

INTERPOL AT WORK 2001



# INTERPOL

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## MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

### VISION

Interpol exists to help create a safer world. Our aim is to provide a unique range of essential services for the law enforcement community to optimize the international effort to combat crime.

### VALUES

Respect for human rights

Integrity

Commitment to quality

Availability

Team spirit

Value for money

Accountability

### MISSION

To be the world's pre-eminent organization in support of all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is preventing or detecting international crime.

#### We will achieve this by:

- providing both a global perspective and a regional focus;
- exchanging information that is timely, accurate, relevant and complete;
- facilitating international co-operation;
- co-ordinating joint operational activities of our member countries;
- making available know-how, expertise and good practice.

We will act on the basis of the articulated demands and expectations of these organizations, authorities and services, while remaining alert to developments so as to be able to anticipate future requirements.

## FOREWORD

2001 was an eventful year. A year in which the Interpol General Secretariat underwent a significant reorganization in addition to establishing a 24-hour a day, seven-day a week co-ordination and command center in response to the September 11 attacks.

The terrorist attacks on USA soil triggered the strongest reaction against terrorism the world has ever seen. The reorganization that had been planned at the General Secretariat was put into place immediately, and Interpol staff must be commended on their commitment and hard work that followed these atrocious acts. I encourage you to read about the reorganization and the specific initiatives undertaken by the various directorates in the following report.

September 11 brought out into the open the under-funding of Interpol, the world's only law enforcement agency with a truly global reach. No effort should be spared in seizing opportunities to remind the international community of Interpol's potential whilst offering our unwavering assistance. Developing strategic alliances is an integral part of Interpol's agenda, and in response to this, a new post of Resource Development Manager has been filled, an important decision that will be instrumental in helping us to achieve our goals.

In addition, we are pleased to confirm the membership of the former Serbia and Montenegro as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I now look forward to encouraging other non-member nations to join Interpol in the fight against terrorism and other transnational crimes.

Ronald K Noble

## REORGANIZATION AT THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

### STRATEGIC ROLES AND CORE BUSINESS

#### **The Executive Directorate (ED)**

Four strategic roles are outlined in Interpol's Strategic Development Plan: message switching, information exchange, global co-ordination and the provision of value-added services. Initially the focus has been on the core business area of police-related activities and these have been fundamentally reviewed and regrouped into three new directorates: Regional and National Police Services (RN), Operational Support Services (OS), and Specialized Crimes (SC).

These come within the overall purview of a new Executive Directorate (ED) for police services with its own Management Planning Office (MPO). The restructuring reflects Interpol's increased emphasis on the provision of regionally oriented support and services, the provision of relevant and timely information and intelligence of real investigative value, the prioritization of key crime areas, and the increased flexibility derived from a project-based approach.

#### **Regional and National police services (RN)**

RN builds on the foundations laid by the former Regional Co-ordination and Development Directorate, with significantly increased staffing. Sub-Directorates look after each of five key regional areas: Africa (AFR), the Americas (AME), Asia & South Pacific (ASP), Europe (EUR), Middle East & North Africa (MNA), and a Regional Co-ordination Office (RCO) provides central support for the activities of the five Sub-Regional Bureaus (SRBs, in Abidjan, Nairobi, Harare, Buenos Aires, San Salvador) and the Bangkok Liaison Office.

This structure reflects the need to address the differences that exist in the nature of and approaches to crime in different regions of the world. RN provides support in the areas of: specific operational crime response, general information related to law enforcement and crime fighting as well as other issues related to regional support in assisting international police co-operation.

#### **Operational Support (OS)**

The creation of OS highlights Interpol's increased recognition of the importance of several specialist activities previously located within the former Criminal Intelligence Directorate: criminal data processing, notices, criminal analysis, forensic support, specialized technical databases, identification, counterfeits and security documents.

These activities relate predominantly to Interpol's strategic roles of message switching and information exchange, but also to the provision of value-added services through for example, criminal analysis reports and briefings. The objective is to provide useful and timely operational and strategic analysis support to meet the criminal analysis requirements of ED, RN, OS and SC, as well as National Central Bureaus (NCBs), SRBs and Interpol partner agencies. This is largely accomplished through the regular production of strategic threat assessments as well as more direct analytical support to operational projects aimed at detecting and/or preventing organized and other forms of serious international crime.

#### **The Co-ordination and Command Center**

Just after the terrorist attacks of the September 11, OS implemented a 'Co-ordination and Command Center' that operates around the clock seven days a week throughout the year. The principal aims are the fast-tracking of information which relates directly to an on-going situation, to provide pertinent analysis and facilitate the information flow between affected NCBs. This includes the distribution of watch lists and the use of Interpol notices and diffusions.

### **In its first 3 months, the center handled:**

- 1500 incoming messages from 70 countries;
- 600 incoming messages from the US NCB;
- 300 outgoing messages with positive/negative replies, supplying quality leads to law enforcement, and forwarded to the US NCB;
- 18 individual cases with direct and/or indirect links to the September 11 attacks;
- 6 projects: Anthrax (Serious), Anthrax (Hoaxes), All aviation related matters, Financing of Terrorism, Terrorism Threats, Chemical and Biological attacks;
- 70 Notices (51 Red, 20 Blue);
- 30 lists of over 100 names per list for urgent checking against the ICIS database for NCBs;
- a proactive initiative to encourage NCBs to request two red and 19 blue notices relating to terrorism.

An audit report was identified concerning the financial structure of bin Laden and al-Qaeda. On analysis it was found to contain over 50 matches with the ICIS database. This information was forwarded through the September 11 Taskforce to the US NCB in Washington.

### **Specialized Crime (SC)**

Within SC, five sub-directorates indicate Interpol's current priority crime areas: Drugs Criminal and Organizations (DCO), Financial and High Tech Crime (FHT), Fugitive Investigative Support (FIS), Public Safety and Terrorism (PST) and Trafficking in Human Beings (THB).

FIS is another innovative operationally oriented service component. Its primary objective is to provide direct assistance to law enforcement agencies and the International Criminal Tribunals in targeting and co-ordinating the search for fugitive offenders. Beyond this, it is intended to help law enforcement agencies develop a more proactive approach to dealing with fugitive offenders. Interpol already provides a number of reactive search facilities (red notices, diffusions, Automated Search Facility) which can assist in identifying fugitive offenders when they come to notice. FIS will promote an approach that sustains interest in the search for and apprehension of fugitive offenders even after the immediate trail has gone cold. Central to this will be the creation by member countries of contact points and 'fugitive units' that would have lead responsibility in this area of work.

## **SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **Synergy and coherence**

A further goal of the reorganization process is to increase the potential for synergy and efficiency by bringing together previously dispersed but related support activities. Thus, for example, the Communications and Publications Office (CPO) replaces the former Library and General Reference Branch, Specialized Publications Branch, and the Communications & Public Relations Sub-Directorate.

In line with changes in the needs and focus of the organization, CPO's role is to ensure the appropriate communication of Interpol's role and functions to all relevant audiences, and the enhancement of the organization's reputation and image. Activities encompass relations with the press, press cuttings, publishing in its widest sense via the public and restricted access websites, the development of an intranet, as well as paper-based publications, and adding value to public domain information, for example, by compiling a range of International Crime Statistics. The new service will also enable graphic design to develop the key potential of visual communication for the organization.

### **Security and technical tools for support**

The Information Systems directorate (IS) has also reorganized to provide a stronger focus on security, risk management, user support and project-based research and development. Equally changes elsewhere at the General Secretariat have also impacted on the Administration and Finance directorate (AF), and the increasing emphasis on optimizing use of technological tools to maximize efficiency is likely to drive future change in these areas.

## DAY TO DAY CO-OPERATION

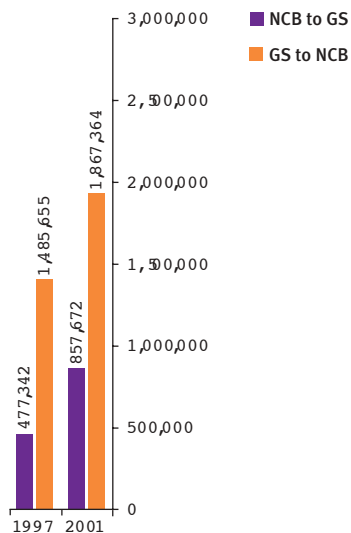
### 6% rise in message traffic

The volume of message traffic through the General Secretariat increased by 6% in 2001, both for messages to NCBs from the General Secretariat and vice versa. SOIC and the Co-ordination and Command Center handled 7,800 responses and requests for information (21 per day), treated 91,137 messages (250 per day), created 55,885 new files (153 per day) and updated 132,527 files (459 per day)

### 12,000 searches for September 11

In relation to the September 11 attacks, SOIC and the Co-ordination and Command Center undertook 12,240 searches in the ICIS (Interpol Criminal Information System) database at the request of member counties, principally USA, Canada and France.

### 44% increase in message traffic in 5 years



Over the past five years, message traffic through the Interpol communication network has increased by more than 40%. Activity in SOIC and the Co-ordination and Command Center during 2001 can be summarized in the following statistics:

1,000 000	searches in ICIS (12k of which related to September 11th)
150 000	criminal files updated
90 000	messages handled
56 000	new criminal files created
8 000	responses to requests
7 000	notices created

### 10,000 notices

The whole process for producing Interpol notices has been reviewed and analyzed. The result is a completely new notice request system accessed via the secure website. The data is registered automatically in ICIS and standard text is also automatically translated. The effect is to dramatically reduce notice production time.

10,131 notices remained valid at the end of 2001, notice requests increased by 6% and a total of 1,774 new notices were issued during the year in the following proportions:

Red	(wanted)	84%
Yellow	(missing)	8%
Black	(unidentified dead bodies)	4%
Blue	(requests for information)	3.5%
Green	(alerts)	0.5%

Following the attacks of September 11, 71 notices (51 red and 20 blue) were issued at the request of member countries, predominantly the USA, Egypt and Germany.

### 16,000 Diffusions

Diffusions are requests for arrest issued by Interpol member countries themselves using the Interpol communications network. During 2001 a total of 15,895 such messages were sent out – an increase of 14% year on year.

The network is currently divided into zones and member countries control exactly which other countries receive their diffusions. Thus there were 8,042 general diffusions (all zones or ‘IPCQ’), 6,313 restricted diffusions of a minimum of one complete zone (‘PCP’) and 1,540 restricted diffusions for selected countries only (‘PCPN’)

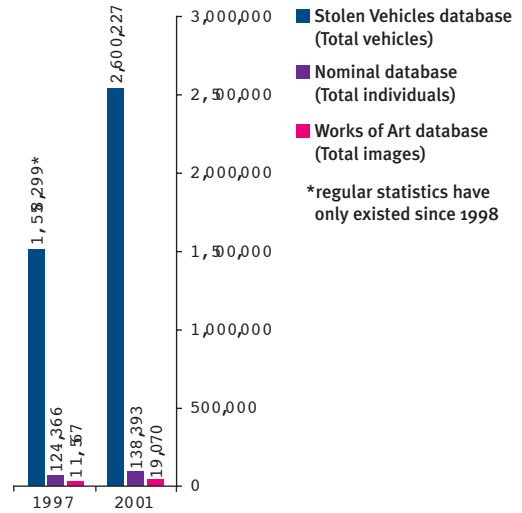
### 3000 arrests

The increase in activity is reflected in the 24% rise in the number of persons arrested whilst the subject of a red notice: from 430 in 2000 to 535 in 2001. Similarly, there was a 17% rise in the number of persons arrested whilst the subject of a diffusion: from 1,987 in 2000 to 2,332 in 2001.

### Database increases 65%

Interpol’s databases available through the Automated Search Facility have also increased significantly in size over the past four years. Stolen Vehicles and Works of Art both increased by over 65%, whilst the nominal database grew by 11% despite the stringent data purge rules that have to be applied to data over five years old.

### Growth in database contents



## **ACTION LINE 1 – IMPROVING PERFORMANCE**

### **SECURITY AND SAFETY**

#### **Fugitive investigative support**

Established in June 2001, the Fugitive Investigative Support unit (FIS) has quickly become a central point of reference, analysis and supplying operational support for fugitive cases. FIS activities have already included reviewing the notices process, establishing a case management database, a work-file database with a special interface to ICIS, and a database for storing country specific information. Preliminary discussions were also held with:

- IATA and several air companies;
- Credit card companies;
- IOM-ICMPD (Kosovo Information Centre);
- UN CIU (Central Intelligence Unit) – Kosovo;
- ICTY (Tracking and intelligence unit).

#### **Terrorist activities and financing**

The Public Safety and Terrorism group has focused on:

- Identifying fundamentalists and those believed to be associated with terrorist groups operating in the area and their profiles;
- Developing information leading to the arrest and extradition of terrorists;
- Studying the financing methods of these terrorist groups and co-operation with their counterparts in other movements;
- Compiling a list of terrorists who are wanted at international level;
- Identifying 'legitimate' fronts all around the world: charities and criminal activities, such as arms trafficking and other types of organized criminal activities, used to finance these terrorist groups;
- Identifying recruitment sources and methods.

A first analytical study was produced relating to the financing of terrorist organizations active in North Africa. A working meeting held at the General Secretariat in March 2001 predated the events of September 11, and further confirmed the need to create an Interpol database on the financing of terrorism.

Aviation security was brought into sharp focus by 11 September events and highlighted the potential benefits of giving automated access to Interpol databases to certain intergovernmental organizations.

#### **Weapons**

Funding was received from the US NCB for a feasibility study to be carried out on the improvement of the Interpol Weapons & Explosives Tracking System (IWETS). This is now being given very high priority. The work could not be completed in 2001 and carries through into 2002. The IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and Interpol have collaborated to review activities and strengthen efforts aimed at preventing nuclear or radiological material being used for terrorism.



## IDENTIFICATION

### **DNA handbook**

The first edition of the Interpol Handbook on DNA Data Exchange and Practice appeared in June 2001. A standard form for the international exchange of DNA profiles was also produced.

A pilot project consisting of establishing of an Interpol DNA ASF Database at the General Secretariat started in December 2001 and is still ongoing.

### **DVI services on the website**

The Arabic version of the DVI form was made available on the Interpol website early January 2001. All the DVI forms and the DVI guide are on the Web and can be downloaded by countries. Following the 11 September terrorist attack in the USA, Interpol has been able to call and mobilize 21 DVI teams from our member countries. These teams were ready to intervene if requested by the American authorities.

### **Electronic exchange of fingerprints**

The AFIS System was fully installed and operational in 2000 at the General Secretariat. The AFIS Mail project consisting of the electronic transmission of fingerprints that will allow NCB to consult the Interpol fingerprint database started end 2001 and is still ongoing.

## CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY

### **Law enforcement working group – Trafficking in Human Beings**

As a result of the dramatic increase in reports from member states referring to organized crime involvement in the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, a resolution was passed at the General Assembly in 2000 to create a working group on the problem. The first meeting of this group in Lyon in February 2001 brought together 50 participants from 29 countries. Its first objective is to research, develop and publish a manual of best practice for investigators working on the issue of trafficking in women.

### **Project Bridge**

During 2001, Project Bridge, which focuses on organized crime groups facilitating the movement of illegal Chinese migrants, attracted participation from countries not previously involved in the project and revealed interesting new information on routes and transit countries.

### **Stolen Motor Vehicles**

The Interpol project FORMATRAIN (FORMATION and TRAINing) supplied selected target groups with appropriate training to deal with vehicle crime. An immediate success was a significant increase in vehicles seizures in Finland, as a direct result of the training courses. During the last quarter of 2001, some 40 high value vehicles were seized compared with 20 cars seized during the whole of 2000.

### **Stolen Works of Art**

A total of 596 new works of art files representing 2,040 objects were entered into the database, which, by the end of the year, held a total of 19,070 individually identifiable objects. Considerable success was noted overall but particularly with the American countries. This may be due to special efforts to raise awareness of this subject during regional meetings and conferences and the fact that museums and cultural institutions have been enabled to inform the General Secretariat directly when they have relevant information.

## FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND HIGH TECH CRIME

### Training courses

The European working party arranged 5 training courses in 2001 for the benefit of law enforcement and given by law enforcement experts. The regional working parties also lead project groups drafting in experts (not restricted to law enforcement).

### Fraudulent travel documents

Project work on the Stolen Blank Travel Document Database and the Fraudulent Travel Document Database commenced in 2001 and will carry on through into 2002.

### Counterfeits

The Euro project, a joint initiative between several organizations, was a significant contributory element in the urgency to achieve a formal agreement between Interpol and Europol. This agreement, signed in November 2001, allowed for the exchange of information between the two organizations and sets out their respective responsibilities.

### Payment Cards Project

2001 was a year of consolidation and transition for the payment card project. Development of the database has continued and the universal classification system for counterfeit payment cards has been further enhanced, using the Interpol website as the vehicle for delivering services for law enforcement and industry investigators.

This has established a solid foundation on which to build a range of value-added services in the short to medium term future. These include remote inputting by approved forensic analysts in Canada, Hong Kong, China and the United States. 2001 also saw the establishment of an advisory group on the development of the payment card website and classification system.

### Money laundering

In the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, when the use of alternative remittance systems to fund terrorists was suspected, two previously existing studies were published on the Interpol website to allow investigators and regulators to become better acquainted with these systems. One of the studies was based on a survey in 31 countries of the presence of 'hawala' and 'hundi' alternative remittance systems in the Asian Pacific Region.

## Meetings and conferences

In 2001 the General Secretariat hosted the 1st International Fraud Prevention Conference, the 1st International Conference on Intellectual Property Rights and a counterfeit currency training course on the euro and the US dollar in Lyon. The 1st European Regional Meeting on Co-operation Between Law Enforcement Agencies and Banking and Financial Institutions was held in Rome between 20 and 22 November 2001 and the Interpol Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC) met three times during the year 2001.

## DRUGS

### Exit

Project Exit produced eight drug alerts in 2001 and several large-scale ecstasy seizures of more than one million tablets were made worldwide based on intelligence gathered within Project Exit. Also within the framework of the project, one of the most prolific global ecstasy traffickers was arrested and analysis of his organization continues. In November 2001, a new trend involving several 100,000+ ecstasy tablets shipments smuggled from European airports to North America by couriers was observed, which has led to the initiation of a new analytical operation.

### Drug data sharing program

The General Secretariat played a key role in coordinating the exchange of intelligence for Project Ecstasy Deluxe between six countries and between different jurisdictions in several US states. During the operation two working meetings were held at the General Secretariat where analysts, investigators and prosecutors met to exchange investigative evidence linking the key members of the organization.

Operation Purple received 15 messages relative to seizures during 2001. This decline was attributed to the unavailability of potassium permanganate and proved that the operation has been effective. However, the existence of six clandestine laboratories manufacturing potassium permanganate in Columbia was later discovered.

## CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

### Operational analysis

Direct analytical support was provided to specific operational projects:

- Millennium (East European organized Crime)
- Bridge (Illegal Immigrant Smuggling)
- Exit (Ecstasy Trafficking)
- Storestocar (Global Trafficking in Motor Vehicles)
- Baltic Walker (Counterfeit Currency)

### Strategic analysis

2001 saw the inauguration of Interpol's first series of regional and global strategic assessments. These included regional threat assessments for Africa, the Americas, Europe, Asia and the Middle East and the first Interpol global threat assessment published at the General Assembly in Budapest in September.

### Training

Training and consultancy in criminal analysis to member states were also provided and the third Interpol criminal analysis training course was organized at the French National Police Academy (ENSP) in Lyon, France.

## ACTION LINE 2 – IMPROVING NCB PERFORMANCE

### PEER EVALUATION

#### Compliance with standards

In accordance with the policy on National Central Bureaus, NCBs have carried out self-assessments to determine to what extent the service standards have been implemented. In 2001, the following countries participated in this exercise: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

Whilst some NCBs had managed to apply all the service standards, for others this objective was difficult if not impossible to reach without external help. This observation is based on an analysis of the following factors:

- the position and status of the NCB within its national structures;
- its human resources potential;
- available premises;
- available technical support;
- the size of the country.

It cannot be over-emphasized that the commitment of the heads of the NCBs is vital to the success of this evaluation procedure and for future service standards.

## **ACTION LINE 3 – PROVIDE MORE SERVICES REGIONALLY**

### **AFRICA**

#### **West African crime in the EU**

A project initiated by the BKA<sup>1</sup> and other German authorities and endorsed by both the EU Police Chiefs Operational Task Force and the Police Co-operation Working Group. EU member countries and organizations including Europol and Interpol met and produced the project plan, which was submitted to and approved by the EU Police Chiefs' Operational Task Force.

#### **Africa.net project**

The goal was to provide every African NCB the possibility to use the Internet. Seven African countries were connected to Internet during the year: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

#### **Regional data sharing**

The first session of ROCCISS (Regional Organized Counter Crime Information Sharing System) training for Africa took place at the regional bureaus of Abidjan, Harare and Nairobi during November. 18 NCBs benefited from the training and the ROCCISS software was installed in 23 African countries.

#### **Wildlife crime**

The fourth African Regional Interpol Meeting on Wildlife Crime was held in Nairobi, Kenya, during October. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), the General Secretariat and 10 countries were represented. Participants were reminded that wildlife management and enforcement authorities should continue to send 'ECO' messages regarding wildlife crime to their NCBs for onward transmission to the regional bureaus and the General Secretariat. Studies on activity levels will be conducted to monitor the effectiveness of the systems currently in place.

#### **Cattle rustling**

In central and western Africa cattle farming is a seasonal, migratory and commercial business, where criminals commit armed and murderous thefts of cattle as well as against cattle raisers. The Harare Sub-Regional Bureau arranged a special meeting to discuss this growing phenomenon. The meeting resolved to work towards a common strategy to fight this specialized regional crime. **Regional meetings**

The Harare Sub-Regional Bureau hosted a meeting for Southern Africa countries during April on crimes against children which was sponsored by the Child and Law Foundation. Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe attended. In June a first working group meeting for intelligence co-ordinators took place in Mrewa, Zimbabwe. The meeting recommended the ROCCISS regional data sharing system to the SARPCCO<sup>2</sup> Permanent Co-ordination Committee. Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended.

<sup>1</sup>Bundes Kriminal Amnt– the German national police organisation

<sup>2</sup>South African Regional Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organisation

## ASIA & SOUTH PACIFIC

### **ROCCISS for ASEANAPOL**

The 16th Asian Regional Conference was held in Bangkok, Thailand, during February. A total of 102 delegates from 28 countries and five observer organizations attended. Interpol was represented at the 21st ASEAN Chief of Police Conference in Laos which fully endorsed the adoption of ROCCISS as the database system for ASEANAPOL.

### **ACCORD anti-drug program**

Since November 2001, the General Secretariat has been recognized as a full member of the taskforce ACCORD Plan – an anti-drug program initiated by ASEAN and China with a view to eradicating drug problems within the region.

Other important projects including the Silk Route Project on drug trafficking through Central Asia and Project Asian NOVA on improving communication between the General Secretariat and Asian member countries have also achieved good progress in both areas.

### **World Cup Football**

Initial preparations commenced for the Football World Cup 2002. The General Secretariat will support the national police authorities in Korea and Japan by providing all assistance necessary to ensure a secure and successful World Cup event.

## EUROPE

### **Intelligence, knowledge transfer and analysis**

The European bureau at the General Secretariat operates as an UNDCP executive agency for its project PHARE in three main areas:

- the implementation of an intelligence system known as ‘CISNIC’ which facilitates information gathering, processing and exchange;
- knowledge transfer for the integration of analysis techniques into criminal investigations;
- the creation and maintenance of a network of professional investigators and analysts capable of managing or supporting joint operational projects.

### **New partnerships**

Formal co-operation agreements were negotiated and concluded with Europol, the SECI<sup>3</sup> Center in Bucharest and the UNDCP. The exchange of personal data on a case-by-case basis was agreed with the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Police within the framework of the rules governing access to the Interpol network and databases by International organizations.

## MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

### **Strategic co-operation**

In a bid to further enhance international police co-operation within the Arabic-speaking world, the Secretary General and the Chargé de Mission for the Arabic Language attended the 25th Conference for Arab Police and Security leaders held in Tunis.

## PAN-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

### **Training**

The third cycle of regional training for the Central and Western Africa, North America and the Caribbean;

### **Forensic co-operation**

The 13th International Symposium for Scientific Police held at the General Secretariat, brought together more than 150 experts and chiefs of scientific laboratories from around the world.

<sup>3</sup> South East European Co-operation Initiative

## **ACTION LINE 4 – DEVELOP THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF INTERPOL AND REVIEW ITS INTERNAL DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

Discussions have been held and work is continuing on the question of developing a new legal framework for Interpol.

Preparatory work for the revision of the Organization's internal financial rules was initiated in order to complement the modifications introduced in 2001.

Work undertaken in 2001 regarding staff rules and statutes will continue during the years ahead.

## **ACTION LINE 5 – COMPLETE PILOT SERVICES IN PROGRESS**

### **CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN**

The Interpol Specialist Group on Crimes against Children is expanding each year and attracts over 100 participants from some 36+ member states.

#### **Automated image recognition**

An international database of images of children being sexually abused has been established at Interpol, Lyon, after receiving the approval of the Interpol General Secretariat, Europol and the G8 Lyon Group.

The purpose of an international database is to:

- improve identification of offenders and victims in the images by centralizing criminal data from member states
- allow better co-ordination of investigations
- facilitate the tracing of producers and distributors of such material

A feasibility study was commissioned by the G8 Lyon Group with the following objectives:

- establishing the history of an image;
- establishing the identity of victims;
- establishing the identity of suspects;
- analysing facial images;
- providing background analysis;
- comparing analysis;
- providing intelligence analysis and development.

Interpol is an observer on this group and the study may be viewed as an enhancement of the facility already being provided by Interpol Lyon.

### Identified images web pages

To further improve its operational support to member states, Interpol launched a selection of 14 series of identified images, on the secure part of the Interpol website. These are images where the victim/offender has already been identified or is/are known. They have been sanitized and the individuals featured cannot be identified from the images. The information that remains on the photographs is detailed background information to enable colleagues to quickly identify if material they have seized is already known. In each of these cases it is already known that the victims are safe and the perpetrators have been brought to justice.

Interpol has also co-ordinated international operational meetings on the investigation of child pornography on the internet. This has proved to be a very successful method of combating this type of crime and has greatly assisted law enforcement officers world wide in providing a unified and centralised approach in these investigations.

### EAST EUROPEAN ORGANIZED CRIME

#### Project Millennium - enhanced security

Project Millennium continued to serve as an indices or pointer system, overseeing the collection of information on crime groups emanating from Russia and Eastern Europe. Three analytical reports were published and disseminated to the member countries. Work on specific groups and areas of interest to affected members continued and database queries were conducted on almost a daily basis. Based upon messages received at the General Secretariat, money laundering investigations and groups involved in firearms trafficking were two primary elements of the project and will be subject of further analysis.

## ACTION LINE 6 – RAISE INTERPOL’S PROFILE AND ENHANCE INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

### NEW TOOLS

#### Internal and external communication

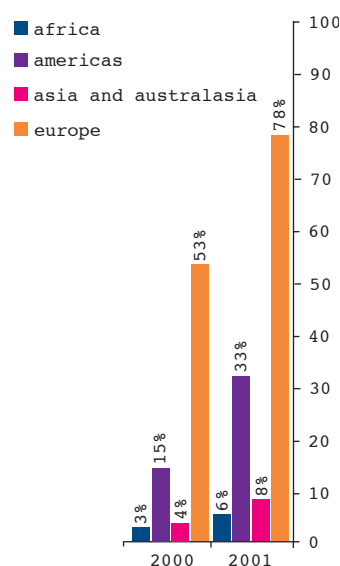
A Communications and Publications Office (CPO) has been created to improve external and internal communication, and a range of communication and marketing tools has been designed to improve understanding and appreciation of Interpol’s work. These include the public and secure websites, Interpol – an Overview, Interpol at Work, an introductory brochure and new Interpol fact sheets. An intranet and a CD-Rom based presentation on Interpol are in development and should become available during 2002.

### MEDIA INTEREST

#### Proactive approach

The CPO also handles relations with the media both by issuing press releases and by responding to press enquiries. The approach is increasingly proactive, with over 40 press releases issued during 2001, in comparison with approximately a dozen the previous year. This in turn stimulates increasing numbers of enquiries and is thus highly effective as a means of raising awareness of Interpol.

#### Growth in media interest by region



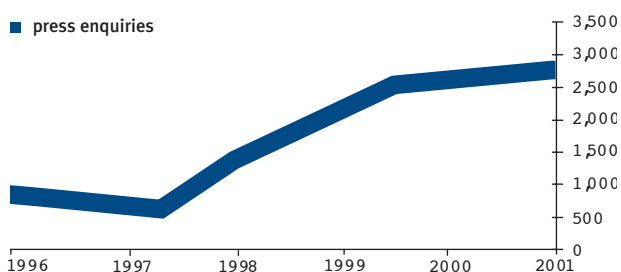
Press enquiries can broadly be categorized by region, and it is encouraging to see that the Africa, Asia/Australia and Americas areas are becoming better represented, each showing an increase in enquiries of 50% or more.

### Topics of interest

Enquiries are predominantly news-related or feature-related, often about specific cases or topics of current concern. There is a range of about fifteen subjects which feature regularly in media requests, although each requires a specifically tailored response. In 2001, the top four topics of interest were terrorism (20%), economic crime (13%), trafficking in human beings (12%) and drugs (11%), as opposed to notices (16%), crimes against children (16%), trafficking in human beings (12%) and fraud (12%) in 2000.

	2000	2001
Notices	16%	5%
Crimes against children	16%	9%
Trafficking in human beings	12%	12%
Fraud	12%	4%
Drugs	9%	11%
Organized crime	8%	7%
Economic crime	7%	13%
Stolen works of art	5%	3%
Crime statistics	4%	2%
Vehicle trafficking	4%	2%
Legal matters	3%	2%
Interpol technology	2%	2%
Environmental crime	0.5%	2%
Arms trafficking	0.5%	6%
Computer crime		4%
Terrorism		20%

### Growth in media interest 1996 – 2001



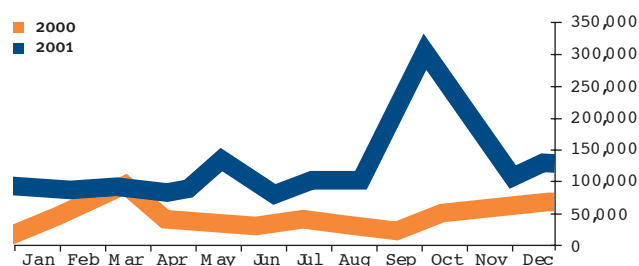
### PUBLIC WEBSITE

#### User sessions up 260%

Measured in user sessions, the public website experienced an exceptionally large increase in traffic, up by 259% on the previous year, with a total of 1,435,073 user sessions as opposed to 554,392 in 2000. A user session is a complete visit to the site by one individual visitor.

Over 76% of all web traffic originated from outside France, which underlines the importance of the website as an international communications tool. Following the terrorist attacks in New York, user sessions for September 2001 represented 20% of the 2001 total, and the last 4 months accounted for 48%.

#### Growth in user sessions

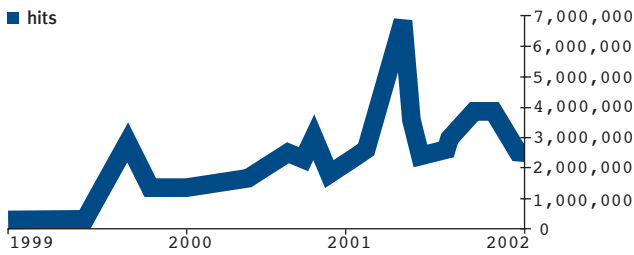


The website also allows wider dissemination of Interpol publications and other materials. For example, 117,128 Acrobat<sup>5</sup> files were downloaded in 2001 compared with 14,642 the previous year. The Annual Report and Disaster Victim Identification forms (DVI) are the most frequently downloaded files from the site.

<sup>5</sup> Adobe Acrobat is the computer software used to create electronic replicas of printed documents.



**Growth in web usage since its inception**

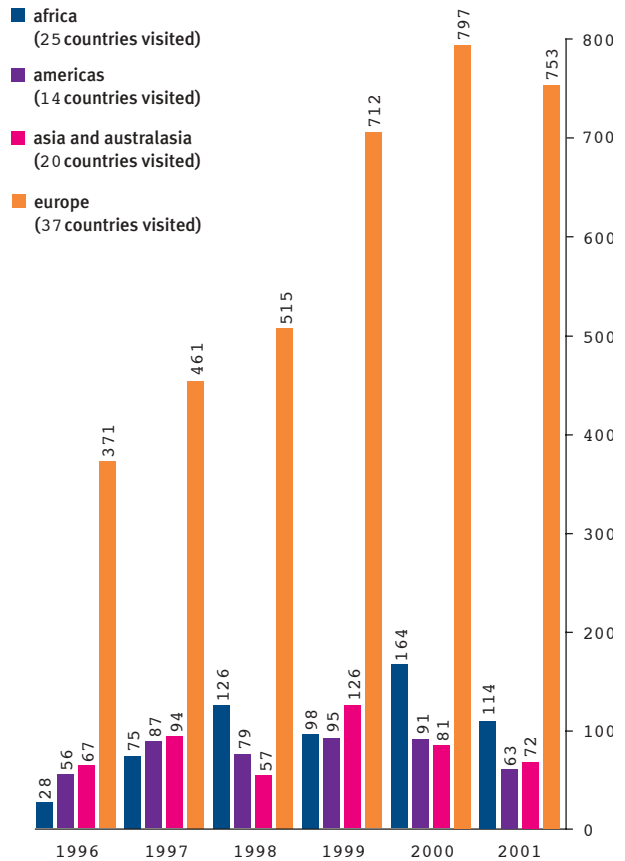


The first significant peak occurred when a range of Wanted Notices became available via the public web site; the second when the High Tech crime area was added to the site – on both these occasions a press release was issued to raise awareness. The highest single peak occurred in the hours following the September 11 terrorist attacks. After each significant increase, the overall usage levels remained higher than previously, which suggests that the site has an ongoing interest to its visitors.

**MISSIONS, MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES**

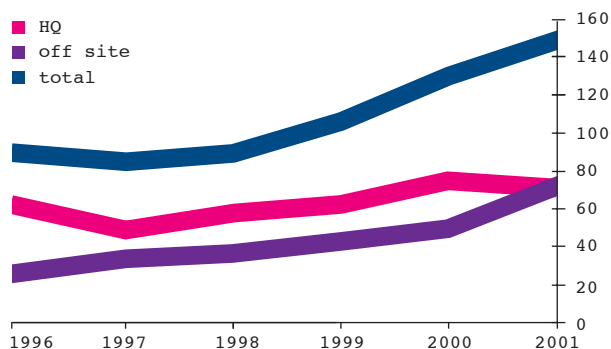
These are important, but expensive, tools for communicating with Interpol’s direct client groups and facilitating the real work of international police co-operation. The figures for the past seven years demonstrate how much more proactive Interpol has become, despite its budget issues.

**Missions**



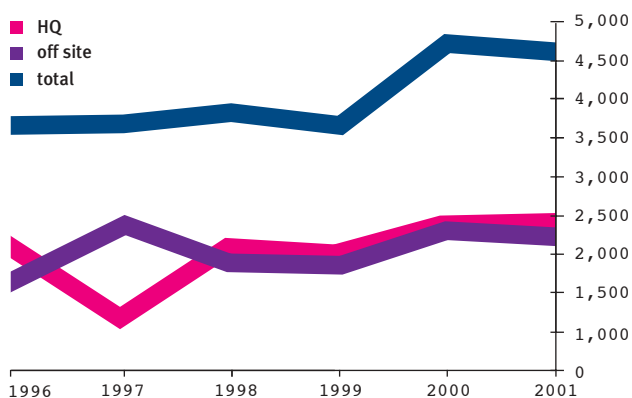
### Meetings and Conferences

Up 142% over the past seven years



### Participants

Up 42% over the past seven years



### ACTION LINE 7– ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE RECOGNISED STRUCTURE

In 2001, memoranda of understanding were concluded with:

- CEMAC (the Central African Economic and Monetary Community)
- OEDT (the Observatoire européen des drogues et de toxicomanies)
- the new Sub-Regional Bureau for Central America in San Salvador
- Europol

A co-operation agreement was also signed with the OUA (the Organization for United Africa), and preparatory work and negotiations towards agreements were undertaken with ECOWAS (the Economic Community of West African States) and the SECI (South East European Co-operation Initiative) Centre.

The General Assembly adopted a regulatory change in respect of access to Interpol databases by an intergovernmental organization via the Interpol telecommunications system. Subject to approval of the General Assembly access can now be provided to an international organization to the Interpol telecommunications system and databases. This should enable Interpol to considerably enhance co-operation with certain partner organizations.

### ACTION LINE 8 – DEVELOP NEW BUDGET STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL PLANNING MECHANISM

Work done on the then current contribution system by a group of experts was finalized and the recommendations were accepted by the General Assembly. A consultative group created by the Executive Committee was set up in parallel to deal with financial questions and range of options for the improvement of the presentation of the budget were proposed and considered.

## ACTION LINE 9 – INCREASE REVENUES

The new Resource Development Manager was appointed, and has been conducting an analysis of current revenue generating activities. Developing the relationships necessary to achieve substantial additional revenues is a medium to long-term activity, and preliminary discussions have been held with a variety of possible sponsors and partners.

## ACTION LINE 10 – MODERNIZE SUPPORT ACTIONS

### INFORMATION SYSTEMS

#### AGORA

Important improvements included updating the electronic mail software to enable the exchange of external e-mails and the introduction of Windows 2000 at the General Secretariat.

#### SIGA

A virulent virus attack caused a complete shutdown of the system but due to an efficient backup system the system was rebooted within a few minutes.

#### ATLAS

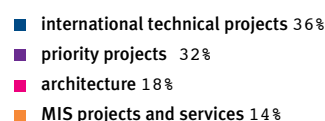
The system which would have represented a quantum leap in the performance and potential of Interpol communication systems, encountered serious hurdles involving mainly the allocation of responsibility between Interpol and the chosen partner. However, the need to update the system remains, and General Secretariat staff continue to redefine the objectives and the strategy prior to releasing for a second round of tendering.

#### ICIS – new domains and workflow

The Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS) was further extended and developed in the areas of notices, projects Bridge, Millennium, StoreStoCar, and Logo-marking packaging analysis, with new domains for stolen identity documents and DNA.

Following the September 11 attacks, priorities were reinforced for notices, Bridge, Millennium, DNA, stolen identity documents and payment cards. Considerable work was also involved in the development of a workflow process within ICIS, to facilitate the reorganization of Operational Support services.

#### Breakdown of IS activity



#### International Technical Projects:

CISNIC, ROCCISS, Africa.net, Sarajevo, Baku, Regional Bureaus, ASIA, SECI, NCBs, ATLAS

#### Priority projects:

ICIS Workflow, Notices, Millennium, StoreStoCar, Logo marking, DNA, stolen identity documents, and ICIS maintenance.

#### Architecture:

Atlas, Agora v2, e-ASF

#### Management information projects & services:

GRID, PACOFIN, AGN, SIGA, AFISMail, EAN2, UNDCP Phare.

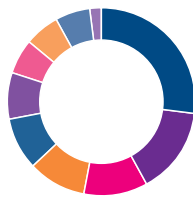
## PERSONNEL MATTERS (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001)

### 67 Countries represented at the General Secretariat

At 31 December 2001, 391 members of staff were employed in Lyon and the sub-regional bureaux, originating from 67 different countries. Of these, 128 (33% of the total) were seconded officers, 25 (6%) were detached officials, that is, officials for whom Interpol reimburses the officer's national authorities part or all of the cost of that officer. Contract officials form 61% of General Secretariat staff, that is, 238 out of the total 391 members of staff. 63% of General Secretariat staff are male, as opposed to 37% female, and the average age is 41.5 years.

There were 57 new members of staff, compared with 53 in 2000. 47 people left the Organization, mostly as a result of secondments, detachments and fixed term contracts coming to an end.

#### Staff analysis by activity type



■	RN & SC 27%
■	OS/SOIC 15%
■	IS 11%
■	AF/SEC & HRM/GSER 10%
■	9AF/LSE 9%
■	Secretarial 8%
■	AF/FIN & HRM 6%
■	OS/CAS & FTD 6%
■	CB 6%
■	LC 2%

#### RN & SC Police services

Regional & National Support and Specialized Crime

#### OS/SOIC Operational support

processing criminal intelligence

IS Information systems & telecommunications

AF/SEC & HRM/GSER Support services

AF/LSE Language departments

Secretarial Secretarial

AF/FIN & HRM Finance/management/human resources

#### OS/CAS & FTD Operational Support

Criminal analysis, forensic support & databases

CB Executive Office & Communication & Publications Office

LC Legal

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### OUTTURN 2001 – SUMMARY (in thousands of Euros)

EXPENDITURE	Actual 2001	% Variance
Staff pay costs	15 225	-2.9
Travel	2 088	9.5
Training	431	13.1
Contracts (eg maintenance)		
Building maintenance	1 774	
Security maintenance	0	
IT & Telecomms maintenance	0	2.5
Supplies (ie consumables)	278	3.7
Telecomms running costs	3 086	38.9
Other (logistics, shop, restaurant, security)	2 096	8.7
Sub-total Non-Pay	9 753	15.6
Sub-revenue	24 978	3.6
Equipment-capital	2 555	-14.8
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>27 533</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Contributions	-22 027	0.1
Other contributions	-979	17.1
Other income	-3 253	22.9
Gains on exchange rate & unbudgeted gains/losses	-125	100.0
Contributions re sub-regional bureaus (ATSFDC) *	-349	100.0
Other receipts re sub-regional bureaus (ATSFDC)	-62	100.0
Withdrawals from funds		
Capital Investment Fund depreciation - cash	1 328	
Capital Investment Fund Withdrawal - cash	-2 142	23.5
Sub-total Capital Investment Fund	-814	
ATSFDC	-208	-83.0
Other specific Funds	61	100.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>-27 756</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Net position</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>0.8</b>

\* Special Fund for Assistance and Technical Support for Developing Countries

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001)****PRESIDENT**

Jesus Espigares Mira (Spain) 2000 – 2004

**VICE-PRESIDENT (AFRICA)**

Augustine Chihuri (Zimbabwe) 1999 – 2002

**VICE-PRESIDENT (AMERICAS)**

Neal Parker (Canada) 2000 – 2003

**VICE-PRESIDENT (EUROPE)**

John Abbott (UK) 1999 – 2002

**DELEGATES**

Eduardo Molino Ferraro (Uruguay) 1999 – 2002

Abimbola Ojomo (Nigeria) 1999 – 2002

Nikolaos Tasiopoulos (Greece) 1999 – 2002

Andy Hughes (Australia) 2000 – 2003

Klaus Ulrich Kersten (Germany) 2000 – 2003

Zhiqiang Liu (China) 2000 – 2003

Hamid Mannan Mohamed (Sudan) 2000 – 2003

Thomas Pickard (United States) 2000 – 2003

**SENIOR GENERAL SECRETARIAT STAFF  
(AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001)****Secretary General**

Ronald K Noble

**Director of Cabinet**

Stanley Morris

**Chief of Staff**

Roraima Ana Andriani

**Executive Director**

Willy Deridder

**Director for Specialized Crimes**

Stuart Cameron-Waller

**Director for Operational Services**

Jean-Michel Louboutin

**Director for Regional and National Police Services**

Ralf Mutschke

**Director of Information Systems**

Peter J Nevitt

**Acting Legal Counsel**

Markus Jaeger

**Director of Administration & Finance**

Claude Trassard

**Chargé de Mission – Protocol**

Miguel Chamorro

**Chargé de Mission for Arab Affairs**

Souheil El Zein

## MEMBER COUNTRIES, NCBS AND SUB-BUREAUS

### Member country, NCB/Sub Bureau

Albania, Tirana	Costa Rica, San José	Jordan, Amman	Puerto Rico (US), San Juan
Algeria, Algiers	Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan	Kazakhstan, Alma Ata	Qatar, Doha
American Samoa (US), Pago Pago	Croatia, Zagreb	Kenya, Nairobi	Romania, Bucharest
Andorra, Andorra	Cuba, Havana	Korea (Rep. of), Seoul	Russia, Moscow
Angola, Luanda	Cyprus, Nicosia	Kuwait,	Rwanda, Kigali
Anguilla (UK), The Valley	Czech Republic, Prague	Dahiyat Abdullah Al-Salem	St Kitts & Nevis, Basseterre
Antigua & Barbuda, St John's	Denmark, Copenhagen	Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	St Lucia, Castries
Argentina, Buenos Aires	Djibouti, Djibouti	Laos, Vientiane	St Vincent & the Grenadines, Kingstown
Armenia, Yerevan	Dominica, Roseau	Latvia, Riga	Sao Tome & Principe, via Abidjan
Aruba, Oranjestad	Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo	Lebanon, Beirut	Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Australia, Canberra	Ecuador, Quito	Lesotho, Maseru	Senegal, Dakar
Austria, Vienna	Egypt, Cairo	Liberia, Monrovia	Seychelles, Victoria (Mahé)
Azerbaijan, Baku	El Salvador, San Salvador	Libya, Tripoli	Sierra Leone, Freetown
Bahamas, Nassau	Equatorial Guinea, Malabo-Bioko	Liechtenstein, Vaduz	Singapore, Singapore
Bahrain, Adaliya	Eritrea, Asmara	Lithuania, Vilnius	Slovakia, Bratislava
Bangladesh, Dacca	Estonia, Tallinn	Luxembourg, Luxembourg	Slovenia, Ljubljana
Barbados, Bridgetown	Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	Macao (China), Macao	Somalia, Mogadishu
Belarus, Minsk	Fiji, Suva	Madagascar, Antananarivo	South Africa, Pretoria
Belgium, Brussels	Finland, Helsinki	Malawi, Lilongwe	Spain, Madrid
Belize, Belmopan	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Vantaa	Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	Sri Lanka, Colombo
Benin, Cotonou	France, Nanterre	Maldives, Male	Sudan, Khartoum
Bermuda (UK), Hamilton	Gabon, Libreville	Mali, Bamako	Suriname, Paramaribo
Bolivia, La Paz	Gambia, Banjul	Malta, Floriana	Swaziland, Mbabane
Bosnia Herzegovina, Sarajevo	Georgia, Tbilisi	Marshall Islands, Majuro	Sweden, Stockholm
Botswana, Gaborone	Germany, Wiesbaden	Mauritania, Nouakchott	Switzerland, Berne
Brazil, Brasilia	Gibraltar (UK), Gibraltar	Mauritius, Port Louis	Syria, Damascus
British Virgin Islands (UK), Road Town, Tortola	Ghana, Accra	Mexico, Mexico City	Tanzania, Dar es Salam
Brunei, Brunei	Greece, Athens	Moldova, Chisinau	Thailand, Bangkok
Bulgaria, Sofia	Grenada, St George's	Monaco, Monaco	Togo, Lome
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	Guatemala, Guatemala	Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	Tonga, Nukualofa
Burundi, Bujumbura	Guinea, Conakry	Montserrat (UK), Plymouth	Trinidad & Tobago, Port of Spain
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	Guinea Bissau, Bissau	Morocco, Rabat	Tunisia, Tunis
Cameroon, Yaoundé	Guyana, Georgetown	Mozambique, Maputo	Turkey, Ankara
Canada, Ottawa	Haiti, Port au Prince	Myanmar, Yangon	Turks and Caicos (UK), Providenciales
Cape Verde, Praia	Honduras, Tegucigalpa	Namibia, Windhoek	Uganda, Kampala
Cayman Islands (UK), Grand Cayman	Hong Kong (China), Hong Kong	Nauru, Yeren	Ukraine, Kiev
Central African Republic, Bangui	Hungary, Budapest	Nepal, Kathmandu	United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi
Chad, N'djamena	Iceland, Reykjavik	Netherlands, The Hague	United Kingdom, London
Chile, Santiago	India, New Delhi	Netherlands Antilles, Willemstad	United States, Washington
China, Beijing	Indonesia, Jakarta	New Zealand, Wellington	Uruguay, Montevideo
Colombia, Bogota	Iran, Tehran	Nicaragua, Managua	Uzbekistan, Tashkent
Comoros, Moroni	Iraq, Bagdad	Niger, Niamey	Venezuela, Caracas
Congo, Kinshasa	Ireland, Dublin	Nigeria, Lagos	Vietnam, Hanoi
Congo (Democratic Rep.), Brazzaville	Israel, Jerusalem	Norway, Oslo	Yemen, Sanaa
	Italy, Rome	Oman, Muscat	Yugoslavia (Fed. Rep. Of), Belgrade
	Jamaica, Kingston	Pakistan, Islamabad	Zambia, Lusaka
	Japan, Tokyo	Panama, Panama City	Zimbabwe, Harare
		Papua New Guinea, Konedobu	
		Paraguay, Asuncion	
		Peru, Lima	
		Philippines, Manila	
		Poland, Warsaw	
		Portugal, Lisbon	



