



General Assembly

1st to 8th October 1985

54th Session

WASHINGTON, D.C.



Official Opening Ceremony



*Attorney General Edwin Meese
speaking during the Opening Ceremony.*

The 54th session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held in Washington, D.C., United States, from 1st to 8th October 1985.

The Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions, chaired by Mr. John Simpson, the Organization's President, were held in the Departemental Auditorium and the Committee Meetings were held in the State Department.

The General Assembly session which was attended by Delegates from 109 Member States, senior

staff from the General Secretariat and Observers from twelve other international organizations, was opened by Mr. Edwin Meese, Attorney General of the United States:

“Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, Members of the Executive Committee, Delegates and distinguished guests:

I am very honoured to have this opportunity to take part in the opening ceremony of this 54th General Assembly of Interpol member countries. The United

States is honoured that you would choose our capital as the site of your convention. We are also very pleased that you have extended to one of our distinguished public servants, John Simpson, the privilege of serving as your President.

Law enforcement has been a very important part of my life. In the course of my career, from the early days as a local prosecutor in California to my present role as the chief law-enforcement officer of the United States, I have seen what a difference co-operation between law-enforcement agencies can make in the performance of their duties.

The genius of Interpol is that it facilitates co-operation in preventing and suppressing ordinary law crimes — that is its purpose — without creating a supranational police force. It promotes the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, without creating a sort of “Big Brother” apparatus which George Orwell wrote about.

Interpol's unusual character reflects its origins. One of the things I find particularly interesting about Interpol is that it was founded on a constitution written by a group of police officers, not by diplomats.

Even though Interpol has now been accorded intergovernmental status by the United Nations, its member governments have not delegated any governmental powers or authority to it. Interpol functions within the limits of the laws of each member country as well as within the provisions of its own Constitution. It has no powers

of arrest, search and seizure, or authority to conduct criminal investigations.

Moreover, the Constitution of Interpol rigorously excludes its use for the investigation of political, military, religious, or racial matters. The discretion to deny a request for information on a criminal suspect provides an additional safeguard against misuse of the association.

Even though the powers of Interpol are prudently circumscribed, it has proved to be a valuable tool for locating and apprehending criminals. Through Interpol's telecommunication system, even the smallest and most remote law-enforcement agencies can co-ordinate their investigations with the agents of 136 countries around the world. By overcoming differences in language, culture and even systems of criminal justice, it has extended the "long arm of the law" around the globe. Without compromising the political integrity of any nation, Interpol has proven its ability to combat the enemies of the rule of law and of the civilized world built on it.

Today, the Members of Interpol face many great challenges. I would like briefly to address three of these:

Our Administration has placed a high priority on fighting crime syndicates which have become increasingly sophisticated. Here in the United States, the number of prosecutions of traditional organized crime families as well as of newer groups of drug traffickers have gone up dramatically. We feel that we are making headway.

The number of prosecutors and federal agents has been vastly increased.

A Presidential Commission on Organized Crime has provided the basis for our law-enforcement agencies to work with Interpol Members to control money laundering.

The need for international co-operation in drug law enforcement is more urgent than ever before. High levels of drug consumption are no longer just a problem for the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries of Western Europe. Many of the major drug-producing countries of the world, like Peru and Colombia, are seeing heavy drug use by their own citizens.

Drug use has the effect of destabilizing the formal lines of authority in a country. The lure of easy money in impoverished countries produces instability. Drug money is also used to finance chaos.

Narco-guerilla warfare — guerilla insurgencies funded by drug profits — threatens to topple some countries. It opens the door to outside aggression.

Interpol has a long track record in struggling against the international trafficking of drugs. It specifically targeted drugs in 1926, when its second Annual Congress proposed "that every State adopt measures which are likely to exterminate the illicit trade and smuggling of intoxicants" and "establish central police services in every country whose duty it would be to exchange information on drug traffic".

Today, the Drugs Sub-Division of the Police Division in Interpol's General Secretariat computerizes all relevant drug seizure information reported to the Secretariat by the Interpol member countries. This provides members with a valuable source of worldwide narcotics data.

Through Interpol, member countries are able to locate drug law fugitives. Recently, Colombian drug traffickers were extradited to the Southern District of Florida in the United States. That was a "first" made possible by Interpol.

The final important concern of Interpol I wish to address today is terrorist crime. I need not impress upon this group the importance of

this problem; it is one of which you are all well aware. It is also one Interpol is taking concrete steps to combat. My brief remarks on the topic today should serve only to support the progress you have made in this area, and to encourage you to continue, indeed, to redouble your efforts to establish effective guidelines for the international campaign against such criminality.

— Interpol must be in the forefront of our mutual efforts to prevent and control international crime committed by terrorists. It is uniquely qualified and equipped to provide the international co-ordination and co-operation required.

— At the 1983 Interpol General Assembly in Cannes, France, your organization declared its commitment to taking constructive measures against terrorism. This enthusiasm resulted in the adoption, at the 1984 General Assembly in Luxembourg, of two measures designed to signify Interpol's resolve in this area. While these resolutions do not provide solutions to the terrorism problem, they do clear the way for Interpol to play an active role in the international effort to address this awesome menace.

— I commend Interpol for its manifest concern, and encourage you to pick up where you left off last year in Luxembourg. Having removed the barriers to active participation, I ask on behalf of President Reagan, the American people, and indeed, civilized people the world over, that you proceed to devise an international network dedicated to fighting terrorist crime. Interpol, of course, is not in a position to determine what actions, if any, our governments must take against terrorists. But without the assistance which Interpol can provide, individual governments are essentially helpless in the face of such international criminality.



The Departmental Auditorium where the Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions were held.

— As evidenced by the resolutions adopted last year in Luxembourg, you recognize the responsibility you have to assist in the struggle against terrorism; I encourage you to establish the procedures necessary to fulfill that responsibility.

At times like this, when civilized nations are being attacked on many fronts by numerous and varied criminal elements, it is important that those nations which respect the rule of law, and the stability and abundance which it brings, work together to keep barbarians at bay.

While the peoples of the world may differ in language, customs, and even criminal justice systems, the great majority of them share an appreciation for some time-honoured truths: that right and wrong do matter; that individuals should be held accountable for their actions; and that society has the right to be protected from those who prey on the innocent.

These truths are at work in Interpol. It is serving the world's peoples in a most commendable way by facilitating law enforcement. The American people recognize the importance of the

work in which you are engaged. Let me assure you that the United States Government pledges to you and your Organization its support. It is my personal pleasure to wish each of you well in your professional lives, in your stay here in the United States, and I want to convey to you the warmest welcome and kindest regards of the American people."

Mr. John Simpson, who had previously welcomed the Delegates on behalf of the American people and as President of Interpol, then concluded the ceremony.

Appointment of the Secretary General

After declaring the First Plenary Session open, President Simpson said he hoped the Delegates would derive great satisfaction from the time they spent in Washington and that the current session would mark a turning point in the history of Interpol and a step forward on the Organization's path towards its goals. He stressed the need for combined efforts in combating crime and the importance of going beyond divergent national interests. It was easy enough to find pretexts for not joining in a common effort but those who might be tempted by that course should bear in mind that the end result would be to enable criminals all over the world to remain unpunished for even longer than at present. Could Interpol's Member States really allow themselves to go on suffering increasing losses because of the growth of crime? They should all be aware of the potential for co-operation within the Organization.

After proposing that the Assembly choose the members of the Election Committee, the President stressed the fact that Interpol had come to a crucial point in its history. For the past several months the Secretariat had been managed by an "Acting" Secretary General. The tasks he had to perform were so important that it would be ridiculous for him to continue as Acting Secretary General during the whole General Assembly session. There was



Mr. John Simpson, President of the Organization, and Mr. Kendall, Secretary General, on the platform.

nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Assembly from electing a Secretary General at once, and Mr. Simpson considered that his colleagues should demonstrate their determination to act energetically by holding that election immediately.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, he proposed Mr. Kendall as candidate for the post of Secretary General. Speaking personally, he urged the Delegations to take a unanimous decision in favour of a man who

had shown that he intended to lead the Organization along the path of progress.

The vote was then taken and Mr. Kendall was elected Secretary General with 99 votes for, 3 against and one abstention.

Mr. Kendall thanked the Delegates for the confidence they had shown in him and assured them that he would work to the best of his ability in the interest of all Member States.

Applications for membership

The Assembly voted unanimously in favour of accepting the applications for membership

submitted by the Republic of Kiribati and the Republic of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

bringing the number of Interpol Member States to 138.



The Delegate from Kiribati (new Member State).



The Delegate from St. Vincent and the Grenadines (new Member State).

Address by the President of the United States of America

The principal intervention during the Third Plenary Session on 2nd October was the speech given by the President of the United States of America, Mr. Ronald Reagan, who, in the presence of United States Attorney General Mr. Edwin Meese, addressed the Assembly as follows:

“The United States is honoured and proud that you would choose our capital as the site of your convention, and we are especially pleased that you have extended to one of our distinguished public servants, John Simpson, the privilege of serving as your President.

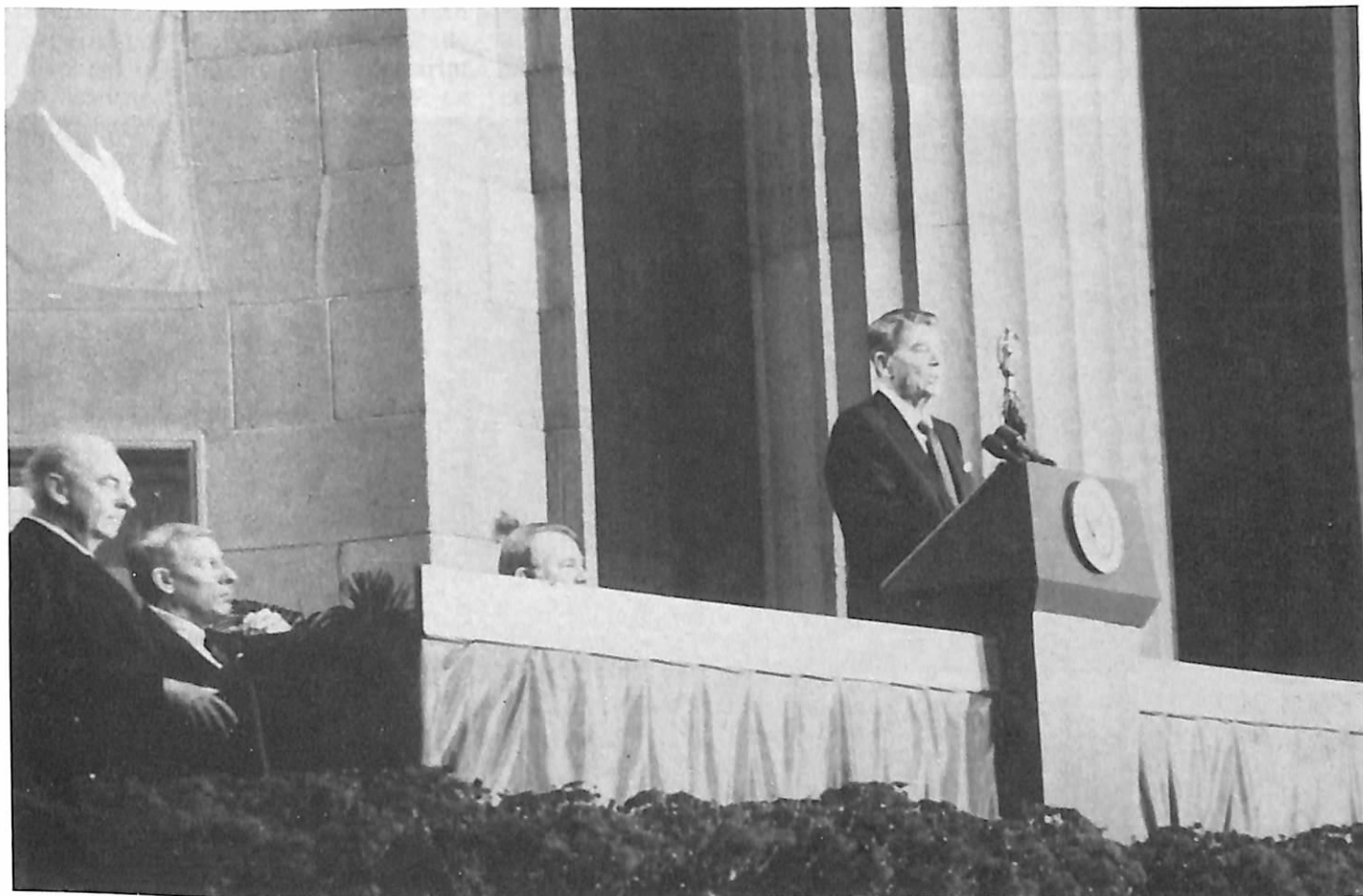
John, who is a good friend, will tell you, if he has not already, about the priority our Administration has placed on the war against the crime syndicates; syndicates that in recent years have grown in power and sophistication. Here in the United States, for example, prosecutions of

traditional organized crime families as well as some of the newer groups of drug traders have gone up dramatically; and for the first time we feel we are making significant headway. In addition to dramatically increasing the number of prosecutors and Federal agents working in these areas, we have taken many other steps. One of them is our Presidential Commission on Organized Crime, which is currently working with your member nations to bring to light problems like money laundering, especially its international dimensions.

And that word ‘international’ is, of course, the point. Whether it is organized crime, narcotics trafficking, terrorism, or any other area of criminal activity, the increasing sophistication and power of criminal syndicates calls for a response from those who are

pledged to uphold the law and protect society from the hardened criminal. And this is the work of Interpol.

I am sure a good many of you have heard of that international celebrity, Inspector Maigret — the celebrated French detective from the pen of Georges Simenon who in so many of his stories relied on information from his counterparts in other police forces throughout the world to solve his cases. Well, as is often the case, fiction does reflect reality; it is Interpol that institutionalizes and makes vastly easier those professional contacts and vital exchanges of information that each of you needs to serve the people of your countries. Interpol’s record of achievement in these areas is unparalleled, and let me stress today that the United States Government pledges to you and your Organization its full support.



The President of the United States of America addressing the Assembly (also present, from left to right: Mr. Van Hove from Belgium, one of the Organization's Vice-Presidents, Mr. Simpson, President of the Organization, and Mr. Meese, U.S. Attorney General).

And now, if you will permit me, I would like to leave you on a personal note. You know, I have spoken to many law-enforcement groups throughout my time in public life, and I doubt I have ever failed to mention that yours is one of the most difficult of any profession in civilized society; and yet there is no work more vital to the safety and freedom of your fellow citizens. The nature of your work frequently brings you in contact with your fellow citizens when they have been victimized by crime or committed a crime themselves; so, frequently, you see people only when they are hurting or in trouble. I hope you will not permit this to discourage you too much about human nature or to

change your perspective on society as a whole; I hope you will remember that not only are most people upstanding and law-abiding citizens but they are also on your side in the fight against lawlessness and are very grateful to you for the work you do.

And that is why I think there is great cause for hope in the war against crime. Georges Simenon has also said that sometimes '... the truth is too simple for intellectuals'. Well, we all remember a time when some elaborate theories excusing criminal wrongdoing were very fashionable, a time when there was a great loss of will in apprehending and bringing to justice professional wrongdoers. Now all of this is

changing. Increasingly, the people of my own country and yours are coming to appreciate again the truth of old verities like: right and wrong do matter, individuals should be held accountable for their actions, and society has the right to be protected from those who prey on the innocent.

This trend is no better evidenced than in the growth and renewed strength of Interpol. So, again, I want to pledge the American people's full support, and I want to wish each of you well in your professional lives, in your stay here in the United States, and I want to convey to you the warmest welcome and kindest regards of the American people."



A view of the platform. From left to right: Mr. Schlanitz (General Secretariat), Mr. Van Hove (Vice-President), Mr. Simpson (President), Mr. Kendall (Secretary General), Mr. Mikkelsen (General Secretariat), Mr. El Menady (Vice-President).

Referring to the Progress Report, the Secretary General reviewed the main activities of the ICPO-Interpol since the 53rd General Assembly session held in Luxembourg in September 1984. A summary of the Report is given below.

GENERAL FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION — POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Following the Assembly's approval of the membership applications submitted by the Republic of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and by the Republic of Kiribati, the number of Member States now stood at 138.

At the February Executive Committee meeting, Mr. André Bossard announced his decision to retire as Secretary General because of ill-health. He had been on sick leave from then until his official retirement on 30th June 1985. Mr. Raymond Kendall, Head of the Police Division, had been appointed Acting Secretary General in February and Member States had been asked to propose candidates for the vacancy thus created.

The People's Republic of China became a Member of Interpol during the Luxembourg General Assembly session and this raised the question of the status of the police administration through which co-operation had previously taken

place. Negotiations were continuing and the People's Republic of China was displaying a spirit of good will in endeavouring to find a solution whereby that administration could continue to co-operate within the Organization.

During its 53rd session, the Assembly had adopted a resolution giving the Executive Committee a mandate concerning the site of a new Headquarters building. At its February 1985 meeting, the Executive Committee decided that the new Headquarters should be built on the site offered by the Lyons municipal authorities. A formal agreement was signed on 22nd March 1985 with the Mayor of Lyons. On 2nd September 1985, the

French Government had placed an experienced police officer at the disposal of the General Secretariat to assume the post of "chargé de mission" responsible for the building project. The project would probably be completed by September 1988.

The study on the re-organization of the General Secretariat, which had been the subject of some discussion at the Luxembourg General Assembly session, had not yielded all the results expected. The project was being taken over by the General Secretariat which had restructured its Organization and Methods Department to undertake this task.

The Executive Committee held three meetings in 1985: the first in mid-February, the second in early June and the third in late September, immediately prior to the 54th General Assembly session.

Three Regional Conferences were held during the year:

- An African Regional Conference in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, in March 1985,
- A European Regional Conference at the Organization's Headquarters in April 1985,
- An American Regional Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in May 1985.

In addition to the missions carried out by the Drugs Liaison Officers, the Secretary General, the Heads of Division and other Secretariat officials visited the NCBs of 25 Member States during the year. Visits were also paid to three countries that were not members of the Organization.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Twenty grants were awarded for the training seminar for NCB officers held in French and Spanish and twenty-seven grants were awarded for the training seminar for English and Arabic-speaking officers in November 1985.

In 1985, for the first time, no applications were received for grants for radio operator training courses.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME

The fight against international crime is the "raison d'être" of the Organization and it is still the major concern of the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat.

Activities of the National Central Bureaus

Between 1st January and 31st December 1984, thirty-four NCBs sent their activity statistics to the General Secretariat.

Twenty-two NCBs reported that 846 persons had been arrested in their countries, at the request of another country, with a view to extradition. Twenty-two NCBs also reported that, in answer to their requests, 917 persons had been arrested in other countries with a view to extradition.

With regard to requests for identification of individuals, 35,797 requests were made by the 27 countries replying to this section of the questionnaire.

Twenty-one countries completed the section on missions abroad and indicated their police-officers had conducted 798 such missions.

General Secretariat Activities

The General Secretariat's Police Division is responsible for co-ordinating co-operation to combat international crime. The Division has three Sub-Divisions handling general crime, economic and financial crime and drug-related crime respectively. The Division also has a criminal records group, a fingerprint and identification group and a special notices group set up to co-ordinate the publication of notices.

The calls made upon the Police Division during the period under review were considerable and had not decreased since the last report. The re-organization of the General Secretariat, currently being undertaken by one of its own departments, should enable police officers to provide Member States with the kind of intelligence analysis services they expect to receive.

Group C of the General Crime Sub-Division handled 5,339 new cases in 1984 (compared with 5,422 in 1983) concerning offences against property and including traffic in weapons.

In February 1985, a working meeting was held at the General Secretariat in connection with a gang of European offenders suspected of traffic in weapons, drugs and counterfeit currency, as well as burglary. Fourteen international notices were subsequently issued.

The Committee set up by the General Assembly in 1983 to study the application of electronic data processing to thefts of works of art met for the second time in Saint Cloud in February 1985. During the meeting, demonstrations were given of equipment and systems from various countries. It was decided that Member States would conduct various studies concerning computer processing of all types of data about stolen art objects, with a view to standardizing information.

A new circular, listing a total of 522 blue and green notices concerning pickpockets was issued, and a list of persons reported to the General Secretariat as either offenders or accomplices in connection with the misappropriation of hired cars between 1980 and 1983 will be issued before the end of 1985.

Group D (offences against persons) handled 3,259 new cases, an increase of 29.5% over the figure for the previous period. The increase was most noticeable with respect to kidnapping, hostage-

taking, extortion, robbery with violence, missing persons, identification of dead bodies and illegal immigration and residence.

During the first few months of 1985, there was a considerable increase in the number of requests for international wanted notices connected with terrorist offences. It was decided to issue a list of international notices concerning offenders and accomplices in terrorism cases on a regular basis. The last list of this type, covering the period up to 31st December 1984, was based on search requests received from 19 different countries and contained 229 names.

The eighth survey of hostage and kidnapping cases was published in November 1984. It covered 81 forms sent in by the NCBs, 13 of which were European. Since May 1984, the General Secretariat has been sending forms to the NCBs with a view to obtaining details of cases about which it has very little information. The ninth survey is currently being prepared, and will cover 24 cases.

The manual on disaster victim identification and its summary have now been completed*.

Approximately 90% of the armed robbery cases reported to the General Secretariat concerned European countries and the remaining 10% were reported by countries in the American region. Nearly all the information received at the General Secretariat concerning extortion cases came from European countries only.

Speaking generally, it could be said that the Secretariat does not have all the information it considers essential for assessing cases at an international level.

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Sub-Division 2, which deals with economic and financial crime,

comprises three groups and a department.

Group E deals with fraud and general economic offences. These offences fall into over 30 different categories, including the fraudulent use of identity documents, commercial fraud, maritime fraud, cheque and credit card fraud, audio-visual piracy, commodity futures fraud, airline ticket fraud, telex transfer fraud and computer-related fraud.

We may note in this connection that the ICPO-Interpol has

region again reported the majority of new cases (78%). The Group also published 205 international notices, including 196 red notices concerning persons wanted for extradition.

Group F, which deals with cases involving counterfeit currency, handled 6,823 cases in 1984 (compared with 5,747 in 1983 and 5,574 in 1982). The specialized laboratory service attached to the Group carried out 748 expert analyses of counterfeit notes and 29 analyses of cheques. The regular



Three of the Delegates from Sweden.

In the centre, Mr. Welander, one of the new auditors.

been granted the status of Observer at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Group E handled 3,235 cases in 1984, compared with 3,537 in 1983 and 2,736 in 1982, the apparent drop in the number of cases being due to the fact that transit messages ceased to be processed at the General Secretariat when the new Headquarters Agreement came into force with the associated Rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives. The European

European Working Meetings on counterfeit currency continued to take place (every 6 months), and are considered to be of great value in combating this criminal activity. It would certainly be useful if similar working meetings were held on other continents.

A special department is responsible for publishing the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" review which, on 1st January 1985 had over 13,000 subscribers.

The publication comprises two volumes: Volume I which deals with currency counterfeits and forgeries

* Editor's note : These documents were issued in the four working languages and were sent to the NCBs during November and December 1985.



The United Arab Emirates Delegate.

discovered anywhere in the world and Volume II which gives descriptions of genuine currencies and travellers cheques. Both volumes have been extensively recast and will be published in colour with effect from 1st January 1986 in the four official working languages as well as in German.

It is also planned to publish a third volume, in colour, dealing with credit cards.

“FOPAC” is the third group in Sub-Division 2. It was set up following a decision taken at the General Assembly in Cannes in 1983, and became operational at the beginning of 1984. The main objectives of the Group are to facilitate exchanges of information about financial operations connected with criminal activities. To this end, priority has been given to the *Financial Assets Encyclopaedia*, to the preparation of a training programme on financial investigative techniques, and to developing model legislation.

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1 “Stupéfiants Europe Plan à Terme”
“Drugs Europe — a Plan for Programmed Action”.

nationalities of traffickers and other elements likely to assist Member States in assessing the traffic. The Weekly Intelligence Message, which has been published every week since 18th August 1981, is the principal vehicle for transmitting this data to Member States. The weekly message was supplemented in 1985 by a monthly summary report of drugs statistics (SAM). In addition to these publications and the drugs situation reports prepared for Interpol Regional Conferences, the Drugs Sub-Division transmitted a total of 6,675 messages or letters to the National Central Bureaus concerning the traffic in drugs and narcotics.

In order to provide a greater amount of useful information, various projects addressing specific aspects of drug trafficking were developed, e.g. the PACTE (Programmed Action Cocaine Traffic Europe) project and “Projet Bateau” concerning the international movement of illicit drugs by sea.

During the year action was stepped up in respect of other existing programmes — e.g. SWAP (South-West Asia Programme, designed to identify the principal drug traffickers from that region) and the Psychotropic Substances Programme.

The Sub-Division extended co-operation to other international bodies concerned with the problem of drug-trafficking, including the various United Nations bodies and the Customs Co-operation Council.

At 1st June 1985, the Drugs Sub-Division had a staff of thirty. A Tunisian officer, was assigned to the Sub-Division to fill the post of Drugs Liaison Officer for Arabic-speaking countries, and an additional officer (seconded from the Thai National Police) was assigned to the Bangkok office.

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The International Notices Group, staffed by two persons, was set up in October 1984 to improve current procedures, and provide a fast and efficient system for handling wanted notices for fugitives.

The computerized system in use contains approximately 3,500 entries on wanted persons and provides information that could prove useful in locating them (identity document numbers, vehicle registration particulars, telephone numbers, addresses, etc.).

Since January 1985, the Group has been working in close co-operation with the National Central Bureaus to develop a project aimed at facilitating the updating of NCB records.

An additional project implemented was the Interpol Passport Lookout Booklet, aimed at assisting Member States in identifying wanted criminals at border crossing points.

The Criminal Records Group (Group A) carried out 480,000 searches during the reference period (1984-1985), an increase of 18% compared with the previous year. The indexes reached a more than critical level of saturation, making their immediate, rapid computerization essential.

The Fingerprint Group (Group B) processes international

offenders' fingerprints and co-ordinates the various stages involved in preparing notices for publication. During 1984, the volume of cases handled followed the same regular progression as in previous years. 15,920 new cards were added to the ten-print index; 496 individuals were successfully identified from their fingerprints and the results were communicated to the NCBs concerned.

In 1984, 1059 international notices were published, including 608 red notices.

STUDIES, MEETINGS, GENERAL REFERENCE SOURCES, I.C.P.R.

The work of the General Secretariat's Research and Studies Division includes drafting of reports and documents on subjects of interest to the police and on Interpol activities, organizing meetings and representing Interpol at meetings organized by other bodies, participating, by consultation and preparation of documents, in the work of other General Secretariat departments, managing and processing the Secretariat's general reference documents (library) and answering requests for documents, publishing the *International Criminal Police Review* and managing its subscriber service.

The Division represented the General Secretariat at ten meetings, conferences and symposia.

In addition, the Head of the Division acts as the Organization's legal adviser.

Numerous documents and reports were drafted and the Division also compiled statistics and bibliographies.

The General Secretariat library is part of the General Documentation and Library Sub-Division. It concentrates on documents of interest to the police and to the Organization (police techniques and practices, forensic science, law, criminology, etc.). The Library currently uses manual reference files. Between 1st May 1984 and 1st May 1985, it processed 217 written requests for information from departments or researchers in 65 countries as well as 115 requests from members of the Secretariat staff and visitors.

International Criminal Police Review

The ICPR has been published since 1946, on the basis of ten issues a year, in four languages. The Arabic, English and French editions are published by the General Secretariat, and the Spanish edition is published with the efficient assistance of the Spanish police.

The efforts made to reduce the backlog have proved effective and will be continued.

The present circulation figures for each edition are: about 2,100 copies for both the English and the French editions, and 400 copies for the Arabic version. Four-fifths of the copies are sent to the NCBs free of charge. There are currently 723 paying subscribers for these three editions.

During 1985, a number of NCBs responded favourably to the General Secretariat's request for original articles.

At the end of 1984, discussions were launched, with the co-operation of the NCBs, on possible ways of improving the ICPR.



The Uruguayan Delegation.

WORKING METHODS AND RESOURCES

These resources are concentrated in the Administration Division of the General Secretariat. This Division, which comprises all the Secretariat's general services, is involved, to a varying extent, in all the General Secretariat's activities. The Electronic Data Processing Department has now been incorporated into the Organization and Development Department.

Telecommunications

During 1984, 635,530 messages were carried over the international police telecommunications network, which represents an increase of 7.3% on the previous year.

The Sub-Division has been participating in work connected with its own development, particularly within the context of working parties and the Standing Committee on Information Technology. Following the decision taken by the General Assembly in 1984, the General Secretariat is proceeding with the installation of automatic message switching equipment which should be operational by 1st July 1986.

Document production

This Sub-Division consists of the

departments responsible for typing, translating, printing and dispatching all the documents prepared at the General Secretariat. After a considerable increase over the past few years, the volume of documents produced has risen less sharply. A study is currently being carried out with a view to rationalizing working methods.

Finance and accounts

This Sub-Division was set up at the beginning of 1984. In order to manage the programme budget system and improve the related control and information functions, a computer was installed in January 1985.

The new Financial Regulations were drafted jointly with the Research and Studies Division and the Financial Advisers, and were to be submitted to the present General Assembly for approval, so that they could come into force on 1st January 1986.

Public Relations

The Supplies and Internal Services Sub-Division is responsible for managing property and supplies, security, organizing visits to the General Secretariat and public relations. During the period from 1st March to 30th June 1985,

the Sub-Division arranged visits by 163 people from 14 different countries and 15 journalists from 6 countries.

Personnel

At 1st April 1985, the Organization's personnel totalled 242 (230 on 1st April 1984). There were 162 employees under contract, including 26 technical or management executives, 64 seconded police officers and civil servants, 16 detached police officers and civil servants.

A total of 178 persons are paid directly by the Organization, compared with 171 on 1st April 1984.

Members of the Organization's staff come from the following 36 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

In the coming months, the main task of the Sub-Division will be to draft Staff Rules and Regulations.

Financial Matters

— **REPORT ON THE 1984 FINANCIAL YEAR AND BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 1984.**

— **1985 BUDGET AND DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1986.**

— **AMENDMENT OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS AND ADOPTION OF NEW FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.**

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Van Hove (Belgium).

The General Secretariat's representatives commented on the reports submitted to the General Assembly. Following a discussion, the Committee approved the report on the 1984 financial year and the balance sheet at 31st December 1984.

The Committee also approved three draft resolutions which were later adopted by the General Assembly in Plenary Session.

In respect of the Organization's financial policy, the General

Assembly adopted the following resolution on the modification of the value of the budget unit:

HAVING STUDIED the Draft Budget for 1986 (Report No. 5) submitted by the Secretary General and approved by the Executive Committee,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the information provided on implementation of the 1985 budget and on forecasts for 1986,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington,

D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

DECIDES that the value of the budget unit should be raised to 12,500 Swiss francs;

APPROVES the Draft 1986 Budget as set out in the document referred to above.

The second resolution concerned the liquidation of the former "Safety and Reserve Fund":

BEARING IN MIND the provisions of Resolutions Nos. AGN/52/RES/7 (Cannes, 1983) and AGN/53/RES/1 (Luxembourg, 1984),

HAVING NOTED THE CONTENTS of Report No. 5 bis entitled "Liquidation of the former 'Safety and Reserve Fund'; Transfers to Funds",

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

DECIDES THAT:

- The former "Safety and Reserve Fund" shall be liquidated by transferring the remaining 3,285,568 Sw. Frs. to the Capital Investment Fund;
- This sum shall be used for the purchase of equipment for the Organization's new Headquarters;
- Expenditure shall not be incurred or sanctioned from this sum until the General Assembly has approved the estimates to be submitted by the Secretary General, in application of Resolution No. AGN/53/RES/1;

DECIDES THAT:

- Any portion of the amount currently allocated for reorganizing the General Secretariat that has not been spent by the end of the present financial year shall be transferred to the Capital Investment Fund on 1st January 1986;



A group of Ivory Coast Delegates.

— The Secretary General shall be responsible for using this unspent portion to acquire the equipment (computer equipment, in particular) required for reorganizing the General Secretariat;

DECIDES THAT the 1984 financial year surplus of 417,282 Sw. Frs. shall be credited to Members' outstanding or future contributions, in accordance with the terms of Article 13 of the current Financial Regulations;

DECIDES THAT insofar as Value Added Tax is paid out of the Capital Investment Fund, all sums received in reimbursement of that tax should be paid into that Fund.

The third draft resolution was adopted because the 53rd General Assembly session had asked the Secretary General "to submit, at the 54th session of the General Assembly, a draft text of a new set of Financial Regulations which take account of the introduction of programme budgeting and of the need to adapt the provisions in force to meet modern management requirements". Consequently, the resolution concerned the amendment of the General Regulations and the adoption of new Financial Regulations:

HAVING CONSIDERED Report No. 2 submitted by the Executive Committee and the Secretary General, and entitled

"Amendment of the General Regulations — Adoption of new Financial Regulations",

HAVING CONSULTED the "Ad hoc" Committee in application of Article 60 of the General Regulations,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

ADOPTS the amendments to the General Regulations as set out in Appendix No. 1 of Report No. 2;

DECIDES that these amendments shall come into force on 1st January 1986;

ADOPTS the new Financial Regulations as set out in Appendix No. 2 with the modifications attached to the present Resolution;

DECIDES that the Secretary General shall be empowered, in accordance with Article 12 (2) of the new Financial Regulations, to transfer appropriations from one chapter to another within the same programme or sub-programme and from one programme or sub-programme to another provided that such operations, taken in their entirety, do not modify the appropriations allocated to a chapter, programme or sub-programme by more than 15%;

ASKS Members to send the Secretary General, for forwarding

to the Executive Committee before 1st January 1986, information on companies and institutions which could be appointed as external auditors under the terms of Article 26 of the new Financial Regulations;

INVITES the Executive Committee to submit a proposal concerning the appointment of the external auditor to the General Assembly at its 55th session;

INVITES the Secretary General to submit implementation rules, as

required by the new Financial Regulations, to the Executive Committee for approval at its first meeting in 1986;

DECIDES that, as transitional measures:

— The accounts for the 1985 financial year shall be audited in 1986 in accordance with the rules in force prior to 1st January 1986;

— Delegation of the Secretary General's powers to incur or

sanction expenditure shall be governed by Article 11 (1) of the former Financial Regulations;

— The procedures governing the conclusion of contracts shall be those applicable before 1st January 1986;

— In application of Article 14 of the new Financial Regulations, the President of the Organization may authorize expenditure of up to 250,000 Swiss francs.

Transfer of the Headquarters Building project-Status report

The Committee was chaired by Mr. Lorougnon (Ivory Coast).

The Secretary General informed the Committee that the French Government had placed a qualified official at the Organization's disposal as "chargé de mission" to work on the building project in co-operation with the Organization and the relevant authorities. Having first outlined the nature and limits of his task, the "chargé de mission" then submitted his report on current progress on the project before application for the building permit. The report had been approved by the Secretary General and the Executive Committee and it contained a schedule: a preparation phase extending from June 1985 to July 1986 and a construction phase commencing in August 1986 and ending in 1988.

Currently the main problem was exactly what the internal structure of the General Secretariat would be when it moved into the new premises. A reorganization study was in progress, the results of which would not be known before the end of 1985. The General Secretariat's staff could be expected to reach 300 by the end of the century. The surface area required could be estimated at 6,745 sq.m. for the offices, conference hall, and staff restaurant; 300 sq.m. of accommodation for staff living on the premises; and 6,600 sq.m. (external dimensions) for infrastructure.

Building could be completed in a single stage, while providing in the building permit for any extensions that might be required in the long term. The submitted project provided for an overall design of a modular building, easy to protect and adequate to meet the General Secretariat's needs for the coming 25 years. Additional details of the project would have to be worked out, especially in the area of possible savings, and regular reports would be submitted to the General Assembly until the planned completion date in September 1988.

The ensuing discussion concentrated chiefly on the current difficulty in providing a realistic estimate of the final cost of the project because it was affected by economic parameters which could not be accurately predicted. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution, which included an estimate of the costs in October 1985.

The General Assembly meeting in plenary session later unanimously adopted the following resolution:

BEARING IN MIND Resolution AGN/53/RES/4 entitled "Headquarters Building Project",

HAVING BEEN INFORMED of the Executive Committee's choice of Lyons as the location for the Organization's new Headquarters.

BEARING IN MIND the

Agreement signed on 22nd March 1985 between the City of Lyons and Interpol,

NOTING that by virtue of this Agreement a site of 14,500 square metres has been placed at the Organization's disposal for 99 years, thereby permitting the construction of a guaranteed minimum of 20,000 square metres (external dimensions) in one or more stages,

HAVING HEARD in Committee the Secretary General's report on the preliminary studies conducted on the construction of the new Headquarters and the transfer of the General Secretariat to Lyons,

RECALLING that the total sum allocated for these projects is made up of the sum allocated to the Capital Investment Fund for this purpose, plus the proceeds of the sale of the present Headquarters, minus the total cost of the transfer,

CONSIDERING that any estimates of the cost of the building made at present must comprise some margin of uncertainty about the final costs which, in any case, will exceed the sums allocated for the project since the October 1985 assessment amounts to 26 million Swiss francs, excluding tax:

CONVINCED of the urgent need to implement the new Headquarters Building Project which has been suspended for many years now,

making normal operation of the General Secretariat increasingly difficult,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

APPROVES implementation of the project submitted by the Secretary General and the Executive Committee with the following characteristics:

- 6,745 square metres of usable surface area for offices, the conference hall, and the staff canteen,
- 300 square metres of accommodation for staff living on the premises,
- 6,600 square metres (external dimensions) for technical premises and car parks;

DECIDES that the above

surfaces shall constitute a maximum not to be exceeded, and that the Secretary General shall continue to try to reduce some surfaces as a consequence of the reorganization that is already in progress;

EMPOWERS the Secretary General to assume for this building project, under the supervision of the Executive Committee — and in the intervals between its meetings under that of the President of the Organization — the functions of Project Owner, including the power to take decisions regarding the technical programme, the implementation process, the signing of contracts and payment of sums due and, in general, the direction of the whole operation;

EMPOWERS the Executive Committee to decide on the sale of the present Headquarters and to

determine the conditions of the sale, and empowers the Secretary General to make the sale as decided;

ASKS the Secretary General to study the possibility of a financing system that would cover the cost of the operation, either totally or partially, by a loan to be repaid by the interest accruing from the investment, for the duration of the loan repayment period, of the funds currently set aside for the operation;

EMPOWERS the Executive Committee to implement such a financing system even if circumstances make it necessary to exceed the total sum allocated;

ASKS the Executive Committee and the Secretary General to report back regularly to the General Assembly on the progress of the project and on its financial situation as soon as more accurate estimates make this possible.

International Drug Traffic

The Drugs Committee was chaired by Mr. Kelly of the United States.

After reviewing the main activities of the Drugs Sub-Division, the General Secretariat representative commented on the report on the situation in 1984. Analysis of all the information sent to the General Secretariat showed that the situation with regard to abuse of and traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances had obviously deteriorated during the year, particularly as far as traffic in opiates and cocaine was concerned. Cannabis trafficking had proved to be even more highly organized and the traffic in psychotropic substances had become increasingly complex. It currently appeared that drug traffic had reached a peak never before attained, in spite of the fact that the efforts and resources implemented to combat it had also exceeded all previous levels.

It was noted that the increase in traffic was not to be understood

solely in terms of an increase in the volume of drugs — the traffic was also expanding geographically and now affected all regions and practically every country. Of particular concern was the rapid increase of traffic in many developing and previously unaffected countries in which such activities could have a destabilizing effect.

It was becoming more and more obvious that there were links between international drug traffic and other organized criminal activities. The financial implications of drug traffic had reached incalculable proportions.

About forty Delegates and Observers took the floor during the discussions, confirming that drug problems had become a matter of general concern.

PROJECT FOR A NEW INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON DRUGS

A preliminary draft resolution

was submitted, listing the elements that could be included in existing conventions or in a new international convention on drugs. The measures included extradition, the seizure of assets acquired by trafficking and the control of precursor chemicals.

After discussion in Committee and in Plenary Session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

CONCERNED by the increasing volume in the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

FURTHER CONCERNED by the grave consequences of the illicit drug traffic and drug abuse on the public health, particularly the health of the youth of the world and the impairment in the development of future societies, thus constituting a crime against humanity,

CONSIDERING that the major volume of the illicit drug traffic is controlled by criminal organi-



A group of United States Delegates.

zations having enormous financial resources and often beyond the reach of conventional law-enforcement techniques,

NOTING that seizure of illegally acquired financial proceeds is an effective legal means to dismantle criminal organizations,

CONVINCED that the elimination of international criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking will require authorities to adopt measures concerning:

- (a) use of the controlled delivery technique in the investigation of drug trafficking, as appropriate,
- (b) provision of a legal basis for countering drug trafficking committed on the high seas,
- (c) improvement of legal mechanisms to allow for expeditious extradition of suspected international drug traffickers,
- (d) provision of legal mechanisms to ensure incarceration of drug-trafficking suspects pending trial in those cases in which a judicial determination is made that their release would further endanger society or result in their fleeing the jurisdiction,
- (e) development of systems to monitor the movement of precursor and essential chemicals to prevent their diversion to illegal purpose,
- (f) establishment of measures to prevent and detect the use of international mails for the purposes of smuggling of

narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with due regard to the sanctity of the mails,

- (g) improvement of national drug abuse and drug trafficking data systems to detect changes in drug abuse trends and to provide strategic planning information and tactical intelligence data for national authorities,
- (h) development of improved systems at free trade zones and ports to ensure that drugs and chemicals entering or transiting are of legitimate origin and are destined for legitimate purposes,

FURTHER CONVINCED that the international nature of illicit drug trafficking requires adoption of the most effective legal measures to facilitate international co-operation in the investigative and prosecutive processes,

RECALLING United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/141 of 14th December 1984 which called for the preparation of a draft convention against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, which considers the various aspects of the problem not envisaged in existing international instruments.

FURTHER RECALLING the recommendations of the Meeting concerning harmonization of ICPO, Members approach regarding the International Convention, at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat, Saint Cloud, from 17th to 18th June 1985,

FURTHER RECALLING the recommendations of the Seventh

United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Milan, Italy, from 16th August to 6th September 1985,

FURTHER AWARE of the conclusions of the meeting of police and customs officials from 54 nations, concerning controlled delivery at the Customs Cooperation Council General Secretariat, from 16th to 20th September 1985,

FURTHER AWARE of the recommendations of the 74th Inter Parliamentary Conference, at Ottawa, Canada, from 2nd to 7th September 1985,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985, at its 54th session,

ASKS the General Secretariat to continue to collaborate with all member countries and concerned international bodies in the identification of measures for possible inclusion in an international instrument to counter illicit drug trafficking and calls upon member countries to support the development of an effective international instrument embodying improvements in international law relating to these and other appropriate measures.

NEW FORM FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE PRODUCTION, TRAFFIC AND ILLICIT USE OF DRUGS

The General Secretariat representative submitted a new form for national statistics on the production, traffic and illicit use of drugs. The form currently in use had not been revised for many years and did not mention psychotropic substances.

After some discussion, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

HAVING REVIEWED the General Secretariat's Report No. 7,

“National Statistics on Illicit Drug Production, Traffic and Use in 1984”,

HAVING ALSO REVIEWED the ICPO-Interpol system of collection and dissemination of data relative to drug trafficking and drug-related criminality,

REALIZING that the National Statistics on Illicit Drug Production, Traffic and Use submitted annually by member countries constitute an important element in this system,

RECOGNIZING that precise and uniform data are essential for assessing the international situation pertaining to illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and monitoring the evolution of such illicit traffic,

AWARE that the current form for transmitting national statistical data, as approved by the General Assembly at its 46th session

(Stockholm, September 1977), may no longer meet present requirements, particularly in relation to psychotropic substances,

HAVING REVIEWED a draft amendment of the form “Annual National Statistics on Illicit Drug Production, Traffic and Use”, presented by the General Secretariat,

HAVING NOTED the recommendation passed by the “11th European Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services” held in Saint Cloud, France, from 10th to 11th April 1985, endorsed by the “14th European Regional Conference” held in Saint Cloud from 24th to 26th April 1985,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985, at its 54th session:

APPROVES the form “Annual National Statistics for Illicit Drug Production, Traffic and Use”, as amended by the General Secretariat;

ASKS the General Secretariat to take appropriate steps to have the form, as amended, introduced and brought into use at the earliest possible date.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND ASSETS CONNECTED WITH DRUG TRAFFIC

The General Secretariat representative reminded Delegates of the model law text that had been circulated to all the NCBs as an indication of how laws relating to the seizure of assets from drug traffic could be amended. He also informed the delegates that a staff training module was being prepared by the General Secretariat.

International Economic Crime

BANKING-RELATED FRAUD

The upward trend in the number of fraudulent encashments of cheques which had been noted in previous years did not continue and the number of fraudulent encashments did not rise significantly in 1984. The great majority of reports on cases of this type came from the European region and mainly concerned the fraudulent encashment of German Eurocheques, particularly in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal. There is good reason to believe that many of the offences were perpetrated by offenders operating from South American countries. Many of the cheques involved had been stolen from unattended vehicles.

The number of cases of counterfeit cheques and travellers cheques reported to the General Secretariat remained constant. Such counterfeits were originally confined to South-East Asia but have now spread to numerous countries. A case which began in August 1984 had so many international ramifications that it finally involved a total of sixteen countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

During 1984 the General Secretariat attributed 12 Indicatives to new types of counterfeit bank cheques and travellers cheques (compared with 15 in 1983).

There is still a need to make greater use of the E/BA form supplied to NCBs for reporting to

the General Secretariat cases involving counterfeit bank cheques and travellers cheques, or other means of payment.

The number of credit card frauds reported to the General Secretariat had risen slightly but the number of cases reported does not provide an accurate reflection of the level of this type of criminal activity since it is thought that the “dark figure” in each country is relatively high.

In February 1984 Interpol London informed the General Secretariat of a case in which a special machine had been used to re-emboss the numbers. The offenders had changed the country number in order to delay telephone or telex verification. Two persons



The Algerian Delegate.

considered to be experts in counterfeiting credit cards were arrested in connection with the case.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL FRAUD

Letter of credit frauds

There is increasing international concern about the rise in the number of frauds involving banking documents. In these cases false shipping documents, particularly bills of lading, are used to support payment on letters of credit. Although the problem appears to be worse in the Far East region and certain parts of Africa, cases also occur elsewhere. Certain cases currently under investigation show that the losses caused by this type of offence can be considerable (U.S. \$140 million in one recent case).

UNCTAD is currently conducting a detailed study on the problems of preventing and detecting this type of fraud. The General Secretariat has distributed copies of its preliminary report to all the NCBs. One of the biggest problems is deciding which country has jurisdiction in connection with any particular offence.

Commodity future frauds

For a long time this type of fraud was confined to certain European

countries but it is beginning to spread to other parts of the world. To perpetrate these frauds, the offenders obtain money for investment in commodities such as corn, gold, copper, oil on the commodities exchange but instead of investing the money they misappropriate it in a variety of ways. The resulting financial losses have sometimes been very substantial and it is thought that in many cases the funds to be invested were in fact obtained by criminal means or by tax evasion. In many cases the true losses may therefore be considerably greater than the recorded amounts.

Telex funds transfer frauds

The number of cases of frauds linked to the transfer of funds between banks by international telex facilities is not all that high but the losses in each case are considerable. In December 1984 U.S. \$13,500,000 were misappropriated by means of a false telex requesting that the money be transferred from a bank account in Western Europe to one in North America and then on to a third account in Central America where the criminals shared out the proceeds.

Airline ticket frauds

Most of the cases of fraud involving airline tickets have international ramifications. It is particularly important to give

special attention to cases where offenders involved in other types of crime (e.g. drug smugglers, weapons traffickers) use stolen or fraudulently acquired tickets. In August 1984, the General Secretariat published another Modus Operandi sheet about airline ticket frauds. This concerned the alteration of numbers on stolen tickets.

False and forged identity documents

More than 45% of the cases reported to Group E by the European countries in 1984, related to false and forged identity papers. However, these reported cases represented only the "tip of the iceberg". Furthermore, there is an increasing number of cases in which the principal offence is drug trafficking, prostitution or fraud and the offender is found to be in possession of false or forged identity documents. This subsidiary offence of possessing false documents — the means used to commit the main offence is not included in the statistics.

Computer related fraud

In 1984, there was only one report of a case that could really be considered computer-related fraud. It involved an individual thought to be living in North America and who was charged in a Middle Eastern country with forgery and embezzling \$300,000. In this case the computer was used not only to "create" non-existent funds in a bank account, but may also have been used directly or indirectly, as the instrument to transfer those "funds" into actual dollar payments.

Postal related crime

The General Secretariat is currently carrying out a study on this subject and a request for information was sent to the NCBs in January 1985.

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Frauds linked to the sale of diamonds in sealed pouches had originally affected only European countries but similar cases have now occurred in the Americas and the Far East.



The General Secretariat Group responsible for economic crime noted when handling cases that more and more professional offenders are turning to international fraud. For this reason one officer within the group was given special responsibility for cases related to organized crime.

The 5th Symposium on International Fraud will be held at the Organization's headquarters early in 1986.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMINALITY

The FOPAC group concentrated its efforts on five key areas, in accordance with the task entrusted to it at its formation:

1) The compilation of the *Financial Assets Encyclopaedia* which has been translated into the Organization's four working languages and distributed to the Interpol member countries.

2) Participation in the development of legal texts (national legislation, treaties and international conventions) to give the police the necessary tools for investigating money laundering and the flow of funds derived from drug trafficking and international crime. Members of the FOPAC group were included in the Organization's delegation at the meetings convened by the United Nations to draft a new international convention which would make it a crime to knowingly possess proceeds from drug crimes, and provide for the forfeiture of criminally obtained assets. The FOPAC group also represented Interpol at the Council of Europe,

the Customs Co-operation Council and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

3) The consideration and creation of model legislation which would allow the police access to banking and business records, make it a new indictable offence to possess the proceeds of crime and provide for the freezing and forfeiture of criminal assets in the country where such assets were found. Several Caribbean countries have indicated their intention to enact laws based on the Interpol model. The model is also being considered by a number of European countries. The American Regional Conference meeting in Buenos Aires in May 1985 recommended that the model be distributed to all the Member States and this will be done shortly.

4) Training in financial investigative techniques. A working group was convened to prepare training course material for a two-week training course. The programme is progressing well and lectures have already been given to police groups sponsored by the United Nations.

5) It is the practice of the FOPAC group to attend all working meetings convened to co-ordinate ongoing investigations. The purpose is to encourage financial investigations and provide expertise and assistance to the countries concerned. Most cases concerned European drug traffickers with Asian connections and more recently traffic in South American cocaine has also been a subject of

discussion. A system has been initiated where cases with financial implications are referred by other groups in the Police Division. The FOPAC group has also been responsible for analyzing files on frauds perpetrated through off-shore shell banks. These cases usually involve fraudulent letters of credit, monetary instruments, advance fees schemes, etc. At present most of the cases coming to the group's attention originate in Western European, Asian and Caribbean countries.

Following a proposal from the Indian Delegation, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution in Plenary Session:

HAVING STUDIED Reports Nos. 8 and 8 bis submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "Offences related to economic and financial criminality",

FINDING that the present area of studies and co-operation in combating international economic crime is inadequate,

CONVINCED of the need to intensify co-operation in this area through Interpol,

NOTING the recommendation, regarding this type of crime, made by the 7th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington,



The Paraguayan Delegate.

D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

DECIDES:

(1) That the General Secretariat shall prepare an instruction manual, similar to the existing one for co-operation in combating illicit drug traffic (cf. ICPO Vade Mecum, Part 3, Chapter 1), for the use of National Central Bureaus and specialist services, outlining the practical possibilities that currently exist for co-operation

in dealing with international economic crime;

(2) That the Fifth Symposium on international economic crime shall include a discussion not only of the types of crime mentioned in Report No. 8, but also of money laundering techniques adopted to overcome the Internal Revenue laws and Foreign Exchange Regulations of member countries, invoice manipulations and customs frauds — defrauding National Exchequers — and the role of

Interpol in the fight against such international economic crime;

(3) That combating international economic crime should be an item on the agendas of all Regional Conferences;

HOPES to secure the co-operation of member countries in combating the new forms of international economic crime particularly affecting National Exchequers.

Currency Counterfeiting

The number of counterfeiting cases reported by member countries was 6,823, compared with 5,747 in 1983.

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited remained more or less the same: 38 in 1984. In 1983 the figure was 35, compared with 32 in 1982 and 39 in 1981. Counterfeit currency was seized in 75 countries but this figure is of very limited value for comparison purposes.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY

The United States dollar was still the most counterfeited currency in 1984. Counterfeit U.S. notes were discovered in 73 countries compared with 60 in 1983. Europe was the worst affected continent apart from the United States.

The total face value of these counterfeits, worldwide, amounted to \$119,651,567, broken down as follows:

- Seizures in the United States: \$44,190,560
- Seizures outside the United States: \$57,223,007.

This is a considerable increase. The majority of the counterfeits seized were found on couriers, as is usual, or transporters and in the possession of a large number of persons acting in good faith. Large numbers of notes were once again seized when printshops were discovered — most of them in the United States. Where these clandestine printshops are concerned, 84 were discovered worldwide in 1984.

OTHER CURRENCIES

Counterfeits of French, Federal German, Irish, Italian, Netherlands, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, United Kingdom and Yugoslav banknotes were seized in Europe.

Counterfeits of the West African Financial Community (CFA francs), Cameroonian, Gabonese, Nigerian, Saudi Arabian and South African banknotes were seized in Africa.

Counterfeits of Canadian, Chilean, Colombian, Mexican, Paraguayan and Venezuelan

banknotes were seized in the Americas.

Counterfeits of Australian, Chinese (People's Republic), Indian, Malaysian and Singaporean banknotes were seized in Asia.

THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT LABORATORY

During 1984, the laboratory examined 748 suspect notes; 36 notes proved to be genuine. A number of genuine notes were examined on receipt from the issuing institutes with a view to compiling their technical descriptions for publication. Twenty-nine cheques were examined and 19 of them proved to be counterfeit.

The examinations made in the laboratory have not revealed any significant new techniques used by the counterfeiters. Offset is by far the most frequent printing method (screened offset used to the same extent as previously). Some counterfeits were produced typographically. Two technical innovations used by offenders were



Two of the Saudi Arabian Delegates.

recorded. The aim of one innovation was to give the effect of intaglio printing and the other was designed to evade forgery detection equipment.

THE COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES REVIEW

Descriptions of 167 new types of counterfeit Indicatives were published in Volume I. Volume II, printed in colour, gave descriptions of 2069 notes. Twenty-seven notes

and 44 coins were withdrawn from circulation.



Currency counterfeiting continues to increase and requires an overall international management approach to achieve, first, adequate specialization of the services in certain regions and secondly a standardized level of international co-operation from all Member States. It is absolutely essential to

hold an International Counterfeit Currency Conference to adopt resolutions to cover various new materials and combat new uses of existing materials — in fact the banks and commercial firms involved in security document production have already expressed their concern in this connection. It is hoped to organize such a conference in Lyons (France) in 1987.

Co-operation between departments dealing with different types of crime is becoming increasingly necessary to allow effective international action to counter the operations of gangs involved in currency counterfeiting as it has now become clear that they are also involved in other criminal activities.

The Peruvian Delegation informed the General Assembly that Peru hoped to organize a training course for police officers from South American countries. The course would be arranged under the auspices of the General Secretariat and would be held during the first half of 1986.

Crimes of violence

This Agenda item was taken in Plenary Session with Mr. Simpson (President) in the chair.

The Secretary General submitted the report prepared by the General Secretariat and the conclusions of the meeting of experts which had been held at the Headquarters in August 1985. The meeting had highlighted the need to implement the two resolutions on terrorism adopted by the General Assembly in 1984.

The ensuing discussion was centred mainly on a possible definition of the word "terrorism" and the type of structure which should be set up at the Secretariat to handle this type of crime.

Following the discussion, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution taking due account of the amendments suggested by the drafting committee set up by the American Continental Meeting:

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 16 submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "International terrorism and attacks against civil aviation",

EXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION at the fact that a meeting of experts on international terrorism and attacks against civil aviation was held at the General Secretariat from 26th to 28th August 1985,

CONVINCED OF THE NEED to intensify co-operation in this area through Interpol,

BEARING IN MIND Article 3 of the Constitution,

TAKING NOTE of the resolution on criminal acts of terrorist character adopted at the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, meeting in Milan, Italy from 26th August to 6th September 1985,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session :

DECIDES:

- (1) That the General Secretariat shall prepare an instruction manual — similar to the existing one for co-operation in combating illicit drug traffic (cf. ICPO Vade Mecum, Part 3, Chapter 1) — for the use of National Central Bureaus and specialist services, outlining the practical possibilities that currently exist for co-operation in dealing with terrorist cases;
- (2) That the General Secretariat shall organize a fourth symposium on international terrorism which shall include a discussion on the role of Interpol in the fight against international terrorism to enable those Member States which did not participate in the above-mentioned meeting to debate this important subject;
- (3) That combating international terrorism shall be an item on the agendas of all General Assembly and Executive Committee meetings;
- (4) That combating international terrorism shall be an item on the agendas of all Regional Conferences;

WISHES:

- (1) That the Standing Committee



A group of Cameroonian Delegates.

- on Information Technology will conclude its work on the security of the Interpol communications network as soon as possible, and make recommendations to the Executive Committee;
- (2) That in furtherance of the implementation of Resolution No. AGN/53/RES/6 (Luxembourg, 1984), the General Secretariat's existing capability to co-ordinate and enhance co-operation in combating international terrorism be reinforced by creating a specialized group within the Police Division (Sub-Division 1).

The I.C.A.O. Observer informed the General Assembly that his Organization had taken the initiative of convening a group of experts from 14 countries and from Interpol to discuss possible modifications of Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention.

Taking advantage of the occasion afforded by the 54th session, the President said the Organization would be supporting the efforts being made by various countries, e.g. Federal Germany, Japan and Norway and certain international organizations to combat piracy on the high seas.

Telecommunications

The meeting was chaired by Mr Lorougnon (Ivory Coast).

The General Secretariat's representative outlined the current situation and possible developments on the international police telecommunications network. He also stressed the need to modify the International Police Telecommunications Regulations in the near future.

CURRENT SITUATION AND POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE - TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Interpol currently uses the Interpol radio and cable networks (the International Police Telecommunications Network) to exchange information. On the one hand it uses the HF radioteletype networks — automatic (TOR/ARQ) and manual (Morse) — and four special links and on the other it uses public cable networks (Post Office telegraph, telex, telephone and ancillary services: facsimile and phototelegraphy).

85% of Members have telex facilities, 50% of members are linked to the Interpol network and 12.5% have no means of

transmitting documents other than the postal services.

The Interpol network carries over 1 million messages per year (the figure increases by between 10 and 20% every year). The Europe-Mediterranean network carries about half of these messages.

An AMSS (Automatic Message Switching System) is being installed at the General Secretariat and should be operational by 1st July 1986. The system should improve some aspects of the situation but other solutions must be sought immediately if the network is not to come to a complete halt.

There are several possible ways of renovating the current network and making it more efficient:

- Improve and extend the existing network (TOR/ARQ), still using HF channels (decametric waves). As an initial measure, automatic stations could be set up at the 17 NCBs which do not currently have any other means of communication apart from the public telephone, telegraph and postal services. Secondly, the equipment of those stations which still use the manually-operated radiotelegraphy network, could be modernized or replaced, giving priority to the seven stations which do not have any other means of communication. Lastly, the 47 Member States subscribing to the international telex network but not linked to the Interpol network could be suitably equipped.

The General Secretariat produced a study of the various possibilities with the assistance of the CNET (National Telecommunications Research Centre) at the French Post and Telecommunications Ministry.

- Use of satellites: the possibilities and advantages offered by the INMARSAT organization's system were described together with its drawbacks.
- Use of public packet switched network (X25): the technical and financial advantages of adopting such a system were also described.
- Use of the public telephone and telex networks: the international telex network still provides a practical means of exchanging written information. The telephone network carries vocal information and may be used for transmitting information by facsimile, phototelegraphy, word processing terminals, etc. A decision to use the public telephone and telex networks would incur little initial expenditure but would incur operating costs proportional to the use made of those services.



A group of Japanese Delegates.

This initial examination of the development possibilities of the International Police Telecommunications Network shows that no single option appears to provide the ideal solution. However, in the long term it will probably become essential to use packet switched networks because they operate on the principle of using a variety of transmission resources e.g. satellites, land or submarine cables micro-wave links, fibre optics. A detailed study must be made quickly to determine the most economic solution for each NCB before any general solution is adopted.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE TELECOMMUNICATIONS REGULATIONS

The contract for the acquisition of an Automatic Message Switching System was signed on 22nd March 1985. The System is due to come into service on 1st July 1986 and the use of new communications methods means that the International Police Telecommunications Regulations will have to be modified. Plans must be made for a transitional period during which provisional regulations will apply before being submitted for adoption at a future General Assembly session.

The Venezuelan Delegate said that the Caracas station had

become the Regional Station for the Caribbean zone. The Kenyan Delegate reported that the Nairobi station had no problems with its ARQ link with Paris but that the other stations on the regional network were still using Morse. The Ivory Coast Delegate said that the West African network would soon convert to ARQ for its link with the Central Station.

9th INTERPOL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

The United Kingdom Delegate reported on the work of the Conference which had been attended by 60 Delegates representing 38 countries.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Standing Committee met on three occasions during the year. It had given the Executive Committee a report with various recommendations. The Chairman of the Standing Committee submitted its report to the General Assembly.

The United Kingdom Delegate reported on the encryption tests conducted by seven countries and the General Secretariat with equipment, which, in addition, offered the possibility of

communications at a speed of 100-bauds. Testing had taken four months and the results had been completely satisfactory. The system could therefore be extended to the whole network.

As regards network security, it was recommended that a key management system should be adopted and that guidelines be prepared on the protection of information at the NCBs.

Following its discussions, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution:

CONSCIOUS of the strategic interest of the problem of communications within the Organization,

AWARE of the pertinence of the facts highlighted in Report 54/AGN/RAP.12 prepared in application of the recommendations of the 9th Interpol Telecommunications Conference,

RECOGNIZING that Interpol has always used a private communications network, when in fact the solutions offered by public networks such as satellite and packet-switched communications constitute equally valid alternatives,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

EMPHASIZES the need to have more detailed information, particularly on capital and revenue costs and system performance, both now and in the future, before taking decisions regarding the future of the network;

RECOMMENDS that the study currently under way be pursued in order that all the options can be fully addressed. In view of the fact that the radioteletype network may have to be retained for at least some more years, the Organization must continue to have access to some HF capability. The conclusions of the study should define the minimum needs in terms of the General Secretariat equipment to be replaced and/or removed to Lyons when the Headquarters transfers there. The study should be

conducted by a specialist engineer having the necessary support resources at his disposal. He shall make a report to the Standing Committee on Information Technology for subsequent submission to the Executive Committee at its meeting in February 1986;

ASKS the NCBs to participate fully in this operation by providing all the information requested of them;

CONSIDERING that the objective to be attained is to provide the Organization with a reliable, affordable and flexible telecommunications network,

NOTING, however, that many Member States do not have the necessary resources,

RECOMMENDS that a study be made on the advisability and the cost that would be involved if the Organization were to take responsibility for management of the telecommunications network, which would imply:

- the establishment of a central fund which could receive income and disburse it as required for the future network; the fund would be used in particular to cover the costs for the acquisition and installation of equipment, as well as operation and management of the network;
- that in order to carry out this task the General Secretariat be granted the necessary resources in sufficient quantity;

CONSIDERING, however, that there exist considerable differences between the resources available to different Member States and that these gaps should be bridged urgently while awaiting the conclusions of the report mentioned above,

RECOMMENDS that a study be made of the advisability and of the estimated cost involved should the Organization decide to pay the cost of telex and facsimile communications incurred by Member States that are not part of the telecommunications network,

ASKS that a detailed proposal with figures be submitted as soon as possible by the General Secretariat to the Executive Committee;

CONSIDERING that the security of the information transmitted must absolutely be taken into account,

ASKS the Sub-Committee on Network Security, in co-operation with the General Secretariat, to prepare a set of procedural recommendations for the operation and administration of secure telecommunications systems. These recommendations shall be contained in a provisional document which, after approval by the General Assembly, will form an Appendix to the International Police Telecommunications Regulations;

TAKING ACCOUNT also of the urgency placed on the need to encrypt the HF radioteletype network, which is particularly vulnerable, anticipating the increase in the data rate to 100 bauds announced by the specialists,

RECOMMENDS:

- the use of the Thrane & Thrane 1585B modem;
- that the 007 Crypto option on the Thrane & Thrane 1585B modem be adopted as a network standard;
- that the timescale for adoption be that the European Zone and Regional Stations be completed by July 1986 and, if possible, the remainder by 1st January 1987;
- that key management procedures be developed and defined so that they are operational by July 1986;
- that these measures should be considered as a short-term solution whilst other cypher systems are considered for the whole of the telecommunications network;

RECOMMENDS that in future the Interpol Telecommunications Conference should meet every two years in view of the importance of the questions raised by the technological transformations under consideration.

Meeting of the Heads of National Central Bureaus

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Schmidt-Nothen (Federal Germany).

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

The General Secretariat representative recalled the measures which had been taken over the past few months to ensure that the Review was published more regularly and to improve its contents while at the same time keeping strict control over production costs.

A questionnaire had been circulated to all the NCBs in October 1984, requesting their views on the modifications needed to improve the Review with regard to both content and presentation. Sixty-two Member States had replied to the questionnaire, thus demonstrating their interest in the Organization's official publication.

After some discussion, during which a number of ideas for improving and modernizing the

Review were put forward, the following resolution was adopted:

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 13 entitled "The International Criminal Police Review: a new approach",

CONVINCED of the need to improve and modernize the ICPR, Interpol's official publication,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session;

INSTRUCTS a Working Party composed of representatives from Jordan, Spain and the United States to draw up a plan for improvement and modernization of the Review in co-operation with the General Secretariat, and to submit the plan to the Executive Committee;

REQUESTS the Executive Committee to decide on the changes that should be made, taking into account the views expressed by the Working Party;

INVITES the Secretary General to implement such changes with

effect from a date to be decided by the Executive Committee.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINALISTICS AND FORENSIC SCIENCE FEASIBILITY STUDY: OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE 7TH FORENSIC SCIENCE SYMPO- SIUM

Following a recommendation put forward by the 8th American Regional Conference (Santiago, Chile, 1981) concerning the creation of an International Institute of Criminalistics and Forensic Science, the General Assembly had requested the General Secretariat to carry out a study with a view to assessing the usefulness of such an institute. The study was distributed to NCBs in 1983 and submitted to the 7th Forensic Science Symposium (Saint Cloud, 1983) which was asked to express its opinion. The Symposium concluded that while it would be unrealistic in the present situation to consider setting up such an Institute because of the problems involved in funding the project, it would nevertheless be useful if some of the tasks which might have been assigned to the proposed Institute could be carried out by the Interpol General Secretariat.

Following the discussion, the General Assembly decided that in view of its current work-load, the General Secretariat should carry out further studies of the cost of setting up such an institute after the move to Lyons. The study would then be submitted to the Member States for a decision.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION DURING OR AFTER A DIVORCE CASE

This item was included at the request of the Netherlands NCB which had distributed a report on the subject. The Netherlands Delegate summarized and commented on the report, explaining that from time to time



The Dominican Republic Delegate.

the children of couples seeking a divorce were abducted by one of their parents (i.e. taken away without the consent, or against the will, of the parent who had been granted temporary custody by the court).

The Delegate deplored the fact that in cases where the children were illegally taken abroad, the existing machinery for international co-operation was not better used to resolve the situation. As a result those concerned suffered a great deal of personal distress and investigations proved extremely costly.

The Netherlands Delegate stated that since the majority of countries included the abduction of minors in their criminal codes, the ICPO-Interpol could play an important part in co-ordinating work in tracing and repatriating children who had been taken to a foreign country. The Delegation recommended that procedures be developed to deal with such cases.

The General Secretariat representative pointed out that there were international red notices for extradition requests and

international blue notices for locating people which could be used either for the parents or for the children themselves if they were considered as missing persons. However, the ensuing discussions highlighted the kinds of difficulties inherent in cases of this type, which often came within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. In a large number of cases, the parents were of different nationalities, which raised problems of citizenship.

Several Delegations approved the initiative of the Netherlands Delegate who had asked for a discussion on the subject in order to draw the Assembly's attention to the gravity of the problem.

MIGRATION OF OFFENDERS TO COUNTRIES WHERE THEY APPLY FOR RESIDENT OR CITIZENSHIP STATUS

This item had been included at the request of the Dominican Republic Delegate, who explained that certain offenders took refuge in a given country and acquired citizenship of the country in question. They could not then be

extradited by their countries of origin, nor legal proceedings be taken against them by those countries. The Dominican Republic Delegate considered it was essential that the background of persons applying for citizenship be examined before their requests were granted. Increased international co-operation was therefore required, and the Delegate of the Dominican Republic proposed that a committee of experts be set up so that the matter could be discussed in greater detail at the next General Assembly.

The Chairman pointed out that the difficulties of international co-operation in this domain stemmed mainly from the fact that naturalization procedures in many countries were handled by administrative departments and not by the police.

Following discussions, the Assembly adopted the following resolution:

HAVING HEARD, in the course of the meeting of the Heads of NCBs, the presentation of the Delegate of the Dominican Republic concerning the



A group of Federal German Delegates (on the left, Mr. Boge who was elected to the Executive Committee).

“migration of offenders to countries where they apply for resident or citizenship status”,

HAVING DISCUSSED problems encountered by Member States in co-operating to prevent such migration,

CONVINCED of the value of studying this subject in greater depth, bearing in mind Article 3 of the Constitution,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C. from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

DECIDES:

To establish a working group to evaluate possibilities of

co-operation and exchange of appropriate information on applicants for citizenship or residence with a view to preventing migration of criminals;

That participation in this working group shall be open to all members.

WORKING PARTY ON FORMS

The Working Party on Forms held its second meeting in the Interpol headquarters at Saint Cloud on 22nd and 23rd May 1985. The following points were discussed:

— Initial experience using the new

version of Form No. 1 (red notices)

- Procedure for the review of all forms — definition of priorities — approach to be adopted
- Form No. 2 (new blue, green and yellow notices)
- System for drugs messages.

In the light of the work remaining to be done, and which needed to be tackled in a coherent manner, the Working Party considered that it would be appropriate for it to meet at least twice a year, that the next meeting should be held in the autumn of 1985 or early in 1986 at latest, and that its meetings should last for three days instead of two.

Continental Meetings

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Akele (Benin).

Regionalization

The General Secretariat's representative drew the Delegate's attention to the document entitled “Regionalization within the ICPO-Interpol”, and to the fact that this question had only been touched upon during the last African Regional Conference in Abidjan in March 1985.

Detailed discussions then took place on the following aspects: the acceptability of regionalization in principle, the necessity for regionalization for Interpol as a whole and for Africa in particular, decentralization or devolution, advantages and disadvantages of both formulae.

In conclusion, the Continental Meeting voted in favour of the principle of regionalization within the ICPO-Interpol, and decided that a working party be set up to meet three or four days before the

next Regional Conference in order to prepare a detailed report. This Conference, to be held in 1987, would examine the report and then decide on its position regarding regionalization in Africa.

Day-to-day co-operation

The Chairman recalled the recommendations made at the Regional Conference in Abidjan held in March 1985*.



A group of Chilean Delegates (on the right, Mr. Paredes Pizarro, who was elected to the Executive Committee)

* Editor's note: See ICPR, No 389, June-July 1985, p. 163.

The Togolese Delegate said that the co-operation agreement on law enforcement signed by Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo had come into force.

The Delegate of Botswana reported that the police chiefs of East African countries had agreed to hold a meeting every year.

The Beninese delegate announced that a training seminar on combating drug traffic, organized jointly by the United Nations and Interpol, would be held in Cotonou from 18th to 29th November 1985.

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Paredes Pizarro (Chile).

Regionalization

The American Regional Conference, held in Buenos Aires from 18th to 22nd May 1985, had decided to set up a Working Party to examine the possibility of establishing a Sub-Regional Bureau in South America.

The Working Party proposed that this Bureau be installed in Buenos Aires; the Argentine authorities had generously offered to provide the necessary premises.

The following resolution, proposed by the American Continental Meeting, was adopted by the General Assembly meeting in plenary Session:

CONSIDERING the decision taken by the Executive Committee at its 78th session (Saint-Cloud, 12th-15th February 1985) to recommend:

1. Inclusion of the subject of regionalization on the agendas of all Regional Conferences,
2. The study of all proposals made by Regional Conferences for the establishment of Regional Bureaus, provided such proposals be consistent with "delegation" rather than "devolution" in order to preserve the unity of the Organization,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendation adopted by the 10th American Regional Conference (Buenos Aires, 18th-22nd May 1985), which entrusted a Working Party on Regionalization with the task of studying the legal and practical aspects and reporting to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly on the advisability of establishing a Sub-Regional Bureau for South America,

HAVING NOTED that the report prepared by the Working Party following its meeting held in Buenos Aires from 26th to 29th August 1985, and submitted to the American Continental Meeting, favours the establishment of a Sub-Regional Bureau as a pilot project which could be used as a basis for a possible future extension of regionalization to the whole American continent,

NOTING that the Working Party's conclusions are in conformity with the Executive Committee's recommendation since the Bureau would be established by "delegation", making it a branch of the General Secretariat and placing it under the authority and control of the Secretary General,

NOTING that, at the American Continental Meeting held during the present session, the countries concerned agreed that such a Bureau should be established,

TAKING NOTE of the Argentine Republic's offer to host such a Bureau and to take appropriate steps immediately with a view to ensuring the signature and ratification of an agreement similar to the Headquarters Agreement concluded between the Organization and France,

CONVINCED that the establishment of such a Bureau would be of benefit to the countries in the region and the Organization's Member States in general,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C., from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session,

DECIDES:

1. To establish the Bureau in Buenos Aires;
2. To accept the Argentine NCB's offer to provide the Organization with the staff and equipment required for the Bureau, with the other countries in the South American sub-region gradually providing as much assistance as possible in the form of manpower;

INVITES the Secretary General to approach the Argentine NCB immediately with a view to initiating the procedure for concluding, with the Argentine Government, a headquarters agreement similar to the one concluded between the Organization and France.

Day-to-day co-operation

In Plenary Session, the United States Delegation had announced that the United States NCB's first Sub-Bureau would be opened in Puerto Rico before the end of 1985.

The Honduran Delegate, alarmed at the spread of terrorism and the large number of Latin American countries affected by this crime, proposed that a committee be set up to examine the problems created by terrorism in Latin America.

The Honduran motion was adopted unanimously. A working Party was created to finalize the preliminary draft resolution that would be submitted to the General Assembly. The Argentine Delegate also hoped that the problem of terrorism would be discussed during American Regional Conferences.

The next American Regional Conference will be held in 1987.

ASIAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Chavalit Yodmani (Thailand).

Regionalization

The Secretary General reminded the meeting of the activities in the Asian region that had been



A group of Indian Delegates (on the right, Mr. Katre, who was elected to the Executive Committee)

undertaken since the early 1970s, referring in particular to the Bangkok Liaison Office, which specialized in combating drug trafficking. He went on to explain the tendencies which had emerged within the Organization, for a greater or lesser regionalization of Interpol activities. He also informed the Delegates of the decisions which had already been taken in respect of the other regions. However, since the Asian Region had not been able to hold its Regional Conference in 1985 as planned, it had not yet discussed the matter.

Delegates first discussed the possibility of creating several Sub-Regions within the Asian Region, and the composition of the Working Party which would be set up to examine the question of regionalization in Asia.

It was decided that these matters would be discussed during the next Asian Regional Conference which would then decide on the position to be adopted.

Day-to-day co-operation

The Delegate of the People's Republic of China stated that his NCB had already co-operated with 62 other NCBs — mainly in Asia — and sent representatives to a number of meetings. He asked all the NCBs to be particularly careful when transcribing Chinese names

and to use the code circulated by the General Secretariat.

The Korean Delegate called for greater monitoring of terrorist activities in anticipation of the Olympic Games scheduled to take place in Seoul. The Secretary General announced that the Secretariat would publish a circular drawing attention to the precautions to be taken at the appropriate time.

The Delegate of the United Arab Emirates declared that immigrants from more than one hundred countries were entering his country illegally. He called for greater co-operation between NCBs in Asia and tighter controls at international borders.

A General Secretariat representative announced that a training course on combating traffic in psychotropic substances would take place in Bangkok in late October.

The Asian Regional Conference, which did not take place in Tonga in 1985 as planned, will be held in the spring of 1986.

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL MEETING

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Van Hove (Belgium).

Regionalization

The Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe had proposed a preliminary draft resolution providing for the creation of a European Secretariat located within the General Secretariat and to come under the authority of the Secretary General. It had become quite clear that a permanent body should be established. The Chairman specified that all costs, including building and staff costs, would be borne by the European Member States.

The Danish Delegate, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation in Europe, added that the European Member States had preferred to adopt a modest and pragmatic approach towards regionalization.

After making two amendments to the text, the General Assembly, meeting in Plenary Session, adopted the following resolution:

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the recommendation adopted by the European Regional Conference (Saint-Cloud, 1985) concerning the activities of the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe,

TAKING NOTE of the will of the European Member States to strengthen their co-operation and to facilitate the work of the European Regional Conference and of the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Washington, D.C., from 1st to 8th October 1985 at its 54th session:

DECIDES that:

- (a) A European Secretariat shall be established under the General Secretariat, at the Interpol Headquarters;
- (b) The European Secretariat shall provide secretariat services for the European Regional Conference and the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe, and shall study questions that arise in connection with European regional activities;

- (c) The Secretariat shall be placed under the authority of the Secretary General and shall consist of two police officers and one clerical assistant; they shall be of different nationalities;
- (d) The Secretary General shall recruit the two police officers from among the officers whose secondment is proposed by European Member States;
- (e) The cost of the clerical assistant

shall be met from the additional contribution paid by the European Member States in the context of the EURODRUG Programme.

Day-to-day co-operation

The Chairman of the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe requested that meetings should be held in Member States in order to discuss the host country's co-operation problems more

directly. The Committee intended to provide all the Members in the region with a brief summary of its work. He invited all Members to send him any suggestions they might have.

The next European Regional Conference will be held in the spring of 1986 at a date yet to be decided by the General Secretariat.

Regionalization



Two of the Argentine Delegates

The Secretary General emphasized that the three regionalization experiments to be tested (the Bangkok Liaison Office, the European Secretariat and the Buenos Aires Sub-Regional Bureau) would give some indication of the best way to proceed.

Following a proposal made by the Committee, the General Assembly asked the General Secretariat to continue to study the question of regionalization and to prepare the appropriate documents for the Executive Committee and the General Assembly, based on the document entitled "Regionalization within the ICPO-Interpol" — of which the Executive Committee had already taken note — and the decisions and discussions of the 54th General Assembly session on the subject.

The Committee was chaired by Mr. BABOVIC, Yugoslavia.

In the course of its work, the Committee reviewed the factors that had led certain countries to study the subject of regionalization.

During the discussions equal importance was attached to

questions of principle and to practical matters such as the possible financial implications of the different regionalization options open.

Delegates were also reminded of the General Secretariat's studies on the subject and the positions or preferences expressed by the Continental Meetings.

Programme of Activities 1985-1986

The General Assembly adopted the Draft Programme of Activities for the period from the end of the 54th General Assembly session to the beginning of the 55th session. The Programme of Activities is given below.

- Definition of a general telecommunications policy (work of the Standing Committee on Information Technology)

- Modernization of the Central Station (installation of the AMSS)
- Elaboration of a drugs training programme.
- Study on ways of improving the use made of Interpol facilities by member countries
- Study on the connections between illicit drug trafficking and other forms of crime

- Activities related to the ratification of the new Headquarters Agreement:
 - Setting up of the Supervisory Board
 - Document weeding rules for the General Secretariat
 - Rules on co-operation between NCBs
 (These rules are provided for in the Rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's

- archives which were approved simultaneously with the Headquarters Agreement)
 - Staff Rules
 - Implementation of the internal taxation system
- Re-organization and modernization of the Secretariat
- Study on regionalization of the Organization - application of the Executive Committee's decision
- Transfer of the Organization's Headquarters - construction
- Survey of methods of evaluating true crime rates
- Updating of the 1971 report entitled "Technical assistance in police matters: list of possibilities"
- Updating of the "Reference Collection" brochure
- Application of new Financial Regulations
- Developments in juvenile delinquency 1982-1985
- Establishment of a European Secretariat within the General Secretariat and a Sub-Regional Bureau for South America in Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 3rd Crime Prevention Symposium (22nd-24th October 1985)
- Training seminar for NCB officers (Arabic and English; 13th-22nd November 1985)
- 7th Symposium for the Heads of Police Colleges (10th-12th December 1985)
- European meeting for heads of national drugs departments (1986)
- American meeting for heads of national drugs departments (1986)
- European Regional Conference (1986)
- 8th Forensic Science Symposium (1986)
- International Currency Counterfeiting Conference (1987)
- 5th Symposium on International Fraud (1986)
- Police and Electronic Data Processing Symposium (1986)
- 6th Interpol Caribbean and Central American Conference (1986)
- Symposium on Terrorism (1986)
- 8th Asian Regional Conference (1986) (It was not possible to hold this Conference in 1985 as planned)
- Committee to study applications of electronic data processing to stolen art objects
- Working Party on Forms
- Committee of Experts on Civil Aviation Security
- Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe
- Financial Advisers
- American Working Party on Regionalization
- Working group on model legislation concerning tracing, freezing and forfeiture of the proceeds of criminal activity
- Working Party on the International Criminal Police Review
- Working Party on Preventing the Migration of Offenders
- European Working Meetings on Currency counterfeiting

Standing Committees and Working Parties

- Standing Working Party on Disaster Victim Identification

Telecommunications

- Standing Committee on Information Technology
- Working Party on Telecommunications in the Caribbean
- African Working Party on Telecommunications

Elections and Selection of a meeting place for the next General Assembly Session

As the election for the post of Secretary General had been held during the first plenary session, the only elections outstanding were those concerning Members of the Executive Committee and the Auditors.

Further to the resignation of Mr. Abdul Rahman (Malaysia), Vice-President for Asia, Mr. Pow Sarasin (Thailand) was elected to replace him.

- The following Delegates were elected to the Executive Committee:
- Delegates for Asia:
 - Mr. Zhu En Tao (People's Republic of China) and
 - Mr. Katre (India);
 - Delegate for Africa:
 - Mr. Youssif (Sudan);
 - Delegate for the Americas:
 - Mr. Paredes Pizarro (Chile);
 - Delegate for Europe:
 - Mr. Boge (Federal Germany).



Some of the Delegates voting.



Mr. Sarasin (Thailand), the newly-elected Vice-President of the Organization.



Mr. Zhu En Tao (People's Republic of China), who was elected to the Executive Committee.



Mr. Youssif (Sudan), who was elected to the Executive Committee.



Mr. Touraine (France), one of the new Auditors.



President Simpson on the platform during the closing ceremony, presenting the members of the Task Force responsible for organizing the 54th General Assembly session.

Mr. Welander (Sweden) and Mr. Touraine (France) were elected Auditors for the coming financial year. Mr. Storbeck (Federal Germany) and Sir John Hermon (United Kingdom) were appointed as their deputies.

The General Assembly unanimously accepted the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to hold the 55th General Assembly session in Yugoslavia in the second half of 1986.

CLOSING CEREMONY

Mr. Kendall (Secretary General) said that the task he had to perform was easy in some ways and difficult in others. It did not often happen that the President of the Organization chaired the General Assembly in his own country immediately after his election. As Mr. Simpson could hardly thank the host country for its magnificent welcome, Mr. Kendall wished to thank him for the wonderful ten days the Delegates had spent in the United States, and for the warm welcome they had received from the Federal Police, the Washington NCB and, in particular, Mr. Stiener. However, Mr. Simpson had given much more than that to Interpol: he had prepared the way for an important turning point in the life of the Organization, had

organized the occasions during which Attorney General Meese and President Reagan himself had testified to their country's interest in Interpol, had chaired the discussions in a masterly manner and had brought the session to such a successful conclusion.

Mr. Kendall went on to point out that a successful conclusion should not be considered an end in itself. Interpol had to move ahead. A Member State criticizing the Organization, was, in fact, criticizing itself for Interpol was no more than the sum of its Member States. He personally would make every effort to achieve the level of efficiency that Members had a right to expect from the General Secretariat. The Organization was going through a critical period. If it did not have the support of all its Members it would lose its vigour and be replaced by a number of isolated initiatives. He considered that no-one could be both for and against Interpol; perhaps the Delegates would reflect on his remarks.

The President of the United States had referred to Mr. John Simpson as his friend. Any institution led by the friend of such a man had reason for satisfaction.

On the subject of appointing a new Head of the Police Division to fill the position he had previously held, Mr. Kendall announced that the recruitment process had started

several months previously and a large number of excellent candidates had been put forward. After due consultation, he had decided to appoint Mr. Kawada from the National Police Agency in Tokyo. The highest ranking official at the General Secretariat, in application of Article 45 of the General Regulations, was Mr. Schlanitz.

In conclusion, the Secretary General hoped the Organization would enjoy a prosperous future and again thanked Mr. Simpson and his staff for everything they had done.

The President invited all his staff who had worked on organizing the General Assembly to come into the conference hall. He introduced them by name, explained their responsibilities and stated that, without them, it would have been impossible to hold the General Assembly.

He also thanked all his colleagues in the United States Delegation for their support and said they had all considered it both a pleasure and an honour to welcome Interpol's Assembly. He hoped everyone would reflect on the Secretary General's comments and that the forthcoming year would be marked by positive achievements. He personally thanked the Delegates and wished them every success in their future endeavours, concluding by wishing them Godspeed on their journeys home.

*Mr. R.E. KENDALL
New Secretary General
of the ICPO-Interpol*

Mr. Raymond Edward Kendall was born on 5th October 1933 in Canterbury, United Kingdom.

After two years' military service in the Royal Air Force, he read Modern Languages at Exeter College, Oxford University, taking a Master of Arts degree with honours.

In 1956, Mr. Kendall became the

Officer in Charge of the Criminal Investigation Department for Kigezi District, Western Province, Uganda, where he remained until 1962 when he was assigned to the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London. Most of his service was in the Special Branch.

Awarded the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Police Service in the 1984 Queen's

Birthday Honours List, Mr. Kendall now holds the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissioner in the Criminal Investigation Department.

In his career at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat, Mr. Kendall was Head of the Drugs Sub-Division from 1971 until 1976, when he became Head of the Police Division.



Mr. Kendall, the new Secretary General, with President Ronald Reagan and Attorney General Edwin Meese.

From 1983 on, he combined the responsibilities of Head of the Police Division with those resulting from his nomination as the highest-ranking official in the General Secretariat after the Secretary General.

In February 1985, the Executive Committee appointed Mr. Kendall Acting Secretary General, when Mr. André Bossard announced his early retirement. Mr. Bossard had been Secretary General since 1978, and his term of office had been renewed in 1983.

Mr. Kendall was appointed Secretary General of the ICPO-Interpol by the General Assembly at its 54th session, in Washington, D.C. He is the fifth person to hold this important position since Interpol started up again in 1946.

Conference Sidelights

by Miguel CHAMORRO
ICPO-Interpol
General Secretariat



The Mall in Washington, D.C. with a view of Smithsonian Institution and, in the background, the Washington Monument.

The 54th General Assembly session of the ICPO-Interpol, which took place in Washington, D.C., from 1st to 8th October 1985, was not merely the annual working meeting for the Organization's Member States, but provided a relaxed and friendly atmosphere which allowed Delegates to get

together and discuss matters on a more informal level. One of the Organization's current priorities is, in fact, to promote good personal relations in addition to providing an official forum for discussion of the specifically professional topics on the conference Agenda.

The General Assembly was

meticulously planned by a special Task Force set up by the United States NCB. Its painstaking attention to detail contributed immensely to the success of the session, a success which provided the ultimate reward for this small group of dedicated men and women. Their efforts were applauded by all.

History tells us how Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton persuaded Congress to authorize George Washington to acquire the land for the Federal Capital. The President commissioned a French engineer, Pierre Charles l'Enfant, who executed the work with remarkably good taste and an extraordinary perception of the future. But, as often happens with brilliant men ahead of their time, his work was much criticized and he died without ever knowing that subsequent generations had recognized his great talent.

Americans today are justly proud of their capital, and foreign visitors to the city are pleasantly surprised by the straight lines of its broad airy streets and avenues, its numerous extensive parks and gardens, its wide, open spaces side by side with well-proportioned buildings which, unlike the familiar skyscrapers of New York City, allow the visitor to see the city lying before him and enjoy its spacious sense of freedom.

It is also surprising to find such a wealth of impressive classical-style buildings, decorated with numerous Ionic, Doric or Corinthian style columns (as on the National Archives and the Treasury Department buildings) and crowned



Music from the Marines during the cruise on the Potomac.

with huge domes like that of the Capitol which, towering above all others, symbolizes the city of Washington. Equally striking is the variety of architectural styles, ranging from the Norman-style Smithsonian Institution and the exotic Islam temple, to the Gothic Cathedral, the Mormon Tabernacle with its graceful spires reaching into the sky, and the majestic Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

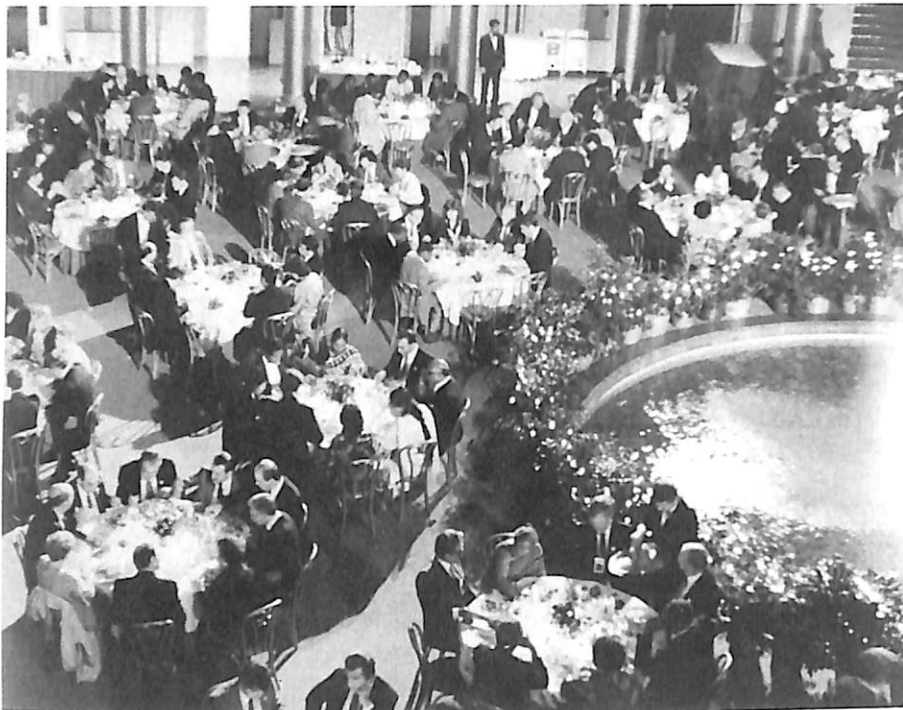
Although working sessions were held in two different buildings — Plenary Sessions in the Departmental Auditorium and Committee Meetings in the Department of State — and in spite of the fact that part of the General Secretariat staff was based permanently at the Embassy Suites Hotel whilst other staff members moved around to where sessions were being held, the overall co-ordination was so good that this division of the staff presented hardly any problem. The document production teams, interpreters and translators contributed to the overall success of the General Assembly session with their proverbial efficiency.

The security arrangements for the Assembly session were highly efficient at all times, and on certain occasions, such as President Reagan's visit to the Plenary Session, they were tightened up even further. The Delegates were most co-operative in this respect, and made it clear from the outset that the minor inconveniences caused by these arrangements were a small price to pay for their safety.

President Reagan's speech to the Delegates, the election of Mr. Raymond Kendall as the new Secretary General, and the elections



George Washington's residence at Mount Vernon.



The banquet in the Pension Building.

Two visits nevertheless stand out from the rest: firstly, the trip to the headquarters of the United States NCB, memorable for the warmth and generosity shown by our hosts, and secondly, the visit to the FBI National Academy, which was of great professional interest and clearly demonstrated the importance the United States attaches to giving its police officers proper scientific and technical training.

On the flight back to our respective countries, it was interesting to glance around at those Delegates who appeared to be dozing: their faces showed signs of fatigue from several days of constant activity, but also beamed with satisfaction in the knowledge of a job well done. On arrival at the airport, with a host of pleasant

to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee, were just a few of the many events in the seemingly endless stream handled by the Press Office staff with traditional feminine charm as they strove to keep the media promptly informed, arranged radio and television interviews and dealt with reporters wanting to write feature articles.

In addition there was an extremely full programme of social events, including an official banquet given in the magnificent surroundings of the Pension Building, and daily receptions given in the no less impressive settings of the U.S. Capitol, the State Department and the Kennedy Center. The excellent service provided by the catering staff and the music of the bands of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army, delighted those present and helped Delegates to relax and forget the strenuous activities of the working day.

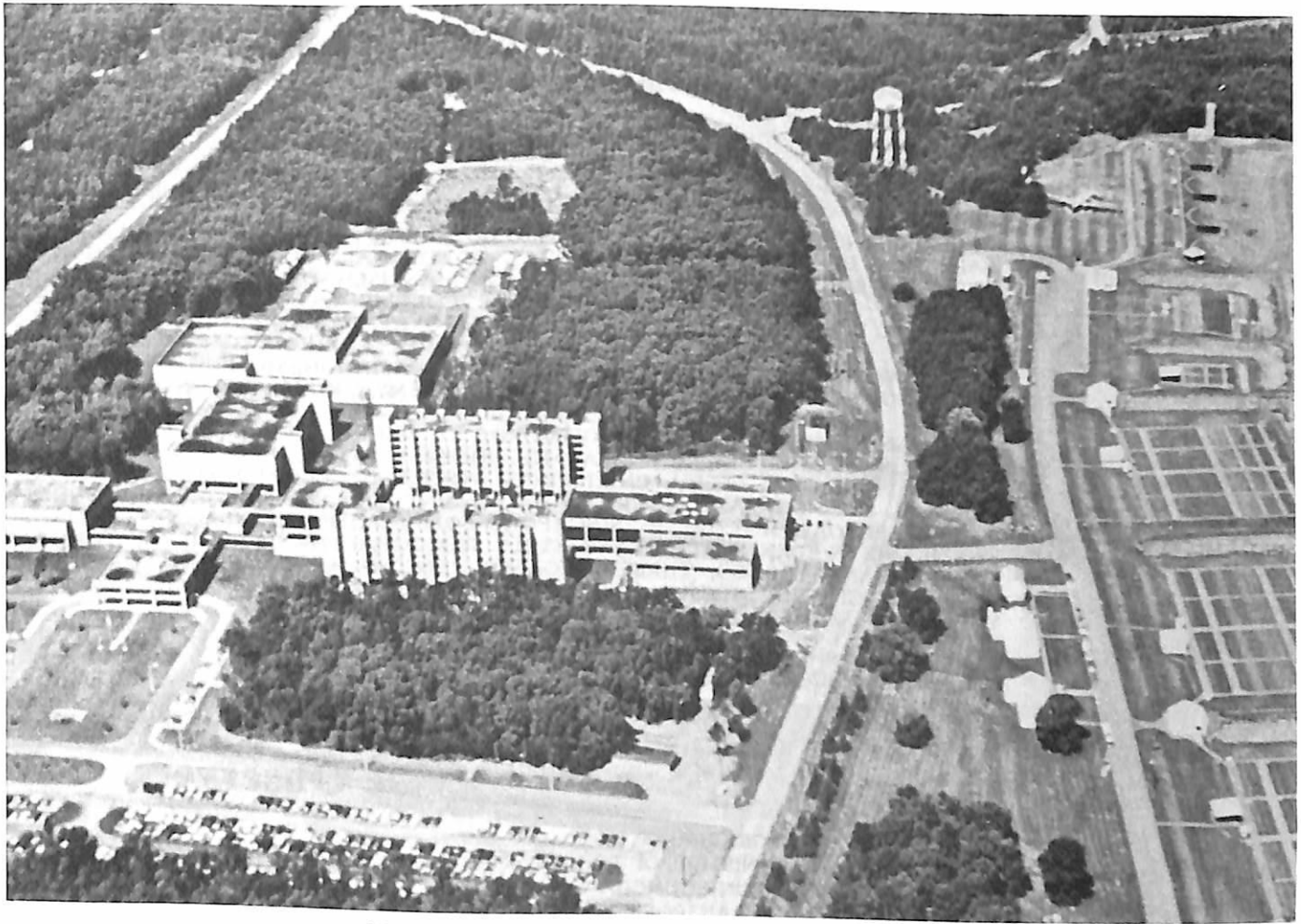
Those who took advantage of the excursions and organized visits will remember with great pleasure both the gentle climate of the region, the



The front of the Lincoln Memorial.

lush, green countryside around Mount Vernon, Virginia, and the impressive coastal setting of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

memories and looking forward to renewing friendships in the near future, the most appropriate parting words seemed to be: "See you next year in Yugoslavia!"



*The FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, seen from the air.
(Photograph: FBI Academy)*



The White House.

Unless otherwise indicated, the photographs in this issue of the Review were provided by the United States NCB and the United States Secret Service, or came from the IPCR collection.



States, territories and observers attending the 54th general assembly session

States

ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BERMUDA*, BOTSWANA, BRUNEI, BURKINA FASO, BURMA, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CAYMAN ISLANDS*, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA (People's Republic), COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY (Federal Republic), GHANA, GIBRALTAR*, GRECE, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, HONG KONG*, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, KIRIBATI, KOREA (Republic), KUWAIT, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MONACO, MOROCCO, NAURU, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, PUERTO RICO**, QATAR, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SEYCHELLES, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TANZANIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN (Arab Republic), YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

* United Kingdom NCB Sub-Bureau.

** United States NCB Sub-Bureau.

Observers

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT
 COUNCIL OF ARAB MINISTERS OF THE INTERIOR
 CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL
 INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
 INTERNATIONAL BANKING SECURITY ASSOCIATION
 INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL, PENAL AND PENITENTIARY RESEARCH AND STUDIES
 INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
 INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS
 ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
 SOUTH AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
 UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

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