



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL POLICE  
ORGANIZATION

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# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

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## General Assembly

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### 58th session

### Lyons

### 27th November to 1st December 1989



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*The "Espace Tête d'Or" international conference centre which for four days hosted the Interpol General Assembly.*

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## OFFICIAL OPENING

The General Assembly of the ICPO-Interpol held its 58th session from 27th November to 1st December 1989 in Lyons, France.

The session began on Monday 27th November with the inauguration of the Organization's new Headquarters (see the special inauguration number of the *International Criminal Police Review*, November-December 1989). On Tuesday, 28th November, work began at the *Espace Tête d'Or* in Villeurbanne, with Mr. Ivan Barbot, Interpol's President, in the chair.

After welcoming the Delegates, the President emphasized the significance of the previous day's events.

He went on to say that discussions during the 58th session would deal with certain crucial subjects, two of which were the financial problems affecting the Organization's future and the fight against illicit drug trafficking.

With respect to financial matters, the Executive Committee would be submitting a proposal to the General Assembly to stabilize the value of the budget unit from 1991 to 1994. To put that general strategy into effect, the Committee would call upon the good will and support of Interpol's members, asking them to review their contributions.

The President was certain that, after

assessing the advantages of belonging to the Organization and comparing the amount they contributed to the ICPO with what they contributed to other international organizations, member countries would be convinced that they could do more for Interpol. If such support was not forthcoming, the Organization would have no choice but to reduce its activities. Security had a price, and everyone should be aware of what that price was.

Expressing his certainty that Interpol would overcome the difficulties it was currently experiencing, the President declared the 58th session of the General Assembly open.

*The official platform (photograph : Lyon Reportage)*



## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

This year, the General Assembly approved applications for membership of the Organization from three countries : Bulgaria, Cape Verde and Mozambique.

The Bulgarian Delegate stressed that, for his country, it was a question of rejoining the Organization. The General Assembly approved Bulgaria's application for membership and the Bulgarian Delegate then added that his Government would continue its struggle against organized crime, in accordance with Interpol's objectives. He hoped that the President and the Secretary General would soon make an official visit to Bulgaria. Mr. Barbot, President of the Organization, said that he was very touched by that invitation.

The Delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde described his country, an archipelago made up of ten islands situated either side of the 16th parallel, off the coasts of Senegal and Mauritania. Cape Verde had gained independence in 1975, and was looking forward to developing tourism and fishing to ensure a prosperous future for its economy. It had adhered to most international conventions, in particular those relating to human rights. In 1985, it had a population of 300 000, 46 % of whom were under 15 years of age and over three-quarters of which lived in the two main towns. The country's geographical location and its international airport made it a choice target for drug traffickers constantly on the look-out for new routes for their criminal activities.

The General Assembly approved Cape Verde's application for membership. The Cape Verde Delegate thanked the Assembly and stressed that his country would give full support to Interpol's aims, particularly those which had been stressed the previous day by Mr. François Mitterrand in his speech at the inauguration ceremony for the new Headquarters building.



*The Bulgarian Delegation*

The application for membership submitted by Mozambique was also approved. The President congratulated the new Member of the Organization.

The ICPO-Interpol now has 150 Member States.

*The Cape Verde representative*



**S**ince his election as President of the ICPO-Interpol, Mr. Ivan Barbot has made a particular effort to enhance Interpol's image at the highest levels both in individual countries and within other international organizations.

He chaired the 90th, 91st and 92nd Executive Committee sessions and attended the following meetings :

- United Nations Conference convened in Vienna to adopt the new Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (December 1988) ;
- Interpol Asian Regional Conference (Kathmandu, February 1989) ;
- Interpol European Regional Conference (Monaco, March 1989) ;
- Second HONLEA Interregional Meeting (United Nations, Vienna, September 1989) ;
- Ministerial Meeting on Drugs in the Caribbean (Kingston, October 1989).

The President also had discussions with the following authorities.

### **Heads of State and Government Ministers**

- Mr. Perez, President of Venezuela ;
- Mr. Izaguirre, the Venezuelan Minister of the Interior ;
- Mr. Rausseau, the Venezuelan Deputy Minister of the Interior ;
- Prince Naieff, the Saudi Arabian Minister of the Interior ;
- General Farrag, the Egyptian Deputy Minister of the Interior ;
- Mr. Joxe, the French Minister of the Interior ;
- Mr. Diaby, the Guinean Minister of Security ;
- Mr. Marichman Singh Shresta, Prime Minister of Nepal ;
- Mr. Niranja Thapa, the Nepalese Minister of the Interior ;
- Prince Rainier, Sovereign Head of State of Monaco ;
- Mr. Shilov, the U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs ;



*The Delegation from Swaziland*

- Mrs Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan ;
- Mr. Mahmood, Secretary of State to the Pakistan Minister of the Interior ;
- Mr. Dil Khan, Special Adviser on drug matters to the Prime Minister of Pakistan ;
- Mr. Gracanin, the Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs ;
- Mr. Buta Singh, the Indian Minister of Home Affairs.

In addition, Mr. Barbot wrote to Mr. Barco, the President of Colombia, on 29th August 1989, to assure him of the Organization's total support and whole-hearted encouragement in his battle against the drug cartels in his country.

During recent months he also had the opportunity of meeting senior police chiefs from the following countries: Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Monaco, Luxembourg, Italy, Algeria, the United States, Switzerland, Israel and Brazil.

Acting on behalf of the Organization,

Mr. Barbot sent a message of congratulations and appreciation to General Pow Sarazin, Director General of the Royal Thai Police, on the occasion of his retirement on 1st October 1989, thus officially paying tribute to him for his noteworthy contribution to the fight against international drug trafficking.

### **Top-level officials of international organizations**

- Mr. Kotaite, President of the International Civil Aviation Organization ;
- Mrs Anstee, Director of the United Nations Office in Vienna ;
- Mr. Ramos-Gallino, Head of the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs ;
- Mr. Murad, Director of the Arab Security Studies and Training Center, a body attached to the Arab Interior Minister's Council.

These public relations activities for the benefit of the Organization were conducted without recourse to Interpol's budget.

The Secretary General stressed the fact that once again the Progress Report covered the same period as the financial year. That should make it easier to compare results with objectives, and to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of activities. He then presented the Progress Report for the period 1st January 1988 to 31st December 1988. A summary of its contents is given below.

### Secretary General's Executive Office

The Executive Office was reorganized in early 1988 because the duties allocated to it by the Secretary General, and involving the supervision, co-ordination and monitoring of matters which come within its area of responsibility, had increased considerably. The reorganization divided the Executive Office's duties into four sectors: Public Relations, Documentation, Security and the Secretariat. The Executive Office is staffed by three police officers and two secretaries.

### The Cameroonian Delegation



During 1988, the Public Relations Department's workload increased. The number of requests to visit the General Secretariat grew significantly. Of these 17 came from groups (police officers, students, the judiciary, associations, etc.) and 20 from private individuals. The audio-visual media continued to show an interest in the Organization's activities and asked for interviews both on general policy and on specific subjects, especially drugs, terrorism, thefts of works of art and currency counterfeiting. Furthermore, about sixty journalists from international publications visited the General Secretariat. Many journalists also telephone the Public Relations Department for information on cases being processed. The department received 600 such calls during 1988.

Television teams from a number of countries also visited the General Secretariat, either to make general reports on the Organization's activities or to cover specific topics such as drugs, terrorism, telecommunications and theft of works of art.

The Security Department was attached to the Executive Office in February 1988, while retaining the same structure and responsibilities. It is responsible for guarding persons and property at the Organization's Headquarters and for protecting the Secretary General. It also plans the necessary protection measures for conferences and symposia and manages the car pool and chauffeurs.

### Technical co-operation

The Training Seminar for NCB Officers was held from 10th to 21st October 1988; 34 officers from 28 countries participated. At its meeting held in July 1988, the Executive Committee examined 25 requests for grants and decided to award 14.

### International crime

The Police Division, whose responsibility it is to co-ordinate the co-operation required for combating international crime, is divided into three Sub-Divisions and a Group, the latter being directly attached to the Head of the Division. The three Sub-Divisions handle crime of a general nature, which includes terrorism, economic and financial crime and drug-related crime, respectively.

During 1988, the Police Division accomplished most of the tasks assigned to it in the Programme of Activities adopted by the General Assembly at its 56th session (Nice, 1987). In addition, it undertook the organization of several *ad hoc* working meetings and studies on particular subjects.

The creation of the Support Division (March 1987) has certainly lightened

the burden for the officers in the Police Division in that the task of processing routine information, is now assured by the Support Division.

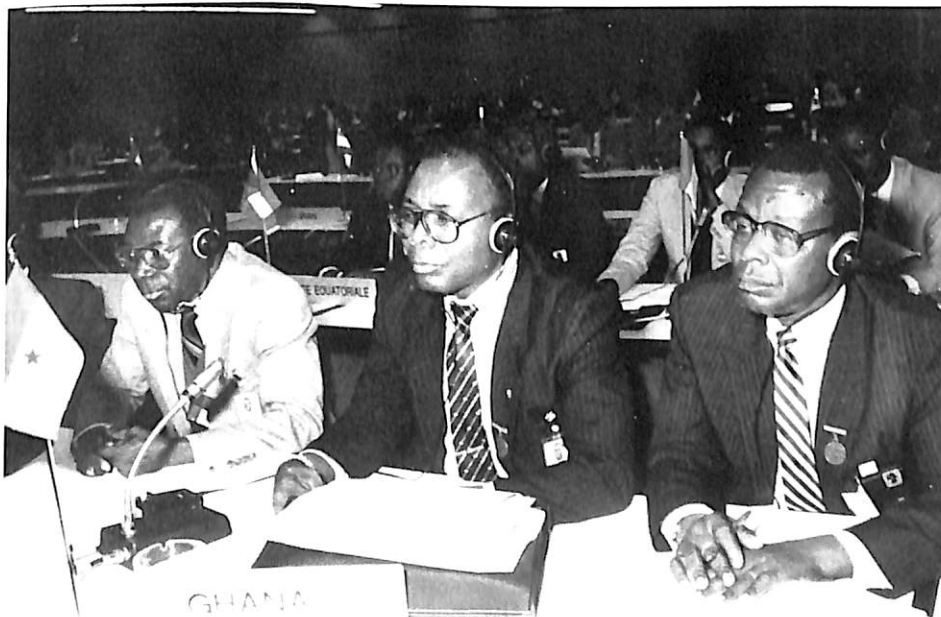
The Head of the Police Division is responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of activities with the three Sub-Divisions and the OC-FOPAC Group. He represents the General Secretariat at various meetings held inside and outside the Organization. He also monitors regional activities within the Organization and co-ordinates the preparations necessary for all regional conferences (except the European Regional Conference which is the responsibility of the European Secretariat).

The Organized Crime-FOPAC Group was separated from Sub-Division 2 in March 1987, and is now in charge of analysing the part played by criminal organizations in various sectors of crime.

The principal tasks assigned to the OC-FOPAC Group are the following :

- analysis and co-ordination of information,
- working meetings on investigations related to the Group's programmes,

*The Ghanaian Delegation*



*Members of the French Delegation*

- co-operation with international organizations,
- model legislation,
- up-dating the Financial Assets Programme Encyclopædia,
- distribution of literature,
- training programmes.

The Group is now composed of three seconded officers (two Americans and one German). In 1988, the staff attended several meetings held at the General Secretariat, and organized several training courses and working parties. Staff members also carried out seven missions during 1988.

Information pertaining to new laws concerning assets derived from crime, and a revised version of the "Financial Assets Programme Encyclopædia" were distributed to the member countries by the Group.

Sub-Division 1 (International terrorism and offences against persons and property) is under the command of an officer from Federal Germany and comprises three groups :

- Group C (offences against property),
- Group D (offences against persons),
- Group TE (international terrorism).

As of 31st December 1988, the staff consisted of 16 police officers, 2 specialized employees and 2 clerical assistants.

In 1988, the Sub-Division organized

5 meetings and its staff carried out 21 missions to attend conferences, etc., organized by other international organizations.

Group C (offences against property) is headed by a United Kingdom police officer and staffed by 3 French seconded officers, an Italian seconded officer and a United States agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. In addition it comprises a firearms specialist.

The following new cases were dealt with during the years indicated.

	1987	1988
Stolen art/cultural property/ jewellery	298	173
Simple theft, receiving etc.	1 095	1 840
Aggravated theft, burglary etc.	776	305
Theft and/or misappropriation of motor vehicles	948	1 182
Smuggling (except drugs) and miscellaneous subjects	84	34
Seizures of and trafficking in arms / explosives	112	160

discuss such offences in Europe. Two members of the group attended this meeting on behalf of the General Secretariat.

In November 1989 an international symposium relating to the trafficking and theft of works of art and cultural property was held.

### Firearms and explosives

Back record conversion is continuing with the assistance of the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in connection with the Interpol firearms and explosives programme.

The officer concerned with this programme travelled to San Diego, United States and made a presentation to the International Association of Bomb Technicians and Investigators. He also made liaison visits to the Federation of European Explosive Manufacturers in Belgium and to the Anti-Terrorist Branch at New Scotland Yard, London.

The Group plans to hold a meeting specifically to discuss firearms and explosive matters after the Terrorist Group Conference.

### Traffic and theft of motor vehicles

As stolen vehicles are a major problem in Europe, a European Working Group meeting was held at Saint Cloud in September to discuss the subject. The recommendations made were put before the European Regional Conference in Monaco during March 1989. It was proposed that a new form be introduced in an effort to plot trafficking routes. This form has been designed in such a way that when a vehicle stolen in one country is found in another, the recovering country will then forward it to the country of origin and to the Interpol General Secretariat. Information contained on the new form will be analysed by General Secretariat staff and distributed to member countries.



*The Sudanese Delegate*

This Group specializes in property-related offences which include trafficking in stolen works of art and cultural property, trafficking in stolen motor vehicles, theft of and illegal trafficking in weapons and explosives, burglary, general theft and other related offences. To a lesser degree one officer deals with cases of trafficking in endangered species reported to the General Secretariat. The Group ensures liaison with UNESCO and ICOM on stolen works of art and with CITES for matters concerning endangered species.

### Theft of works of art and cultural property

During the year 186 notices were produced on stolen art objects as well as the "Most wanted works of art" poster which was published in June and December with six works displayed on each.

As the result of analysis conducted by a member of the Group on the theft and misappropriation of valuable books and documents, a meeting was held in Belgrade, during September, to





Members of the Canadian Delegation ; on the left, Mr. Inkster, Vice-President for America

The "Motor Vehicle Registration" publication continues to be revised annually and Member States are urged to forward any amendments to the General Secretariat to enable the publication to be kept up to date.

Four circular letters and four "Operational matter" notices were issued by the group during the year in addition to the 186 notices on stolen works of art.

Group D (crimes against persons) is headed by a Norwegian police officer and staffed by seconded officers from France (2), Spain (1) and Canada (1).

The Group deals first and foremost with violent crimes against persons. The crimes include homicide, manslaughter, assault, robbery, extortion, kidnapping/hostage-taking, arson, sex crimes and traffic in human beings. The Group is also responsible for handling police information concerning disaster victim identification, missing persons, unidentified corpses, maritime piracy, and

activities committed by criminal organizations ("organized crime").

The following new cases were dealt with by the Group during the years indicated.

#### The Uruguayan Delegation



	1987	1988
Homicide, assault, different forms of violence	832	828
Robbery	478	498
Kidnapping/hostage-taking, extortion	169	154
Missing persons and unidentified bodies	393	377
Sex crimes (prostitution, pornography)		206
Traffic in human beings		17
Miscellaneous		25

In January 1988, members of Group D attended a meeting of experts held in Saint Cloud, with representatives from seven countries. The purpose of this meeting was to assist the General Secretariat in formulating its approach to deal with organized crime matters in the future.

As a result of this meeting members of Group D, in co-operation with the OC-FOPAC group, were able to assist in organizing the First International Symposium on Organized Crime, held in Saint Cloud (16th-19th May 1988), at which 46 member countries were represented.

The Symposium provided an insight into the wishes of our membership in

this area of crime. As a result, members of Group D prepared a report for the Bangkok General Assembly, which included proposals for future action. The proposals were unanimously adopted and the General Secretariat's approach to organized crime matters was given a new impetus and direction. Throughout 1988 one member of Group D was charged with processing police information dealing with organized crime.

In April 1988 the fourth Sub-Committee Meeting on Disaster Victim Identification was held in Saint Cloud. This meeting was a follow-up to three previous meetings on revision of the existing DVI form. The prime objective of this encounter was to examine a revised draft form. It was decided that no more preparatory meetings were necessary, and the final result was presented directly to the Standing Working Party in April 1989.

In September 1988 the Group was responsible for organizing the first International Symposium on Traffic in Human Beings. The following countries were represented : Australia, Belgium, China, France, Federal Germany, India, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mali, Norway, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States. In addition the following observers attended : the International Abolitionist Federation, the Dutch Working Party on Trafficking in Women, and the German "AGISRA" Group.

Five circular letters were produced by the Group and distributed to the member countries.

Group TE (anti-terrorism group) is headed by a United States law enforcement officer (FBI) and staffed by a seconded officer from each of the following countries : United Kingdom, Italy, France, and Germany.

The Group specializes in international terrorist crime and its work is conducted within the framework of the

Guide for Combating International Terrorism which was formally approved and adopted at the 1986 General Assembly session in Belgrade. In addition, the TE Group handles aviation security matters which often relate to international terrorism and hijacking. The TE Group works with the Drugs Sub-Division on cases where international drug trafficking can be linked to terrorists or terrorist groups.

The following new cases were dealt with in the Group during 1988 :

- Homicide	26
- Kidnapping	5
- Bombing/incendiary attacks	38
- Hijacking	11
- Miscellaneous	84

The TE Group assigned responsibility for international terrorist crime and related matters primarily on a geographical basis among the five officers staffing the group. Certain officers also have specific subject area responsibilities such a drugs/terrorism, civil aviation, computerization projects.

A significant part of the Group's

activities during 1988, in addition to making itself known as widely as possible by participation and attendance at various conferences, was to become familiar with the structure of various NCBs relative to their national handling of international terrorist crime. In 1988 the NCBs visited included those in Madrid, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Beijing.

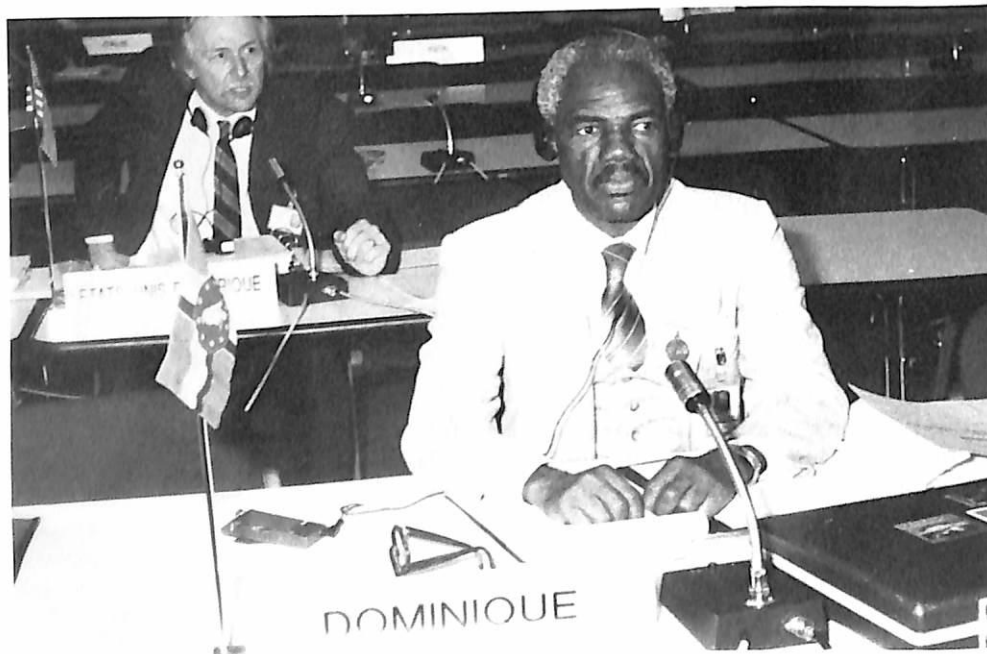
Sub-Division 2 (economic and financial crime and currency counterfeiting) is divided into three groups and has been headed by a Uruguayan police officer since the beginning of 1988.

Group E is responsible for handling offences based on some form of deception or trickery (fraud), and with offences generally referred to as "white collar crime".

The work of the Group is particularly complex and varied, and consequently manpower- and time-consuming.

The attention given to this crime sector at the 1988 General Assembly session in Bangkok, and not least at different specialized symposia and

*The Delegate from Dominica*





*The Delegate from Chad*

meetings, clearly indicates Interpol member countries' continued concern about international economic crime.

At 31st December 1988, Group E had a staff of 6 police officers and a clerk. The following countries are represented: Denmark (Head of Group), France (two officers and a clerk), Hong Kong, Canada and Federal Germany.

The 6th Interpol Symposium on International Fraud was held at the General Secretariat from 29th to 31st March 1988 with the very encouraging participation of 119 delegates.

The Working Group to improve co-operation between law enforcement and banking institutions held its second meeting at the General Secretariat on 26th and 27th May 1988.

The Fraud and Economic Crime Group assisted in the preparation and finalizing of a Memorandum on Co-operation between the International Banking Security Association and Interpol. The Memorandum indicates the instructions given to IBSA members concerning their relations with Interpol.

A total of 33 circular letters were prepared in 1988, including 14 "Fraud Intelligence Reports". Members of Group E also undertook 7 missions in Europe and 2 missions outside Europe during the year.

In April 1988 cases involving false or stolen administrative documents and illegal immigration were transferred from Group E to Group F.

A comprehensive report "Offences Related to Economic and Financial Crime - The Situation in 1988" with statistical tables, was circulated to all NCBs in mid-February 1989.

Group F is responsible for combating currency counterfeiting and the use of fraudulent travel documents. It handled 6,492 cases in 1985, 4,759 in 1986, 2,923 in 1987 and 1,916 in 1988. A new method of assessing the number of cases handled was introduced in 1988.

During the year the Group continued to analyse counterfeit banknotes and cheques. It organized the 11th European Meeting on Counterfeit Currency, held in Saint Cloud, France on 10th and 11th May 1988, and attended by 54 representatives from 18

countries, as well as 3 observers. It also organized the 1st Asian Meeting on Counterfeit Currency, held on 1st and 2nd June 1988 in Bangkok, in co-ordination with the Thai NCB. This meeting was attended by 42 delegates from 16 countries and 12 observers.

Finally, Group F organized the first Working Group meeting on fraudulent travel documents, held in Saint Cloud, France, on 22nd and 23rd June 1988. This meeting was attended by 48 delegates from 22 countries, and 2 observers.

In September 1988, a member of the group participated in the Second European Conference for Document Experts in Zurich, Switzerland.

In late November a member of the group served as an observer at the 2nd Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on the subject of the free movement of people, at the Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

Three types of documents were produced:

- summary reports for the 3 conferences,
- a list of clandestine printshops discovered in 1986,
- a report on Counterfeit Currency Activity in 1987.

The "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Group is responsible for editing, drafting and publishing the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Review.

On 31st December 1988, the Group's staff consisted of a Head of Group, a technical reports officer and a principal administrative attaché. All three are French nationals.

The Review is available, on subscription, to banking institutions and other organizations specializing in this field. It provides information on genuine and counterfeit means of payment. The Review is updated every month and is drafted in French before being translated into Arabic, English, German and Spanish.

The mission of the Drugs Sub-



*Representatives of some of the organizations present as Observers (photograph : Lyon Reportage)*

Division is to enhance co-operation among national police services and stimulate the exchange of relevant information among all national and international bodies concerned with countering the illicit production, traffic, and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Sub-Division serves member countries in the areas of :

- data-bank management,
- administrative co-ordination of international inquiries,
- analysis and dissemination of tactical intelligence,
- production and dissemination of strategic intelligence.

The Drugs Sub-Division consists of Operations and Intelligence Groups as well as the Drugs Liaison Office for South-East Asia (Bangkok).

As of 31st December 1988, the Drugs

Sub-Division consisted of 30 officers and administrative support personnel, including the personnel assigned to the Drugs Liaison Office in Bangkok.

The police staff of the Drugs Sub-Division is currently composed of officers from the following 19 countries : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

The part-time post of Liaison Officer for the Caribbean was filled by a senior officer from Dominica in 1988.

An extremely high level of activities was maintained during the year, in spite of the manpower shortage. These activities were principally divided into four categories :

- operations,
- intelligence,
- training,
- relations with other international or regional organizations.

Approximately 20,000 drug seizures were recorded in the DRST data base while a total of 21,468 files were received for action or administrative co-ordination by the Liaison Officers of the Operations Group. This figure displays a downward trend due to the fact that minimum weight criteria for reporting drug seizures have been established.

In addition to the annual European Meeting for Heads of National Drug Services (April 1988), a total of seven working meetings were held at the General Secretariat during 1988.

On 47 occasions, the Staff of the Sub-

Division were sent on missions to participate in meetings organized out of the General Secretariat, and Liaison Officers conducted 22 liaison missions to 42 countries.

A number of documents, studies and periodicals were produced and published by the Drugs Sub-Division which also worked on the following special programmes :

– Collection and analysis of detailed information relating to seizures of drugs from sea/land containers.

– Establishment of a minimum criterion weight level for reporting seizures of heroin, cocaine and cannabis to the General Secretariat (although Member States were reminded to report to the General Secretariat seizures of drugs involving new substances, new routing, clever concealment, or any other element indicative of a developing trend regardless of whether or not the weight criterion was met).

– The major drug trafficker targeting programme which requires European Drug Services to gather and submit information on the top ten major significant drug traffickers or organizations operating in their respective countries.

Liaison with other international or regional organizations is also an important function of the Drugs Sub-Division. In addition to attendance at meetings organized by such institutions, some of the activities deserve special comment :

– Attendance, in December 1988, at the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Vienna to adopt the New Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances ; of special note, was a Resolution entitled "Exchange of Information" which describes the importance of Interpol's role.

– Participation during December 1988 in an UNFDAC sponsored workshop in Kenya on traffic in psychotropic substances in Africa.

– Participation in two important World Health Organization Meetings during 1988 : the Fifth Programme Planning Working Group (PPWG) and the Twenty-Fifth Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD) ; results of this international co-operation included a recommendation which was subsequently approved, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (February 1989) by the Director General of WHO to place buprenorphine in Schedule III and pemoline in Schedule IV of the 1971 Psychotropic Convention.

– Furnishing the International Narcotics Control Board with an annual report on the international drug trafficking situation.

– Close co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council, especially in the exchange of intelligence and studies on international drug trafficking. The Drugs Sub-Division staff participated in a joint CCC/UPU Seminar on drug trafficking by mail held in October 1988 in Bangkok, Thailand.

In a joint endeavour by the OC-FOPAC Group and the Drugs Sub-

Division, Interpol organized two UNFDAC supported training courses (one in English, one in Spanish) in San Juan, Puerto Rico, during 1988. Both courses centred on financial investigations and the prevention of diversion of psychotropic substances.

## *Studies, General reference Sources, ICPR*

The drafting of the Staff Rules was completed by Division III in co-operation with Division I. The Executive Committee adopted the Rules and they came into force on acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization. The Head of the Division is Chairman of the Joint Appeals Committee established by the Staff Rules and the Division is also responsible for providing secretariat services to that Committee. Also in co-operation with Division I, an agreement with the French Government concerning social security cover for Interpol's officials

*Members of the Indian Delegation*



whose duty station is in France was drafted. The General Assembly approved the agreement. Negotiations continued with the Argentine Government on an Agreement for the Organization's Bureau in Buenos Aires.

The Division drafted a large number of legal opinions, internal notes, studies, etc., and the application of the Staff Rules required the preparation of many staff instructions, draft decisions and other documents.

Other departments within the General Secretariat often sought the legal department's advice on a wide variety of matters. For example, the purchase of equipment for the new Headquarters building, insuring the Headquarters and its fittings, the transfer of staff and equipment from the former to the new Headquarters, and other matters, required the drafting of administrative specifications, participation in the examination of tenders, negotiation with companies and the drafting or checking of a series of contracts. The Division also had to

monitor contracts which were currently being carried out.

The legal department assisted with the Caribbean and Central American telecommunications project and, in particular, drafted an agreement with Puerto Rico regarding the Regional Station for the network.

Staff from the Division participated in the meetings of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives and acted as the Board's permanent secretariat. During 1988, the Board met on three occasions, considered four requests for verifications and examined 41 files on its own initiative. From the Board's Annual Report it is clear that its members were able to perform their tasks with the independence and freedom essential to the proper accomplishment of their supervisory function. In general, the Board found that Interpol's files were managed in accordance with the relevant rules, that data is not kept for longer than is warranted by the purpose of the files, and that the criteria governing the

creation of various indexes had been developed and improved. The Board expressed regret that the right of indirect access which exists was not widely known to the public.

One of the members of the Board, the expert on computers, conducted a study on the computerized criminal records which was adopted by the Board.

Division III organized two symposia. In addition, members of its staff read papers at the Training Seminar for NCB officers and at other meetings. They also received visitors in order to provide information on the Division's activities.

Ten circulars and 118 forms on forensic science research were circulated to NCBs.

The General Reference Sub-Division continued its activities even though its staffing level was lower than usual and the Head of the Sub-Division had to assume other tasks in addition to his duties within Division III.

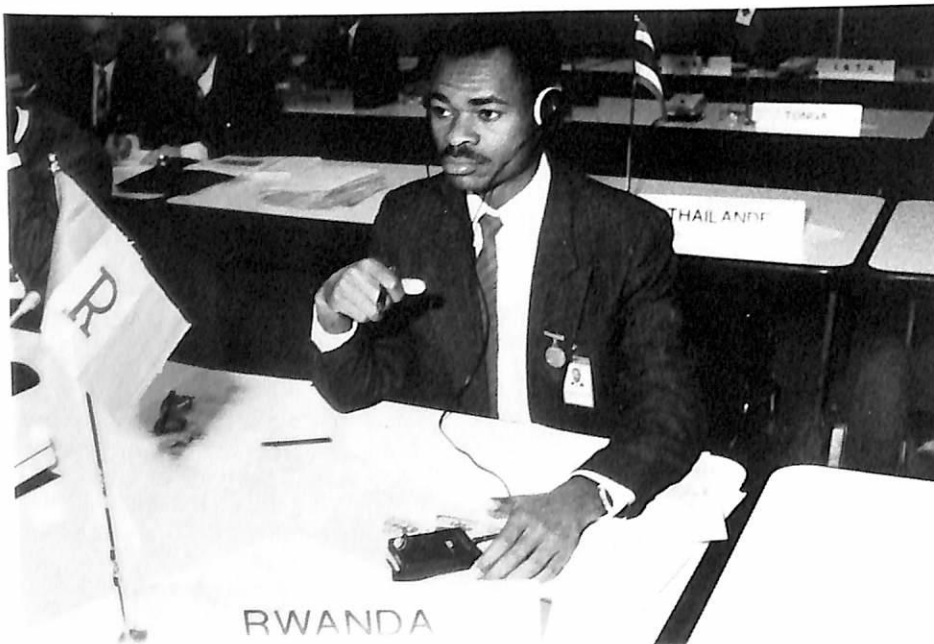
It continued to organize, process and acquire books, periodicals and other material on subjects of interest to the police and likely to meet the information needs of Member States, General Secretariat departments and other departments or researchers.

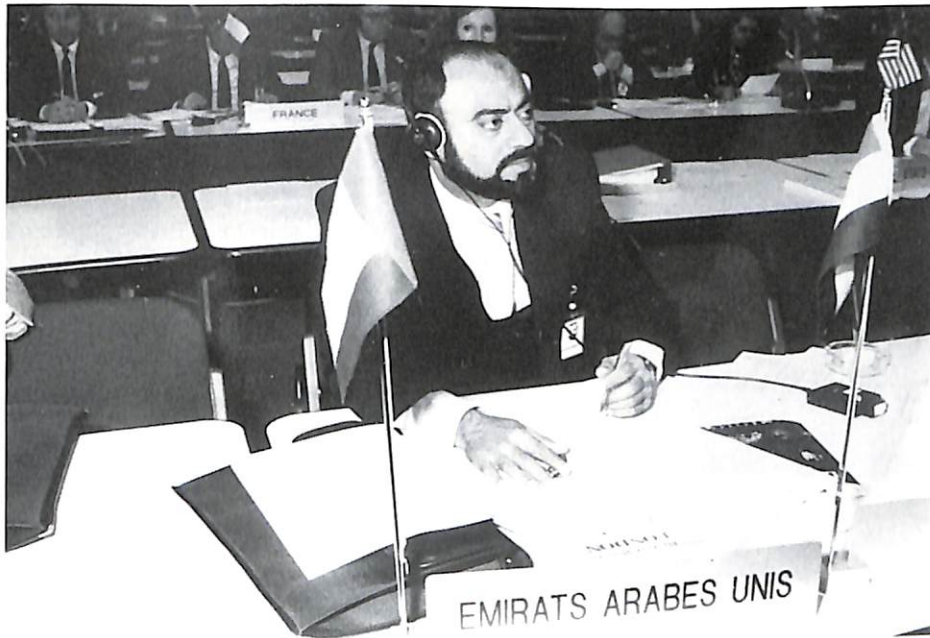
In all, 361 books, brochures and other documents in various languages (mainly English, French, German, Italian and Spanish) were acquired during the year; the Sub-Division also has subscriptions to 173 periodicals from 25 countries.

The Sub-Division handled 396 requests for information from departments or researchers in about 60 countries, as well as about 200 requests from the General Secretariat's own departments.

Eleven issues of the monthly bibliographical bulletin were published, in addition to a special bulletin on Interpol and the volume of

*The Rwandese Delegate*





*The Delegate from the United Arab Emirates*

International Crime Statistics for the years 1985-1986.

Publication of the International Criminal Police Review continued and the ICPR Sub-Division carried out the related tasks i.e. management, contacts

with writers, documentary research and publicity campaigns.

During the period under review only previously unpublished articles appeared in the ICPR and requests were received from other publications to reprint twelve of these articles.

*The Delegate from Seychelles*



The ICPR circulates chiefly in the NCBs and several have asked to receive a greater number of copies. The number of subscribers has also increased.

The French and English editions which are published by the General Secretariat, and the Spanish edition which is published in Madrid with the collaboration of the Spanish Police, continue to appear with little or no delay.

Publication of the Arabic edition had fallen considerably behind that of the other editions, for reasons beyond the General Secretariat's control. Efforts were made to catch up, with the help of the Tunisian NCB. In 1988, the issues for 1986 were being published.

The ICPR Sub-Division itself produced a certain number of texts (General Assembly issue, articles, items for "News and Notes", bibliographies). The Sub-Division also undertakes a considerable amount of translation, rewriting and word-processing.

## *The Support Division*

The Support Division made significant progress in 1988 with regard to computerization at the General Secretariat and modernization of the Interpol Telecommunications network.

The development of the central AMSS was finalized and the majority of Interpol criminal records were entered in the C.I.S. computer.

In addition, the year was dedicated to planning the move to Lyons and specifying the aims and objectives and technical specifications for the new computer systems to be installed at Lyons in 1989.

The Support Division comprises two major Sub-Divisions and the Computer (E.D.P.) Department.

## The Telecommunications Sub-Division

In 1988 the AMSS received 312,000 messages and transmitted 616,000. Of the 16 aeriels currently in operation at St. Martin, five of the older ones were replaced. A contract was negotiated and signed in 1988 for subsequent implementation. Also, the reception aeriels were replaced during the transfer to Lyons.

Eight receivers were brought into service on 12th December 1988 to replace obsolete equipment.

Significant improvements were made to the General Secretariat's AMSS during 1988 in order to reduce operation costs, increase network efficiency and improve the quality of the service the AMSS and the General Secretariat provides to NCBs.

At its 56th session (Nice, 1987) the General Assembly decided on the X.400 standard as the basis for the development of the Organization's telecommunications network. Adaptation of the General Secretariat's equipment to this standard is the obligatory first stage of its gradual extension to all the network.

The Telecommunications Sub-Division prepared the specifications for this adaptation. Tenders were submitted and a contract was signed in July 1987 for installation at the end of 1989.

The Telecommunications Sub-Division also prepared a "Standard Catalogue of Telecommunications Equipment" which each member country can use as a guide for modernizing its equipment.

Total traffic grew by between 3 % and 4 % every year.

The average transmission time for a routine message dropped from 24 hours in 1986 to less than 1 1/2 hours in late 1988. During the same period, the average number of messages awaiting transmission fell from 200 in 1986 to 30 in late 1988.



*The Egyptian Delegate*

This progress was made possible by the start-up of the AMSS and modernization of the means of transmission used by the NCBs.

The United Nations (UNFDAC) confirmed that it would provide funds for the telecommunications equipment to be installed in the National Central Bureaus in the Caribbean and Central American region.

## The Criminal Intelligence and Criminal Affairs Sub-Division

This Sub-Division comprises the following services :

- Message Research Branch (M.R.B.) ;
- Back Records Conversion (B.R.C.) ;
- Data Entry ;
- International notices ;
- Fingerprints and Identification.

With the move to Lyons, significant computer systems were introduced at the General Secretariat.

The progress made during 1988 in

the M.R.B. operation can be largely attributed to the success of the B.R.C. operation. Because of computerization of the majority of the ICPO files during the year, reliance on the old manual system decreased drastically. As a result, response times to requests made to NCBs experienced a sharp improvement. In the majority of cases, responses to NCBs were forwarded within one hour of receipt of the request. Additionally, the police specialists in the Police Division, increasingly rely on the information contained on the criminal record computer instead of searching through manual files.

At the beginning of the year, four terminals were added at the M.R.B. to assist the B.R.C. and to facilitate searches on the criminal record computer. With the assistance of the Police Division, this unit actually completed the computerization of relevant case files from February 1987 back to May 1984. Still to be done are the relevant files prior to 1984 and the individual files (DA/DI).

The objectives of the Data Entry Section are to provide for the timely and efficient input of data into the



Criminal Information System. Additionally, all current updates, amendments, or deletions of this data are accomplished by personnel from this Section.

During 1988 the following files were created by the Data Entry Section :

- Nominal	68,214
- Case	18,813
- Drug seizures	7,650
- Counterfeit currency seizures	2,437
- Property files	3,736
Total	100,850

In 1988, the Fingerprint and Identification section created 7,786 new fingerprint files and 13,128 fingerprints were compared with the existing 121,278 files. That work made it possible to identify 306 persons and detailed answers were sent to the NCBs concerned.

### Electronic Data Processing

In 1988 the Executive Committee approved in principle a 5-year plan for computerization at the General Secretariat. Work on the automated



*The Bolivian Delegate*

office and electronic mailing system, on replacement of the current CIS computer and on an electronic archive system commenced in April 1988.

The automated office and electronic mail systems is a computer system providing word processing facilities

for the secretaries and the translators at the General Secretariat. The system will be linked to the AMSS via the X.400 message router for the transmission of documents, and has the potential for integration of publishing facilities.

The electronic archive system makes it possible for the 120,000 criminal record files currently held in the archives at the General Secretariat to be held on an optical disk system. Access to the files by the Police will be via terminals which will display the pages of the files on the screen.

The system will avoid the manual effort of maintaining the archive filing system, the necessity for the file tracking system and any movement of files between the Police and Archive Sections. Furthermore, it will considerably enhance the speed of access to criminal information for the Police Division and improve the speed of replies to NCBs.

### Management resources

Management is the responsibility of the Administration Division, whose

*Members of the Federal German Delegation ; in the centre, Mr. Schmidt-Nothen, Delegate to the Executive Committee*



structure was not modified during 1988, apart from the fact that the Security Sub-Division was attached to the Secretary General's Executive Office in February.

### **Conferences and Missions Office**

This office is responsible for all matters relating to the organization of conferences held at the General Secretariat and to travel arrangements for General Secretariat officials. The volume of work undertaken by the Office during the period under review increased considerably, mainly because 36 meetings were organized during 1988 compared with 31 in the previous year and because they attracted a large number of participants. Not taking into account the summer holiday period and the conferences and General Assembly session organized outside the Headquarters, the Office has to handle an average of one meeting per week. The number of missions undertaken by the General Secretariat also increased.

### **Social Welfare and General Services**

During the period under review, the main activities carried out in connection with Personnel Administration were preparing the transfer of the personnel to Lyons (in particular finding employment for husbands and wives of staff members, accommodation and schools for staff members' children, and studying problems relating to staff members not transferring to Lyons), and implementing the Staff Regulations and Rules, and preparing the various Staff Instructions provided for in the Staff Rules in collaboration with the Legal Department.

The principal tasks relating to the General Services part of the Sub-Division's activities were to call for bids and consult removal firms to transfer the General Secretariat and its officials to Lyons, to search for new suppliers in the Lyons area, to issue purchase orders

in connection with fitting out the new Headquarters, and to prepare the calls for bids required for the selection of suppliers for the new Headquarters.

### **Document Production**

The Document Production Sub-Division has a staff of 44 and consists of four language sections (translation and typing), a printing group and a mailing group.

The document control system recorded 3,327 requests for translation, typing or printing work. During the period under review, 16,168 pages (- 7.7 %) were translated and/or revised and 20,911 pages (- 12 %) were typed or reread. The significant drop recorded during 1988 is the result of the measures taken within the General Secretariat to reduce the volume of documents produced.

### **Finance and Accounts**

In spite of a significant increase in the volume of work to be processed and the

increasing complexity of the management of certain programmes (e.g. Construction of the new Headquarters, Caribbean Programme, UNFDAC Training, etc.), a set of specifications was prepared, during the period under review, with a view to using new accounting and budget management control software on the new computer that will be installed in Lyons. This software should be operational by 1st January 1990.

Cash flow management policy has been improved and considerable account has been taken of the new facilities offered by the French banks which agreed to pay interest on the Organization's current accounts with effect from the beginning of the year.

### **The Staff**

At 31st December 1988, the total number of officials at the General Secretariat was 258, of whom 63 were seconded, 23 were detached and 172 were officials under contract. Thirty-five countries were represented on the staff: Algeria, Argentina, Australia,

*The Lebanese Delegation*



Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Federal Germany, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Norway, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.



*The Sierra Leonean Delegation*

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

The General Secretariat representative presented the financial report describing the Organization's situation at 31st December 1988. The document, which is summarized below, was divided into three parts: the Balance Sheet (Table 1), the Income and Expenses Statement (Table 2) and the Budget Implementation Statement (Table 3). These tables appear on pp. 22-23.

### *The Balance Sheet*

The net result of the financial year, after depreciation, setting up provisions and adjusting the Working Capital and Reserve Funds to their statutory levels, was a surplus.

### *The Income and Expenses Statement*

Examination of the Income and Expenses Statement shows that income from contributions called up increased, because of the increase in the value of the budget unit, while expenses fell by SFr 1,920,000 as compared with the

previous financial year. The most significant variations as regards expenses were to be found in the section entitled "Other current expenses" (cf. Table 2). For example, the "supplies and services" total dropped considerably, mainly because the cost of repairs to the Saint Cloud building had been included under this heading in 1987. On the other hand, the "sundry management expenses" total rose, the increase being mainly due to the cost of transmitting messages.

All things considered, the 1988 surplus is the result of a drop in expenses, far greater than the drop in income (8.5 % against 0.15 %). On the other hand, it should be pointed out that personnel expenses, which make up the largest outgoing, have been kept relatively stable, with an increase of 3.7 %.

### *The Budget Implementation Statement*

This statement analyses budgeted income and expenditure. It shows that income actually received, excluding statutory contributions called up, ex-

ceeded budgeted income. In the same way, had the exchange rate remained the same, total expenditure would have exceeded the appropriations in the budget adopted by the General Assembly at its 56th session. However, expenditure on personnel (salaries and social insurance) was 1.23 % lower than the budget forecast, even making allowance for exchange gains.

### *Report by the Cour des Comptes*

The French *Cour des Comptes* is the external auditor chosen by the General Assembly at its 55th session (Belgrade, 1986) in accordance with the Financial Regulations. The report presented this year by the *Cour des Comptes* concerns the administration and financial management of the Organization.

### *Implementation of the 1988 Budget*

The auditors considered that the accounts presented had been accurately and properly kept and could therefore be submitted to the General Assembly.

However, the auditors also felt that they had to draw the Organization's attention to the fact that the surplus given for the 1988 financial year was purely an accounting figure and that only a very relative value should be placed on it.

In fact, the 1988 accounting surplus (FFr 2,849,867.64) deriving from contributions which had been called up for the 1988 financial year alone but which had not been paid, did not compensate for the total amount of contributions in arrears at 31st December 1988 (FFr 4,056,492.48).

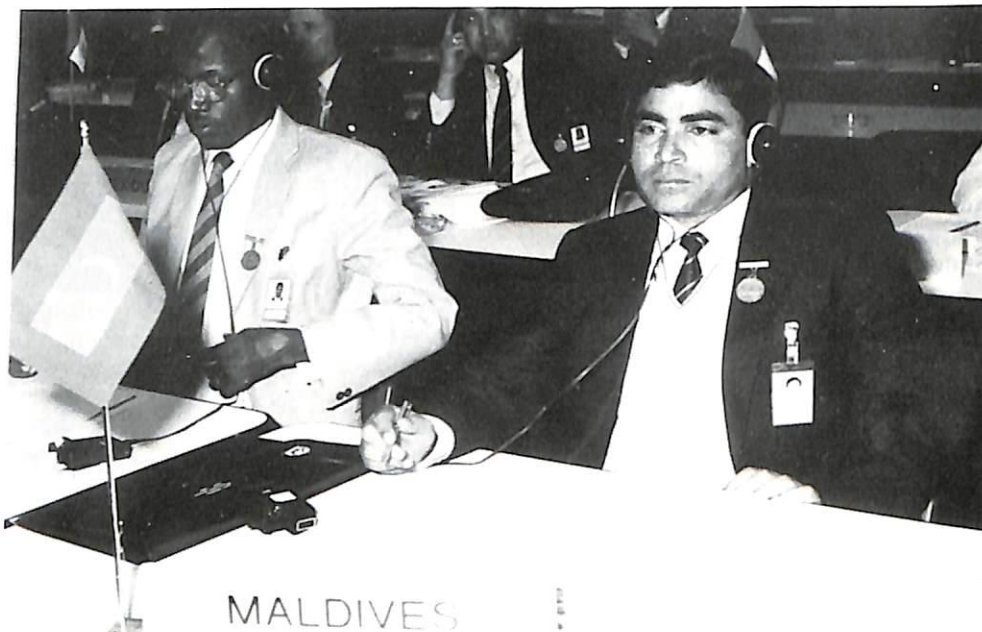
### Transfer of the Headquarters to Lyons

The report by the *Cour des Comptes* emphasized the satisfactory conditions in which the major operation of the construction of the new Headquarters in Lyons had been conducted, with almost total observance of the various time limits involved and of the allocations for the programme.

### Statutory contributions

The auditors recalled that member countries' contributions represented three-quarters of the Organization's source of funds and that the periodic increases in the value of the budget unit were partly due to the burden of unpaid contributions.

#### *The Panamanian Delegation*



*The Maldivian Delegate*

The General Assembly, in plenary session, unanimously approved the balance sheet and the accounts for the 1988 financial year and adopted the following resolution.

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 1, submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "Annual Report for 1988", and Report No. 2, submitted by the external auditors, entitled "Report by the *Cour des Comptes*".

HAVING BEEN INFORMED that

the surplus in the Organization's balance sheet at 31st December 1988 amounts to SFr 2,849,867.64.

The ICPO Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

APPROVES Report No. 1, entitled "Annual Report for 1988" ;

TAKES NOTE of Report No. 2, entitled "Report by the *Cour des Comptes*" ;

DECIDES that :

- a) The sum of SFr 274,968.22, the difference between the grants given by the U.N. in the context of the Caribbean and Central American telecommunications network project and the expenditure recorded at 31st December 1988, should be withdrawn from the surplus at 31st December 1988, and credited to a special fund entitled the "Caribbean and Central American Telecommunications Project", in conformity with their stated purpose and with Resolution No. AGN/55/RES/4 ;
- b) The sum of SFr 2 574 899.42 should be withdrawn from the surplus at 31st December 1988 and credited to the Capital Investment Fund with a



*The Icelandic Delegation*

view to financing the projects for acquiring assets subject to depreciation described in the five-year plan approved by the General Assembly at its 56th session.

### **Draft Budget for 1990**

The General Secretariat representative presented the draft budget for 1990, which had been prepared within the general framework of the "Draft Budget for 1989, Plan for 1990-1993" submitted to the General Assembly at its 57th session (Bangkok, 1988) and which also followed the guidelines laid down by the Executive Committee during its 90th session.

It was explained that the aims of the draft budget were :

- to limit ordinary operating expenses ;
- to improve the General Secretariat's productivity ;
- to find the most appropriate means of reducing the amount of unpaid contributions ;
- to maintain the value of the budget unit at its current level in constant francs.

### **General Strategy**

The General Secretariat representative submitted the General Strategy, a document proposing a certain number

of immediate and medium-term measures designed to ensure that the value of the budget unit remained stable over the four years from 1991 onwards.

In that connection, the General Secretariat undertook to keep the value of the budget unit at SFr 17 300 in 1991, i.e. at the nominal value proposed by the Executive Committee for 1990, unless there were any major changes in the financial data covered by the plan.

The General Assembly, in plenary

*The Ethiopian Delegate*



session, adopted the following two resolutions.

HAVING EXAMINED the Draft Budget for 1990 and the Plan for 1991-1994 (Report No. 3), prepared by the Secretary General and approved by the Executive Committee.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the implementation of the 1989 Budget and the forecasts for 1990.

NOTING that the Draft Budget makes allowance for some depreciation in the value of the currency used for the Organization's accounts and has been prepared using an exchange rate of FFr 3.85 to SFr 1, instead of FFr 4.00 to SFr 1 in 1989:

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

APPROVES the Draft Budget for 1990 as it appears in the document referred to above :

DECIDES that the sums allocated in the Draft Budget for 1990 to the acquisition of assets subject to depreciation shall be transferred to the Capital Investment Fund and used in conformity with the purposes for which they have been allocated :

DECIDES that the value of the budget unit for the 1990 financial year shall be 17,300 Swiss francs.

\*  
\*   \*  
\*

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 5, entitled "General Strategy", approved by the Executive Committee and submitted by the Secretary General :

HAVING BEEN INFORMED of the objectives which have been defined by the Executive Committee and are intended to limit the value of the budget unit over the coming financial years,

TAKING NOTE of the complexity of the problems the Secretary General will have to solve to achieve these goals,

NOTING also that, if the economic situation remains stable, it will be necessary to adopt solutions to limit expenditure and, at the same time, revise the system of statutory contributions,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

TAKES NOTE of the "General Strategy" thus submitted :

ASKS the Secretary General to implement the revision of the Financial Rules in order to limit the value of the budget unit during the period covered by the next plan, and to submit the necessary proposals to the General Assembly for approval.

### **Report by the Organization's Adviser**

Mr. Van Hove, one of the Organization's Advisers, presented a report on the general policy regarding contributions. His objective conclusion had been that all member countries would have to be asked to make a joint effort. The report concentrated on three main objectives which had previously been defined by the General Assembly, namely : the construction of the new Headquarters building, computerization, and further improvements in telecommunications.

The report stressed the fact that modernization of the General Secretariat's facilities had been achieved thanks to the enterprising approach of

the Executive Committee and the Secretary General, and to the build-up of reserves over previous years.

**Table I – BALANCE SHEET**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Assets	1987 Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 4.0078)	1988 Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 4.0738)
Fixed Assets income after depreciation	12 500	23 841
Accounts receivable	8 811	11 484
Financial accounts	28 162	27 138
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>49 473</b>	<b>62 463</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Equity	46 024	47 894
Current liabilities	2 442	11 719
Result for the financial year	1 007	2 850
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>49 473</b>	<b>62 463</b>

**Table II – INCOME AND EXPENSES STATEMENT**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Income	1987 Exchange rate (SFr 1 = FFr 4.0078)	1988 Exchange rate (SFr 1 = FFr 4.0738)
Contributions due	18 482	19 328
Other income	4 893	3 970
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 375</b>	<b>23 298</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	11 923	12 371
Other current expenses	5 939	4 505
Provision for reserves and depreciation	4 506	3 572
Result for the financial year	1 007	2 850
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 375</b>	<b>23 298</b>

**Table III – 1988 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Budgeted Income	Actual	Budget
Contributions	19 328	19 176
Other income	3 356	1 692
Extraordinary Programme	614	
Expenditure met from statutory funds	13 991	19 984
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 289</b>	<b>40 852</b>
<b>Budgeted expenditure</b>		
Personnel expenditure	12 371	13 066
Other current expenditure	4 505	4 451
Assets subject to depreciation	3 027	2 919
Statutory funds	275	432
Expenditure from allocations	13 991	19 984
Budgeted result	3 120	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 289</b>	<b>40 852</b>

Article 23(3) of the Financial Regulations states that the budget result is obtained by subtracting the sum of unpaid contributions at 31st December 1988 (approximately SFr 4, 056, 000) from any budget surplus; the result is therefore 3,120 – 4,056 = – 936 (in thousands of Swiss francs), i.e. a budget deficit.

## INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

The Committee was chaired by Mr. Rodriguez Nicolas (Spain). The General Secretariat's representative submitted the reports on the situation in 1988. A summary of the contents is given below.

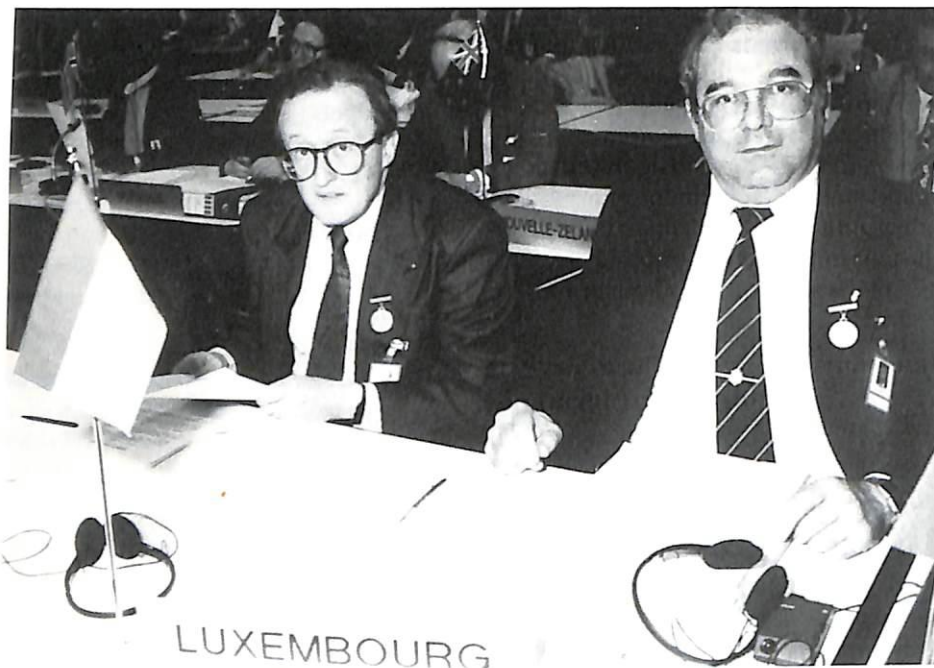
### *Opiates - Opium and its derivatives*

In the two principal opium-producing areas, South-East and

South-West Asia, output was increased despite intensified enforcement initiatives, eradication programmes, and crop substitution endeavours sponsored by some Governments in these areas. Although Mexico produces much less opium than the South-East and South-West Asian regions, production during 1988 increased in comparison to previous years. According to intelligence, between 45 and 55 tonnes were produced in 1988. Opium production has been reported to

be taking place on an ever increasing scale in Lebanon though precise figures are not available.

The National Central Bureau, Bangkok, reported that the opium production figures for the Golden Triangle area, comprising parts of Myanmar, Laos and Thailand, were between 1,000 and 1,500 metric tonnes. Myanmar (formerly Burma) remains the primary production area with an estimated 1,100 – 1,400 tonnes of



*Two of the Delegates from Luxembourg*

opium. Laos followed with approximately 200-250 tonnes, and approximately 25 tonnes of opium were produced on Thai soil.

The primary opium cultivation areas of Thailand are located in 10 northern provinces, the two largest of which are Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai. During the period 1984 to 1988, Thai government officials reportedly eradicated a total poppy cultivation area of 5,541 hectares. Opium yields average approximately 15 kg. per hectare; hence, eradication efforts alone have prevented the production of over 83 tonnes of opium over a four-year period.

In the South-West Asian region, poppy cultivation and refining of opium to heroin continue at a high level. Afghanistan continues to be the primary opium-producing area, followed by Pakistan and Iran to a lesser extent. The total opium production estimates for the South-West Asian crescent range from 1,100 to 1,500 metric tonnes.

In December 1987, the Lebanese National Central Bureau reported that 1,800 hectares of opium poppy were planted during the 1986/1987 year. Of this total amount, 80 % were destroyed

leaving 360 hectares available for opium production. It was further reported that each hectare in Lebanon is capable of producing 15 kg. of opium. Although no figures are available for 1988, taking the 1987 figures and an accepted ratio of 10 parts of opium needed to produce one part of morphine and/or heroin as a basis it appears that the potential exists in Lebanon to produce 540 kg. of morphine and/or heroin.

Most of the refineries for converting opium into either morphine or heroin are located in the countries of production. In January 1989 the Thai National Central Bureau reported that 15 major heroin refineries were identified, the majority in Myanmar near the Thai border; five sites were identified in Laos, near the Thai border.

Precursor chemicals used in the conversion process are becoming more and more difficult to obtain due to the strict enforcement of the "chemical-free north" policy in Thailand. However, acetic anhydride is reported to reach Myanmar, Thailand and Laos by overland route from India and China. Experiencing difficulties in smuggling chemicals up into the traditional conversion areas, there are

reports that traffickers are smuggling these chemicals with more frequency into clandestine sites located in Southern Thailand and Northern Malaysia.

## **Cocaine**

During 1988, cocaine cartels managed to expand their operations, establish new consumer markets, and enlarge their already lucrative financial empires. This occurred despite determined law enforcement endeavours, improved legal structures within which to combat the cartels, greater allocation of government funds in support of law enforcement elements, and an overall increased awareness of the need for co-operation at national and international levels.

The principal growing areas of the coca plant remained unchanged. Peru still appears to be the area in which the total hectares under cultivation and yield estimates are the highest. Although Bolivia is reported to be cultivating half as much as Peru and Colombia one quarter, cultivation, refining and processing activity in these two countries appear to be increasing. The average production is 2 kg. of cocaine hydrochloride per hectare.

Because of increased smuggling activity and violence associated with it, governments are adopting stronger laws and better co-ordinated intelligence and enforcement programmes at national and international levels. It is realized that police officers are often out-manned, out-gunned, and out-financed in the war against powerful and professional drug smuggling organizations.

Nevertheless, many individual cocaine seizures set all-time records: well-planned intelligence-gathering programmes coupled with sound enforcement initiatives resulted in numerous multi-hundred kilogramme seizures. Major violators were intercepted and well-organized trafficking syndicates were immobilized. Following a recommendation of the



IDEC Conference held in early 1988 in Guatemala City, an operation entitled "Snow Cap" was designated and implemented. The operation took place between 27th July and 27th August 1988. Thanks to co-operation between 30 nations, over 8,500 kg. of cocaine HCl and 2,700 kg. of cocaine base were seized. Thirty-one cocaine laboratories and seven clandestine airstrips were destroyed, and 1,300 persons were arrested.

Operation "Snow Cap" was undoubtedly a success: for the first time ever, several Latin American law enforcement agencies joined hands and co-ordinated enforcement efforts to strike at international drug trafficking.

Over 55 tonnes of cocaine were seized in the United States during 1988. European authorities seized in excess of six tonnes of cocaine. The amounts seized are alarming when placed against the backdrop of seizures in Europe ten years ago.

## Cannabis

During 1988, the availability of marijuana throughout the world reflected traffickers' determination to market their financially lucrative product despite some consumer preference for other forms of drugs. Reliable information from United States authorities indicates a continued poly-drug profile relative to marijuana abuse, that is using marijuana in conjunction with other drugs.

Thailand remains the principal South-East Asian cannabis-producing area. Primary cultivation areas have rapidly expanded during the past 10 years from only 4 provinces in the North-Eastern region to over 30 provinces scattered throughout the country in 1988. Eradication efforts continue. In addition, experiments are being conducted with ground spraying of paraquat and glyphosate in limited areas. Cannabis cultivation has been reported, although to a lesser degree, in the neighbouring countries of Myanmar, Kampuchea and Laos.

The high quality ganja produced in Thailand is financed, grown, and trafficked by Thai criminal organizations working in league with Western counterparts. Mother-ship smuggling ventures continue to transport this high potency product to Australia, Europe and North America. Other cannabis source countries more severely affecting North America, include Mexico, Colombia and Jamaica.

Cannabis production in the South-West Asian source countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan continues. Besides supplying markets in the growing regions and neighbouring countries, mother-ship smuggling ventures continue to transport large quantities of cannabis to Europe and North America.

the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

## Psychotropic Substances

The only substance regularly reported seized at international level is methadone which appears to be a problem centred in Europe. Many nations around the world continue to experience abuse, misuse, and trafficking of legally produced narcotics at a domestic level.

An increase in the trafficking and abuse of legally produced psychotropic drugs was experienced throughout 1988. The most frequently abused of these drugs were the benzodiazepines



*The Paraguayan Delegate*

As far as cannabis in Europe is concerned, there was little change from previous years relative to amounts seized or level of abuse. Lebanese and Moroccan cannabis have supplied European consumer markets for several years and continued throughout 1988. The main countries where this marijuana was intercepted were Spain, France,

with seizures being reported by the greatest number of Interpol Member States. Two of the reported Middle East seizures were of multi-million dosage unit quantities. The most frequently seized of the benzodiazepines were flunitrazepam, diazepam, medazepam, triazolam, nitrazepam, alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, and bromazepam.

Non-controlled midazolam – which is alleged to be extremely potent – was also seized in many countries. A common method of abuse of the benzodiazepines was the mixing of these substances with alcohol.

A major drug of choice amongst abusers continues to be methaqualone and numerous seizures were reported worldwide in 1988. Several European countries reported the seizure of heroin mixed with methaqualone. It is certainly not only illicitly produced methaqualone that creates problems for law enforcement, as diversion from legitimate sources continues to take place. In April 1988, 250,000 dosage units of

have, however, revealed that legitimately manufactured fenethylline was shipped from European countries to the Near and Middle East on the basis of fraudulent import authorizations.

An isolated but significant seizure of 2,200,000 phenobarbitone capsules from Hong Kong occurred in the United Kingdom at Gatwick Airport on 8th March 1988. The ultimate destination of the drug is still unknown.

Trafficking in pemoline involved both Eastern and Western European source countries, in particular the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, with Africa and the Middle East being the

Opium Act, the Netherlands seized 6,750 kg of pemoline en route to Africa through their country.

Amphetamine topped the list of the largest quantities and the most frequently seized psychotropic substance of clandestine manufacture. The two source countries most frequently identified are the Netherlands and Poland, with the latter producing a very high purity product.

The United States of America and the Far East reported the greatest seizure activity relative to methamphetamine.

The General Secretariat continues to receive, at an increasing rate, information on diversion, trafficking, and seizures of precursors and chemicals used to manufacture narcotic and psychotropic substances. This information primarily concerns the chemicals used to produce heroin, cocaine, LSD, amphetamine, methamphetamine, PCP, and methaqualone. The major chemicals involved are acetic anhydride, acetone, ether, ergotamine, BMK, ephedrine, phenylacetic acid, piperidine, and anthranilic acid. Many other chemicals are seized, trafficked, or diverted as laboratory operators continue to change the chemicals utilized, and their methods of production, to avoid detection.

The following three resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session.

HAVING STUDIED the Final Report of the Asian Regional Drug Law Enforcement Symposium (Beijing, 5th-9th October 1989).

NOTING that the situation of illicit drug trafficking in Asia is becoming more and more serious.

CONSIDERING that there is a consensus on the requirement to enhance the law enforcement capabilities of the countries in the region.

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 2-4th No



*The Delegate from the Netherlands Antilles*

methaqualone were seized in Boston, U.S.A. These tablets had been legally produced in Europe and further investigation in Europe led to the seizure of an additional 1.2 million tablets from the same source.

As with methaqualone, it is difficult to establish whether the source of fenethylline seized in 1988 was clandestine or legitimate. Investigations in the past

recipient areas. Several initiatives were taken during the year in relation to pemoline through efforts of the General Secretariat's Drugs Sub-Division and concerned Member States. Yugoslavia made it more difficult for seemingly legitimate brokers to obtain pemoline. This was achieved by ensuring that the stated end-user had a proper medical requirement for the drug. In April 1988, after placing the drug under their

member to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

RECOMMENDS that the law enforcement agencies of Asian countries and areas make appropriate use of the technique of "controlled delivery" in all possible circumstances in order to identify and eliminate the activities of drug traffickers and criminal syndicates in accordance with the laws of each country;

ASKS the member countries, which are able to do so, to provide maximum financial, material and technical assistance to the transit countries to augment their drug law enforcement infrastructure;

ASKS the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat to conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a drug law enforcement training centre in Asia for the purpose of improving and co-ordinating the continental effort against illicit drug traffic, taking into consideration possible supplementary contributions to be offered by the countries in the region and beyond.

RECOGNIZING the seriousness of the drugs situation prevailing in different regions,

ACKNOWLEDGING the value of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

CALLS upon the Member States to ratify the Convention and to urge their national competent authorities to implement the provisions of the Convention in order to give national enforcement authorities the powers it contains,

ASKS the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat to study the provisions of the Convention and consider their implications for ICPO-Interpol policy, and also explore ways of improving co-



*Two of the Saudi Arabian Delegates*

operation within the framework of the Convention between Interpol and its Member States and Non-Member States.

\* \* \*

RECOGNIZING the recent trends in the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances,

HAVING NOTED the discussions devoted to this issue during the specialized meeting on the trafficking of psychotropic substances from Europe to Africa (Saint Cloud, 13th-17th March 1989),

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

RECOMMENDS :

1. That countries should strive to develop specialized training courses in the field of psychotropic substances covering subjects relating to legislation, control and investigations on those substances;

2. That countries which have not yet done so should accede to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (hereinafter known as "the Convention") as soon as possible;
3. That countries which have acceded to the Convention should make maximum use of Article 13, prohibiting the importation of specific substances into their countries;
4. That African countries should limit wherever possible the number of points of entry and the number of licensed or registered importers for psychotropic substances;
5. That African countries should regularly communicate to the competent authorities of exporting countries the names and addresses of authorized or registered importers of psychotropic substances;
6. That countries which are not party to the Convention and which have no legitimate medical need for particular psychotropic substances, such as secobarbital or pemoline, should inform exporting countries and the pertinent international organizations of their desire to prohibit the importation of the said substances into their countries;

7. That European countries which are not party to the Convention and which export psychotropic substances to African countries should co-operate with those countries in an effort to prevent the exportation of substances to countries for which there is no legitimate medical need;
8. That African countries examine their requirements concerning pharmaceuticals containing psychotropic substances and limit them to legitimate medical needs;
9. That customs controls in the free ports and free trade zones should be strengthened to prevent the diversion of, or illicit trafficking in, psychotropic substances;
10. That the competent authorities of exporting countries should provide advance notification of shipments of psychotropic substances to the competent authorities of importing countries as required by the Convention;
11. That the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) should continue to support both the endeavours of African countries to equip themselves and the organization of specialized meetings on the trafficking of psychotropic substances;
12. That international organizations collaborate in developing a survey instrument for the assessment of the extent and nature of abuse of psychotropic substances in Africa.

## INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The General Secretariat's representative reported on the TE Group's activities during 1988 and pointed out that the Anti-Terrorist Group expected to continue to work on exchanging useful and appropriate law enforcement information concerning terrorist crime, reports concerning drug - and terrorist - related matters, co-operation with other international organizations, and the organization of international symposia on terrorism. There had been a steady increase in the use of Interpol channels for transmitting information on terrorism as well as alerts, warnings and notices which in various ways related to the total effort to combat international terrorism.

The Head of the Anti-Terrorism Group said that most of the messages received by the Group dealt with offences or attempted offences against civil aviation, or provided information about the movements of international criminals, bomb attacks against public

figures, and the types of weapons and explosives used in such attacks.

Initial difficulties arising from the sensitive nature of that information had been resolved. It could be said that the Group received information on about 70 to 80 % of terrorist cases. The Group was now intending to analyse the information and would use it to publish reports. The main subjects to be covered would include the outcome of trials of international terrorists in certain countries, evidence submitted in criminal proceedings, the terrorism situation throughout the world, a methodology of terrorist crime, security procedures at airports and for civil aviation, and the connection between terrorism and drug trafficking. The 1990 Symposium would concentrate on certain particular aspects of terrorism.

He added that, increasingly, mem-

bers and the Head of the TE Group had been asked to address conferences, submit papers, and otherwise report on international terrorism matters. The Head of the TE Group and two other officers had had articles published in professional journals, as well as numerous interviews and enquiries from media representatives.

The ICAO OBSERVER assured the Assembly that his Organization was firmly resolved to co-operate with Interpol in the field of international civil aviation security. He thanked Interpol for having appointed experts to sit on the Working Party on the detection of explosives. At the end of 1990 or the beginning of 1991, ICAO intended to convene a diplomatic conference on the detection of explosives, so that the commitments entered into by its members could be put into practice. ICAO had developed a new technical assistance programme which would make it

possible to provide members with evaluations of their airport security and advice on possible improvements.

It is clear that international terrorism will be a major source of concern to law enforcement services for some time to come. In a unique yet unobtrusive manner, Interpol will continue to support and serve member countries in their battle against this form of crime. The programmes that have been launched will be pursued and the General Secretariat intends to issue more reports in the future. These reports will be based on information received at the General Secretariat, processed in conjunction with the larger data base and increased analytical capabilities.



*Members of the Swedish Delegation*

## COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY AND ECONOMIC CRIME

The Head of the Police Division of the General Secretariat reported on the activities of the group dealing with counterfeit currency. He referred, in particular, to a training course sponsored by the Central Bank for West African countries, held in Dakar in March 1989, with some assistance from NCBs and from the private sector.

In application of the two resolutions on the counterfeiting and forgery of currency and documents adopted by the General Assembly in Bangkok, the General Secretariat had sent member countries a modified form for providing information on counterfeit currency seizures.

Sixty per cent of all information on crimes involving counterfeit currency

came from Germany, Yugoslavia and Austria. Most counterfeits were of U.S. 100, 50 and 20 dollar notes. But progress in high definition colour-copying had also resulted in large scale production of counterfeit Swiss banknotes.

The Head of the Economic and Financial Crime Sub-Division then referred to the considerable number of offences involving credit cards and to the cases of fraudulent operations involving "shell" banks which increased the risk of swindling by means of fraudulent bank documents.

A co-operation memorandum had been issued by IBSA on the sharing of information about the criminal activities of individuals and companies. The General Secretariat would shortly be

sending member countries a questionnaire regarding the creation of committees for co-operation between the law enforcement and banking communities.

On 16th February 1989, a meeting had been held at the Headquarters to discuss a case of fraudulent manipulation of O.T.C. shares affecting about fifty countries. The "white-collar" offences most frequently committed included unfunded bank transfers, fraudulent bank transfers, forgery of shares and bonds, and fraudulent manipulation of O.T.C. shares. It was difficult to prosecute in such cases, owing to the reluctance of the banking institutions to make them public and because of the fact that the offenders were often only known by their bank account numbers.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTERIZATION

The report submitted by the General Secretariat was the subject of a long article in issue No. 421 of the ICPR.

During the discussion which followed the presentation of the report, two resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly; one concerned the ICPO-Interpol's Telecommunications Regulations, the other the Standing Committee on Information Technology.

The new Telecommunications Regulations had been ready for a year – those dating from 1979 only dealt with radio communications and were no longer suitable for the new network organization. The regulations would consist of three main sections and the first section, dealing with the fundamental principles underlying the organization of the network, would need the approval of the General Assembly for any subsequent modification. In the case of the other two sections, dealing with operating procedures and containing technical appendices, the General Secretariat should be able to make suitable modifications in consultation with the SCIT, as technology developed. The main innovations in the Regulations were the introduction of the concepts of a broadcasting network and of message formats, and the suppression of the Phrase Code and the Secret Code.

The following two resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly, in plenary session.

CONSIDERING THAT the Standing Committee on Information Technology (SCIT) should be informed, in sufficient time, of any General Secretariat telecommunications or computer projects affecting the National Central Bureaus,

WISHING to amend the terms of reference of the SCIT to that effect,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assem-

bly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

DECIDES THAT the following text shall be added to Article 15 of the said terms of reference :

“Specifications for calls for bids on technical projects that fall within the purview of the SCIT terms of reference shall be transmitted to each member of a working party, when one is established by the Chairman, in sufficient time to provide for delivery and adequate review period.

This period for review shall be no less than 30 days from delivery to the members of the working party. The Chairman will convene a working party when he determines that such projects may have a substantial impact on the operation of the NCBs.

The deliberations of any working group may be independent of scheduled meetings of the SCIT. Any costs incurred as a result of these

deliberations will be borne by the individual NCBs involved.”

\* \* \*

RECOGNIZING that the modernization of the Telecommunications network implies the need for the fundamental principles of network architecture and the rules for its management to be redefined.

HAVING EXAMINED Report No. 8 entitled “Computerization and Telecommunications”, in particular paragraph 2.4 of the report, and the document entitled “ICPO-Interpol Telecommunications Regulations” accompanying it.

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

ADOPTS the above-mentioned ICPO-Interpol Telecommunications Regulations and consequently abolishes the “Phrase Code” and the “Secret Code”.

### *The Peruvian Delegation*



## MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

**M**r. Seudie (Cameroon) chaired the meeting.

### *Reports on the activities of the working parties set up by the General Assembly*

Three particularly important points were discussed during the meeting: disaster victim identification, the system of illegal international financial transactions and the FOPAC Working Group; three resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session, one on each of these subjects.

#### **Disaster victim identification**

After Resolution No. AGN/55/RES/

14 had been adopted by the Assembly, a sub-committee of experts had been set up by the standing working party on disaster victim identification.

The sub-committee, composed of six experts from different countries, first met in Wiesbaden, Federal Germany, on 9th and 10th December 1986. Subsequent meetings were held in St. Cloud in February and September 1987, April 1988 and, finally, in April 1989.

A revised version of the disaster victim identification form was prepared and circulated to the members of the standing working party.

It is important to note that the latest version of the form (in the form of a draft) was tested by Belgian police after

the sinking of the Zeebrugge ferry. The results of the test were positive.

The following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session :

**BEARING IN MIND**, firstly, that a Working Party was set up to draft a Disaster Victim Identification Form (49th General Assembly session, Manila, 1980) and secondly that, in view of the increasing importance of the subject, a Sub-Committee composed of police officers and forensic and odontological pathologists was established in 1986,

**NOTING** that the said Sub-Committee has now drafted a modified version of the Form which should prove entirely satisfactory and which has been adopted by the Working Party,

*The conference hall in plenary session (photograph : Lyon Reportage)*



The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

ADOPTS the said Form:

ASKS the Secretary General to reproduce the Form and circulate it to all the National Central Bureaus;

RECOMMENDS that all the Organization's member countries use the Disaster Victim Identification Form in all appropriate circumstances including cases in which there is only one victim to be identified.

### **Funds derived from criminal activities**

With a view to giving the FOPAC Group a more international character, the General Secretariat organized an international meeting on funds derived from criminal activities; it was held from 18th to 20th April 1989.

At the meeting, representatives of the European Parliament, of the Common-

wealth Secretariat (Law Officers and Fraud Unit), of the United Nations Narcotic Drugs Division and of the Council of Europe presented papers. Two recommendations were unanimously adopted at the meeting, one concerning international illicit financial circuits, and the other relating to the FOPAC Group's activities and sharing of information on crime cases.

### **System of illegal international financial transactions**

The General Assembly adopted the following resolution on this subject:

#### RECOGNIZING :

1. That a system of illegal international financial transactions facilitates compensatory payments to the detriment of countries.

2. That such a system siphons off funds from countries by means of fraudulent operations.

#### FURTHER RECOGNIZING that

this system has deprived countries of earnings in foreign exchange.

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session:

RECOMMENDS that the FOPAC Working Group study this new problem in depth and propose measures to be taken at international level to deal firmly and effectively with this problem.

### **FOPAC Group**

Following several remarks made by Delegates attending the meeting, a drafting committee was set up with representatives from France, India, Malaysia, Nepal and the Yemen Arab Republic to prepare a draft resolution on the FOPAC Group and the establishment of a data bank of financial information.

The General Assembly adopted the resolution in plenary session.

## **CONTINENTAL MEETINGS**

### **African Continental Meeting**

Mr. Akele (Benin), Vice President for Africa, chaired the meeting.

#### **Regional activities and day-to-day co-operation**

At the Chairman's suggestion, the African Continental Meeting decided to reorganize the working party on regionalization in Africa so that in future, it would be made up of members from the three African countries represented on the Executive Committee (Benin, Senegal and Sudan), and from four volunteer countries (Ghana,

Kenya, Tunisia and Zimbabwe). Moreover, it was decided that the working party would be chaired by the Vice President for Africa, Mr. Akele.

The Delegate of Côte d'Ivoire said that regional activities in West Africa consisted essentially of combating heroin and cocaine trafficking, while the Cameroonian Delegate emphasized that Africa had once been a continent used only for transit but was now a drug consumption area.

#### **Date and place of the next Regional Conference**

The Nigerian Delegate proposed that his country should host the next African

Regional Conference. The Chairman and all the Delegates at the meeting thanked Nigeria.

### **American Continental Meeting**

Mr. Villareal Rubalcava (Mexico) chaired the meeting.

#### **Buenos Aires Sub-Regional Bureau**

The Argentine Delegate recalled that, in application of the resolution adopted during the 54th session of the



General Assembly in Washington, a Sub-Regional Bureau for South America had been established. With regard to this, the following resolution was adopted by the present General Assembly in plenary session :

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 7 submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "Draft Agreement between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol regarding a Sub-Regional Bureau for South America and its privileges and immunities on Argentine territory",

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session:

APPROVES the draft Agreement attached at Appendix I to the above report;

AUTHORIZES the President of the Organization to sign the said Agreement on behalf of the ICPO - Interpol ;

THANKS the Government of the Argentine Republic for the privileges and immunities it intends to grant the ICPO - Interpol under the terms of the Agreement.

## Asian Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Zhu En Tao (China), Vice President for Asia.

### Telecommunications network in the South Pacific

The Australian Delegate proposed that a feasibility study be conducted on the proposed network, with the co-operation of the Japanese NCB and the General Secretariat. The General Secretariat's representative said that an in-depth study was currently being carried out to determine the exact needs of the countries concerned.

## European Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Babovic, Vice President for Europe.

### Communication by the President of the ICPO on Interpol's relations with the Trevi Group

Mr. Barbot, President of Interpol, recalled that on several occasions European delegations had expressed the wish that the Organization's governing bodies would establish contacts with the Trevi Group. He had approached the intra-European Group himself and had received a favourable expression of opinion on 16th November from the Directors General of the police forces of the three "Troika" countries, France, Ireland and Spain. He had described the advantages the European countries derived from their membership of Interpol and the responsibilities they assumed in that connection. He had also stressed the size of the contributions made by those countries which viewed Interpol and the Trevi Group as two complementary, rather than competing, institutions. Finally, he had emphasized that close co-operation between the two institutions would ensure that neither energy nor funds were wasted. The statement had been communicated to the plenary meeting of senior Trevi officials on 17th November and there had been favourable reactions to the idea of closer contact between the two institutions.

Mr. Barbot then added that, via the General Secretariat, he would send the European delegations copies of his communication to the "Troika" and that he would keep them informed of any developments in relations between Interpol and the Trevi Group. An initiative had been taken and it looked as though a new and favourable atmosphere for further contacts had been created.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Barbot for the information he had given on a subject which was of great importance to the Organization and which seemed

to be developing favourably. Further steps along the same lines would certainly be appreciated.

It was then announced that the European Technical Committee, composed of members from Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, was tackling a number of subjects including the development of police co-operation in Europe, expansion of the European Secretariat, the services the forensic police laboratory in Lyons could render to Interpol, the powers of NCBs, the possibilities of replying to requests for assistance from other countries without applying to non-police authorities, trans-border contacts and operations, and permanent communication channels (hot lines) between NCBs. In addition to those general topics, the Committee had discussed the European Secretariat's liaison unit, co-ordination of searches for suspects, co-ordination of trans-border surveillance, co-ordination of international searches and investigations, and the European contact officer system.

The French Delegate provided some information about the plans for progressive development of the forensic science laboratory in Lyons. Following various Trevi meetings and a meeting held in Munich, it had been decided that the Lyons laboratory would centralize drug analysis and circulate its findings to the other European countries. The first stage was in progress. However, the laboratory's premises had to be extended if it was to perform its task of analysing all drugs seized in France and develop its co-operation with the United Nations laboratory in Vienna, especially in view of the recent agreement that UN trainees could be sent to Lyons. The laboratory would thus be in a better position to provide Interpol with the services it needed in respect of drugs.

The Chairman thanked the French Delegation for that information and underlined the value of having, near the Headquarters building, a laboratory providing services for the General Secretariat and for the member countries.

## PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1990

The General Assembly adopted the draft Programme of Activities which read as follows :

### General Administration

- Review of post descriptions and assessments ;
- Institution of an internal social welfare system ;
- Re-examination of the Financial Regulations ;
- Meetings of the Financial Advisers ;
- Implementation of the new computerized system for the Finance and Accounts Sub-Division and for personnel management ;
- Training Seminar for NCB Officers (in French and Spanish) ;
- Study on the resources that would be required to establish an international centre for the training of police officers ;
- Feasibility study on setting up a training centre in Asia to combat drug trafficking.

### Police

#### Permanent conferences and meetings

- 11th African Regional Conference ;
- Meeting of the Standing Committee for Regionalization in Africa ;
- 8th Interpol Caribbean/Central American Conference (Aruba) ;
- Meetings of the Technical Committee for the Caribbean and Central America ;
- Working Party on Regionalization in Asia ;
- Meeting of the FOPAC Working Group ;

- Meetings of the Technical Committee on co-operation in Europe ;
- 19th European Regional Conference.

#### Symposia, Working Parties and Meetings

- 6th Symposium on international terrorism ;
- International Conference of Heads of Departments specializing in organized crime ;
- International Conference of Heads of Departments specializing in armed robbery of financial institutions and money conveyors, and/or kidnapping for ransom ;
- 7th Symposium on international fraud ;
- 13th European Working Meeting on counterfeit currency ;
- Meeting of Working Group on co-operation between banks and the police ;
- Meeting of Working Group on assistance from auditors ;
- Training Seminar on counterfeit currency (Latin America) ;
- 16th European Meeting of Heads of National Drug Services ;
- 4th Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services in the Gulf area ;
- 3rd American Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services ;
- International Meeting on traffic in psychotropic substances ;
- Asian Regional Symposium on drug traffic ;
- Regional Working Meetings on financial assets ;
- Ad hoc Meeting of European contact officers ;
- European Meeting on co-operation problems connected with European conventions and national legislation ;
- Joint study with the UN authorities with the aim of proposing initiatives which might improve international co-operation to prevent and punish crimes against minors.

### Legal Matters and Training

- Rules governing co-operation between NCBs ;
- Work in connection with the ICPO-Interpol Constitution and General Regulations ;
- Conclusion of an agreement between Argentina and Interpol relating to the creation of a Sub-Regional Bureau ;
- Application of the Headquarters Agreement for the Bangkok Office and of its accompanying exchange of letters ;
- Meetings of the Supervisory Board for the internal control of Interpol's archives ;
- Exchange of information on research in progress in forensic science laboratories ;
- Symposium for Heads of Police Colleges ;
- Symposium on data protection and the police ;
- Study on the possibility of opening negotiations on the establishment of a regional bureau for Central America and the Caribbean in Puerto Rico.

### Telecommunications and Computerization

- Start-up of X.400 messaging server and AMSS gateway facility in Lyons ;
- Start-up of mini-AMSS in Puerto Rico ;
- Security of the network: encryption of X.400 messaging server accesses, Regional Stations and Puerto Rico ;
- Supplements to X.400 messaging server system ;
- Further work on electronic archive system ;

- Installation of new system for finance and accounts ;
- Installation of desk-top publishing system ;
- Introduction of micro-computers ;
- Feasibility study regarding an automated search facility ;
- Reorganization of Message Response Branch ;
- 11th International Telecommunications and Computerization Conference.

Following the adoption of the Programme of Activities, Mr. Barbot drew the Assembly's attention to two of its items which had been specially emphasized by President Mitterrand in his inauguration speech. The first concerned ways of improving international co-operation to combat offences against minors and the second concerned the possibility of creating an international training centre for police officers. With regard to the second of the two items, Mr. Barbot stressed that the first suggestions on the subject had been made within Interpol. Furthermore, Interpol was the only worldwide police organization able to follow up that type of suggestion

because, as well as providing facilities to help bring offenders to justice, it provided also a unique forum for international contacts. Mr. Barbot therefore submitted the two draft resolutions given below; they were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the message delivered by Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, on the occasion of the inauguration of Interpol's new Headquarters in Lyons on 27th November 1989.

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

ASKS the General Secretariat to conduct a feasibility study on the purpose and mission of an international establishment for the training of police officers, especially those from developing countries, to combat all forms of crime, and to report to the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly at its next session, having kept the Executive

Committee regularly informed of all developments in the matter.

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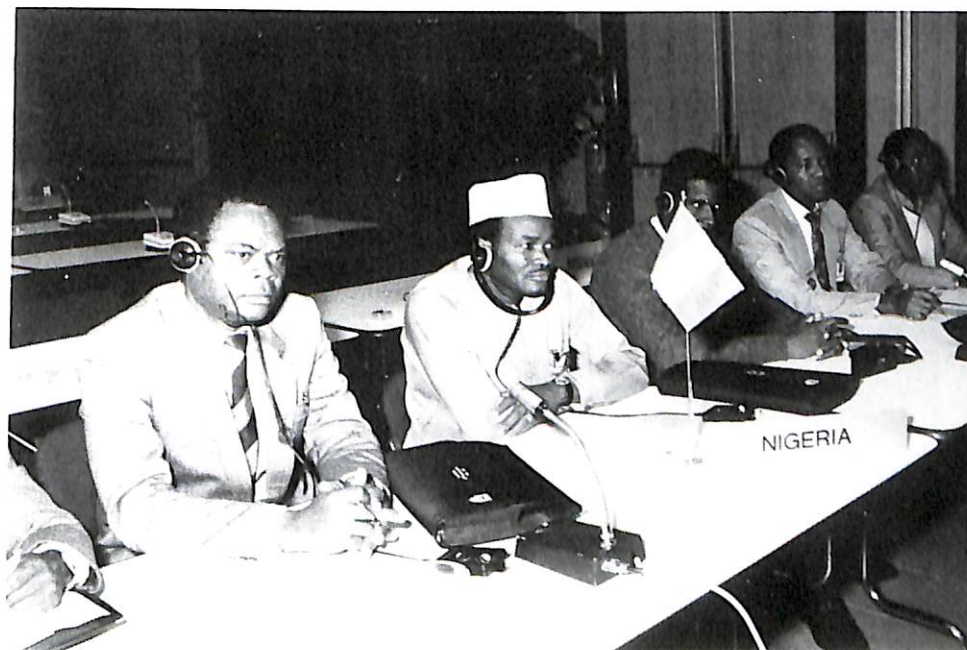
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The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Lyons from 27th November to 1st December 1989 at its 58th session :

DECIDES to include on the agendas for all the Organization's Regional Conferences the subject of offences against minors :

ASKS the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the appropriate United Nations bodies, to conduct a study with a view to proposing measures to improve international co-operation to prevent and punish offences against minors, and to keep the Executive Committee regularly informed of all developments in the matter.

*Members of the Delegation from Niger*



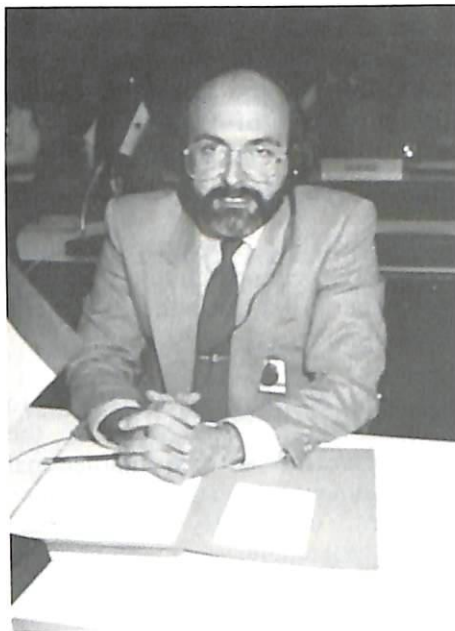
## ELECTIONS AND CHOICE OF MEETING PLACE FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSING CEREMONY

The General Assembly had to elect two new Members of the Executive Committee, one to replace Mr. Babovic, who had reached the end of his term of office, and the other to replace Mr. Kahin, who had retired.

Mr. Pedro Rodriguez Nicolas (Spain) was elected to replace Mr. Babovic as a Delegate for Europe, and Mr. Ezzedine Jenayeh (Tunisia) was elected to replace Mr. Kahin as a Delegate for Africa.

The President then informed the Assembly that Canada had reiterated its invitation to host the 59th General Assembly session in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990. The invitation was accepted unanimously.

The President then went on to thank



*Pedro Rodriguez Nicolas (Spain), elected to the Executive Committee as Delegate for Europe*



*Ezzedine Jenayeh (Tunisia), elected to the Executive Committee as Delegate for Africa*

*On behalf of the Assembly, Mr. Barbot thanked and congratulated Mr. Babovic whose had term of office as Vice President for Europe had expired*



Mr. Babovic; although his term of office as one of Interpol's Vice Presidents had expired, the General Assembly had just appointed him to be one of the Organization's Advisers. As a mark of the esteem in which he was held, the Interpol medal was presented to him.

The President concluded by thanking all the Delegations for the diligence with which they had followed the work of the Assembly. The inauguration of the new Headquarters and the arrival of the Organization's 150th Member had conferred a special significance upon the 58th session. He recalled that the financial measures adopted were the prelude to a whole new spirit of support for the police in the developing countries, and would give Interpol a really solid foundation.

# Conference Sidelights

by Miguel Chamorro  
General Secretariat

**T**he official inauguration of the new Headquarters of the Interpol General Secretariat on 27th November 1989 marked the end of an important phase in the life of the Organization with the successful conclusion of the three essential projects begun at the end of 1985 (re-organization of the General Secretariat structures, modernization of the telecommunications network and the transfer of the Headquarters). The satisfaction of all was evident from the applause and praise received from the 416 delegates attending the 58th General Assembly session in Lyons from 27th November to 3rd December, and was recognized in Resolution No. AGN/58/RES/13.

The number of participants set a new record this year with 134 countries

Cocktail party organized at the main branch of the Crédit Lyonnais for the exhibition of works by Andrew Vicari



At the Town Hall the mayor of Lyons, Mr. Michel Noir, recalled the close links the city had formed with Interpol

represented compared to 127 in 1988, plus 7 sub-regional bureaus, one observer country and 11 international organizations – evidence indeed of the growing interest shown in Interpol by the member countries.

With Interpol's arrival in the heart of France's second largest city, Lyons' hopes of becoming an international city have been realized.

The Conference Centre chosen for the General Assembly discussions, the "Espace Tête d'Or", is situated in the town of Villeurbanne and is separated from the Interpol Headquarters only by the park from which it takes its name. The centre provided the delegates with

spacious, functional yet comfortable facilities, well suited to the requirements of the meetings.

The fact that the Conference Centre was so close to the new General Secretariat building meant that certain committees and meetings could be held on our own premises, allowing delegates the opportunity to visit and work in the new Headquarters for the first time.

At the same time, visits to the new building were arranged, so that delegates could see the new facilities without hustle and bustle, something which lack of time and space had made impossible on the day of the inauguration when there had been over a thousand guests.

The programme of work was full and varied, leading to lively discussions in the conference room, which sometimes continued in the corridors of the "Espace Tête d'Or" during the breaks.

As is now traditional on the last day before the elections, the candidates for vacant posts worked overtime to win the votes of the undecided before the elections were held.

After a full day's work, the delegates just had time to return to their hotels and change before the start of the very full, specially prepared social programme.

The General Secretariat set the ball rolling with the cocktail party held at



Reception by Mr. Charles Hernu in the rooms of Villeurbanne Town Hall

the Palais des Congrès after the inauguration of the new Headquarters.

The importance of the event was highlighted by the presence of Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, Mr. Pierre Joxe, French Minister of the Interior, as well as many other dignitaries of national and international standing.

The members of the Executive Committee did a magnificent job, each introducing delegations from his region to those from other continents as well as to the representatives of the French national and local authorities, diplomats and members of the art and business worlds, who, along with members of staff of the General Secretariat and their families, had made a point of being present on this historic day in the specially-decorated Palais des Congrès, next door to the Headquarters.

Both the Interpol President and the Secretary General had done everything possible to be able to devote themselves to their task as hosts on this memorable day.

The catering for the evening was entrusted to a group of master chefs including the well-known Pierre Orsi and Jean-Paul Pignol, who made an

enormous cake bearing the Interpol emblem for the occasion.

The reception at the Prefecture was particularly welcome for the guests for, as well as savouring the delicious canapés, they were able to exchange views with many of their French counterparts.

In the incomparably majestic surroundings of the Lyons Town Hall, the warmth of the welcome given us by the Mayor, Mr. Michel Noir, amply demonstrated that there would be no break in the openness and friendship first extended to Interpol by his predecessor when the Organization had been looking for a site for its new home.

In his speech, Mr. Noir stressed the importance of Interpol's presence in Lyons and mentioned the enthusiastic welcome which the city had extended to Interpol.

The neighbouring town of Villeurbanne also wanted to express its friendship towards our Organization and invited the delegates to a cocktail party in the Town Hall where the Mayor, Mr. Hernu, made an extremely gracious and courteous speech.

The most picturesque reception was, without doubt, the one held in the main

branch of the *Crédit Lyonnais*, where there was an exhibition of the work of the well-known artist, Andrew Vicari, a popular figure among all the delegates not only because of his talent as a fine painter but also because of his jovial, extrovert nature.

Lithographs of the pictures painted specially for the inauguration of the new Headquarters were the gifts most appreciated by the representatives of Interpol's member countries at the inauguration ceremony.

Apart from the official social functions, many informal meetings took place in the various hotels where the General Assembly participants were staying; discussions started during the day were continued in a less formal manner, and plans made for the following day.

The choice of excursion from the programme devised for the delegates' wives and the other people accompanying them revealed three different types of personality.

While the visit to the old city was the most popular for those who wanted to immerse themselves in the history of this magnificent city, most of the ladies chose the visit to the silk mill, one of the region's most famous industries. The more daring ventured beyond the confines of the city to discover the medieval city of Pérouges and sample the typical sweet "galette" and taste the region's gastronomic specialities.

Throughout the General Assembly week the attractive figure of the officer in the dress uniform of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was a familiar sight as he distributed information on Canada and the Canadian Police during the breaks. Thanks to him we now know more about Canada and hope to be able to see for ourselves the delights we have read about, because the delegates unanimously decided that the next session of the General Assembly will be held in Ottawa, Canada, probably in September.