



INTERPOL

**ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY
STRATEGIC PLAN
2017-2020**



**TARGET AND DISRUPT
INTERNATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
CRIMINAL NETWORKS**



INTERPOL

**IDENTIFY, ANALYSE AND RESPOND
TO EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL
THREATS IN SOURCE, TRANSIT,
AND DESTINATION AREAS ACROSS
THE SUPPLY CHAIN**

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of INTERPOL Environmental Security (ENS) is to provide mutual assistance and strengthen law enforcement cooperation across member countries, including the effective enforcement of national and international environmental laws and treaties, as well as in law enforcement implementation at national, regional and global levels. Main areas include crimes related to the loss of biodiversity and natural resources, and environmental quality vulnerabilities, including crimes related to pollution and climate change.

Strategic Goal 1

Identify and dismantle transnational criminal networks, including criminal operating models and unlawful influences that threaten the environment, biodiversity and natural resource security

Strategic Goal 2

Address criminal threats, illegal trade and trafficking in environmentally sensitive goods, biodiversity and natural resources

Strategic Goal 3

Address criminal threat convergence and facilitative crimes

Strategic Goal 4

Support national, regional, and global environmental security agendas, and consult on policy and strategy within the broader international community

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INTERPOL Resolution 2014 (AG-2014-RES-03)

United Nations Resolution (A/71/L.17)





1.

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

1. ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

CRIME

Criminal threats are constantly evolving and emerging as law enforcement shapes itself to respond to them and maintain the rule of law and good governance within our modern societal structures. The richness of the natural environment, biodiversity and natural resources presents opportunities for criminal or unlawful exploitation.

Environmental crime is a collective term describing any illegal activity carried out by an entity, mainly to generate financial or material gains, which results in the harm of the ecosystem by damaging environmental quality, driving biodiversity loss or overexploiting natural resources. It is socially neglected and economically abusive, leading to global insecurity with widespread consequences on human development.

Environmental crime encompasses:

- A criminal supply chain;
- Transcontinental trafficking trends;
- A convergence with other serious crimes;
- The exploitation of legal, structural and societal weaknesses.

Environmental crime increases poverty and weakens society's resilience. Accelerated migration, resource-related conflicts and a shrinking healthy environment is a reality that calls for an adaptive governance model, which should place the emphasis on a number of key law enforcement solutions.

SECURITY

Environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, climate change, depleted and exploited natural resources, the transboundary movement of hazardous materials or waste and other emerging threats, lead to conflict and pose a risk to economic stability, the environment, peace and security.

The governance structures and responses within the broad global environmental community introduce a state of complexity that can only be overcome with a strong commitment to cooperate and collaborate with an internationally established purpose. Law enforcement systems and international institutions' roles are universal in application and provide the requisite leadership for concerted action.

A state of environmental security can be enhanced by employing a multi-agency and whole-of-government approach. By integrating governmental agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners, INTERPOL concentrates knowledge, skills and responses towards global, regional and national environmental vulnerabilities. Promoting law enforcement capabilities and responses in the management spectrum is fundamental in ensuring good governance and sustainable development.

Heads of State and Government have acknowledged that "good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development" (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, "The future we want. Our common vision").

EMERGING AREAS AND MODERN CHALLENGES

Emerging environmental criminal threats can pose significant risk to the governance framework of countries if left unaddressed. Violations within the mining sector and minerals supply chain, illicit activities related to water security and other criminal threats related to climate change, are of particular note, and have evolved exponentially over recent years, presenting countries and regions with significant challenges.

The illegal mining often involves other crimes types such as mercury pollution, smuggling of drugs, human trafficking, sex and gender-based violence, or child labour.

Corruption affects the governance of water by influencing who gets what water when, where and how. The pollution of water or water theft in arid regions is contributing to instability and mass migration.

Besides greenhouse gas emissions caused by illegal activities, including deforestation and forest degradation, other vulnerabilities accelerate climate change, including, for example, the inadequate disposal of waste.

CRIMINAL THREAT CONVERGENCE

Environmental crime and the associated criminal activity conducted by nationally or transnationally organized criminal business models calls for a coordinated international response. The crime convergence around this sector encompasses crime committed along the entire value chain of environmentally sensitive commodities, in addition to traditional criminal activities committed in multiple jurisdictions, such as conspiracy, extortion and bribery. At every stage, criminal abuses of permissions, customs regulations, government documentation, tax frauds, forced labour, labelling fraud, and secrecy jurisdictions are regularly exploited to maximize the criminal profits.

Therefore, INTERPOL Environmental Security (ENS) will continue to be on the cutting edge of innovative law enforcement solutions and support countries in their approach towards enhanced intelligence-led enforcement to address crime and its convergence around the environmental sector.

ENS's ambition to produce informed strategic papers and analysis will equip member countries with an enhanced knowledge of the role of law enforcement in maintaining a state of environmental security. These strategic analytical products will be drawn from the tactical and operational information received by INTERPOL and the experiences, strategies and priorities of member countries.





2. INTERPOL

2. INTERPOL

With its 190 member countries INTERPOL is a unique global law enforcement network. INTERPOL's platform provides a neutral operating environment that enables collaboration between all member countries on law enforcement information exchange, capacity development, operational and investigative activities and multilateral enforcement dialogue.

INTERPOL Policing Capabilities, the core services and expertise that the Organization delivers to law enforcement in member countries include data management, forensics, criminal analysis, investigative support and training, as well as activities to locate fugitives and enhance border management.

These capabilities support the three global crime programmes that member countries consider to be the most pressing: counter-terrorism, cybercrime, and organized and emerging crime. The Organization's Environmental Security is embedded within the Organized and Emerging Crime Directorate.



INTERPOL has developed the Organized and Emerging Crime Global Strategy to support its 190 member countries in effectively combatting the evolving changes in organizing and emerging crime in the modern era.

The two overarching aims of this five-year (2016-2020) strategy are to: enable member countries to target and disrupt transnational criminal networks; and to identify, analyse and respond to emerging criminal threats. To address this two-fold challenge, the strategy outlines four interconnected action streams:





An aerial photograph of a lush green forest. In the lower-left corner, a small white building with a grey roof is visible. In the lower-right corner, a body of water reflects the surrounding greenery. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter and a hexagonal grid pattern.

3.

**INTERPOL
ENVIRONMENTAL
SECURITY**

3. INTERPOL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

The INTERPOL Environmental Security (ENS) was created by way of an INTERPOL General Assembly Resolution to build law enforcement synergies, bring various governmental authorities to work together and encourage coordinated transboundary action towards maintaining environmental security.

ENS strives to maintain an innovative state of development that mirrors the needs, resources and responses of its member countries based upon their environmental threats.

ENS's uniqueness lies in creating coherent international law enforcement collaboration, planning and direction, mainly through the stimulation and mentorship of authorities worldwide towards enhanced professional investigative responses.

- It draws upon the knowledge, skills and expertise of member countries through the strategic insight of the INTERPOL Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC).
- It works alongside member countries' operational and tactical responses via the INTERPOL ECEC specialized Working Groups on Fisheries, Forestry, Pollution and Wildlife Crime.

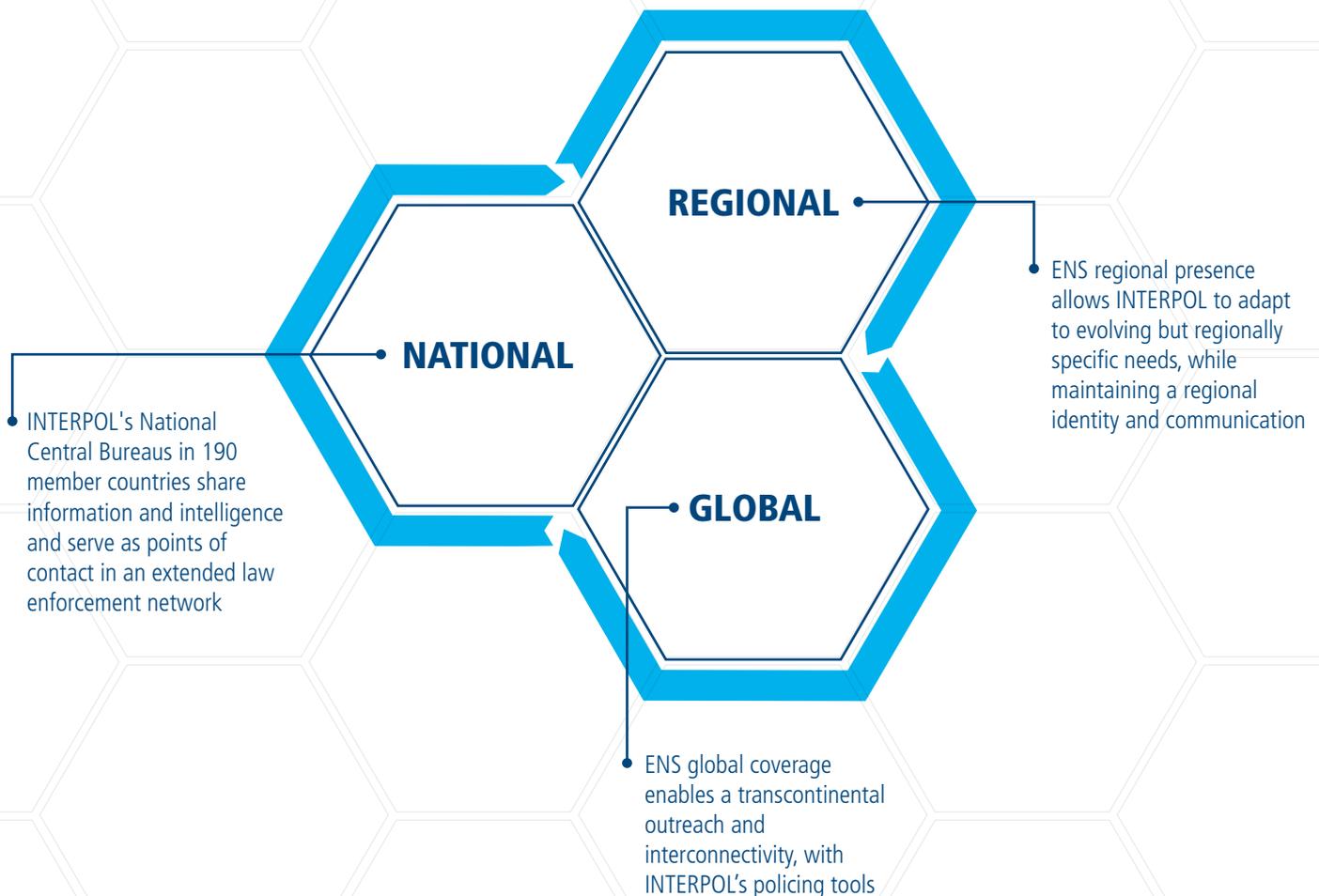


REGIONAL SUPPORT

Recognizing that environmental crime is not restricted by political or natural borders, and to increase proximity with crime hot spots, ENS has expanded its presence in INTERPOL's:

- Global Complex for Innovation, Singapore
- Liaison Office in Bangkok, Thailand
- Regional Bureau in Nairobi, Kenya
- Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, Argentina

These developments enhance the ability of ENS to address specific regional needs and provide adequate analytical and investigative mentorship.



3. INTERPOL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

ENS brings together an international team of experts from over 20 different nationalities, with a vast array of skillsets and experiences, and with specializations such as:

- Criminal Intelligence Officers and Investigators;
- Criminal Intelligence Analysts;
- Environmental Science Specialists;
- International Lawyers;
- International Economic Relations;
- Sustainable Development Specialists.

In addition to INTERPOL contractual staff, INTERPOL welcomes seconded specialists from national law enforcement authorities from all INTERPOL regions - authorities that have been actively contributing to INTERPOL's leadership, strategy and deployment of services and financial investigators.

ENS further welcomes and encourages member countries to deploy specialists to INTERPOL in support of their national and international ambitions.

ENS operates on a voluntarily external financial contribution model that sees specific activities and projects designed based upon the needs and threats of INTERPOL member countries and partner organizations.

INTERPOL addresses a range of environmental priorities across the globe through key areas:

- Biodiversity: Wildlife Enforcement Response,
- Natural Resources:
 - Fisheries Enforcement Response
 - Forestry Enforcement Response
- Environmental Quality: Pollution and related crimes

BIODIVERSITY: WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Targeted law enforcement interventions designed to enhance the impact of conservational and sustainability efforts towards the world's flora and fauna. The Wildlife Enforcement Response includes the following projects and activities:

Project Predator

Enhances governance and law enforcement capacity for the conservation of Asian big cats and other Asian wildlife species.

Project Wisdom

Improves the quality of the criminal justice response for the conservation of African biodiversity, including elephants and rhinoceros.

International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)

A multi-donor project which undertakes activities coordinated with the support of ICWC partners, such as UNODC, the World Bank, WCO and CITES, to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.

Sub-Project Waylay

Aims at training countries on the techniques and technologies of controlled delivery methods.

The development of additional responses and capacity is underway to allow INTERPOL to deploy its tools and services in support of member countries.



Picture 1. Global Biodiversity Coverage

3. INTERPOL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

NATURAL RESOURCES: FISHERIES ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Natural resources are natural products and materials, living or inanimate where the collection, harvesting or extraction are primarily conducted to generate revenue and introduce the product into a supply chain and market.

Project Scale

Supports member countries in identifying, deterring and disrupting transnational fisheries crime and associated crimes.

Sub-Project Fisheries Governance and the Law Enforcement Response

Focusing on introducing a multi-disciplinary and whole-of-government response to enforcing the Indonesian and Southeast Asian fisheries sector at the strategic, operational and tactical levels.

NATURAL RESOURCES: FORESTRY ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Project LEAF (Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests)

Forestry crime is an umbrella term to describe criminal activity in the forestry sector covering the entire supply chain, from harvest and transportation to processing and selling. It also refers to those criminal offenses that facilitate such activity, including document fraud, corruption, and money laundering. INTERPOL's Project LEAF supports member countries to strengthen the response of law enforcement authorities, identify criminals and their modus operandi as well as disrupt transnational criminal operations related to this crime.

The development of additional responses and capacity is underway to allow INTERPOL to deploy its policing capabilities in support of all affected regions.



Picture 2. Global Natural Resource Coverage

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: POLLUTION AND RELATED CRIMES

The environment is broadly considered to be the elements that together form the ecosystem, which provides and sustains life. The law enforcement effort in this sector addresses any influence, act or impact that results in a negative or eroding condition upon the environment, which is addressed by legislative or regulative governance. This includes for example, the illegal use and trade of chemicals, affecting mainly the quality of the air, soil and water.

Project Eden

This is an INTERPOL initiative to combat the illegal trade in waste, particularly e-waste, and aims to raise awareness of the illegal transnational movement of waste and its health consequences, as well as to develop sustainable institutional capacity to stimulate transnational investigations and the prosecution of criminals. ENS welcomes support for the project's continuation.



Picture 3. Global Environmental Quality Coverage





4.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE AND
ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE**

4. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

INTERPOL ENS activities are interlinked with and supported by the Environmental and Compliance Enforcement Committee (ECEC), which is comprised of executive level officials and decision makers from INTERPOL member countries. Initially formed in 1992, having evolved in structure and purpose, the ECEC assists INTERPOL in identifying emerging patterns and trends in the field of environmental crime and in building law enforcement responses to address those identified threats.



The Committee acts as a strategic advisory group to INTERPOL on policy formulation and project implementation regarding the prevention and suppression of environmental crime, legislative violations and breaches.

The Committee is supported by four working groups on fisheries crime (FCWG), forestry crime (FoCWG), wildlife crime (WCWG) and pollution crime (PCWG). Each group brings together specialized criminal investigators and experts from around the world to work on threat-based activities and provide expert advice to the Committee and INTERPOL in responding to the various threats.







5.
MISSION STATEMENT

5. MISSION STATEMENT

In 2010 the 79th INTERPOL General Assembly adopted an environmental crime resolution that acknowledged the need for a robust international environmental enforcement response. It further identified a criminal convergence around environment, biodiversity and natural resources sectors maintained by organized crime.

In 2014 INTERPOL's 83rd General Assembly adopted a further environmental security resolution that recognized the need for governments to establish a national coordination model, referred to as a National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) and a similar platform in a regional setting. INTERPOL was called upon to coordinate and collaborate with international partners, like-minded officials, organizations and member countries to make an impact together.



The INTERPOL Environmental Security mission is to assist member countries in the effective enforcement of national and international environmental laws and treaties, as well as in law enforcement's implementation of national, regional and global environmental policy. The main areas include biodiversity and natural resources, and waste and air quality, as well as other crimes related to climate change and environmental quality degradation.

Suppressing the criminal activity converging with the environment, biodiversity and natural resource sectors is a critical contributor to maintaining national security and enhancing good governance.

A multi-disciplinary, whole-of-government response is necessary when tackling such a multi-faceted sector which faces a complex array of threats, whether criminal or through other forms of legislative breaches that undermine security and the rule of law.

As governments around the world adopt various legislative and regulatory responses to secure environments covered by country specific jurisdictions, it is imperative that international organizations like INTERPOL are utilized to their full extent in order to address shared environmental vulnerabilities with enhanced and coherent law enforcement responses.







6.
**STRATEGIC GOALS AND
OBJECTIVES**

6. STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The INTERPOL Environmental Security strategy represents a four year (2017-2020) flexible framework that identifies strategic goals and objectives for the organization to support member countries to ensure environmental security. These goals represent the envisioned outcomes expected to be achieved by 2020, in close cooperation with its National Central Bureaus and with the support of its partners. The strategic objectives are actionable and measurable areas, assessed periodically.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1

Identify and dismantle transnational criminal networks, including criminal operating models and unlawful influences that threaten the environment, biodiversity and natural resource security

The gathering, exchange and analysis of intelligence, both nationally and internationally, are essential to identify criminal networks and launch effective investigations against them. INTERPOL is able to provide the required secure communications channels, dedicated mechanisms and global scope to facilitate the effective exchange and collation of environmental intelligence. National authorities have rapidly introduced the concept of intelligence-led law enforcement. This, in turn, is built on effective information management, which this Strategic Goal aims to achieve. With adequate support, by 2020 INTERPOL will be in a position to consider intelligence-led law enforcement as an integral business model for environmental security and a managerial approach for the benefit of law enforcement authorities.

Objectives:

- 1.1** Deliver support and assistance to member countries in gathering and managing law enforcement information;
- 1.2** Ensure secure, scalable, neutral and resilient information exchange to obtain high-quality data which contribute to building the capacity and capabilities of law enforcement authorities in enhancing their intelligence-led law enforcement principles;
- 1.3** Analyse law enforcement information for the production of strategic, operational and tactical products;
- 1.4** Expand overall intelligence gathering capabilities, stimulate the establishment of regional intelligence analyst networks and offer hands-on support in utilizing modern analytical tools;
- 1.5** Complement INTERPOL's information and database systems and continue to evolve intelligence-led processes, in order to improve the quality and impact of intelligence analysis for decision making.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2

Address criminal threats, illegal trade and trafficking in environmentally sensitive goods, biodiversity and natural resources

Once the international community becomes confident in using other countries' information and intelligence to prioritize crime issues and direct resources for the tactics that will be most effective in combating crime, further investigative tools and techniques will need to be explored. For example, if investigative efforts offer intelligence highlighting a specific geographical crime "hotspot", then authorities can guide law enforcement action for that area, rather than spreading officers thinly across many locations. More importantly, if intelligence indicates that one particular individual is controlling the majority of the criminal activities, the resources should be focused on that individual, rather than on others who may also be committing violations but of lesser gravity and impact. INTERPOL Working Groups in the areas of Fisheries, Pollution and Wildlife Crime are ideal platforms for the convergence of operational priorities and national operational commitments. This Strategic Goal aims to mentor officers and offer a better insight into the methodology and strategy of setting a favourable context for investigations. With adequate investment, by 2020 INTERPOL's Environmental Security will have robust regional investigative networks in high priority areas.

Objectives:

- 2.1** Facilitate operational coordination from INTERPOL's General Secretariat and Regional Bureaus and through the Working Groups in the areas of Fisheries, Pollution and Wildlife Crime;
- 2.2** Enhance the use of the INTERPOL Notices, particularly the Red, Blue and Purple Notices on known and unknown offenders and modus operandi;
- 2.3** Provide investigative mentorship in support of environmental law enforcement responses through the coordination of Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Management (RIACM);
- 2.4** Respond to the investigative needs of countries through the deployment of Investigative Support Teams (IST) comprising of international specialists from the INTERPOL General Secretariat and/or member countries;
- 2.5** Offer assistance to countries experiencing major incidents through the deployment of international Incident Response Teams (IRT), equipped to provide investigative support.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3

Address criminal threat convergence and facilitative crimes

The criminal threat convergence around this sector encompasses crime committed along the entire value chain of environmentally sensitive commodities, in addition to traditional criminal activities committed in multiple jurisdictions, such as conspiracy, extortion and bribery. At every stage, criminal abuses of permissions, customs regulations, government documentation, tax frauds, forced labour, labelling fraud, and secrecy jurisdictions are regularly exploited to maximize criminal profits. Environmental violations, either administrative or criminal in nature, can be considered as risk indicators in some instances for a larger economically driven criminal phenomena. Investigations into organized environmental crime can lead to proof of traditional, high-speed crime, which requires an innovative multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder response. With appropriate resources, by 2020 INTERPOL aims to connect acts which breach environmental legislation, cause harm to the environment and risk to human health to various criminal activities, including financial and economic crimes.

Objectives:

- 3.1** Provide early insight into the nature of crime convergence within the context of environmental crime, where it is becoming increasingly apparent and complex;
- 3.2** Assist member countries in formulating strategies by offering recommendations to address criminal convergence in the broad environment, biodiversity and natural resource sector;
- 3.3** Strengthen cooperative enforcement partnerships in member countries by organizing and facilitating National Environmental Security Seminars (NESS) and National Environmental Security Task Forces (NEST);
- 3.4** Extract a multi-dimensional value from INTERPOL's global and regional network, and other specialized crime areas, such as vulnerable communities and financial crime, and operate in a collaborative manner as a united and dynamic law enforcement community.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4

Support national, regional and global environmental security agendas, and consult on policy and strategy within the broader international community

Through this Strategic Goal, the INTERPOL Environmental Security aims to build links within the global security architecture for all actors to act in a cohesive and complementary manner. Of major importance is the sustainability and performance of the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee in identifying priorities and offering meaningful advice for the implementation of global and regional security agendas. Another essential element revolves around investing in conventional and unconventional alliances that could unlock reform in environmental security. Examples of such partnerships are the Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations (UN) and the Agreement on Cooperation with UN Environment, as well as the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC), including partners such as the CITES Secretariat, The World Bank, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With regards to the civil sector, partnerships, such as that with the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), are of great value to the environmental security response.

Objectives:

- 4.1** Extend networks with external partners to ensure complementarity and secure a multi-crime understanding within the international community;
- 4.2** Engage with the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee by seeking concurrence on key action areas, while ensuring the sustainability of INTERPOL's response in this domain;
- 4.3** Include law enforcement representation in the global environmental dialogue and promote opportunities to facilitate communication and interaction between policy makers and law enforcement decision makers;
- 4.4** Encourage law enforcement participation in national environmental impact assessments.





7. PARTNERS



7. PARTNERS

CORE CONTRIBUTORS

INTERPOL would like to acknowledge the support of all its 190 member countries in the success of the INTERPOL Environmental Security activities to date. INTERPOL would particularly like to acknowledge the invaluable financial and specialized support of a number of governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and foundations namely:



ENVIRONMENT CANADA
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATTING WILDLIFE CRIME
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
NATIONAL GENDARMERIE OF FRANCE
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
THE DUTCH NATIONAL POLICE
THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS
UN ENVIRONMENT
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED KINGDOM DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS
THE SNOW LEOPARD TRUST
THE WILDCAT FOUNDATION







8. APPENDICES



8. APPENDICES

INTERPOL RESOLUTION 2014 (AG-2014-RES-03)

Subject: INTERPOL response to emerging threats in Environmental Security

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Monaco from 3 to 7 November 2014 at its 83rd session:

BEARING IN MIND the previous resolutions regarding environmental security issues:

- AGN/61/RES/12, deciding that an Environmental Crime Working Party under INTERPOL's auspices be set up,
- AGN/62/RES/5, encouraging member countries to set up a special police department to deal with law enforcement, investigations and statistics relating to environmental crime,
- AGN/62/RES/6, urging member countries to ensure that measures were taken to control trade in, possession of, and illicit traffic in species of wild fauna and flora,
- AGN/63/RES/12, requesting National Central Bureaus to report all international environmental crime cases and share to the greatest extent possible such information with each other and the General Secretariat,
- AGN/65/RES/25, asking the National Central Bureaus to set up a national working party on problems of waste,
- AG-2010-RES-03, urging member countries and partner organizations to support INTERPOL by making voluntary financial contributions or by seconding specialized personnel, and urging the National Central Bureaus to connect with the responsible national agencies and encourage their involvement and support,

DEEPLY CONCERNED about environmental security, considering the impact that environmental crime and violations can have on a nation's political stability, environmental quality, its natural resources, biodiversity, economy and human life,

CONVINCED that organized criminal networks engaged in financial crime, fraud, corruption, illicit trade and human trafficking are also engaged in or facilitating environmental crime,

RECOGNIZING the role of law enforcement in ensuring environmental security nationally, regionally and internationally,

CONVINCED that international law enforcement cooperation is essential to guarantee environmental security and that INTERPOL, as the largest international police organization, should play a leading role in supporting the global environmental security efforts,

URGES member countries to:

- Raise awareness among law enforcement authorities, including INTERPOL National Central Bureaus, of environmental crimes and violations, their causes and their impact on national security;
- Develop concepts and tools in response to current and emerging threats, such as the National Environmental Security Taskforce (NEST);
- Engage in the activities of the Environmental Crime Working Party, known as the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee;
- Ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, relevant police information gathered in the framework of investigations and operations is transmitted to the General Secretariat for inclusion in INTERPOL's global police databases;

TASKS the General Secretariat to:

- Establish regional environmental security task forces to consider the complexity and diversity of environmental crime and encompass disciplines such as wildlife, pollution, fisheries, forestry, natural resources and climate change, and invites National Central Bureaus and other agencies to participate;
- Promote the establishment of a forum for the intergovernmental community to consider its responses to environmental security threats;

URGES member countries to fully utilize INTERPOL's operational tools and services in their efforts targeting environmental crime.

APPROVED

UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION 2016 (A/71/L.17)

Subject: Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/1 of 22 October 1996, in which it invited the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to participate as an observer in its sessions and work,

Recalling also the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL and all other relevant cooperation agreements between them,

Recalling further all relevant United Nations resolutions recognizing that cooperation between the United Nations and international organizations, such as INTERPOL can contribute to tackling terrorism, including preventing foreign terrorist fighter travel, and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, including smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, intentional and unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and trafficking in cultural property, piracy, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, illicit trafficking in nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological materials, cybercrime, corruption and money-laundering and crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Acknowledging the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting the States Members of the United Nations that are also member countries of INTERPOL in preventing and responding to crime and in improving their law enforcement capabilities, upon their request,

Recognizing that INTERPOL is an apolitical and neutral international organization entrusted with the mandate of ensuring and promoting mutual assistance among criminal police authorities, in full respect of the sovereignty of Member States and consistent with the national laws and regulations of each Member State, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of INTERPOL,

Acknowledging that INTERPOL has been a key actor since 1923 in enabling and promoting international police cooperation in order to prevent and combat transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, through enhanced police cooperation among its member countries and innovation in police and law enforcement matters,

Acknowledging also the contributions derived from the global structure of the General Secretariat of INTERPOL, consisting of its seat in Lyon, France, its seven regional bureaux around the world, its Offices of the Special Representative at the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union and its Global Complex for Innovation,

Welcoming the role of the national central bureaux of INTERPOL, present in every member country, as the cornerstone of cooperation to enhance cohesion, stability and security and as the primary international policing hub, which links national police forces through its global network,

Noting the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with existing arrangements between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and INTERPOL,

Recognizing the contribution of the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, through the fight against all forms of transnational crime, towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations counter-terrorism entities and INTERPOL in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters and improvements in border security,

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting Member States, upon their request, in tackling the illicit trafficking of nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological materials by non-State actors,

8. APPENDICES

Convinced that increased and enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the constitution of INTERPOL, as well as applicable international law, will contribute to achieving the respective purposes and principles of both organizations,

1. Calls for the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, within their respective mandates, in tackling terrorism, including preventing foreign terrorist fighter travel, and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, including smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, intentional and unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and trafficking in cultural property, piracy, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, illicit trafficking in nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological materials, cybercrime, corruption and money-laundering and crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife;
2. Emphasizes the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to create synergies within their respective mandates in the fight against transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime;
3. Encourages increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to assist Member States, upon their request, in effectively using the following resources readily available to Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL, through their national central bureaux:
 - (a) The INTERPOL I-24/7 global police secure communications system, which enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe;
 - (b) INTERPOL databases, by populating them, as appropriate, with a view to sharing information with foreign counterparts in full



- respect of national sovereignty and operational priorities, through full access to them;
- (c) Publication of INTERPOL notices and diffusions to alert and request assistance from foreign law enforcement;
- (d) Criminal information analysis, namely, INTERPOL analytical products, to support national operational activities and investigations;
- (e) INTERPOL training and capacity-building programmes and initiatives designed to improve national police capabilities;
4. Acknowledges the importance of extending real-time access to the I-24/7 global police secure communications system from the national central bureaux of Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL to their other national law enforcement entities at strategic locations, such as border crossings, airports and customs and immigration posts, with a view to, inter alia, promoting increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL;
 5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
 6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL".

APPROVED





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