward to seeing and enjoying as much as is possible during our visit so that we may all go home the richer for the experience.

But, as pleasant as that will be, the true purpose of our visit is much more serious and much more important. Interpol was founded on the belief that most citizens of the world really want little more than to be allowed to live their lives in an atmosphere of reasonable peace and security in order that they can go about their lawful activity with as little disruption and despair as possible. This desire is as old as man, because even the most ancient cultures established codes of conduct to govern the activity of their communities, and applied sanctions against those who chose not to conform. This was necessary because unfortunately there has always been a streak of greed, avarice and cruelty within the soul of man that

has caused a certain few to prey upon their fellow human beings, rather than seek the productive and honest life that most see as a worthwhile goal.

As societies evolved, their codes of conduct gradually became codes of law, and various systems and organizations were created to give them effect. In earlier times, most criminal activity was of a local nature, and thus most activity surrounding the application of sanctions was also of a local nature. But with the passage of time that brought with it the marvels of modern-day communication and transportation, it became clear that persons with criminal intentions only used these systems to further their evil schemes, whereas the countervailing forces were at times rendered quite ineffective, because not only did they have to operate entirely within the law — to which their opponents gave little thought other than to find a way around it — but also they were severely limited due to the jurisdictional boundaries within which they had to operate.

Thus it was that a number of governments concluded that they would back police co-operation on an international scale, and thus it was that Interpol was created. At the present time, 133 countries are so organized through the Interpol network, and others are moving toward membership at an early date.

Our mission, as just outlined, is really very simple, but achieving our objectives is much more complex. It is some of the complexities that we will be discussing during this Assembly. During a period of almost unprecedented international criminal terrorist activity, an all-time high with respect to the international trafficking of prohibited narcotics, and a disturbingly high level of other criminal activity that brings so much despair and so much unfairness to those who can protect themselves least, it becomes absolutely clear that more must be accomplished.

However, we are also in a period of severe economic difficulty and thus budgetary restraint. Governments can only provide so much resources to deal with their pro-

blems. It is therefore vitally important that we consider carefully how our scarce resources can best be applied. Most countries have so organized themselves that within their borders they are able to coordinate their efforts against criminal activity fairly well. However, once international boundaries are crossed, it becomes much more difficult.

It can still be said that international crime is committed more frequently on a regional basis than on a truly global scale. There are of course notable and dramatic exceptions to that statement, but yet much of it is contained between countries within a given region of the globe. Therefore, at a time when we will be unable to accomplish all that we would like, should we be putting our emphasis on more effective regional offices and a little less on the further development of our central headquarters in Paris? Or should we build up our central headquarters with all dispatch and trust that the coordination of national and regional problems will develop on its own?

If we elect for further regional development as a first priority, what should the funding arrangements be? Should the governments of the countries within a given region be responsible for all the costs of developing regional systems, or should the general funds of the Organization be so applied, bearing in mind that some regions having to deal with a great deal of international crime are less able to contribute financially than are other regions? Nor must we lose sight of certain political realities, even though we are all policemen dedicated to a common cause, but the reality is that within some regions some countries would find it difficult to deal directly with a regional headquarters in certain other countries, and yet none find it difficult to exchange information through the neutrality of our Paris headquarters.

These are complex questions, but they need to be faced squarely with a view to resolution and incorporation into a longer-term plan, or direction, for the Organization over the next few years. It is my hope that some progress will be made

toward the resolution of these issues during this Assembly.

The Assembly will also be asked to consider, and hopefully adopt, a long-term project that has finally been brought to fruition. I refer to the proposed new Headquarters Agreement between the Organization and the Government of France. Former and present members of the Executive Committee, and the Secretary General and his staff are to be thanked for their diligent and at times difficult attention that they gave to this matter during a protracted period of negotiations and debate. It is my assessment that what we have obtained is a significant and acceptable step forward, and one that is worthy of adoption. The matter will, however, be presented in detail in a later plenary session. I should not let the moment pass, however, without recognising our former President, Mr. Carl PERSSON, who contributed so much through his personal contact and negotiation

with highly-placed officials of the French Government.

There is also one other very important aspect to our meeting, and that is simply to get to know each other just a little better, so that when there is an emergency in some part of the world, and one of our colleagues calls for assistance, or perhaps it is our own problem, we will have a greater feeling and sensitivity for the problem and this will affect our response to it. It goes without saying that upon request, assistance will be extended, but when one has had the opportunity and privilege to meet and mix with so many honorable men who have committed their lives to looking after their fellowmen at moments of need and danger, the response to a call for assistance cannot help but be even stronger and given with an even greater commitment.

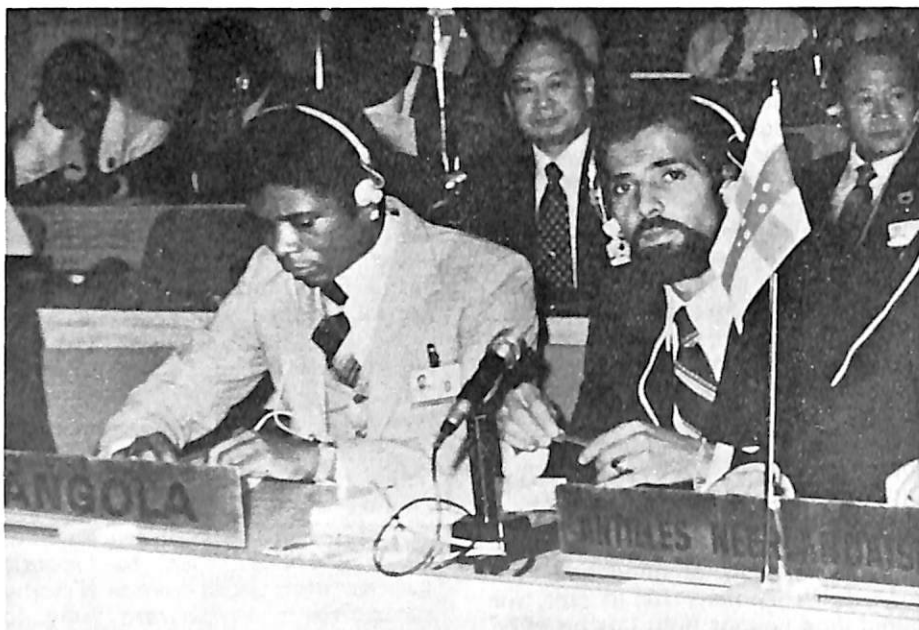
Sir, I have touched briefly upon some of our reasons for being in

your country. We could not have been provided with better or more pleasant surroundings in which to conduct our deliberations. We thank you and your Government for what you have done. The rest is up to us.”

Mr. ROSON, the Spanish Minister of the Interior, then formally opened the 51st session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly.

Mr. SIMMONDS, Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol and Chairman of the 51st General Assembly session in the absence of M. BUGARIN.





A member of the Delegation from Angola — the new member country.

Applications for membership

The People's Republic of Angola had applied for membership of the Organization and the Angolan Delegate outlined the reasons for his country's decision.

As the application was in order, the Assembly proceeded to vote, with the following results:

86 votes in favour
4 votes against
1 abstention.

The People's Republic of Angola was therefore declared a member of Interpol.

Amendment of the Constitution

Following a proposal from the Executive Committee, the General Assembly examined the possibility of amending Article 42 of the Constitution. The draft resolution did not receive the required majority of two thirds of the Organization's members, and was consequently not adopted.

Progress Report

- **Relations with countries**
- **Executive Committee meetings**
- **Negotiations to conclude a new Headquarters Agreement**
- **International crime**
- **Training courses, symposia and studies**
- **International Criminal Police Review**
- **External relations**
- **Working methods and resources**
- **Technical co-operation**

The SECRETARY GENERAL read out the Progress Report (No. 1) giving an account of the main activities of the ICPO-Interpol and its General Secretariat during the period from November 1981 (50th General Assembly session) to October 1982 (51st General Assembly session).

When any of the statistics referred to a slightly different period, that fact was pointed out. The report is summarized below.

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• **Relations with countries**

The General Assembly's approval of the application for membership from the People's Republic of Angola brings the number of



The Spanish Delegation

Interpol member countries up to 134.

Several conferences were held during the year:

- The 4th Caribbean Regional Conference held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in February 1982 ;
- The 8th African Regional Conference held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in March 1982;
- The 11th European Regional Conference held at the Organization's Headquarters in April 1982;
- The 8th Interpol Telecommunications Conference held at the Organization's Headquarters in May 1982;
- The 7th Asian Regional Conference held in Bangkok, Thailand, in June 1982.

• **Executive Committee meetings**

The Executive Committee met at the Organization's Headquarters from 10th to 14th May 1982 and discussed a number of questions relating to the management and

operation of the Organization as well as certain matters of policy.

In view of the difficult problems facing the Organization, the Executive Committee held an additional meeting at Saint-Cloud on 6th and 7th July 1982, as well as its traditional meeting, just prior to the opening of the General Assembly session, which took place on 4th October 1982.

• **Negotiations to conclude a new Headquarters Agreement**

Negotiations to conclude a new Headquarters Agreement with the French Government continued, and resulted in a French proposal for the text of the Headquarters Agreement and an Exchange of Letters on the control of the Organization's archives. At its May meeting the Executive Committee accepted that proposal. The draft text is the subject of a separate report (Report No. 6).

A draft set of rules on international police co-operation and on the control of Interpol's archives was prepared by the Working Party set up by the General Assembly

at its 50th session. The draft, which took account of the text of the Exchange of Letters, is also the subject of a separate report (Report No. 13).

• **International crime**

The fight against international crime is the Organization's **raison d'être** and the permanent concern of the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat.

Several countries failed to send in their activity reports to the General Secretariat which received only about half as many such reports as for the corresponding period twelve months earlier. The Secretary General urged the NCBs to send in their reports regularly since that was his only means of gaining a general view of their activities.

The General Secretariat handled a large number of criminal cases, as the following statistics showed:

- Cases handled: 48,451
- International notices issued about persons: 756

- International notices issued about stolen property: 238
- Items of information supplied to NCBs in writing: 20,584.

In addition, thirteen modus operandi sheets were sent out between 1st June 1981 and 1st June 1982.

The General Secretariat's internal computer system is operational and is being used to process data on seizures of counterfeit banknotes.

Updated information has been published about misappropriated vehicles belonging to car rental companies. The typewriter identification index has also been updated again.

The study on hostage-taking and kidnapping is being pursued.

Among the wide range of fraudulent activities, "white collar crime" continues to predominate. In order to cope with the increased workload resulting from this type of offence, the General Secretariat's Fraud Group has been expanded and reinforced.

A first seminar on computer crime was held at the General Secretariat in December 1981.

Circulation figures for the Review "Counterfeits & Forgeries" continued to rise; at 1st January 1982 there were 13,340 subscribers.

The Drugs Information Bulletin is now well established and normally appears every three months in the four working languages. It is supplemented by a weekly message listing the most important seizures.

• Training courses, symposia and studies

Several meetings and symposia listed in the Programme of Activities were held at the Interpol Headquarters including, in October 1981, a training seminar for NCB officers in English and Arabic.

Several studies and surveys

were completed; the results were circulated to the NCBs.

Other work still in progress includes:

- Part 3 of the Report on the Police and Private Security Bodies;
- A Draft International Convention for the suppression of international traffic in unlawfully obtained property.

The General Secretariat continued to publish circulars designed to facilitate international police co-operation, including three circulars on co-operation in cases of international fraud and commercial crime, and one EXTRA/605 circular giving the text of a national extradition law.

Issues Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Information Bulletin were published.

The 1979-1980 volume of international crime statistics is being prepared.

The General Secretariat was represented at several international meetings:

- The United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (Vienna, March 1982);
- The 31st Plenary Session of the European Committee on Crime Problems (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, May 1982) and various meetings of its Committees of Experts;
- The UNESCO Conference on the thefts of works of art (September 1981);
- A conference on special equipment for the police (The Hague, September 1981).

• International Criminal Police Review

Publication of the International Criminal Police Review is one of the General Secretariat's standard tasks, the French and English editions being produced by the General Secretariat.

The Spanish edition, published in Spain, appeared regularly thanks to the assistance of the Spanish police and the efficiency of the department concerned.



The Delegates from Burma.

Since the Arabic edition is no longer published in co-operation with the Arab Organization for Social Defence, the General Secretariat has had to assume responsibility itself. By October 1982, the first six issues for 1981 had appeared, and it is hoped that further issues will be published more rapidly.

A large number of articles on scientific subjects are being printed but the General Secretariat is eager to receive many more articles on investigations, police working methods, new equipment tested by police departments, and the adaptation of police techniques to the different conditions (social, legal and geographical conditions, for example) prevailing in various countries.

From the point of view of international co-operation, it would be very useful if as many countries as possible would use the ICPR to inform each other of any outstanding police achievements of international interest. That would enable the Review to become more of an organ of information and an instrument for training, as desired by many of its readers.

• External relations

Between 1st June 1981 and 1st June 1982, 801 people from 52 different countries and 11 groups (totalling 381 people) from 7 countries visited the General Secretariat. In addition 77 journalists, writers and reporters from 8 different countries visited the Organization's Headquarters.

Interpol maintained its traditional links with the United Nations, with other intergovernmental organizations such as ICAO, ITU, the Council of Europe, the Customs Co-operation Council and the Arab League, and with non-governmental organizations such as IATA, the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society of Criminology and the International Association of Social Defence.



Three members of the Panamanian Delegation.

• Working methods and resources

a) Working methods

Work on the "Vade Mecum" continued throughout the year and would go on through the forthcoming year. This is a large-scale project designed to list and describe all the procedures for international co-operation, and is intended for the benefit of the NCBs.

The General Secretariat also pursued its internal review of working methods and a number of improvements have already been made. A study on the classification and standardization of all the different tasks carried out at the Secretariat is being conducted.

b) Construction of an extension to the Headquarters building

Following its approval of the proposed new Headquarters Agreement, the Executive Committee authorized the Secretary General to start work on the site and call for tenders. This subject is covered in a separate report (Report No. 7).

c) Finances

Financial matters are the subject of separate reports.

The accounts were audited in accordance with the statutory procedures.

d) Personnel

In all, 31 nationalities are represented on the General Secretariat staff, the same number as at the end of the preceding year.

e) Telecommunications

During 1981, traffic on the international police telecommunications network rose by 7.29% as compared with 1980. The total number of telegrams transmitted was 440,262.

f) Translations

There was a considerable increase in the translations workload, particularly with regard to Arabic and Spanish.

Financial matters

After examining the Financial Report for 1981, the Balance Sheet at 31st December 1981 and the Auditors' Report, the General Assembly approved the Report on the 1981 financial year.

A draft three-year budget for 1983-1985 should have been presented to the General Assembly at its 1982 session. However, during its meetings in May and July 1982, the Executive Committee decided to examine the Organization's finances in more detail and, in particular, to reconsider the desirability of three-year budgeting in view of the fact that the international economic situation made it extremely difficult to prepare forecasts for three-year periods.

The draft budget for 1983, which was submitted in Torremolinos, had been carefully prepared to take account of the prevailing economic climate. The expenditure forecast included construction costs for the new headquarters building but did not require any modification of the value of the budget unit. The

draft was approved by the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee considered that the Assembly should decide whether the practice of three-year budgeting should be continued or whether it would be preferable to adopt a system based on annual budgets, with the possibility of altering the value of the budget unit every year. The latter option would involve amending the Financial Regulations.

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The Assembly decided to set up a Committee to consider amendment of the Financial Regulations.

As a result of its discussions, the Committee concluded that a Working Party should be set up to examine in particular the problem of contributions (currency units and arrears) and that of reserves and surpluses.

The Committee submitted a draft resolution which was unanimously adopted by the 87 delegations voting. The text of the resolution is as follows.

HAVING EXAMINED Report No. 5 submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "Amendment to the Financial Regulations",

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF the views expressed during plenary sessions and the meeting of the Committee on Financial Matters,

CONSIDERING THAT the Organization's financial policy needs to be re-examined,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos from 5th to 12th October 1982 at its 51st session:

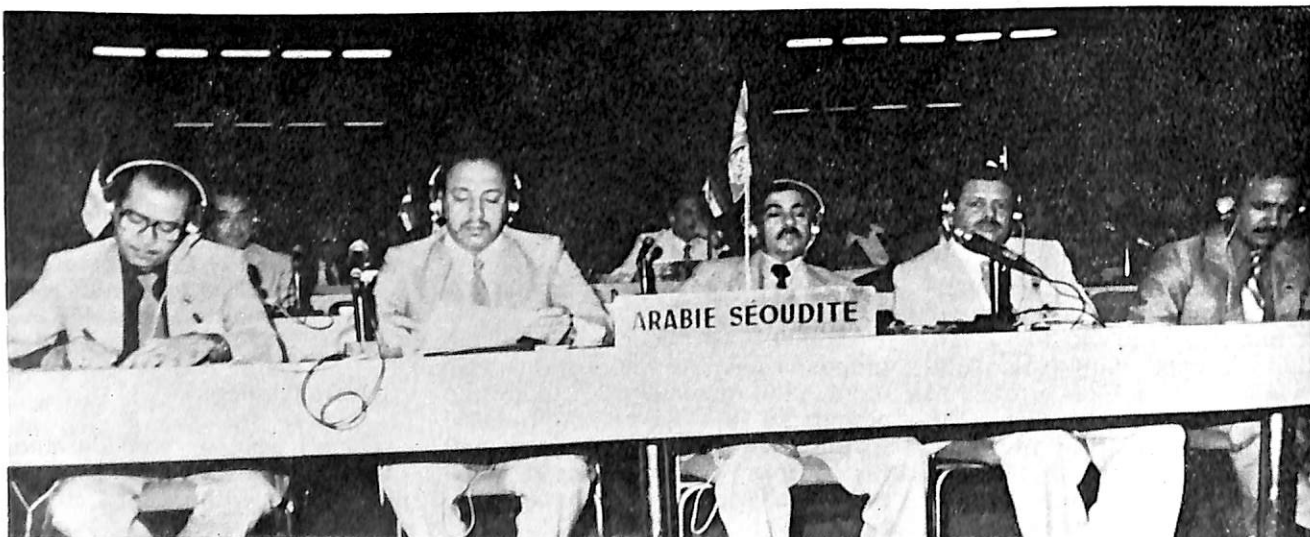
ASKS the Executive Committee to make an in-depth study of the Organization's financial policy and ensuing procedures, with particular emphasis on:

- (a) the currency units to be used as the basis for budgeting and contributions,
- (b) the level of the reserves,
- (c) the extent and use to be made of any further surpluses,
- (d) contributions in arrears,
- (e) the need for additional information to be given to the General Assembly on financial matters, and to report to the General Assembly at its 52nd session;

DECIDES to set up a Working Party, comprising representatives of member countries and the Organization's Auditors, to assist the Executive Committee in this task;

ASKS the Working Party to submit its findings to the Executive Committee at the latter's first meeting in 1983.

The Delegation from Saudi Arabia



*Negotiations
on a new
Headquarters
Agreement with the
French Government
Rules on international
co-operation*

Report No. 6 was submitted to the Assembly, and it was explained that developments in Interpol's activities since the approval of the Headquarters Agreement by the General Assembly at its 40th session (Ottawa 1971), together with the adoption of certain data privacy laws in France, had brought to light shortcomings in the 1971 Agreement and made it clear that the Organization needed a Headquarters Agreement granting it the privileges and immunities normally enjoyed by comparable international organizations. The Secretary General and the Executive Committee had therefore approached the French Government about the possibility of concluding a new Headquarters Agreement. The negotiations had been long and difficult, but had resulted in the draft text submitted to the Assembly for its approval.

The CHAIRMAN emphasised the positive aspects of the draft which certainly represented the best terms the Organization could expect to obtain.

The Executive Committee, as well as Mr. PERSSON who, first

as President of Interpol and subsequently as one of the Organization's Advisers, had been closely involved in all the negotiations, strongly recommended adoption of the Draft Agreement.

The SECRETARY GENERAL reminded delegates that the text also contained a draft Exchange of Letters which provided for an International Supervisory Board to supervise the exchange of information, especially data on persons. Setting up the Board would put the Organization in a better position vis-à-vis other institutions.

The Secretary General then expressed the view that the Rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives should be studied and discussed at the same time as the Draft Headquarters Agreement, since the two texts were linked.

M. VAN STRATEN, Vice-President of the Organization and Chairman of the *ad hoc* committee set up to discuss the rules on international police co-operation, reported that the committee had recommended adoption of the draft rules.



Mr. SIMMONDS, Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol (right) and Mr. VALLEIX, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry (left), initial the draft Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the International Criminal Police Organization regarding Interpol's headquarters and its privileges and immunities in France. In the background, Mr. MESSAID, Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol (right) and Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General of the ICPO-Interpol (left).

Several delegates congratulated all those who had been involved in negotiations on the new Headquarters Agreement. The BELGIAN DELEGATE, in particular, felt that the text gave the Organization a number of supplementary privileges and that the existence of a Supervisory Board would enhance Interpol's prestige in the eyes of world opinion.

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Following some discussion, the SECRETARY GENERAL read out a draft resolution marking approval of the Draft Headquarters Agreement and Exchange of Letters between the French Government and the ICPO-Interpol and the adoption of the rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives.

The draft resolution was adopted by 84 votes in favour, 1 vote against and 1 abstention.

The text of the resolution is given below.

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 6 submitted by the Executive Committee and the Secretary General, entitled "New Headquarters Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the ICPO-Interpol: Draft texts",

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 13 submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "Rules on International police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives",

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the opinion expressed by the "ad hoc" committee consulted in accordance with the provisions of Article 60 of the General Regulations,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos from 5th to 12th October 1982 at its 51st session:

APPROVES the draft Headquarters Agreement as given in Appendix 1 of the said Report and the draft Exchange of Letters as given in Appendix 2 of the Report;

AUTHORIZES the President of the Organization — or, if he is unable to do so, the person duly authorized under the terms of the Constitution to replace him — to sign the two instruments on behalf of the ICPO-Interpol;

THANKS the French Government for the facilities and advantages which it plans to grant the ICPO-Interpol under this draft Headquarters Agreement;

ADOPTS the text of the Rules as it appears in Appendix 1 to Report No. 13, together with the modifications appearing at Appendix 2 to the same report.

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Following the adoption of the resolution, the Draft Agreement was initialled in the presence of the Assembly by Mr. VALLEIX, Assistant Secretary at the French Foreign Affairs Ministry and a member of the French delegation, and Mr. SIMMONDS, Vice-President of the Organization, who was chairing the 51st Assembly session in the absence of Mr. BUGARIN.



The Delegate from Benin.

Headquarters expansion plans Status report

The Assembly was reminded that during its 48th session, in 1979, it has approved the plans to construct a second Headquarters building as the existing building had become too small.

The project had not yet been implemented because of various mainly administrative difficulties, and also because the Executive Committee had decided to suspend work on the project while negotiations on the Headquarters Agreement were still going on. However, the additional cost resulting from price increases during the intervening period could be financed from the Organization's reserves.

The French Government had agreed to exempt the construction work from VAT (equivalent to 18.6% of the total cost) which would be reimbursed on completion. The total sum needed for the project, which had been calculated when the plan was approved, would not therefore be exceeded.

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The following resolution, submitted to the Assembly was unanimously approved.

CONSIDERING that the construction of an extension to the Headquarters building may now be undertaken,

HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF Reports No. 7 and No. 7 bis submitted by the Secretary General,

NOTING that fluctuations in prices and exchange rates have modified the cost of the project since its 48th session (Nairobi, 1979),

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos from 5th to 12th October 1982 at its 51st session:
ADOPTS the conclusions of Reports No. 7 and No. 7 bis ;

AUTHORIZES the withdrawal of up to 2,670,000 Swiss francs from the reserves to meet any increase in costs;

AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to contract a loan of 6,700,000 Swiss francs with the Organization's bank on the conditions proposed by that bank;

RAISES the amount of the loan authorized by Resolution 48/RES/2 of 1979 to 6,700,000 Swiss francs;

DECIDES that the loan may be contracted entirely in Swiss francs.



Three members
of the Australian Delegation.

International illicit drug traffic in 1981

It was made clear that the purpose of the General Secretariat's report to the Assembly was to give an indication of the extent and nature of international illicit drug traffic, the changes in the traffic from year to year, the level of co-operation between member countries in combating the traffic, and the scope and volume of work undertaken by the General Secretariat's Drugs Sub-Division during the year. The main points made in the report are given below.

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The quality of the reports submitted to the Drugs Sub-Division improved still further in 1981.

There was also an increase in co-operation from some countries, particularly certain drug-producing countries. In order to maintain and even improve this situation, all National Central Bureaus are urged to encourage the highest level of reporting by their national drug-enforcement departments and to ensure that all documents published by the General Secretariat are passed on to those departments.

• Evolution of the traffic

OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES

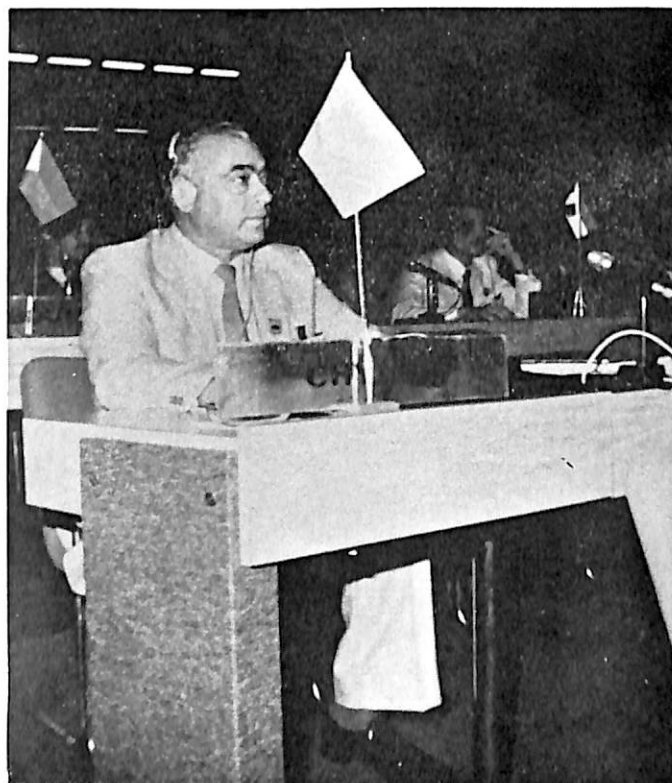
Opium

As compared with 1980, there were some changes in illicit opium availability in 1981. The major production regions, affecting most of the world, were still the so-called Golden Triangle region, in South-East Asia, and the Middle East region.

Mexico continued to be a source of concern, but the impact of Mexican opium on illicit heroin traffic was apparently restricted to North America.

Recorded seizures of opium in 1981 totalled 5 458 kg 246. The majority of the seizures were reported by Pakistan and India, followed by Iran, Egypt, Hong Kong and Thailand.

With increasing illicit production of heroin in the illicit opium production areas, large quantities of opium are frequently seized near the point of cultivation.



The Delegate from Cyprus.

Morphine

The year was marked by the seizure of large quantities in the Middle East, particularly in Iran (400 kg of morphine base).

In the Far East, Thailand recorded the largest total amount of morphine base seized (46 kg 22). Continued attempts to produce heroin in Europe were reflected in the 1981 seizures of morphine base at laboratory sites in France and Turkey. The amounts seized were 22 kg 180 and 57 kg 110 respectively.

A significant increase in traffic in morphine sulphate tablets was noted during the year. This trafficking was confined to Europe (Denmark, Federal Germany, Norway, Switzerland) where in all 13,805 tablets were seized.

Heroin

An analysis of heroin seizures reported to the General Secretariat showed:

- Increasing heroin production in countries where, as far as the General Secretariat had been aware, little or no production existed previously;
- The emergence of new heroin transit routes, as a result of apparently effective police and customs controls;
- Significant shifts in the quantities of heroin seized in certain consuming countries.

Among the countries where heroin production had been reported to the General Secretariat, in 1981, Pakistan reported seizures totalling 264 kg 285 and Italy seizures totalling 80 kg 813, some of which was believed to represent production from heroin laboratories in Italy.

In Greece and Spain, there was a very marked increase compared with 1980 (50 kg 741 compared with 33 kg 173 and 31 kg 678 compared with 3 kg 840 respectively). In the case of Spain, this increase was partly due to attempts

by traffickers to use Spain as an entry to Europe for heroin from the Near, Middle and Far East.

Iran also seized 1911 kg 313 of heroin, apparently in transit to Western markets. This represented a dramatic increase over the 214 kg 663 reported in 1980.

Indications are that the amount of heroin seized in some countries is a reflection of internal consumption. In Federal Germany, 89 kg 639 were seized in 1981 compared with 241 kg 875 in 1980. On the other hand, quantities of heroin seized in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom increased substantially during 1981 compared with 1980.

Cocaine

There is every reason to believe that seizures of cocaine far exceeded the 1239 kg 343 reported to the General Secretariat. Although reporting of international seizures improves with each passing year, more information about such seizures is needed to give a true picture of the trafficking situation.

The major cocaine route runs from South to North America, through the Caribbean.

The quantities seized in Europe in 1981 remained constant compared with 1980: 259 kg 604 in 1981 compared with 240 kg 032 in 1980. The number of countries making cocaine seizures continues to increase.

Cannabis

The international traffic in cannabis increased, with seizures totalling 477 340 kg 767 in 1981 as compared with 298 288 kg 910 in 1980. In 1981, the not inconsiderable amount of 366 799 kg 629 was seized on the American continent alone.

Seizures in Africa totalled 3 767 kg 015, considerably less than in 1980 (10,041 kg) and those made in Europe totalled 82,379 kg 805: a slight increase.

In 1981 21,151 kg 755 were seized in the Near and Middle East and 3 777 kg 841 in the Far East.

Cannabis trafficking continues to pose enormous problems for law-enforcement authorities and is constantly increasing.

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Diversion of legally produced drugs to the illicit traffic is being reported to the Secretariat with ever-increasing frequency, but clandestine manufacture of synthetic drugs has not been reported with the same frequency and the quantities involved have been smaller.

Central stimulants and depressants are the two categories of synthetic drugs most frequently diverted. Amphetamines, or amphetamines in combination with other substances such as aspirin, are the stimulants most frequently found in the illicit traffic; captagon, an amphetamine preparation, is increasingly common in the illicit traffic in the Near East. Methaqualone is by far the most frequently diverted depressant and is now so popular that it is often manufactured or converted (e.g. from powder to tablet form) in illegal processing plants.

Several tons of methaqualone powder were seized in 1981. Most of the consignments seized were shipments from legal manufacturers in Europe which had been diverted to unauthorized persons in Colombia, Panama and North America. As methaqualone is often used as a substitute for heroin, the trafficking and abuse patterns frequently follow those of heroin.

Quantities of immenocetol, a secobarbital preparation, have also been diverted to the illicit traffic. In France, the authorities have taken measures to detect further attempts to divert this drug.

The largest market for central stimulants seems to be in Northern Europe. In 1981, four clandestine laboratories were dismantled in the Netherlands and a laboratory producing amphetamines, on the

border between Belgium and the Netherlands, was put out of action.

In the Far East, five clandestine amphetamine laboratories were dismantled in Korea.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE emphasized the need to assist the countries concerned in their fight to prevent synthetic drugs from reaching their markets. He recalled that the slide teaching programme had been completed and was ready to be sent out in English. It contained 200 slides and would be available in the other languages as well within a few months.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1981

This section of the report can be summarized as follows.

• Notices

During 1981, 69 traffickers were the subject of international notices.

• Drugs Intelligence Bulletins and Messages

Seizure reports and other information received from the National Central Bureaus are analysed by the General Secretariat's Drugs Sub-Division which prepares summaries and commentaries.

Two Bulletins were published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish during 1981.

A weekly Intelligence Message, providing information about important seizures made across the world, has been broadcast regularly since August 1981.

• Information received and disseminated

During 1981, the Drugs Sub-Division of the General Secretariat received 27,762 messages (reports on cases or seizures and enquiries) from 111 member countries and various international and European organizations. The Secretariat supplied 6,098 items of information, 5,083 of which were transmitted over the Interpol radio network.

ANNUAL STATISTICS FORM ON ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCTION, TRAFFIC AND USE IN 1981

It was pointed out that the statistical tables in this report were presented in the same form as in previous years. They were intended to provide information complementary to that contained in the annual report published by the General Secretariat on international illicit traffic, since the latter report dealt only with international traffic and its statistical tables did not fully reflect the actual situation in any given country.

The national statistics of 52 countries appeared in the 1981 report. The figures for the year under review were in no way complete, and firm conclusions could not therefore be drawn by comparing them with those published in previous years. It was hoped that in future, National Central Bureaus would make every effort to complete the forms in as much detail as possible and forward them to the General Secretariat by the due date so as to facilitate the compilation of meaningful statistical tables relating to the drugs situation at national level.



The Delegates from Nepal.

In this connection, attention was drawn to the fact that copies of the new form, adopted by the 46th General Assembly in Stockholm in September 1977, had been distributed to NCBs. For 1981, 2 countries completed the old form and 43 used the new one. In future, only the new form was to be used.

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The Assembly decided to set up a Committee, which was chaired by Mr. CHAVALIT (Thailand).

During the discussions, delegates described various measures taken to counter the increase in traffic in all types of drugs, but particularly in heroin which was appearing in countries where it had hitherto been unknown. Several countries, including Spain, Malawi, the Netherlands and Sudan, were apparently being used more and more as transit zones.

A number of countries had also observed changes in the methods used by traffickers and in their attitudes which seemed to be hardening.

On the whole, despite the increase in illicit traffic, good results had been achieved thanks to the development of international co-operation, and there was increasing recognition of the overriding need for countries to work together even more closely.

Many delegates expressed concern about the problems faced by the producer countries and considered it essential to assist those countries, especially by helping them implement crop destruction or substitution programmes. Several countries (Burma, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Pakistan) described the efforts they had been making in that connection.

The PAKISTAN DELEGATE said that since 1977 in his country it had only been possible to grow opium poppies under licence. Air intelligence services were located near the poppy fields and the roads, ports and airports were effectively controlled.

The PERUVIAN DELEGATE was one of the many members of the Committee who stressed the fact that drug addiction mainly afflicted young people. The ARGENTINE DELEGATE said that in view of the seriousness of the problem, prevention was an essential corollary to the other measures being taken. The public had to be informed about the different types of drug, and warned about the dangers of drug use.

A number of countries were sorely lacking in officers trained to combat illicit drug trafficking, and their representatives felt that training should be a prime objective.

Some of them hoped that the Secretariat could arrange advanced training courses for police officers. In that connection, the SECRETARY

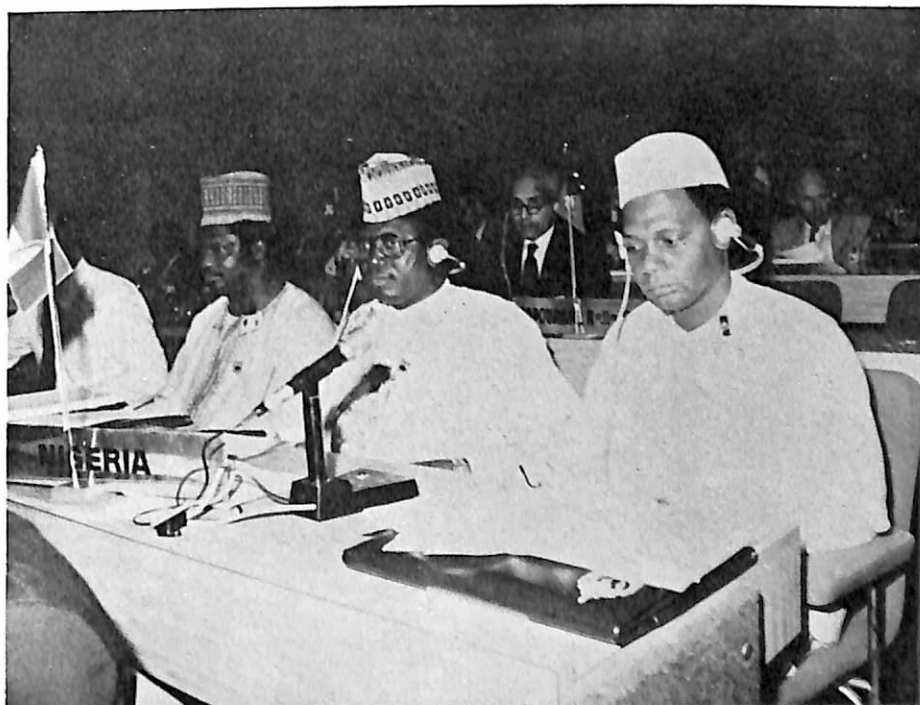
GENERAL said that the slide teaching programme had been brought up to date and, with its commentaries in the Organization's four working languages, could be used as basic teaching material by the instructors at police schools. Also, a brochure had been prepared a few years previously giving outlines for courses on drug trafficking, complete with a bibliography giving the relevant works of reference.

A number of delegates outlined their countries' laws on illicit drug trafficking. In some instances the laws were extremely strict, as in Monaco where there was provision for sanctions against any preparatory acts committed abroad which could result in an offence being committed in Monaco.

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The General Assembly adopted two resolutions drafted by the Committee. The first resolution read as follows:

CONCERNED by the ever-increasing



The Nigerian Delegation.

gravity of the problem of illicit traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances in the world today, and by the fact that drug abuse is affecting ever-younger people including adolescents and children, thereby wreaking social havoc,

AWARE that experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of early preventive action, designed to stop people from taking the first steps towards drugs consumption, in combating this aspect of the problem and also, by its effect on the demand for drugs, in combatting illicit drug traffic in general,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos, Spain, from 5th to 12 th October 1982, at its 51st session:

RECOMMENDS that campaigns against the non-medical use of drugs be conducted by specialized multi-disciplinary teams and in liaison with normal drug traffic prevention activities, with a view to safeguarding physical and mental health.

The text of the second resolution was:

RECALLING the recommendations made by the meeting on training for Heads of National Drugs Services held in Saint-Cloud, France, in June 1980 (Document E/CN. 71660 (Part One)/ Add. 2) approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 29th session in February 1981 in Vienna, Austria,

NOTING Resolution 1982/9 adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (concerted action against illicit drug traffic in Central and South America, and in the Caribbean Region),

RECALLING Resolution 1980/2 adopted by the Economic and Social Council recognizing the scope of the South American Agreement on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela,

RECOGNIZING Resolution 36/168 adopted by the United Nations Gene-

ral Assembly on 16th December 1981 on an international strategy for controlling and combatting the misuse of drugs,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos, from 5th to 12th October 1982 at its 51st session:

RECOMMENDS that the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat co-operate with the Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the other international organizations concerned, to provide tangible assistance in the South American region regarding the organization of seminars for training staff attached to security bodies, to render the measures taken against the illicit drug traffic more effective, making the greatest possible use of the specialist services and knowledge available in the South American region, and with the assistance of those countries outside the region but affected by the traffic.

Two of the Honduran Delegates.



The Delegate from Jordan.



International currency counterfeiting in 1981

The report, based on data processed by the General Secretariat's EDP department, indicated that 6,050 cases were reported in 1981, compared with 5,527 in 1980 and 7,073 in 1979.

The number of countries whose currency had been counterfeited remained more or less constant in relation to other years: 32 countries in 1981 compared with 24 in 1980 and 31 in 1979.

Counterfeit currency was seized in 74 countries.

• **United States currency**

The United States dollar was still the most widely counterfeited currency. Counterfeit U.S. banknotes were discovered in 66 countries (61 in 1980, 63 in 1979).

Europe was still the continent most seriously affected (25 countries), followed by Asia (18 coun-

tries), America (13 countries) and Africa (7 countries).

The total value of counterfeit U.S. banknotes seized on United States territory amounted to \$67,299,674 although, in fact 59,225,492 dollars' worth was seized before being put into circulation.

The total value of counterfeit U.S. dollars seized worldwide after being put into circulation amounted to \$115,041,962, as compared with \$81,665,887 in 1980. This represents an increase of 12.75%.

1,091 new types of counterfeit U.S. dollars were identified, as compared with 389 in 1980 and 521 in 1979.

• **Other currencies**

Twenty seven new types of counterfeit were identified in 15 countries, as compared with 45 types identified in 19 countries in 1980.

• **"Counterfeits and Forgeries"**

"Counterfeits and Forgeries" plays a vital role in the fight against currency counterfeiting, because of the first-hand information it con-

tains; it should therefore be the fundamental reference work for banks and other financial establishments.

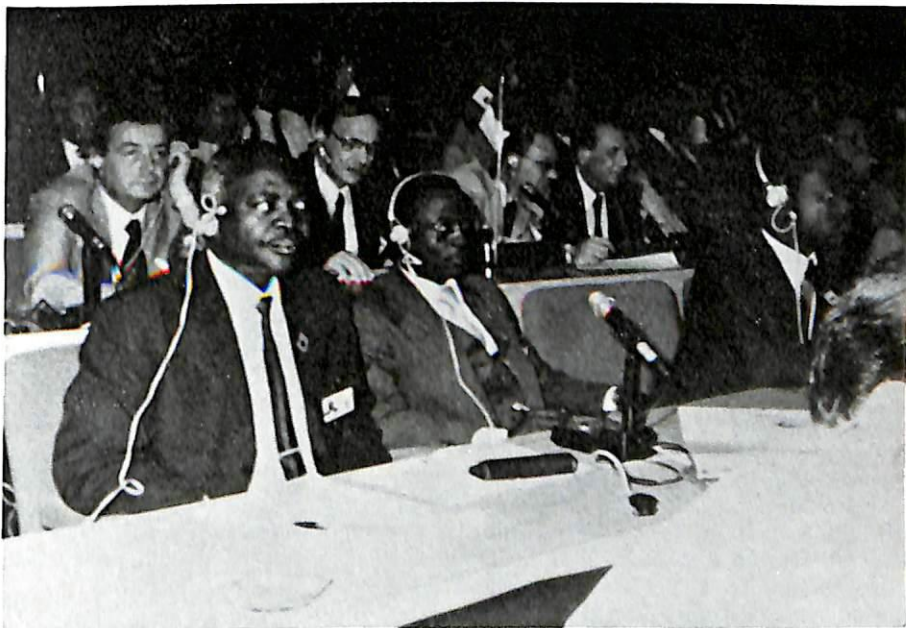
Volume I lists all the known counterfeit types and, for the time being, appears only in English and French. However, it will shortly be available in Arabic, German and Spanish.

Volume II gives particulars of genuine currency currently in circulation and appears in four languages (English, French, German and Spanish). It will shortly be available in Arabic.

• **Other counterfeits**

The following trends have been noted:

- No pornographic or publicity-type notes were seized;
- There were some cases of banknotes whose face value had been altered to increase their value; a U.S. \$1 bill altered to read \$10 was found in Bermuda;
- A few genuine banknotes which were no longer legal tender were accepted in payment: genuine old-style Bulgarian banknotes which had been withdrawn



Two Members of Delegation from Upper Volta.

from circulation were seized in Italy;

- During a transaction in Spain, genuine German Democratic Republic banknotes were inadvertently changed, in place of Federal German notes.

• Counterfeit Documents

A separate report provided information on cases countries had considered worth reporting to the General Secretariat. Where bank and administrative documents were concerned, insufficient detail in the reports received often made it difficult to distinguish between offences involving **wholesale imitations** of genuine documents and those involving genuine documents which had been **fraudulently altered**.

In 1981 there were more cases involving counterfeit banking or commercial documents than in 1980. Most of these cases were reported in Europe (78 compared with 60 in 1980) and then, in decreasing order of frequency in the Far East, the Americas, Africa, the Middle East and Australasia.

Where forged administrative documents were concerned, Europe was again the continent most affected with figures that have never been higher for all types of counterfeit documents such as national identity cards, passports, visas, driving licences, work contracts, residence permits and diplomas.

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The General Assembly decided to set up a Committee; Mr. SIMPSON (United States) was elected Chairman.

The Committee members described the counterfeiting problems in their respective countries and mentioned banknotes, coins, credit cards, travellers cheques, publicity-type notes and passports.

It was clear, however, that coins were scarcely ever counterfeited anywhere in the world.

It was announced that the amount of counterfeit currency in circulation in France and Italy had dropped, thanks to the efforts of the police who had discovered and dis-

mantled several clandestine printshops and arrested numerous offenders.

The Committee's attention was drawn to the new counterfeiting possibilities opened up by developments in the technology of colour copiers and scanners.

The ARGENTINE DELEGATE mentioned a relatively new process — electro-spark machining — for making dies for counterfeit coins. Well-high perfect imitations had been produced in this way in a Latin American country. He went on to underline the importance of patents and trade marks and to stress the danger of allowing manufacturers to register a patent or trademark for a process that would reproduce a coin which had legal tender.

Several Committee members emphasized the links between currency counterfeiting and drug trafficking. In Spain, 80% of counterfeit currency cases were connected with drug trafficking operations.

Other delegates mentioned the importance of international co-operation on this type of crime, especially between countries in the same monetary zone, provided such co-operation took place through Interpol channels.

Training programmes, of the type already held in the United States for police officers and employees of banks and department stores, were essential for all those who might come into contact with counterfeit banknotes. The General Secretariat had an increasingly important role to play in that respect and would need the support of member countries.

Finally the United States Delegate suggested that police forces should press for the adoption of legislation that would facilitate law enforcement, for example, by making it possible to seize equipment used by counterfeiters.

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The Delegate from Bahrain.



Civil aviation security

*Fourth meeting of the
Committee of Experts*

The ICPO-Interpol Committee of Experts on civil aviation security, set up by the General Assembly at its 47th session (Panama City, 1978) met at the General Secretariat on 27th and 28th April 1982.

The meeting discussed the following topics:

- Setting up a telephone directory of the police authorities at international airports;
- Problems of police assistance to restrain and disembark unruly or drunken passengers;
- The role of police in aviation security;
- A programme of visits to airports, to study responsibilities and security measures;
- The placing of bombs in automatic lockers at air terminals;
- Means of restraint on board aircraft;
- The carriage of flammable liquids on board aircraft;
- The carriage of weapons on board aircraft;

- Pilot participation in the establishment or training of special units involved in armed intervention on aircraft subject to unlawful interference.

The General Secretariat prepared a report on the meeting, and this was presented to the General Assembly.

The I.C.A.O. observer drew the Delegates' attention to the training courses held by his Organization within the framework of its civil aviation security programme, and invited police officers to attend those courses. He added that I.C.A.O. could provide material which countries could use to train their own security personnel. In addition, I.C.A.O. had set up some training centres and intended to set up more.

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The draft resolutions prepared by the Committee of Experts were submitted to the General Assembly.

The Election Committee

(Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



The first resolution recalled the provisions of the 1963 Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, which suggested a means of solving the problem that had been raised.

The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly and the text is given below.

WHEREAS difficulties have been experienced at some airports from failure to deal with persons disembarked by the commander of an aircraft for having committed offences or acts which jeopardised the safety of the passengers or crew,

WHEREAS the International Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in Tokyo on 14th September 1963 and ratified or acceded to by over 100 States, specifies the powers and duties of States called upon to take action against such persons,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly,

meeting in Torremolinos from 5th to 12th October 1982 at its 51st session :

URGES National Central Bureaus to draw the attention of authorities responsible for law enforcement at international airports to their powers and duties given by the national legislation called for by the Convention.

The second draft resolution recommended by the Committee of Experts was then read.

Following an exchange of views between members of the Secretariat and certain delegates, the text proposed by the Committee of Experts was modified and the resolution was then adopted in the following form.

GIVEN THAT carrying weapons on board an aircraft is liable to lead to incidents endangering the aircraft and persons on board,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos from 5th to 12th October 1982 at its 51st session :

INVITES the National Central Bureaus to draw the attention of their countries' appropriate authorities to the importance of the following recommendations:

- (1) No person should, while on board an aircraft being operated by an air carrier, carry on or about his person a dangerous weapon, either concealed or unconcealed, without the express permission of the competent authority;
- (2) Any dangerous weapons permitted on board should be stowed in a compartment inaccessible in flight;
- (3) Such weapons should be returned to the persons entitled to carry them only after notification to the local competent authority;
- (4) Nothing in this resolution shall override the national legislation of the countries concerned.

Crimes of violence

The Assembly decided to set up a Committee on crimes of violence; it was chaired by Mr. GUYOT (France).

The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE gave a summary of the report on the symposium on hostage-taking and kidnapping that had been held at Saint-Cloud in March 1982.

The Committee's discussions centred on two focal points: the problem of acts of violence committed by organized groups, and the need for improved information about crimes of violence.

On the first point it was clear from what the Delegates said that it was difficult to make a distinction between offences against ordinary criminal law and those that were politically motivated. The General Secretariat's policy — particularly in hostage cases — had always been to study each case individually and decide whether the ordinary criminal law aspect "predominated" in the light of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1951.

The Committee also discussed the difficult problem of the role of the mass media in such cases. Although information had to be given to the public, "leaks" could sometimes dangerously jeopardize police action. The police had to try to reach an agreement with journalists and reporters to ensure respect for law enforcement priorities and safeguard the interests of the victims.

Several countries expressed concern about the increase in crimes of violence in developing countries, pointing out that rapid urbanization was a contributing factor.

The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE recalled that during its 1980 session in Manila, the General Assembly had set up a Committee of Experts on violent crime. The Committee had held its first meeting in Saint-Cloud in 1981. A second meeting, convened for the Spring of 1982, had had to be cancelled because not enough members had been able to attend.

Income from illegal sources

During the Drugs Committee meetings, several Delegates expressed their concern about the profits certain offenders made from illegal activities such as drug traffic.

Several countries were considering adopting or amending legislation laws in order to cope with the situation, and some had already taken appropriate steps.

In Panama, for example, the funds derived from illicit drug trafficking could be confiscated under the law.

Once again, the need to improve international co-operation was highlighted and it was felt that Interpol could play an essential role in stemming the development of traffic by providing the machinery for swift action.

International traffic in stolen property

The General Secretariat recalled that a Working Party had been set up to study a draft international convention on traffic in unlawfully obtained property. The draft would probably be submitted to the 52nd General Assembly session.

In view of the fact that the major obstacle was the complexity and diversity of national laws, the Assembly decide to include a symposium on traffic in stolen property on the 1983 Programme of Activities.

Mr. SIMPSON (United States), newly-elected Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol (Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



Mr. ASTILLEROS DOMINGO (Spain), newly-elected member of the Executive Committee (Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



*Telecommunications
Report on the 8th Interpol
Telecommunications
Conference*



Mr. CHAVALIT YODMANI (Thailand), newly-elected member of the Executive Committee (Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).

The Eighth Interpol Telecommunications Conference met at the Organization's headquarters from 25th to 28th May 1982. The aim of these meetings, which are held every three years, is to bring together the heads of the stations that make up the international police telecommunications network as well as the heads of the police transmissions departments in countries considering joining the network.

After describing the current situation of the network and developments since the Seventh Conference (held in March 1979), the participants discussed problems connected with the increase in traffic and considered the possibility of installing automatic message-switching equipment at the Central Station as a solution.

It had been pointed out that Morse transmission was still extremely useful for developing countries often offering them the chea-

pest and simplest way of joining the Interpol network in two stages. To begin with, in a country where there was already a national or international decametric radio station, the NCB could consider using some of the equipment belonging to that station to communicate with the nearest Interpol Regional Station. This would be on a part-time basis, in agreement with the appropriate local authorities, as the volume of traffic initially handled by an NCB was never substantial and a few contacts each day could be sufficient. As the operating and maintenance staff would already be on the spot, this procedure would not involve heavy expenditure and could prove useful initially. Then, at a later stage, if the volume of Interpol traffic increased, the NCB could set up its own station for the sole purpose of handling Interpol traffic. That was the goal to aim at.

The Conference had also considered the conclusions reached by

the two Working Parties set up in 1979, one to study the possibilities offered by facsimile transmission systems (teletyping) and the other to consider technical protection systems for ensuring secrecy of information exchanged between NCBs.

The Conference had adopted the conclusions reached by both Working Parties.

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Continental Meetings

• African continental meeting

After the election of Mr. MES-SAID (ALGERIA) as Chairman, the Meeting discussed day-to-day co-operation in the region; several speakers expressed their satisfaction with the situation.

The ANGOLAN DELEGATE, said that his country, which had just joined the Organization, would always be ready to co-operate with all the other member countries; he hoped that Angola would not be the last African country to join Interpol.

The Delegates then raised the problem of extradition which the Organization of African Unity had been studying for several years with a view to drafting a multilateral extradition treaty.

The possibility of appointing a second African Liaison Officer was also discussed.

As at all the Continental Meetings, there was a wide-ranging discussion on telecommunications.

The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE described the Interpol telecommunications in Africa, beginning with the North Africa zone where Algiers and Tunis were still receiving in radioteletype without error correction facilities while Rabat was still using Morse. Those stations communicated directly with the central station. The East African network, with its regional station in Nairobi, comprised stations in Addis Ababa, Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala, Lusaka and Lilongwe. The West African zone network currently consisted of the regional station in Abidjan and stations in Bamako, Niamey and Cotonou although tests were being conducted with stations in Libreville and Brazzaville. It was clear that the lack of equipment and qualified operators in several countries was a serious hindrance to the development of the network.

In that connection the DELEGATES from IVORY COAST and KENYA mentioned that their countries organized training courses for radio operators and would accept trainees from other countries in the region.

The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE recalled that all applications for technical assistance grants had to be submitted to the Organization's Executive Committee.

• American continental meeting

Mr. GIMENEZ DE CASTRO (ARGENTINA) was elected Chairman of the meeting.

On the subject of telecommunications it was announced that most of the South American countries had joined the Interpol network and that there were now direct links between the United States and Canada and between those countries and the General Secretariat.

Furthermore, during the regional

Mr. GIMENEZ DE CASTRO (Argentina), newly-elected member of the Executive Committee (Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



conference in Santo Domingo in January 1982 the possibility of setting up an Interpol network for the Caribbean region had been discussed. A study was being carried out.

The ARGENTINE DELEGATE said that his country could lend equipment to countries that wished to join the network. He also suggested that the network should begin to use radioteletype equipment.

The VENEZUELAN DELEGATE said that the station in Caracas would be opened on 31st January 1983.

Because of the difficulties that had arisen since the choice of Caracas as the regional station, the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES DELEGATE said that it would be preferable to wait until that station was operating before beginning link-ups.

The BARBADIAN DELEGATE felt that the General Secretariat send a representative to the region as soon as possible to make suggestions about improving telecommunications.

The PERUVIAN DELEGATE announced that his country wished to host the next American Regional Conference and conveyed his government's invitation to hold the Conference in Lima in 1983.

• Asian continental meeting

Following the election of Mr. WALTON (NEW ZEALAND) as Chairman, the JAPANESE DELEGATE said he wished to emphasize the effectiveness of international co-operation and the value of the green notices published by the General Secretariat.

During the discussions on telecommunications it was explained that the network in Asia was divided into four zones. In the Middle East there were four stations directly linked to the Central Station in Saint-Cloud: Ankara, Jerusalem (out of service since 29th December 1981, daily contact by

telex), Teheran and Beirut (no service since 19th January 1981, contact by post and from time to time by telex). Of the countries on the Indian sub-continent, only India itself had joined the network. Many of the countries in South-East Asia were linked to the regional station in Tokyo, the notable exception being Singapore. In the Pacific Region, on the other hand, no countries had joined the network.

At the 1981 General Assembly session, India had made proposals about assisting other countries in the region to set up Interpol stations, but so far there had been no concrete results.

The JAPANESE DELEGATE informed the Meeting that his country regularly organized seminars for foreign police officers. He announced that a new radio station, with a 10 kw transmitter, had been open-

ed, and reported that the Taipei station had been linked to the ARQ network since July 1982.

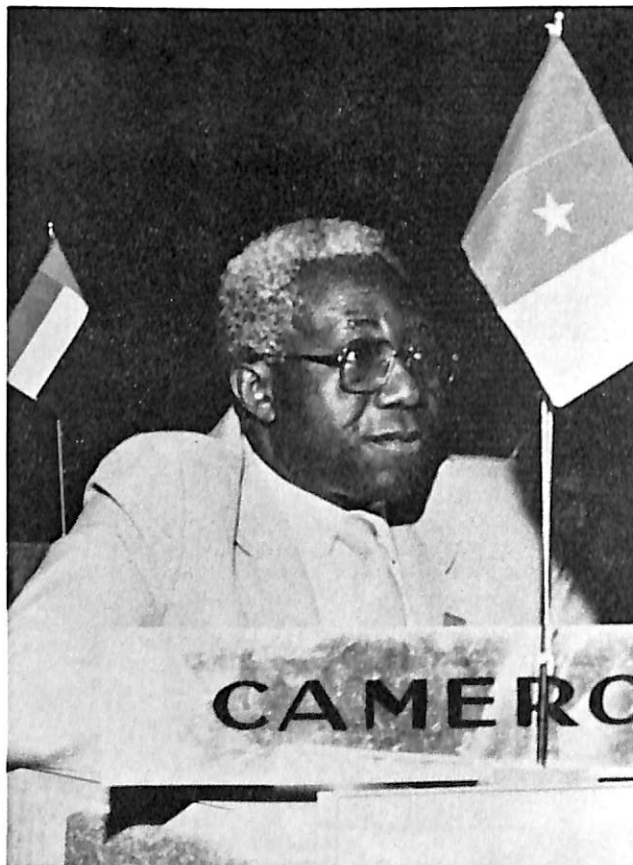
The KOREAN DELEGATE said that his country had purchased new telecommunications equipment which meant it could ensure regular contact with Tokyo.

The LEBANESE DELEGATE explained that the radio station in Beirut had been destroyed during the recent troubles. However, it was hoped to have it operating again in the near future. The necessary equipment had been acquired but the work had been held up because of administrative difficulties.

• European continental meeting

Following his election as Chairman, Mr. JALLERAT (MONACO)

Mr. MANGA KONO (Cameroon), newly-elected member of the Executive Committee (Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



Meeting of Heads of National Central Bureaus

and the FRENCH DELEGATE both praised the effectiveness and intensity of day-to-day co-operation between the European countries. However, both Delegates also commented on the serious problems they had been encountering in connection with phototelegraphy transmissions. The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE said that the matter had been discussed at the recent Telecommunications

Conference in Saint-Cloud when it had been announced that almost all the difficulties with equipment had been solved thanks to improvements introduced in recent models.

The GREEK DELEGATE announced that his country would soon be joining the Interpol Telecommunications network.

The Heads of the National Central Bureaus held their annual meeting to discuss various questions connected with international co-operation. Mr. OLDENBOOM (NETHERLANDS ANTILLES) was elected Chairman of the meeting.

information about the conditions under which foreign investigators could be allowed to carry out missions on their territory, their NCBs were still receiving requests which did not comply with the conditions they had set.

• Missions abroad

This topic was introduced by the GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE who stated that prior to the 50th General Assembly session (Nice, 1981), the General Secretariat had prepared and circulated a questionnaire concerning the conditions under which a country could send police investigators on mission abroad.

A distinction was made between missions concerned solely with police work, i.e. the collection of information within the context of an investigation, and judicial missions which fell outside the scope of police work.

The SECRETARY GENERAL emphasized the complexity of the problems attached to missions abroad and drew attention to the fact that all messages relating to such missions should be submitted to the Heads of the NCBs concerned.

The information contained in the 42 replies received in answer to the questionnaire had appeared in Report No. 16 submitted in 1981. The replies received from an additional 25 countries would be published in the near future. Currently, following a proposal from a member country, the General Secretariat was preparing an outline for a standard message (accompanied by a commentary) to be sent by a country requesting authorization for one of its police officers to carry out a mission on another country's territory. All the questions a country might ask before agreeing to receive foreign investigators on mission would be listed.

• Day-to-day co-operation

Some of the Delegates indicated that even though they had provided

Several important subjects were discussed under this agenda item. In the first place, the importance of sending only good quality fingerprints to the General Secretariat was emphasized. Secondly, it was pointed out that a number of NCBs found it difficult to comply with the requests for administrative investigations they often received. The General Secretariat recommended that, in such cases, the NCBs concerned should give the reasons for their refusal to provide the information requested. Finally, the GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE

TATIVE reported that the Secretariat was currently checking the validity of all red notices.

- **Prevention of international trafficking in children**

The PERUVIAN DELEGATE recalled that laws relating to children were based on various international instruments. His own country had taken steps to simplify adoption procedures but, when potential adoptive parents were foreigners not resident in Peru, the judicial authorities insisted on knowing whether they had criminal records in other countries. Certain NCBs refused to answer enquiries on that subject.

The GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE stressed the need to make a clear distinction between police or judicial investigations and administrative enquiries, and suggested that Heads of NCBs should never refuse to comply with a request without giving an explanation for their refusal.

Several delegations then commented on the possible abduction and "sale" of children which was the main problem causing concern to the Peruvian authorities.

- **Disaster victim identification**

Following a proposal from the GENERAL SECRETARIAT REPRESENTATIVE, the Heads of NCBs decided that this subject should be included on the agendas of all Regional Conferences.

They also decided to submit to the General Assembly a draft resolution (PROJ/RES/3) which provided that the authorities of a country in which a disaster occurred should receive assistance from identification teams from other countries, some of whose nationals might have been victims of the disaster.

The following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly.

CONSIDERING that the identification of disaster victims is a matter of increasing international importance,

CONSCIOUS of the fact that identification can be facilitated if assistance is given to the competent authorities by identification teams from countries whose citizens or residents may have been victims of the disaster,

THE ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Torremolinos from 5th to 12th October 1982, at its 51st session :

RECOMMENDS that ICPO-Interpol member countries co-operate closely so that decisions about the admission of foreign identification teams can be taken rapidly.

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- **Computer frauds**

In view of the developments in electronic data processing, and because many countries did not have appropriate legislation to combat computer frauds effectively, it was decided to include a symposium on computer frauds in the 1983 Programme of Activities.

- **Other subjects**

The following subjects were also discussed during the meeting: the geographical representation, duties and salaries of the General Secretariat staff; the particulars to be included in requests for information; the activities of the United States Postal Inspection Service; the United States' Inspector General system with particular reference to the Department of Agriculture.

M. NASR (Lebanon), newly-elected member of the Executive Committee

(Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



Programme of Activities 1982-1983

The General Secretariat's Programme of Activities for 1982-1983, i.e. up to the 52nd General Assembly session, was submitted to the Assembly for approval.

The SECRETARY GENERAL suggested the deletion of a number of items and the addition of six others; the Programme, thus amended, was approved by the Assembly.

The main points in the Programme are listed below.

- Continuation of work to extend and modernize the central radio station
- National Central Bureaus' possibilities for rapid intervention (additional countries)
- Continuing publication of circulars in the EXTRA-600 series
- Continuing publication of General Assembly resolutions (by year and by subject)
- Revision of the audio-visual teaching material on drugs
- Continuing publication of a "Vade Mecum" for the National Central Bureaus
- Study of the police role in preventing drug abuse
- Continuation of work to update the typewriter identification index
- Continuation of work to update the bibliography entitled "Identification of firearms and ammunition"
- Updating of the documentation on cartridge identification
- Publication of a series of circulars (one for each country) on the possibilities of police co-operation in connection with cases of international fraud and commercial crime
- Draft international convention for the suppression of international traffic in unlawfully obtained property
- Continuation of work to update the motor vehicle registration brochure
- Continuation of the study of relations between the police and private protection and security companies
- Consideration of a world-wide anti-drug day
- Elaboration of a drugs training programme
- Inventory of audio-visual materials for police training
- Study on ways of improving the use made of Interpol facilities by member countries
- Study on the connections that exist between illicit drug trafficking and other forms of crime
- Meeting of heads of national drugs departments in the Gulf area
- Negotiation of a new headquarters agreement with the French government
- Elaboration of a set of rules governing the processing and communication of police information within the ICPO-Interpol international police co-operation system
- Preparation for the construction of a second Headquarters building
- Missions abroad
- Study of the possibility of establishing an international institute of criminalistics and forensic science
- Survey of the possibilities offered by national immigration laws regarding refusal of entry and deportation
- Survey of methods of evaluating true crime rates
- Training Seminar for French-speaking and Spanish-speaking NCB officers (1982)
- Symposium for heads of police colleges (December 1982)
- European Regional Conference (1983)
- European meeting for the heads of national drugs departments (1983)
- International currency counterfeiting conference
- American Regional Conference (Lima, 1983)

- Forensic science symposium
- Conference for the heads of European and American drugs services
- A symposium on illicit traffic in stolen property
- A seminar on international fraud
- Updating of the 1971 inventory of technical assistance facilities available
- A Working Party on the Organization's financial policy
- Various activities stemming directly from the acceptance of the Headquarters Agreement:
 - Appointment of the International Supervisory Board;
 - Rules on the purging of documents at the General Secretariat;
 - Rules on co-operation between the NCBs, and
 - Rules on electronic data processing (both sets of rules being provided for in the international rules on co-operation which the Assembly had approved along with the Headquarters Agreement);
 - Internal rules drafted by virtue of Article 3 of the Headquarters Agreement: Staff Rules (conditions of work and social security benefits), Rules on internal security at the General Secretariat, an internal taxation system, reorganization of the Secretariat, and a study on regionalization of the Organization.

Elections and choice of a meeting place for the 52nd session

The Assembly was asked to elect a new Vice-President for the American continent. Mr. SIMPSON was elected.

Elections were then held for five seats on the Executive Committee. The following delegates were elected: Mr. ASTILLEROS DOMINGO (Spain), Mr. CHAVALIT YODMANI (Thailand), Mr. GIMENEZ DE CASTRO (Argentina), Mr. MANGA KONO (Cameroon), Mr. NASR (Lebanon).

Mr. BENHAMOU (France) and Mr. THOMSEN (Denmark) were re-elected to serve as Auditors and Mr. GUYOT (France) and Mr. KELLAND (United Kingdom) were elected Deputy Auditors.

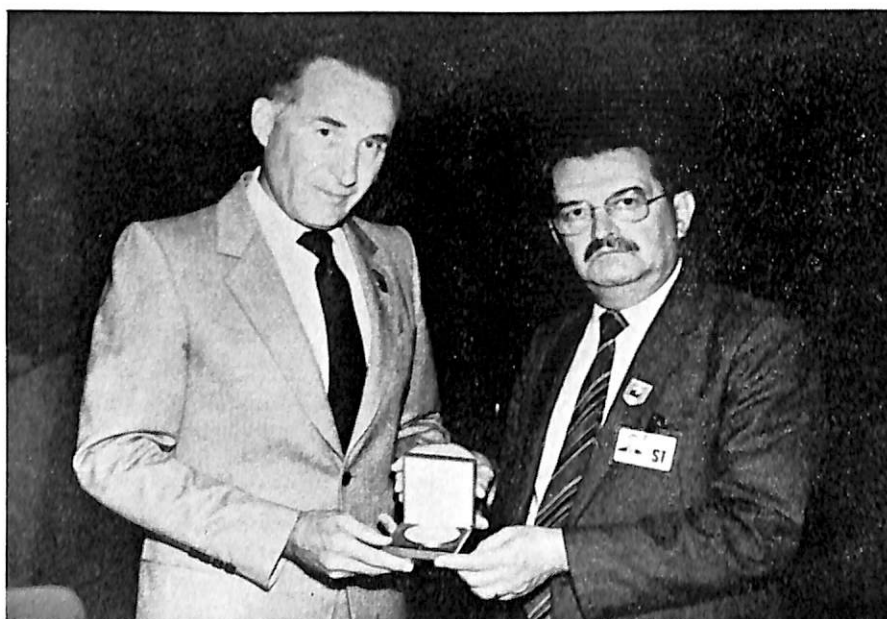
The CHAIRMAN announced that no member country had offered to host the next General Assembly

session. Consequently, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution, the next session would be held in the headquarters country and would be organized by the General Secretariat.

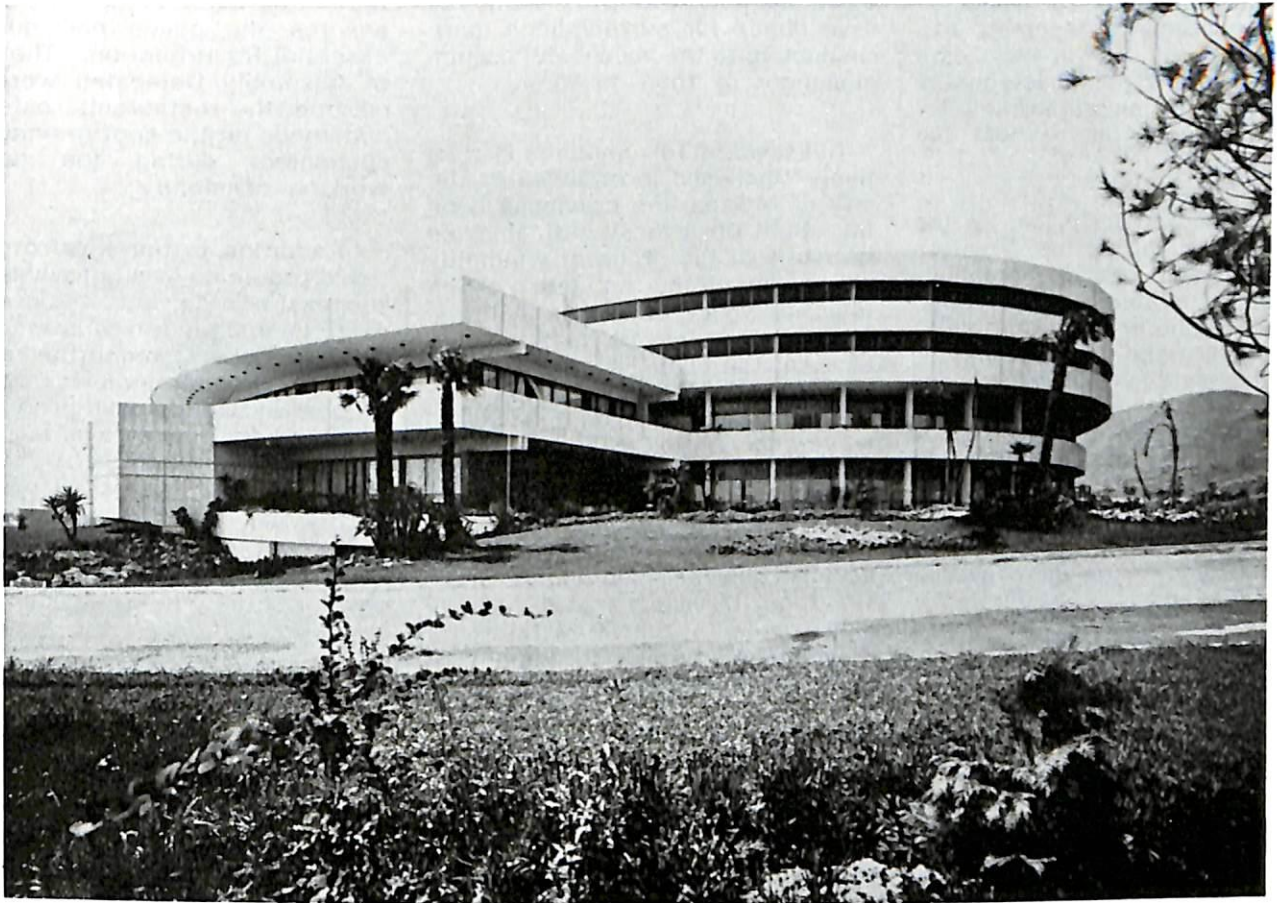
He then concluded the discussions by reviewing the important decisions the Assembly had taken during the session, particularly by adopting the new Headquarters Agreement which would make it possible for the General Secretariat to function much more efficiently and effectively.

Finally, on behalf of the Assembly, the Chairman thanked the representatives of the Spanish police and the Spanish Government, as well as all those who had contributed to the success of the 51st session. He then declared the session officially closed.

Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General of the ICPO-Interpol, presents the Interpol medal to Mr. SIMMONDS on the completion of his term of office as Vice-President of the Organization.



(Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).



The Palacio de Congresos where the Assembly session was held

(Photo EMAFOT, Marbella, Spain).

CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS

All lovers of Spain, and this author has counted herself among their number for many years, must have rejoiced at the prospect of attending a General Assembly session in Torremolinos on the Costa del Sol and felt immensely grateful to the Spanish authorities for their generous offer to host the gathering.

The Costa Del Sol is one of the brightest jewels of the Western Mediterranean. Its geographical position is unrivalled. The wonderful beaches and breathtaking plains of tropical vegetation are protected from the cold winds of central Spain by the steep slopes of the sierra behind them, and the area is famous for its pleasant climate all the year round.

This southernmost tip of the Iberian peninsula, facing the coasts of North Africa, forms a natural bridge between the two continents and the ideal location for an internatio-

nal event on the scale of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly. The representatives of the Organization's member countries could not have hoped for surroundings more conducive to the successful accomplishment of their tasks.

The town of Torremolinos is relatively small and is attached to the city of Malaga, the provincial capital. Built on a rocky cliff, it owes its name to the group of windmills which constituted the centre of the town in bygone days. Its picturesque quarters include El Bajondillo and La Carihueta, former fishing villages, and El Calvario which used to be a village in the hills. The conference centre at Torremolinos, the **Palacio Nacional De Congresos y Exposiciones de la Costa del Sol**, is modern and very well-equipped. Its various halls can accommodate several conferences simultaneously. There are 6,000 sq. metres of display space available within the building and a similar amount of

space outside in the adjoining grounds. Its situation, a short way from the town centre on an elevated site overlooking the coast, ensures the peace and quiet so essential for reflection. The needs of Assembly Delegates were well catered, the restaurants, cafeterias and shops on the spot proving most convenient during the day-long working sessions.

In addition to the usual organizational problems — all of which were successfully solved — our hosts must have found it extremely difficult to choose among the region's wealth of attractions for the traditional weekend social programme. However, by Sunday evening it was clear that they had made the right decisions.

The entertainment arranged for Friday evening provided the delegates with some much-needed relaxation following the first busy days of the Assembly. They were

Equestrian display at Benalmádena.





The museum at Benalmádena where the barbecue dinner was held.

driven from the **Palacio de Congresos** to Benalmádena near Torremolinos to attend a **capea** in the **plaza de toros**. This lively and colourful spectacle is typical of the region. Once the spectators had taken their places in the stands the show got off to an impressive start with an equestrian display. The horses, some with riders and some in harness, went through a series of acrobatic and dance movements which delighted the guests.

Small bulls were then let loose in the arena where several members of the organizing committee courageously affronted them with capes, despite the very real risks involved. While gaining the admiration of all the spectators they aroused the competitive spirit of a few of the hardier delegates who joined them in the arena to try their hand at bullfighting. Such was the atmosphere of the occasion that even the "non-aficionados" joined in the fun. And the party had yet to reach its height. On leaving the **plaza de toros** the dele-

gates drove down the hillside to the little Moorish-style castle which houses a museum on the seashore (see photo). A superb barbecue had been laid in the grounds and the delegates were able to choose from a variety of delicacies accompanied by glasses of excellent sherry.

The party never flagged for a single instant. Part of the palm-tree dotted garden had been set aside for a display of flamenco singing and dancing. The enchanting site and bewitching music worked their spell. As at the **plaza de toros** several delegates, caught up in the swirl of excitement, threw themselves wholeheartedly into this most Spanish of occasions. A number of them accepted the invitation of the artistes to join in the dancing. Our Spanish hosts were left in no doubt that the kindness, good humour and spontaneity of their welcome had touched all hearts.

Lack of space unfortunately pre-

vents us from describing in detail the programme of the two following days. We shall have to content ourselves with recalling the highlights of that unforgettable weekend.

On Saturday the delegates set off for Nerja, a picturesque village built on a cliff in the foothills of the Sierra Almijaro, to contemplate the superb panorama over the sea and the mountains from the "balcony of Europe" and to visit the fabulous prehistoric caves inside which natural formations of giant stalagmites and stalactites offer an awe-inspiring spectacle. The caves were discovered in 1959 and contain evidence of human activity from the paleolithic age to the bronze age. Nearly a thousand metres of galleries have been discovered and about one-third of the total surface is now open to the public. The caves made a lasting impression on the delegates, especially the "cataclysm" cave which is over sixty metres high!

Sunday's excursion was devoted exclusively to Ronda, an extremely picturesque town which is a "must" for every visitor to southern Spain. The first half of the journey from Torremolinos to Ronda leads the traveller along the Costa del Sol through the charming little towns of the province of Malaga, while the second part offers a sharp contrast as the road rises up into the mountains. The first glimpse of Ronda could not fail to impress even the most experienced traveller. The town is built on a plateau in the centre of which there is a natural amphitheatre perched on the side of a ravine dropping steeply to the Guadalevin. In addition to the attraction of its "natural fortress" site, the town of Ronda is one of the oldest in Spain and has innumerable sights to interest the historically-minded. Vestiges of its Moorish past are to be seen everywhere; the ramparts, the old streets, the ruins of the Alcazar, the old mosque and the famous Puente Nuevo over the river (see photo) are all witnesses to its past.

All those fortunate enough to take part in these excursions praised the meticulous organization which enabled the visitors to see many of the region's outstanding attractions in a relatively short period of time.

The official social programme reached its climax on the following evening when the sumptuous Alay Hotel was the setting for the gala dinner which was graced with the presence of a number of dignitaries.

When the moment of departure came, the delegates had the satisfaction of having participated in an important General Assembly session where much had been achieved but also of having come a little closer to Spain and its people. The considerable efforts made to organize the Assembly and ensure its success were all the more appreciated in that only a few months earlier Spain had hosted another event of international importance: ESPANA 1982 — a date engraved in many memories.

C.B.



The prehistoric caves at Nerja.



Ronda: the Puente Nuevo.



Flamenco dancing (Spanish National Tourist Office - Paris).



The Headquarters Agreement approved by the 51st General Assembly session of the ICPO-Interpol was signed on 3rd November 1982 at the French Foreign Ministry by Mr. BUGARIN, President of the ICPO Interpol, and Mr. LEWIN, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director, United Nations and International Organizations Section, who was specially mandated to sign the Agreement by the French Foreign Minister.

Seated, from left to right: Mr. MESSAID, Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol, Mr. BOSSARD, Secretary General of the ICPO-Interpol, Mr. BUGARIN, President of the ICPO-Interpol, Mr. LEWIN, representing the Government of the French Republic.

Countries and Observers Attending the General Assembly

Countries

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China (Republic), Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen (Arab Republic), Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Observers

COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU
 COUNCIL OF EUROPE
 CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL
 INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT AND SEAPORT POLICE
 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
 INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AIRLINE PILOTS ASSOCIATIONS
 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS
 INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD
 INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
 PANARAB ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEFENSE
 PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN AGREEMENT
 ON DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
 UNITED NATIONS

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