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Aerial view of Ottawa, with, in the centre, the Ottawa river and the parliament building and, in the left and centre foreground, the building where the 59th General Assembly session took place.



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CONTENTS

3	Opening ceremony	22	Meeting of heads of National Central Bureaus
7	Applications for membership	23	Continental meetings
8	Report on the President's activities	25	Resolutions
10	General Secretariat progress report	30	Programme of activities for 1991
16	Financial matters	32	Elections and choice of meeting place for the next General Assembly session
18	International drug trafficking		Closing ceremony
20	International terrorism	35	Conference sidelights
21	Firearms and explosives	39	States, territories and observers attending the General Assembly
21	Economic crime and currency counterfeiting		
22	Computerization and telecommunications	40	Subject index of articles published in the ICPR during 1990

OBITUARY

*It was with great regret that we learned of the death of Mr. Gilles Boulouque, who was Premier Juge d'Instruction (First Examining Magistrate) at the Tribunal de Grande Instance in Paris. He recently contributed an article which was published in the September-October issue of the **International Criminal Police Review**.*

We are sure our readers will join with us in expressing our sincere sympathy to his family.

OPENING CEREMONY

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly held its 59th session from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 in Ottawa, Canada.

The session opened on Thursday, 27th September with speeches by Mr. Norman Inkster, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Vice-President of the ICPO-Interpol, Mr. Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. Raymond Kendall, Interpol Secretary General.

The texts of the speeches are given below.

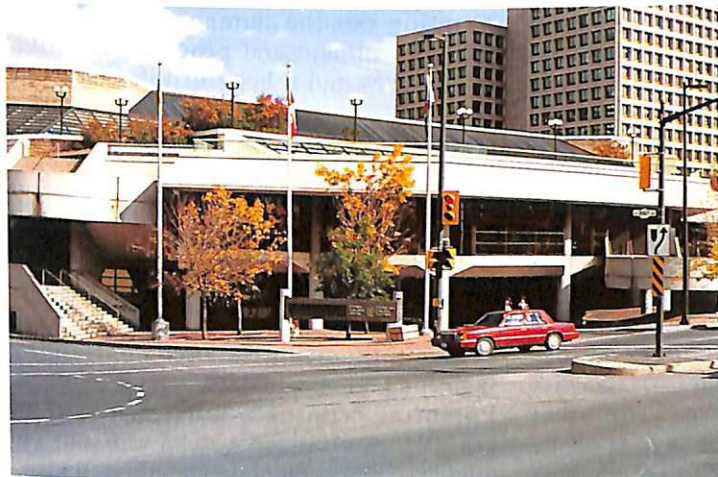
Speech by Mr. Norman Inkster

Prime Minister,
Solicitor General,
Secretary General,
Vice-Presidents,
Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

A warm welcome to Canada!

As Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a serving Vice-President of the Executive Committee of Interpol, I am sincerely proud and particularly delighted to welcome you to this conference on behalf of the Canadian Delegation and its Government. The outstanding support that

The conference centre in Ottawa: on the left, the main building where plenary sessions were held; on the right, the building where the Executive Committee and other Committee meetings took place.



(Photo: Dave Henderson)

we have received for hosting this Interpol conference is again evidenced by the presence, this morning, of our two distinguished guests, the Prime Minister of Canada and Canada's Solicitor General.

Canada and the RCMP have been associated with Interpol since 1949 and in fact hosted the 40th General Assembly session here in Ottawa in 1971. At that time, twenty years ago, Interpol had the participation of 50 countries. Today, that membership has trebled to 150 and is still growing.

The last decade of the 20th Century is a time of growing challenge for policing throughout the world. I believe that a measure of our collective success will be the constructiveness and contemporary nature of the issues resolved by this Assembly.

On a more local note, I would like to comment on the make-up of the Canadian Delegation. We have representation from three levels of Canadian policing - federal, provincial and municipal - as well as attendance of two members from the Executive of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The close co-operation that is fostered here in Canada between these levels of policing is testament to our mutual respect.

This is a microcosm of one of the major principles of Interpol itself.

For those of you visiting Ottawa - the national capital - for the first time, I hope that the broad range of activities planned

will provide you with an opportunity to sample the marvellous hospitality and cultural spirit found in all regions of this country.

I have the honour this morning of introducing to you the Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable Brian Mulroney. Born in 1939 - a vintage year - in Baie Comeau, Quebec, the Prime Minister attended St. Francis Xavier and Laval Universities and is the holder of an Honours B.A. in Political Science and Bachelor of Laws Degree. On 11th June 1983, Mr. Mulroney was elected leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada and was first elected to the House of Commons in a by-election on 29th August 1983. He was sworn in as Prime Minister in September 1984.

I can tell you from my personal experience that the Right Honourable Gentleman has always supported and fully respected the practice and profession of policing. For that support the RCMP is extremely grateful, and we are doubly pleased to have him in attendance this morning.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister of Canada.

Speech by Mr. Brian Mulroney

It is a great honour and a pleasure for me to speak to you at the opening ceremony of Interpol's 59th General Assembly Session.



(Photo: R.C. Dawson)

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I welcome all of you to Ottawa and I trust that your discussions in the days ahead will be both stimulating and productive.

We live in contradictory times, times of profound promise and deep challenge. The hopeful symbols of our new age are compelling. The Iron Curtain is in tatters. Germany is uniting. The two Koreas are talking. The United Nations is working.

And, right here in Ottawa, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland - in another symbol of this new age - are adhering to the Constitution of Interpol.

But as old barriers come down and old problems are solved, others remain with us and new challenges are added: the decaying global environment; the scourge of terrorism; the evil tentacles of the drug trade; the plight of children who are hungry, poorly educated and abused; the daunting problems of debt and development (\$43 billion are transferred each year from the poor countries of the South to the rich countries of the North); the proliferation of weapons and their means of delivery; and the persistence of regional conflicts which demonstrate all too clearly that avarice and aggression are with us still, as can be seen from the recent attacks launched against Kuwait by a neighbouring country.

Those problems demand national action, but they also require new partnerships. The challenge is clear. We either work separately and lose, or work together and win.

There are few areas where this is more true than in the fight against crime. Where states were once preoccupied by war, they must now also worry about other threats to their security - the drug dealer, the terrorist, the environmental criminal, the money launderer, the technological spy, the syndicates of organized crime. We must be as vigilant and vigorous in co-operating to meet those new challenges to national security as we have been to meet the old.

The same developments which have opened up so many marvellous possibilities for the peoples of the world

have also created new incentives and new avenues for crime. The communications systems which allow modern economies and companies to function effectively also allow money to be laundered and the profits from illicit business to cross borders. Open frontiers, which are of such benefit for freedom and prosperity, do not discriminate between the tourist and the terrorist. And airplanes, which have made commerce and travel so easy, have become targets for extremists and transportation for criminals.

While the world is becoming more interdependent so too is crime. Crime is going global. If Interpol did not exist, it would have to be invented. Interpol extends the "long arm of the law" around the globe. Thousands of Canadians - and millions of people around the world - owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to the quiet effectiveness of your Organization.

Interpol is based on respect for the world's many differences in language, customs, and criminal justice systems. But I believe there are common principles and fundamental truths to which all members of Interpol adhere. The first is that right and wrong matter. The second is that individuals must be held responsible for their actions. And the third is that the innocent in every society have the right to be protected from those who threaten them. It is these truths which describe our common cause and which underlie the vital importance of Interpol and police forces throughout the world.

The degree to which the members of Interpol are successful in fighting crime domestically is more and more the function of how successful we are in fighting crime internationally. We in Canada have the good fortune to be able to count on the Mounted Police under the particularly distinguished leadership of Mr. Inkster.

But so, too, the degree to which we are successful in fighting crime internationally will depend on how well we fight crime at home. Modern crime may take place increasingly across borders, but it is within our own societies where the seeds are sown. Patterns of crime change and as the society to be policed and protected itself evolves, new

demands and new challenges are placed on police forces.

I believe that one central challenge for police forces everywhere is to reflect the society that they protect. Police forces do not work well if they are seen as separate from society. If they do not reflect the cultures and the traditions of the society they police, there is a danger of misunderstanding, failed communications and the destruction of trust which is the basis of effective law enforcement. Police forces succeed when they mirror society and they fail when they cease to reflect what that society has become.

That is why the Canadian Government believes that multicultural and aboriginal involvement in policing is a particular priority. The people from those communities must be involved directly in crime prevention and law enforcement.

There is another challenge - the requirement to address crime prevention with the same vigour we have approached law enforcement in the past. In medicine, the most effective and efficient way to combat illness is to prevent its occurrence. Similarly, if laws are not broken there is no need to enforce them. We all know that no civilized society has the resources to enforce laws if there is a predisposition to disobey. Perhaps the most vivid example of this truth is the drug trade, which Interpol plays a vital role in fighting. There would be no drug trade if there were no drug users. If we are to address the problem of supply - as we must - we must also address the problem of demand. That means a major educational effort to change people's attitudes towards drugs, pointing out the damage drugs do. It means treatment and providing positive alternatives and a hopeful future for our children.

That is why Canada has adopted a National Drug Strategy. While this has meant new resources for the police to fight the drug lords, it focused even more on education, prevention and treatment. That effort is beginning to work. Preventing crime is one challenge. Punishing crime when it occurs is another. Potential criminals must know that assaults on civilized values will not be tolerated. Punishment deters crime. It also



129 Delegations and 8 Observers attended the 59th General Assembly session.

(Photo: Dave Henderson)

protects potential victims. That is why this government has now embarked upon a process of consultation with a view to increasing sentences for violent criminals and serious drug offenders.

The example of the drug trade points to another challenge, the challenge of partnership - both within and across borders. Effective law enforcement requires outside experts whose knowledge is valuable to prevention, enforcement and treatment. It requires the partnership of other institutions in society - schools, universities, churches - whose expertise and role are vital to countering and preventing crime. And it requires the involvement of citizens themselves whose trust the police require.

That requirement for partnership in turn means a requirement to be responsive and open. Police forces will retain legitimacy only if they continue to be responsive to the real needs of the entire Canadian community. Police forces must be seen by their publics as part of the solution and not as part of the problem. Part of the challenge of responsiveness is the requirement to alter priorities as society's priorities change.

I have already described the challenge of the drug trade. That trade creates victims - the drug user whose health is destroyed; the families who grieve at the plight of their loved ones; the wives, husbands and children who must cope with the user. And there are many other crimes which create victims. Crimes of violence against women and the elderly. Crimes of abuse against children. And, in some countries, crimes against activists of different political stripes who live under the threat of abduction and disappearance. Police officers are often the first point of contact for the victims of crimes.

To deal with this priority, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be co-sponsoring a major conference in Ottawa on community crime prevention this October which will devote much of its time to discussing crime prevention for vulnerable groups of potential victims. The role of Interpol in meeting the needs of victims is well established, particularly in locating missing persons. The Hague Conference of Private International Law discussed an international treaty intended to curb the disgusting trafficking in, and abduction of, children. Interpol will play a crucial role in implementing that convention.

Another new challenge for law enforcement is to respond to society's demand that environmental laws and

regulations be effectively enforced. As people around the world increasingly see a sound environment as central to a secure society, the detection and prevention of crimes against the environment take on higher priority.

The illegal and uncontrolled transborder shipment of toxic waste and hazardous materials is one area for future focus.

So, too, is the problem of poaching and the despicable international trade in endangered species. The challenge of the environment is one of the major challenges for the 1990s.

Interpol also has a role in sharing information and expertise between the police forces of developed countries and those of poorer nations. In many cases, poorer societies do not have the resources or the time to develop those resources. I believe this is an area which must become even more of a priority for the future. Cooperation offered by Interpol to poorer countries can relate to the sharing of information and the co-ordination of police activities across boundaries. But it also relates to training, the exchange of technology and experience, and a dialogue on innovative law enforcement techniques. Action is required for their sake and for ours.

That is why Canada has offered assistance to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to train their police forces in modern techniques of effective law enforcement. That is why Canada provided 100 members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Namibia last year to assist that country, the last colony in Africa, in becoming free at last. That is why senior members of the police force in Namibia will now be coming to Canada to participate in a training programme with the RCMP.

But I believe our perspective on helping developing countries meet the law enforcement challenge must extend beyond policing. The incidence of crime in the developing world is often a function of the frustration and injustice which flow from underdevelopment. The rich countries must understand that, and must

make the necessary technical and financial resources available to the poor countries. Canada is doing its part. It has, for example, already taken measures to lighten the burden of certain contracts concluded with poor countries. To the degree we succeed with those instruments, those societies - as ours - will become more secure and the law enforcement challenge for all nations will become easier.

At home, meeting the law enforcement challenge depends on the fair application of the law. We in Canada have had to confront this reality in recent months in a way we have seldom had to do in our history. At Oka in the province of Quebec, a small group of Indians - some Canadian and some from outside this country, but none representative of the majority of law-abiding native people in Canada - decided that the law of this land was not theirs. They decided that they could carry and use illegal weapons without penalty; and that the law did not apply to them simply because they declared it did not. But the laws of this democracy - as all other democracies - can know no exemption and tolerate no caveat. Laws are effective precisely because they apply equally to everyone. Grievance is not an excuse to try to undermine the foundations of freedom.

Last night, the holdouts in the Oka detoxification centre put down their arms and submitted themselves to the Canadian justice system. That was a wise decision, for those concerned can rely on the fairness of our justice system. There has been no further bloodshed to add to the tragic events at Oka.

In the end, firmness, patience and concern for human life have won the day. That does not mean Canada has completely solved the problem of the aboriginal peoples. Despite the very large sums of money we have invested, much remains to be done. All the nation's leaders must understand that and act together to find a solution which will be to the honour of Canada's people.

The Canadian Government commends the Canadian Forces personnel for their discipline and professionalism in aiding the police and civil authorities to resolve the issue peacefully. Throughout this confrontation, two fundamental principles

of peaceful societies have been preserved. The first principle is that the law must be respected if it is to be enforced. And the second principle is that the law must be enforced if it is to be respected. All societies must learn and re-learn those principles constantly. They form the foundation of freedom and democracy and they mould the mission of law enforcement agencies everywhere.

The police forces which co-operate through Interpol share a tremendous burden, one that we impose on them. We ask police forces to do society's dirty work and we ask them to confront danger. We ask them to be courageous and we ask them to be sensitive. And at times we ask them to solve problems, the real solutions to which lie within ourselves.

I want to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and that of my government for the discipline and dedication of the police officers across this country which help make Interpol work. The nature of crime and its instruments evolve, and so must our approaches. But the end goal remains constant: the peace and order which allow for prosperity in freedom without fear. That is the goal of a civilized society.

Criminals must know that in this global village which has become their neighbourhood, there is no safe haven, no sanctuary and no escape. Getting that message across is the unique achievement of Interpol. Your mission is the security of all our societies. No mission is more important than that.

On behalf of the people of Canada I wish you good luck and Godspeed in accomplishing it.

Speech by Mr. Raymond Kendall

Mr. Prime Minister,
Mr. Solicitor General,
Honoured Delegates and Observers,

It is a great honour for me to reply on behalf of the Organization and to thank you all and - through you - the Canadian Government, for accepting to host our General Assembly here in Ottawa.

Mr. Ivan Barbot, the President of Interpol, has asked me to convey his apologies to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and to the Delegates.

He unfortunately had to leave Ottawa last night to take care of certain travel arrangements for the President of the French Republic, but will be coming back on Saturday. Mr. Barbot sends his sincere thanks, Mr. Prime Minister, for the personal interest you have shown in Interpol and for the warm and professional welcome we were given by your country's authorities, represented within our Organization by the prestigious Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The official platform during the speech of welcome given by Mr. Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister
(Photo: Dave Henderson)



Mr. Barbot has also asked me to convey to you his firm belief that, during this session, the General Assembly will take decisions of major significance for the future of our Organization, as was the case back in 1971 in this very city.

This is not the first General Assembly that Canada has hosted. In 1971, the 40th Interpol General Assembly session was held in Ottawa; at the time, the Organization had 107 member countries. Ever since it joined Interpol back in 1949, Canada has played an important role within the Organization, in particular at the highest level. You will remember that from 1972 to 1976, Mr. Higgitt - then Commissioner of the RCMP - was President of Interpol, that between 1979 and 1981, Mr. Simmonds - also Commissioner of the RCMP - was a member of the Executive Committee, and that the present Commissioner, Mr. Norman Inkster, has been Interpol's Vice-President for the Americas since 1987. This clearly demonstrates the importance that Canada attaches to the work of our Organization.

As you have rightly said, Mr. Prime Minister, we are meeting at a time when all forms of criminality, and particularly that relating to drugs, are becoming more and more international, thus making international co-operation essential if we are to succeed in our efforts in combating crime in general. As you also indicated, Mr. Prime Minister, we are meeting at a time when important political changes have taken place and are taking place in different parts of the world.

So our Assembly is important from two points of view. Firstly, because of the discussions we shall have concerning the different types of criminality with which we are particularly concerned, but also because we are meeting at a time when it is now possible for us to fill certain gaps that existed in relation to our global possibilities to reach all parts of the world. I refer, of course, to the applications for membership that we shall deal with today from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Marshall Islands, and not least of all, the Soviet Union, whose Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Bakatin, I am pleased to welcome amongst us today on this important occasion.

The major part of the success of any meeting such as this depends on the conditions in which it takes place. Both myself and the members of the Executive Committee, and now the Delegates, have been able to discover that in terms of the warmth of our initial reception here by our Canadian colleagues and the conditions in which we shall carry out our work, the arrangements are of the highest order. We therefore thank the Canadian authorities and most of all Commissioner Norman Inkster and his officers for the highly professional manner in which these have been made.

A sign of the popularity of Canada as a host for our General Assembly is the number of countries represented. I can confirm that with some five hundred delegates from 128 of our 150 member countries, this is one of the largest Assemblies in terms of participation that we have hitherto experienced. It also

indicates the level of importance which member countries are now giving to the activities of Interpol in the fight against international crime.

I have no doubt as to the success of the outcome of our deliberations.

We have a full agenda for the coming days. Amongst the important subjects on our agenda are proposed reforms to our budgetary contribution system which will enable us to ensure that the vast programme of modernization that we have undertaken over the past few years, culminating in the inauguration of our new Headquarters by President Mitterrand of the French Republic last year in Lyons, will be maintained at its present advanced level in the future. We can no longer permit ourselves to fall behind in this area. The global development of our telecommunications system must also continue, particularly in favour of the less developed countries, and proposals will be made in relation to this.

I should like to finish, Mr. Prime Minister, by thanking you once again for the honour you have paid the Organization by opening this General Assembly session. I should like to thank Canada and the Canadians for their warm welcome and we look forward to getting to know more of the country and its culture in the coming days.

Commitments in France unfortunately prevented Mr. Ivan Barbot, President of the ICPO-Interpol, from attending the opening of the 59th General Assembly session. He did however chair the 3rd, 4th and 5th plenary sessions.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

In the absence of Mr. Barbot, President of Interpol, the first plenary session was chaired by Mr. Akele (Benin), Vice-President of the Organization. At that session, the General Assembly approved applications for membership of the Organization from four countries: the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Marshall Islands.

Mr Bakatin, the Soviet Minister of Internal Affairs, thanks the General Assembly which had just accepted his country's application for membership of the ICPO-Interpol. (Photo: R.C. Duiven)



USSR

The USSR Representative said that the Soviet people were firmly convinced that everyone was equal in the eyes of the law. His Government believed that one of the best ways of overcoming the various difficulties currently faced by the Soviet Union was to strengthen international solidarity. On behalf of his Government, he undertook to participate fully in the work of the Organization, responding to all requests received from other member countries in connection with the fight against international crime, in accordance



with the values all Member States had in common.

The General Assembly approved the USSR's application for membership.

Poland

The Polish Representative recalled that Poland had been a founder member of the Organization in 1923 and would be rejoining the international police community after an absence of 40 years.

After his country's application had been approved, the Polish Delegate warmly thanked the General Assembly for having welcomed his country back to Interpol. It was an historic moment for the Polish police.

Poland naturally undertook to respect the Organization's Constitution and the Delegate felt that taking part in Interpol's activities would put the country in a better position to meet the challenge of organized crime. Poland would be happy to welcome any liaison officers who wished to visit it.

The three other new Interpol member countries: Czechoslovakia, the Marshall Islands and Poland (Photo: R.C. Duiven)

The Chairman said that the international police community had taken note of the Polish Delegation's commitment to the battle to ensure the triumph of Interpol's ideals.

Marshall Islands

The Representative of the Marshall Islands asked the Assembly for a positive vote which would enable his country to co-operate more actively within the international police community. He described his country, which was made up of 29 atolls and five islands in a single economic zone covering 715 square miles in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It was a base for numerous private companies and a very active centre for sea and air communications.

During the two weeks before the General Assembly session, his country had received three requests through diplomatic channels for information on

persons suspected of having committed crimes.

After the General Assembly had approved the Marshall Islands' application, the Chairman congratulated the country's Delegation; in reply, the Delegate expressed appreciation of the vote and assured the Organization of his country's full and complete co-operation.

Czechoslovakia

Speaking on behalf of his Government, the Czechoslovak Representative submitted his country's application for membership of Interpol, recalling that Czechoslovakia had been one of the Organization's founder members in 1923.

Czechoslovakia's application for membership was approved, and the Czechoslovak Delegate thanked the Assembly for its vote and gave an assurance that his country would co-operate closely with the other Members of the Organization.

The ICPO-Interpol now has 154 Member States.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES

Since the publication of the last report on his activities as Interpol's President, Mr. Ivan Barbot has pursued his policy along three main lines:

Chairing the sessions of the Organization's two decision-making bodies

He chaired the proceedings of the 58th General Assembly session in Lyons, which opened with the inauguration of the

new Headquarters building by Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic. After the inauguration ceremony, Mr. Barbot received an official message of appreciation from President Mitterrand, which he passed on to the Secretary General and to the staff who had all helped to make the prestigious event such a success for the Organization.

Mr. Barbot also chaired the proceedings of the 93rd, 94th and 95th

sessions of the Organization's Executive Committee, which discussed, in particular, financial matters of the utmost importance for Interpol's future.

In accordance with the authorization he had been given at the 58th General Assembly session, on 22nd May 1990, the President of Interpol and Mr. Julio Mera-Figueroa, the Argentine Minister of the Interior, signed the Agreement concerning the Headquarters for the South American

Sub-Regional Bureau and its privileges and immunities on Argentine territory. On that occasion, Mr. Barbot was received by Mr. Carlos Menem, President of the Argentine Republic.

The President took advantage of his contacts with national leaders to heighten their awareness of the Organization's needs.

He had talks with the following persons:

- Mr. Saint-Louis, the Haitian Minister of the Interior and Defence;
- Mr. Tuross, the Hungarian Deputy Minister of the Interior;
- Mr. Joxe, the French Minister of the Interior;
- Mr. Sessions, Director of the United States' Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- Mr. Tuma, Director of the Brazilian Federal Police, and his close associates;

The Argentine Delegation (Photo: R.B. Graham)



- Mr. Passero, Director of the Argentine Federal Police and his main associates;
- Mr. Niyonkauru, Director General of the Burundi Sûreté Nationale.

In addition, within the scope of the USSR's application for membership, Mr. Barbot had lengthy talks in Moscow with the Soviet authorities:

- Mr. Ryzhkov, Prime Minister;

- Mr. Bakatin, Minister of Internal Affairs;

- Mr. Yakovlev, Minister of Justice;
- Mr. Demidov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs;
- Mr. Sukharev, Procurator-General of the USSR;
- The main police chiefs of the Soviet Union.

The President was invited by Polish leaders to Warsaw in June 1990 for similar reasons.

Mr. Barbot also made efforts to further the development of constructive dialogue between Interpol and other international organizations.

The purpose was two-fold: to maintain Interpol's image at a high standard, and to work towards a process of mutual consultation which would eventually lead to the elimination of pointless competition.

The President maintained his official contacts with the TREVI Group, the organ of police co-operation within the 12 countries of the European Community. These contacts had been established the previous year with Mr. François Roussely, Director General of the French Police, who was then the Senior Officials' chairman, and were continued with his successor, Mr. Joseph Brosnan, a senior

official in the Irish Ministry of Justice.

Documents prepared by the President and the General Secretariat were distributed to participants at the meeting of TREVI Senior Officials which took place on 10th May 1990, proposing that Interpol be associated with the work of the TREVI Group.

Participants at the meeting were given detailed information on the functioning of Interpol co-operation in the fight against drugs and on the General Secretariat's criminal records system; at the time, the TREVI members were considering the possibility of setting up an independent European drug intelligence centre.

Mr. Barbot was authorized by senior United Nations officials to distribute a document highlighting Interpol's role to delegates at the extraordinary U.N. General Assembly session on drugs (New York, 20th - 23rd February 1990), even though Interpol does not have observer status at the U.N. General Assembly.

The President was invited to a special meeting on aviation security in Africa, which was held in January. Since he was unable to attend, he asked Mr. Akele, Vice-President for Africa, to represent him at the meeting in Nairobi. Various measures were subsequently studied with the General Secretariat with a view to convincing the countries in the region of the need to develop co-operation in this sensitive and very specific area.

Following a visit by the President of the Organization to the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, a body attached to the Arab Interior Ministers' Council and based in Riyadh, practical methods for enhancing co-operation between the Centre and Interpol were considered.

Mr. Barbot put before the United Nations' governing bodies the principle of associating Interpol with the activities being planned by the human rights centre to train national police officers, within the context of its worldwide campaign on this theme.

The President's activities were conducted, like last year, without recourse to the Organization's budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT PROGRESS REPORT

The Secretary General stressed the fact that once again the Progress Report gave an overview of the Organization's activities during the period between 1st January and 31st December, which corresponded to the 1989 financial year. He said that 1989 would be remembered as a key date in Interpol's history, since it marked the transfer of the Organization's Headquarters from Saint Cloud to Lyons.

The removal operation and installation in the premises at Lyons, which had lasted from 22nd May to mid-June 1989, had created extra work and difficulties in one way or another for all the General Secretariat's departments. As a result of the efforts deployed by the General Secretariat - and the support of all the member countries - this delicate operation had been completed under the best possible conditions.

A summary of the Progress Report is given below.

Secretary General's Executive Office

During 1989, the increase in the number of tasks taken on by the Secretary General himself, and the fact that he was required to travel more extensively than in previous years, meant that the Executive Office had experienced a significant increase in its everyday workload.

The Bahamian Delegation (Photo: R.B. Graham)



For that reason, the Secretary General decided to separate the Security Group from the Executive Office, and make it into a Sub-Division assigned to Division I.

The modified structure of the Executive Office is therefore as follows:

- Executive Office
- Public Relations Department
- Secretariat.

Public Relations Department

During 1989, the activities of the Public Relations Department increased considerably.

The media showed a growing interest in the Organization's activities, especially at the time of the Inauguration and the General Assembly which were both held in Lyons. Apart from requests concerning the different aspects of Interpol's move to Lyons, the Public Relations Department also received requests for interviews on matters such as general policy, drugs and terrorism.

The number of journalists and reporters visiting the General Secretariat in 1989 rose dramatically to approximately 280, compared with around 60 the previous year. They came from, among others, *Time Magazine*, *Komsomolskaja Pravda*, *Readers' Digest*, *El Periódico*, *Stern*, TVE (Spanish television), Channel 4 and NBC Network. It should be pointed out, however, that that sharp increase was in

part due to the attention attracted to Interpol by the inauguration of its new Headquarters.

In addition to those visits, the Public Relations Department also dealt with numerous telephone enquiries, ranging from general questions to more specific ones concerning current affairs. In 1989, the number of such telephone calls rose to over 2,000 compared with around 600 the previous year.

Technical Co-operation

As is the case each year, a Training Seminar for NCB Officers was held at the General Secretariat. Twenty grants were awarded, but two countries withdrew their applications, so 18 grants were actually paid out.

Assistance was also given under the Technical Co-operation heading to supply telecommunications equipment to certain countries with no means of communication.

International Crime

After the transfer of the Headquarters to Lyons, the Police Division, whose responsibility it is to co-ordinate the co-operation required for combating international crime, was divided into three Sub-Divisions. Following a re-organization of the Division in 1989, its structure as of 1st January 1990 was as follows:

- Office of the Head of Division
- Sub-Division 1 (General Crime, Organized Crime, FOPAC and Terrorism)
 - . Administrative Unit
 - . Group on General Crime (GC Group)
 - . Group on Organized Crime (OC Group)
 - . Group on Assets derived from Criminal Activities (FOPAC Group)
 - . Group on International Terrorism (TE Group)
- Sub-Division 2 (Economic and Financial Crime)
 - . Administrative Unit
 - . Group on Economic Crime (Group E)

Group on Counterfeit Currency and Fraudulent Travel Documents (Group F)

- Sub-Division 3 (Drugs)
 - . Administrative Unit
 - . Group 1 (Operations)
 - . Group 2 (Intelligence)
 - . Liaison Office for South-East Asia and the Far East (Bangkok Liaison Office)

Office of the Head of Division

The Head of Division is responsible for co-ordinating and supervising the activities of the three Sub-Divisions. He represents General Secretariat at various meetings held within and outside the Organization. He also monitors regional activities within the Organization and co-ordinates the preparation required for regional conferences (with the exception of Europe, which is the responsibility of the European Secretariat).

Sub-Division 1 (international terrorism, organized crime, assets derived from crime and general crime)

In 1989, in particular after the move to Lyons, the traditional structure of the Sub-Division underwent a certain number of changes. For instance, Group C (Offences against property) and Group D (Offences against persons) were combined to form a new General Crime Group.

The FOPAC Group, which previously reported directly to the Head of Division, was incorporated into Sub-Division 1.

General crime group

The Group specializes in selected types of offences against property or persons which are considered to have international implications. During the course of the Group's work, liaison is made with other international organizations: United Nations Centre for Human Rights (contemporary forms of slavery including offences involving children, etc.), Unesco and ICOM (stolen art and cultural property), ICAO and FEEM (trafficking in explosives and weapons) and CITES (trafficking in endangered species).

Theft of works of art and cultural property

One of the main activities of the Group involves processing the CRIGEN/ART forms and preparing the Stolen Art

Notices for distribution to Member States. In 1989, 154 notices were issued on the basis of information supplied by eleven member countries. The poster "Most wanted works of art" was also published during the year.

From 5th to 8th December 1989, in co-operation with Unesco and with support from ICOM, an international symposium relating to the theft of and trafficking in cultural property and works of art was held at the General Secretariat in Lyons. Approximately 100 persons from 34 countries attended the meeting.

Firearms and explosives

With regard to the computerization of information concerning explosives, back record conversion is now complete. The



The representative from Bahrain
(Photo: R.B. Graham)

conversion of records on firearms is still continuing. Both tasks are being carried out with the assistance of the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Traffic in and theft of motor vehicles - Offences of violence - Robbery and Homicide

With regard to motor vehicle trafficking, a considerable amount of activity is apparent, particularly in Europe. The specialist officer has monitored a number of cases of interest and, in November 1989, he attended a Working Group meeting in Brussels to discuss one such case.

The publication "Motor Vehicle Registration in Various Countries" continues to be revised annually, and member countries are asked to inform the General Secretariat of any changes to their vehicle registration systems.

The General Secretariat no longer records stolen motor vehicles that are unconnected with an individual. However, a new CRIGEN/AUTO/REC form has now been distributed to all Member States for use when a vehicle, stolen in one country, is recovered in another country.

Trafficking in Human Beings - Sexual Offences - Missing Persons - Unidentified Bodies - Disaster Victim Identification

The officer dealing with these matters monitors cases concerning trafficking in human beings and contemporary forms of slavery, in close contact with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and affiliated non-governmental organizations dealing with similar matters. He represented the Organization at the 4th Meeting of the Council of Europe's Select Committee of Experts on sexual exploitation, pornography and prostitution of and trafficking in children and young adults, which was held from 6th to 8th November at the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg, France.

Theft, Burglary, and related offences - Protection of Endangered Species

Although considered a very minor offence compared with others dealt with in the Police Division, "pickpocketing" is of international importance. Whenever there are large gatherings of people, such as the Olympic Games, the General Secretariat circulates lists of suspects.

In 1989, the officer processed 67 files relating to this type of offence, 87 files relating to cases of burglary, and 5 files concerning cases of trafficking in endangered species.

TE Group (Anti-Terrorism Group)

The increasing role of ICAO and IATA, and their importance in co-ordinating security efforts with governments and airlines, were noted in 1989. Over the year, Interpol attempted to increase co-operation with these international aviation



Mr Enamul Huq, Delegate on the Executive Committee and one of Bangladesh delegates (Photo: R.C. Duiven)

The Group also started preparing the new edition of the Financial Assets Encyclopedia. The Encyclopedia, which currently contains input from 71 countries, will incorporate the latest information sent in by Members.

Organized Crime Group

The Group was involved in the following activities in 1989:

- Participation at the European Association of Airport and Seaport Police Conference, which was held in Rotterdam, Netherlands, from 17th to 20th April;
- Preparation of the Secretary General's presentation given at the International Police Exhibition and Conference, held in London, United Kingdom, from 25th to 28th September;
- Participation at the PROSTAR Working Group meeting held on 24th and 25th October.

Sub-Division 2 (Economic / Financial Crime and Currency Counterfeiting)

This Sub-Division is composed of two Groups.

Group E

Group E is responsible for handling cases involving offences based on some form of cheating or trickery (fraud) and offences generally referred to as "white-collar crime".

The attention paid to this type of crime at the 1989 General Assembly session in Lyons, and more particularly at the different specialized symposia and meetings, is a clear indication of Interpol member countries' concern about international economic crime.

This growing concern was apparent during the 2nd European Symposium on Fraud and Economic Crime, held at the General Secretariat in Saint Cloud on 14th and 15th February 1989; a total of 61 Delegates attended the Symposium, a very high and encouraging figure.

Group F

Group F is responsible for combating currency counterfeiting and the use of fraudulent travel documents, and for editing, drafting and publishing the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Review. This Review is available on subscription

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

Sub-Division 3 (drugs)

The role of the Drugs Sub-Division is to improve co-operation among national police drug services, and to stimulate the exchange of drug-related intelligence among all national and international bodies concerned with the fight against the illicit production, traffic and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Sub-Division serves member countries in the areas of:

1. data bank management
2. administrative co-ordination of international enquiries
3. tactical intelligence analyses and dissemination
4. strategic intelligence production and dissemination.

In 1989, the Sub-Division consisted of an Operations Group, an Intelligence Group, and a Drugs Liaison Office for South-East Asia, located in Bangkok. During the year, the Sub-Division was very active in four main areas:

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

During the year, approximately 4,960 drugs seizures were recorded in the DRST data base, and a total of 14,126 files were received for action or administrative co-ordination by Sub-Division officers. This figure shows a downward trend, explained by the fact that the minimum criteria for reporting drug seizures were increased in 1988.

Co-operation with other organizations

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

- Participation in the 11th Special Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the

organizations and closer co-operation became more apparent in discussions and attempts to specify areas where the roles of each organization could be enhanced and delineated, in order to complement each organization's work in the field of aviation security.

During the year, the TE Group's officers maintained contact with representatives of these organizations with increased frequency. Plans have already been formulated to increase co-operation in this vital area of aviation security.

FOPAC Group (Assets derived from crime)

Because of the increase in emphasis on money laundering and forfeiture of assets derived from crime in many countries, the FOPAC Group was involved in more cases than in previous years.

The Group prepared a questionnaire that was sent to all participants of United Nations-funded training programmes. Participants included police, customs and regulatory agencies. The questionnaire was designed to assess the long-term effects of training provided by the General Secretariat. A final report was prepared and submitted to the United Nations. The results of the survey were very positive.

Near and Middle East.

- Participation in two important World Health Organization meetings during 1989: the 6th Programme Planning Working Group (PPWG) and the 26th Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD).

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

- Close co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council especially in the exchange of intelligence and studies on international drug trafficking.

- First Workshop on drug-scenting dogs organized by the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (UNDND) in co-operation with Austrian and Hungarian customs and police authorities.

Studies, general reference sources, ICPR

The Head of Division acts as the Organization's legal adviser.

The Division drafted a large number of legal opinions on a variety of subjects (including international law, international civil service law, the application of internal rules and regulations, civil law) for other departments at the General Secretariat.

Specifications were drafted and contracts negotiated and drawn up in the following major areas:

- transfer of the Headquarters and the personnel to Lyons;

- equipment for the new Headquarters (computers and telecommunications, furniture and fittings, maintenance, catering, cleaning, insurance);

- the Caribbean telecommunications network, donation of telecommunications equipment to NCBs.

The Division was also responsible for terminating certain contracts and for monitoring contracts currently being carried out.

An international symposium was organized by the Division, together with three meetings of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives (staff from the Division act as the Board's permanent secretariat).

The General Reference Department regularly processes 173 specialized publications and 20 daily or weekly newspapers and periodicals. 471 books, brochures and other documents were

acquired and approximately 650 requests for information were handled. Since the move to Lyons, 41 information retrieval files have been created and kept up to date. Since September 1989, a weekly press review has been distributed to other departments at the General Secretariat.

The English and French editions of the *International Criminal Police Review* continue to be published by the General Secretariat. The Spanish edition is published in Madrid with the collaboration of the Spanish authorities, and publication of the Arabic edition continues with the assistance of the Tunisian authorities. Every effort is being made to catch up with past delays.

Throughout the year, Division 3 as a whole - and more particularly the Head of Division and the Legal Department - had to cope with a very heavy workload, due in part to the transfer of the Headquarters. Consequently, it proved impossible to start work on certain tasks listed in the Programme of Activities, such as the revision of the Constitution and General Regulations. The vacancy for a seconded officer to the ICPR remained unfilled for eight months, leading to considerable delays in sending out subscription invoices and renewal forms, and in ICPR correspondence in general.

The Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives received 21 requests for verification and carried out spot checks on 19 files.

The Supervisory Board noted that, generally speaking, it had been able - as in the past - to perform its task with the freedom essential to its supervisory

function; the General Secretariat had taken account of the observations it had made, and the Organization's files were managed in accordance with the relevant rules. The Board, however, deplored the fact that there was so little awareness of the right of indirect access to Interpol's archives among people who might wish to benefit from that right.

Technical Support Division

In 1989, the staff of the Support Division devoted all their efforts to the successful transfer and installation of technical equipment at the new General Secretariat in Lyons.

The target date for the transfer - 22nd May 1989 - was achieved with no disruption to the normal services provided to NCBs, Regional Stations and the Police Division.

No major difficulties were encountered during the year, implementation dates were in accordance with the proposed programme, and the systems were kept within the approved budget.

CIS (Criminal Information System)

The back record conversion of Interpol's criminal records was completed at the beginning of 1989, and a new CIS computer is now in operational use in Lyons. The new technology has expanded the use and potential of the CIS. 200,000 names of international criminals are currently held on the computer, and 65 terminals are linked to the system for use by police officers at the General

The Chilean Delegates (Photo: R.C. Duiven)



Secretariat. The system has considerably enhanced the processing and retrieval of police information.

As a direct result of the implementation of this system, replies to enquiries from NCBs requesting information can be made without delay, within minutes or hours as opposed to days or weeks using the manual card system.

Automated office and electronic mail system

The automated office and electronic mail system has been in use since 22nd May 1989 and is providing major benefits to the users at the General Secretariat. Memoranda and reports can be transmitted via the internal electronic mail system, which will be linked to the X.400 AMSS in 1990. This will enable the users to transmit messages directly to the Regional Stations or the NCBs via the telecommunications system. The word processing facility is used by all the translators at the General Secretariat in order to reduce duplication of effort in the preparation of reports in the Organization's four languages.

Electronic Archive System

The Electronic Archive System was installed at the General Secretariat in July 1989 and has been operational since 2nd October. The system provides the faculty to hold all Interpol criminal files on optical disks. The files consist mainly of telecommunications messages received from NCBs.

Police officers are able to carry out searches on the CIS computer and, having found the information they require, view

The Chinese Delegation (Photo : R.C. Duiven)



the pages of the file or files from the *same* microcomputer work station.

Criminal Intelligence Sub-Division

Message Response Branch (MRB)

In order to take full advantage of the new technology at the General Secretariat and to enhance the service offered to Regional Stations and NCBs, a new Message Response Branch (MRB) was formed at the General Secretariat on 22nd May 1989.

The overall aims and objectives of the MRB are to provide an efficient service for the General Secretariat and NCBs related to:

1. The processing and recording of criminal information in accordance with Interpol's data protection legislation (Rules on the deletion of police information held by the General Secretariat);

Responding to requests from NCBs *without delay* and in accordance with the Rules on International Police Co-operation and on the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives;

3. To utilize modern technology, in order to achieve the above aims, in the form of the Criminal Information System, Electronic Archive System and the Electronic Mail System in accordance with the Rules laid down by the Secretary General, including the procedures related to the security of information.

Telecommunications - Report for 1989

In 1989, the AMSS received 287,997 messages and transmitted 578,019.

These figures show a downward trend of 6.6% compared with 1988. This may be attributed mainly to the inevitable traffic-flow problems encountered during the preparation for the transfer to Lyons. Figures comparable to those for 1988 were reached once again in the months that followed.

With regard to service quality, overall down-time and the number of faults on the system fell considerably. Despite the transfer, service quality after July was better than in Saint Cloud.

The rejection and "late delivery" rates are excellent (2%) and continue to improve, as does the number of messages pending (15 on average for the second half of 1989).

It should be noted that 1989 was a crucial year in which, for the first time, the volume of ARQ and telex traffic fell considerably. The efforts already made by the NCBs to modernize their equipment and incorporate the telecommunications strategy defined in Nice in 1987 have begun to bear fruit.

In July 1989, the Telecommunications Sub-Division sent out a circular letter to the NCBs in Zones 1, 2 and 3, to determine their intentions with regard to modernization; it then contacted several NCBs to prepare their modernization project and advise them on the choice of equipment, keeping in mind the installation of the X.400 server. These contacts will be maintained in 1990.

The Caribbean and Central American network was officially put into operation on 9th November 1989. Installation and training were carried out between April and June, and tests conducted between June and September. Twenty-eight sets of equipment were installed in 26 countries, with Puerto Rico as Regional Station. The equipment consists of a Zenith microcomputer linked to an MCX-2000 Teletex adaptor.

General Administration- Management Resources

The structure of the Administration Division was not modified in 1989.

However, the Division as a whole was particularly affected by the transfer to Lyons in all its various aspects: the move itself, installation of the Headquarters

with the fitting out of the new building, recruiting staff to replace officials who did not follow the Organization, etc.

Conferences and Missions Office

In 1989, the Conferences and Missions Office carried out its routine tasks under particularly difficult conditions owing to the transfer to Lyons.

It should be noted that the figures for symposia, conferences and other meetings held at the General Secretariat in 1989 remained quite stable compared with 1988, in spite of the workload and disruption caused by the move; several meetings were cancelled or postponed around the time of the transfer.

The Conferences and Missions Office also played a large part in the organization of the General Assembly session which was held in Lyons, and took part in the preparations for the inauguration of the Organization's new Headquarters. In this respect, and in accordance with the undertakings given by the General Secretariat, the cost of holding the General Assembly amounted to SFr 248,000, i.e. much lower than in previous years. The savings made it possible to cover, to a large extent, the costs incurred for the inauguration, which amounted to SFr 315,000 and which, in any event, would have had to be incurred.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, by numerous dignitaries from every continent, and by all the Delegates from member countries at the General Assembly. Thanks to the media, which gave broad coverage to the event, it highlighted Interpol's importance throughout the world.

The success of the day's events earned the Secretary General the congratulations of many of the dignitaries present, in particular those of Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic.

Security Sub-Division

In the operational programme drawn up in late 1985/early 1986, which was referred to in the New Building Mission progress reports, provision was made to protect Interpol's new Headquarters in Lyons by setting up - in addition to the standard devices and alarms - an effective

security system based on the most modern techniques.

Personnel, Social Welfare and General Services Sub-Division

Personnel Departement

In 1989, a considerable amount of the Personnel Department's activity was taken up with preparing and implementing the transfer of the staff:

- finding employment for husbands and wives of staff members and finding accommodation for them;
- finding schools for staff members' children;



The Colombian Delegates (Photo : R.C. Duiven)

- case-by-case studies of problems relating to those staff members not transferring to Lyons.

Throughout this difficult operation, the General Secretariat benefited from the support of the various local authorities who provided effective and valuable assistance in finding accommodation, employment for staff members' husbands and wives and schools for their children, often going beyond the commitments made at the time when the move to Lyons was first announced.

General Services

The activity of the General Services was also, to a large extent, devoted to the Headquarters transfer and the installation in Lyons:

- organizing the removal of the Headquarters and arranging staff's individual removals with the firm chosen;

- issuing calls for tender, sorting the tenders and selecting suppliers, and negotiating the cleaning, catering and general maintenance contracts required for the new building;

- supplying the new Headquarters with furniture and equipment and arranging for internal and external landscaping and the completion of the atrium garden. The equipment programme was implemented during 1989 in accordance with the programme set out in Resolution AGN/57/RES/4 adopted by the General Assembly at its session in Bangkok. All office furniture, printshop and photoengraving equipment has been installed. A certain amount of work

connected with the museum, the shop and the supply of small items of office equipment will have to be done during 1990.

Finance and Accounts Sub-Division

The activity of the Finance and Accounts Sub-Division suffered some disruption as a result of the transfer of the Headquarters, since the accounting system in Saint Cloud was shut down and then restarted in Lyons with very few of the old staff.

Nevertheless, accounting work - at least the essential control and management tasks - was satisfactorily carried out.

During 1989, a list of suggested amendments to the Financial Regulations was drawn up with the much-valued assistance of the Financial Advisers.

Preparatory work for the installation of the new computerized system for the accounts and personnel management was also carried out.

Document Production Sub-Division

The Document Production Sub-Division has a staff of 44, the same as in 1988. It consists of four language sections (translation and typing), a printing group and a mailing group.

The document control system recorded 2,800 requests for translation work. During the year, 14,382 pages were

translated and 17,008 pages were typed and reread.

Since the move to Lyons, the English, French and Spanish translators have been able to use a computer system which enables them to transfer translated documents directly to the typing pool. The typist inserts the changes made by the reviser and sets out the document according to the standard presentation rules. The system also allows a document to be transferred from one language section to another for trilingual documents. The Arabic language section will be equipped with a similar system during the second half of 1990.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

The General Secretariat representative presented the financial report describing the Organization's situation at 31st December 1989. The document, which is summarized below, was divided into three parts: the Balance Sheet, the Income and Expense Statement and the Budget Implementation Statement.

The Balance Sheet (Table I)

The net result of the financial year, after allowing for depreciation, setting up provisions and adjusting the Working Capital and Reserve Funds, showed a surplus of SFr 800,442.76.

The Income and Expense Statement (Table II)

Income

Income from contributions called up increased because the value of the budget unit had been increased. Income from subscriptions to the ICPR and from the sale of brochures also increased. Part of the increase in income was due to grants paid by UNFDAC (SFr 1,238,462.64) and Unesco (SFr 222,601.07).

Expenditure

Expenses increased by SFr 5,195,026.23 compared with 1988. The most significant variations are as follows:

- Supplies and services ("Other current expenses" line): the increase in expenses was due mainly to the cost of maintenance and computer software user contracts and also to the cost of cleaning the premises.

- Surveys, technical co-operation ("Other current expenses" line): the difference stemmed firstly from work connected with publication of the ICPR in Arabic and of the special "Inauguration"

issue and, secondly, to expenditure on the inauguration ceremony itself.

- Sundry management expenses ("Other current expenses" line): the increase observed under this heading was due both to the cost of transmitting messages and also to the purchase of items for sale to the staff. These items have been included in the General Secretariat accounts since 1989. Official hospitality in connection with the inauguration of the new Headquarters further added to these expenses.

Budget Implementation Statement (Table III)

This statement gives an analysis of budgeted income and expenditure. It shows that income actually received, excluding statutory contributions called up, exceeded initial forecasts.

In the same way, it also shows that total

The representatives from Côte d'Ivoire

(Photo: R.C. Duiven)



The Staff

At 31st December 1989, the total number of officials at the General Secretariat was 254, of whom 70 were seconded, 25 were detached and 159 were officials under contract. Thirty-five countries were represented on the staff: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

expenses exceed budgeted expenditure mainly because of the amount allocated to assets subject to depreciation (investment in the Caribbean project). However, excluding exchange losses, expenditure on personnel was lower than the budget forecast.

Report by the Cour des Comptes

The French *Cour des Comptes* is the external auditor appointed by the General Assembly at its 55th session (Belgrade, 1986). Its term of office was renewed in 1989 for a period of three years. The report presented this year by the *Cour des Comptes* concerns the administration and financial management of the Organization.

Implementation of the 1989 Budget

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

Table I - BALANCE SHEET
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Assets	1988 Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 4.0738)	1989 Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 3.85038)
Fixed assets	23 841	37 819
Accounts receivable	11 484	11 341
Financial accounts	27 138	15 896
Stock accounts		298
Total assets	62 463	65 354
Liabilities		
Equity	47 894	61 684
Current liabilities	11 719	2 869
Result for the financial year	2 850	801
Total liabilities	62 463	65 354

Table II - INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Income	1988 Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 4.0738)	1989 Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 3.85038)
Contributions due	19 328	21 352
Other income	3 970	5 081
Total	23 298	26 433
Expenses		
Personnel expenses	12 371	13 211
Other current expenses	4 505	5 739
Provision for reserves and depreciation	3 572	6 682
Result for the financial year	2 850	801
Total	23 298	26 433

Table III - 1989 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Budgeted Income	Actual Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 3.85038)	Budget Exchange rate : (SFr 1 = FFr 4)
Contributions	21 352	20 951
Other income	3 843	1 826
Extraordinary Programme	1 238	
Withdrawals from statutory funds	15 424	11 188
Total	41 857	33 965
Budgeted expenditure		
Personnel expenditure	13 211	13 793
Other current expenditure	5 676	5 248
Assets subject to depreciation	5 997	2 533
Financial charges	62	75
Reimbursement of construction loan		358
Provision for contributions in arrears	770	770
Expenditure from allocations	15 424	11 188
Budget Result	717	
Total	41 857	33 965
Budget deficit = Budget result - contributions in arrears ; 717 - 3962 = -3245		

As for the two previous financial years, the auditors felt that they had to draw the Organization's attention to the fact that the surplus given for the 1989 financial year was purely an accounting figure. In fact, the income received from Member States' contributions corresponded to the contributions called up and not to contributions actually paid.

Transfer of the Headquarters to Lyons

The report by the *Cour des Comptes* showed that the few problems outstanding were of the kind normally encountered in the final phase of such an operation. Their financial implications should have only a very slight effect on the total cost of the operation.

Statutory contributions

The auditors pointed out that the total amount of contributions in arrears had decreased (-1.2%) for the first time in several years. It had actually gone from SFr 8,078,257.07 at 31st December 1988 to SFr 7,974,737.82.

Draft Budget for 1991

The General Secretariat representative presented the draft budget for 1991 which, on the whole, followed the objectives defined in Resolution No. AGN/58/RES/3 adopted by the General Assembly at its 58th session (Lyons, 1989). It also followed the objectives set out in Report No. 3 submitted during the same session, which were as follows:

- to limit ordinary operating expenses as far as possible,
- to improve the General Secretariat's productivity by means of a suitable investment policy, better use of resources and implementation of a training policy for the Organization's staff to take account of technological developments,
- to find the most appropriate solutions to reduce the amount of unpaid contributions,
- to maintain the value of the budget unit at its current level in today's francs.

General Strategy

When submitting this report, the General Secretariat wished to stress that it intended to continue to curb expenditure and sustain its efforts to find supplementary income which, it should be noted, represents around 13% of total resources.



The Finnish Delegation (Photo : R.C. Duiven)

Following their undertaking at the 58th General Assembly session, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General proposed that the value of the budget unit for 1991 be the same as that adopted for 1990, i.e. SFr 17,300.

Project for revision of the Financial Regulations

The General Secretariat representative presented the project for revision of the Financial Regulations. In application of Resolution No. AGN/58/RES/3, adopted by the General assembly at its 58th session, the General Secretariat had prepared a new set of financial

regulations, to come into force on 1st January 1991.

The main thrust of the new provisions can be considered under three headings as follows:

- The contribution system. The principle of a voluntary system for contributions still applies. However, two specific criteria are to be used to decide how many budget units each country should pay: the country's gross national product and its population (Article 3(3)). It should be noted that, as from 1991, the special contribution paid by European countries will be incorporated in those members' statutory contributions (Article 29(7)). In accordance with the general outline of the General Strategy and the

study made by the Adviser to the Organization, proposals will be made to all countries in order to review the level of their contributions in the light of the criteria defined; these proposals will form a basis for subsequent negotiations in accordance with the principles of equity and solidarity.

- The budget structure. The new text contains a proposal to authorize the Secretary General to transfer appropriations within programmes, with the aim of increasing the flexibility needed for the day-to-day management of the General Secretariat (Article 11(1)).

- The composition and replenishment of funds. In accordance with the General Strategy adopted by the Executive Committee at its last session, it was suggested that the structure of the Working Capital and Reserve Funds be modified so as to retain a single "General Reserve Fund".

In the case of the Capital Investment Fund, and following the principle adopted, the sums to be allocated to this Fund are to be decided each year in the light of the depreciation of equipment and capital goods subject to depreciation.

Resolutions

The General Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos. AGN/59/RES/1, AGN/59/RES/3 and AGN/59/RES/4 in plenary session.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

The Committee was chaired by Mr. Seudie (Cameroon). The General Secretariat's representative submitted the reports on the situation in 1989. A summary is given below.

International nature of a case

Any case, whether or not it has led to seizures or arrests, is considered international if :

1. It is known that the drugs have been taken across a national border;
2. The drugs originated in another country;
3. The drugs have been taken through another country;
4. The drugs were destined for another country;
5. One or more of the individuals implicated are nationals of another country;
6. The amount of drugs involved is

such that they are likely to have been exported illicitly;

7. Because of its very nature, the drug had to have come from another country (if it cannot be grown in the country in question, for instance), except if the quantity is so small that it was obviously intended for consumption by the person in whose possession it was found.

All discoveries of laboratories, factories, etc. where drugs have been processed or manufactured must be reported to the Interpol General Secretariat, stating the quantities seized.

Opiates - Opium and its derivatives

Opium

According to the information available, the world's three main regions where opium is produced and processed, South-

East Asia, South-West Asia and Mexico, produced over 3,000 tonnes of opium in 1989. During that same year, a total of 8,927 kg. of opium was seized, 4,891 kg. of it in Iran. The Iranian authorities have reported that their programmes for destroying poppy plantations have been successful.

The Government of Pakistan has introduced very strict measures to reduce opium growing in the province on the north-west border with Afghanistan. However, the enforcement services have a very difficult task because of the remoteness of this mountainous region.

While information points to an increase in opium poppy cultivation in Lebanon and to the existence of clandestine heroin laboratories in the Bekaa Valley, it is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the extent of these activities.

Mexico is still a large opium producer. Its output has remained at approximately 50 tonnes over the last three years. The poppy plantations are situated in the traditional growing regions of Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango but cultivation has also spread to other regions, such as the States of Michoacan, Nayarit, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Morphine

Morphine, a drug listed in Table II and one of the most powerful analgesics there is, is found mainly in the medical world and Interpol has little information to suggest that it is illicitly diverted or abused. A total of 732 kg 228 of morphine has been seized in the world, 177 kg 314 of it in Turkey and 550 kg in Iran.

Heroin

The production, traffic and abuse of heroin are of serious concern to the entire international community.



The delegates from Gabon (Photo : R.B. Graham)

A review of the period 1988-1989 shows a decline in heroin trafficking from South-East Asia to Europe. However, there is evidence that Chinese syndicates are regrouping in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain and Germany and that the European Community might experience an increase in trafficking and abuse of South-East Asian heroin in 1990.

The signs are that there will be a glut of heroin in 1990.

Cocaine

The three major South American cocaine-growing countries - Peru, Bolivia and Colombia - are still the world's main suppliers of cocaine. Despite 1989's record seizures of cocaine hydrochloride (in particular the 20 tonnes in Los Angeles, 9 tonnes in Harlingen, Texas, and 5 tonnes in New Orleans), cocaine was still being available by the kilo in most of the world's main cities. Larger seizures have also been made in Europe: one seizure of 650 kg. and another of 350 kg. in Germany; one of 470 kg. in France; one of 200 kg. in Portugal; one of 200 kg. in Spain; one of 140 kg. in the Netherlands and one of 130 kg. in the United Kingdom. Colombia was the source country of the cocaine in most of these cases.

Peru is the world's largest producer of coca leaf, followed by Bolivia and Colombia. In 1988, production rose to over 250,000 tonnes in Peru, to 150,000

tonnes in Bolivia and to 50,000 tonnes in Colombia.

The routes used to transport cocaine clandestinely from Bolivia to the United States and Europe pass through Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay and Argentina. Coca paste and cocaine base are exported to Colombia to be processed into cocaine hydrochloride.

It is difficult to know exactly how far the criminal ramifications of the Colombian cocaine cartels stretch.

Despite the arrest and imprisonment of several of the leaders of these powerful cartels, there seems to be no shortage of cocaine. In spite of seizures totalling hundreds of kilos, even tonnes, made both in the United States and Europe, there seems to have been little change in wholesale and retail prices and in the high purity levels of cocaine hydrochloride.

Crack

Crack made more of an appearance in the United Kingdom and Germany in 1989 but, compared to the United States, the problem cannot really be considered serious. However, the mere presence of crack in Europe is worrying and should not be treated lightly. General indignation at the wave of violence linked to crack has reached unprecedented proportions in many cities in the United States. Washington D.C. is currently experiencing the highest murder rate in the United States, while tens of other cities are also being shaken by an increase in crack-related crime, which varies only in intensity. The violence has spread to all neighbourhoods, large and small. 8,165 kg. of cocaine were seized in New York in 1988 - as much as for the whole of the preceding seven years put together - without affecting the amount available on the street. During the same year, New York police made 90,000 arrests, equal to almost 250 a day or one every six minutes. The size of the crack problem in New York, where there are 70,000 drug addicts, is alarming.

The quantities of cocaine seized in Europe are increasing constantly. According to the General Secretariat's statistics, specialized services in Europe intercepted 2,400 kg. of cocaine in 1987 and 5,300 kg. in 1988, while provisional figures for 1989 show 6,100 kg. seized. These figures show an increase of 154% in three years.

Prior to 1989, most cocaine arrived in Europe through Spain, Portugal and Italy, but during that year four other important points of entry were discovered: Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

This situation shows clearly that the Colombian cartels, acting in complicity with European criminal gangs, are

perfectly capable of organizing illicit imports of drugs on a large scale. There is no doubt that these organizations will continue to target the clandestine European market in 1990.

Cannabis

Unlike heroin and cocaine, trafficking and abuse of cannabis are too often a long way down the list of priorities. The substance is wrongly labelled a "soft drug". However, cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures are listed in Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Drugs and the measures contained the Convention in respect of this kind of drug should be applied.

Colombia: Colombian marijuana is mainly destined for the United States, and the Colombian traffickers are seeking to develop their market there. Europe and Canada are also targeted for this expansion. The "supply ship" method is the favourite way of transporting Colombian cannabis to the United States.

Mexico is still an important producer of cannabis and is one of the United

States' main suppliers. Cannabis is grown in all the Mexican States but the most important growing areas are mainly in the more western States (Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Guerrero, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco and Michoacan).

In **South-East Asia**, cannabis is mainly grown in Thailand, Laos, the Philippines and, to a lesser extent, Cambodia and Myanmar. Thailand's eradication efforts are yielding positive results. It seems that the criminal gangs involved in producing cannabis have not found it profitable enough to make it worth continuing.

Europe: According to the information sent to the General Secretariat, the main countries supplying Europe with cannabis resin (often called hashish) are Morocco, Lebanon, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Africa: The cannabis leaves imported into Europe are, for the most part, grown in sub-Saharan Africa. There are currently no data available to estimate production although, going by seizures made in Europe, it would seem to be decreasing. Known figures for 1989 show the amount seized to be about 5 tonnes.

Psychotropic substances

Production, diversion and traffic of psychotropic substances continued throughout 1989 in many parts of the world. In Europe, the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom are still the main consumers of illegally produced amphetamines. Positive results have been obtained in the past thanks to bilateral and multilateral information gathering and enforcement programmes. These programmes will be continued in 1990 and positive results are anticipated.

Cyprus, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are still faced with problems linked to the illegally imported stimulant Captagon, also known as fenetylline. In 1989, the specialized services in Cyprus intercepted 2,000 kg. of Captagon, which had come from Yugoslavia and was destined for Tripoli, Lebanon. The enforcement services in Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have seized a total of over 1 million tablets.

The General Assembly adopted Resolution No. AGN/59/RES/2 in plenary session.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

A General Secretariat representative submitted the Anti-Terrorism Group's Activity Report for 1989. He stressed the fact that the Group specialized in international terrorist crime and conducted its work within the framework of the Guide for Combating International Terrorism which had been formally approved and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1986 session in Belgrade. The Group also dealt with aviation security matters, as they were often connected with international terrorism and hijacking, and worked with the Drugs Sub-Division on cases where international drug trafficking could be linked to terrorists or terrorist groups.

The Head of the TE Group also reported that one of the main features of the previous year had been the strengthening of ties with ICAO and IATA; both organizations had their headquarters in Canada and had sent

observers to the current General Assembly session. Co-operation with both organizations on civil aviation security was becoming much closer. Measures had

Members of the Japanese Delegation
(Photo : R.B. Graham)



been taken to step up training and the sharing of information. NCBs would be informed of regional meetings organized by Interpol in collaboration with the two organizations, and invited to attend.

The Second Symposium on international terrorism had been held in June 1990 and had been attended by delegations from more than 40 countries. Participants had discussed developments in terrorism, civil aviation, and matters related to explosives.

Several participants at the Symposium had reported that co-operation to combat terrorism through Interpol channels had been strengthened. The situation obviously varied from region to region, but more and more member countries

were coming to recognize that Interpol provided channels they could use.

To illustrate his remarks, the speaker quoted statistics for new cases which had been dealt with by the TE Group during 1989:

- Homicides : 101
- Kidnappings : 18
- Bombings /Incendiary attacks : 85
- Hijackings : 9
- Miscellaneous : 101

On several occasions, the Head of the TE Group, and other Group members, had been asked to speak at meetings and submit documents and reports on matters relating to international terrorism.

Although the incidence of terrorist activity during 1989 had been below the average level for the five previous years, terrorism would obviously continue to be a major cause for concern for law enforcement agencies for a long time to come.

A General Secretariat representative submitted the report entitled "Firearms and Explosives", pointing out that in recent years terrorists had been making increasing use of "plastic" explosives. Plastic explosives were flexible/malleable

FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

explosives containing a binder material and were formulated with one or more high explosive ingredients having very low vapour pressures (for example, RDX, PETN, HMX).

The extremely low vapour pressures of these plastic explosives made them very difficult, or even impossible, to detect.

In plenary session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/59/RES/5 on the subject.

ECONOMIC CRIME AND CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING

As far as economic and financial crime was concerned, the main trend noted had been the speed of the increase in economic offences, which presented an even greater threat to the economies of all countries in general, and to the economies of developing countries in particular. Furthermore, international fraud was becoming more and more sophisticated and was starting to threaten the political stability of States. Success in combating such international fraud would only be achieved if international police co-operation was full and complete.

The frauds causing most concern were bank transfer frauds: the banking community as a whole was affected by that kind of offence and the sums involved were considerable.

In its constant search for effective means of co-operation, the General Secretariat had organized and/or attended many meetings; for example, a meeting had been held with representatives of IBSA to devise concerted means of action which everyone hoped would prove effective.

With regard to currency counterfeiting, "traditional" techniques were still used, including offset systems, but progress in colour copiers constituted an unprecedented threat.

The representatives from Lesotho

(Photo : R.B. Graham)

The United States dollar was still the world's most frequently counterfeited banknote representing, alone, 80% of counterfeit currency seizures in Europe. It was followed by the Italian lira, the mark, the French franc and the Spanish peseta.



COMPUTERIZATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

During the discussions that followed presentation of the report describing the current situation with regard to the telecommunications network and the five-year plan for computerization and telecommunications, Delegates considered the technical and financial

updating of the Caribbean/Central American project.

A General Secretariat representative reported that telecommunications equipment funded by UNFDAC had so far been supplied to 26 countries in the

region. Jamaica and Belize had signed the Agreement with Interpol and UNFDAC.

The General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/59/RES/6 in plenary session.

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Kawada (Japan).

Report on the activities of the working parties set up by the General Assembly

During the meeting, four particularly important points were discussed: theft and illegal trafficking of cultural property and works of art; assistance of auditors in combating economic and financial crime; rules governing a data base of selected information at the ICPO-Interpol General

Secretariat and direct access by NCBs to that data base; modification of the Rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives.

Rules governing a data base of selected information at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat and direct access by NCBs to that data base

A General Secretariat representative described the ASF (data base of selected

information): any NCB with a microcomputer would have direct access to the new data base. The data base itself would contain images, photographs, fingerprints and international notices, all of which would thus be available locally.

Another General Secretariat representative discussed the legal implications of establishing a data base of selected information. The fact that there would be direct access to that data meant that new rules would be needed. The NCB transmitting an item of information would always remain in total control of that information. Furthermore, there would be no electronic link between the data base of selected information and the General Secretariat's general criminal records: the data base would be magnetically updated so that there would be no possibility of unauthorized access to the general criminal records.

Finally, any item of information deleted from the general criminal records would also be deleted from the data base.

In conclusion, the General Secretariat representative pointed out that Article 6 of the draft rules specified that the text would come into force on a date to be decided by the Executive Committee. That was because various technical problems had to be solved before the rules could be applied.

The General Assembly adopted Resolutions AGN/59/RES/7,8,9 and 10 in plenary session.

The Malaysian delegation (Photo : R.C. Duiven)



CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

African Continental Meeting

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

Regional activities

The Chairman summarized the activities of the working party on regionalization in Africa. He said, in substance, that since the working party had not been able to meet during the Regional Conference which had been scheduled to take place in Nigeria, the conclusions of its meeting held in Tunis were still valid, i.e. that the working party's meetings should coincide with General Assembly sessions or with African Continental Meetings. The question of a Sub-Regional Bureau had been raised during the Secretary General's visit to Côte d'Ivoire, and that subject could be discussed again at the next African Regional Conference.

Day-to-day co-operation

The Delegate of Côte d'Ivoire said that day-to-day co-operation had improved in his sub-region. The new initiatives taken to combat drug traffic had been encouraging, especially the Nigerian initiatives to set up special administrative

The New Zealand representative

(Photo: R.B. Graham)



machinery. He thanked the General Secretariat for the attention it had given to telecommunications problems in the sub-region. He hoped, however, that training activities could also be developed and mentioned the possibility of establishing training centres in the sub-region.

The Cameroonian Delegate expressed appreciation of the General Secretariat's initiatives in connection with technical assistance and also expressed his country's gratitude for the assistance received from (France, Federal Germany, Egypt and the United Kingdom) as well as from UNFDAC. He added that day-to-day co-operation had improved in Central Africa.

impossible to hold the Regional Conference in Nigeria as planned, owing to the fact that police departments were being reorganized at the time. However, he stressed the fact that the Nigerian Government was ready to host the next African Regional Conference at some time between January and May 1991, and assured the Meeting that the appropriate arrangements had already been made.

The Chairman thanked the Nigerian delegation and asked the Meeting to confirm that the next Regional Conference would be held in Nigeria.

The Delegates from Malawi

(Photo: R.C. Duiven)



The Nigerian Delegate also considered that day-to-day co-operation had improved. He thanked the General Secretariat for having placed teletex equipment at the disposal of the NCB in Lagos, thus considerably improving Nigeria's relations with other member countries. Finally, he thanked various member countries for their co-operation with Nigeria.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

The Nigerian Delegate said that he truly regretted the fact that it had been

American Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Petersen (Aruba).

Regional activities

The Argentine Delegate reported that an agreement had been signed between Argentina and the ICPO-Interpol in May. That had marked the completion of all the legal formalities and meant that the Sub-Regional Bureau for South America could be opened. The decision had yet to be ratified by the Argentine Parliament but

thanks to Uruguay, which had detached an officer, the Bureau was already in operation. He urged all member countries in the region to keep in close contact with the Bureau so that it could fulfil its potential.

The Delegate from the United States (Puerto Rico) announced that, following discussions at the American Continental Meeting held during the 1989 General Assembly session in Lyons, the Ministers of Justice of Puerto Rico and of the United States had conferred to consider whether there were any legal obstacles to establishing a Regional Bureau for the Caribbean and Central America in Puerto Rico. Apparently there were none, and the Puerto Rican Minister of Justice could therefore enter into an agreement with Interpol if the feasibility study currently being carried out by the General Secretariat concluded that the proposed Bureau should be set up.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

The Chairman said that the next American Regional Conference would take place in Brazil. The Brazilian Delegate confirmed that announcement and said that the General Secretariat would be informed in due course of the exact date of the conference which would probably be held in Sao Paulo.

Asian Continental Meeting

Mr. Zhu En Tao, Vice-President of the Organization, chaired the meeting.

Regional telecommunications station for the South Pacific

Responding to the queries raised by the delegates, the General Secretariat representative outlined the background to the project for the establishment of a regional telecommunications station for the South Pacific. A survey conducted by the General Secretariat, at the express request of the countries concerned, had indicated overwhelming support for Canberra, Australia, as the choice of location for the station. Along with several of the participants, he then expressed appreciation of Japan's offer of bilateral assistance to help the South Pacific countries meet their telecommunications requirements.

In plenary session the General Assembly adopted Resolution No. AGN/59/RES/II relating to the South Pacific telecommunications station.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

The Australian Delegate informed the meeting that his Government would be pleased to host the next Asian Regional Conference in Canberra, from 26th February to 1st March 1991. On behalf of the participants, the Chairman thanked the Government of Australia and invited all the delegates to attend that Conference.

European Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Schmidt-Nothen (Federal Germany), a member of the Executive Committee.

European Technical Committee

The Chairman of the European Technical Committee reported on the Committee's activities since the 19th European Regional Conference which had been held in Budapest.

The Regional Conference had asked the Technical Committee to organize the establishment of a group of experts to study computer crime and the contamination of computerized systems, under the auspices of the European

Secretariat and with the assistance of the appropriate departments at the General Secretariat. However, the Committee had discovered that the subject had already been studied by a group of European experts who, in June 1989, had submitted a report incorporating the findings of other studies to the Council of Europe. The Technical Committee had therefore decided that there was no need to conduct another study of the legal aspects of the problem and that the European experts' report could serve as a basis for the work of Interpol's experts.

The European Continental Meeting consequently decided to set up a working party on computer crime composed of experts from Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

The European Secretariat

The General Secretariat representative said that, after the last European Regional Conference, the European Secretariat had organized a second meeting for European contact officers appointed by the NCBS to promote police co-operation. The contact officers had given extremely positive assessments of the results of their activities.

The Delegation from the Sultanate of Oman

(Photo: R.B. Graham)



In addition, studies were currently in progress on the following subjects:

- Cross-border co-operation, especially in the areas of pursuit and surveillance (a report on the findings would be circulated in the near future);
- The judicial authorities competent to deal with cases of extra-territorial crime;
- International co-operation concerning wanted persons and stolen property (a questionnaire had been sent out by the General Secretariat).

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

The United Kingdom Delegate confirmed that his country would be happy to host the next European Regional Conference.

(Editor's note: The proposed date and place were subsequently changed; the Conference will now be held in London, from 3rd to 5th April 1991).



The Pakistan representative
(Photo: R.C. Duiven)

RESOLUTIONS

AGN/59/RES/1: Approval of the balance sheet and accounts for the 1989 financial year - Allocation of surpluses

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 1, submitted by the Secretary General, entitled "Annual Report for 1989", and Report No. 2, submitted by the external auditors, entitled "Report by the *Cour des Comptes*",

HAVING BEEN INFORMED that the surplus in the Organization's balance sheet at 31st December 1989 amounts to SFr 800,442.76,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th session:

APPROVES Report No. 1, entitled "Annual Report for 1989";

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

DECIDES that the surplus at 31st December 1989, i.e. SFr 800,442.76,

should be transferred to the Capital Investment Fund and allocated for Technical Co-operation with a view to financing some or all of the equipment required for improving the police telecommunications network in Africa.

AGN/59/RES/2: Enhancement of the role of the General Secretariat in the international co-ordination of activities relating to the suppression of drug trafficking

CONSIDERING the international concern over the continuing increase in international drug-related crime,

RECOGNIZING the diversity, complexity, violence and speed characteristic of international drug traffickers and trafficking groups,

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the growing importance of information collection and analysis to support international drug investigations,

CONSIDERING, therefore, that there is now a need to reinforce the functions

performed by the officials assigned to the Drugs Sub-Division,

AWARE of the changing investigative support requirements of the National Central Bureaus,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th session:

REQUESTS the General Secretariat:

- to elaborate and maintain forms of tactical intelligence, in addition to increased strategic intelligence, so that the information held by the General Secretariat can be processed, supplemented through active collection of data from member countries, and subsequently analysed in order to develop police concepts for drug-related law enforcement action in producer, transit and consumer countries;
- to perform operational, investigation-related intelligence work on the basis of the data collection maintained by the General Secretariat - supplemented through collection of additional



*Representatives from the United States
(Photo: R.C. Duiven)*

the acquisition of the Mini-AMSS to the Executive Committee during 1991;

AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to withdraw, from the Reserve Fund, the equivalent in Swiss francs of US\$ 81,500 (estimated) as the Organization's contribution to the financing of the Mini-AMSS;

FURTHER AUTHORIZES the Executive Committee to withdraw, from the Capital Investment Fund, such additional amounts as may be required to finance the Mini-AMSS up to a limit of US\$ 63,000, this being 10% of the estimated cost of the project;

AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to sign agreements with UNFDAC for the financing of the encryption systems and Cryptofax equipment by contributions of US\$ 200,000 and US\$ 700,000 respectively;

APPROVES the withdrawal, from the Capital Investment Fund, of a sum in Swiss francs equivalent to US\$ 150,000, to provide additional financing for the Cryptofax equipment.

AGN/59/RES/7: Rules governing a data base of selected information at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat and direct access by NCBs to that data base

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 6 entitled "Draft rules governing a data base of selected information at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat and direct access by NCBs to that data base", as well as Report No. 8 entitled "Computerization and Telecommunications-Five-year Plan: 1990-1995",

HAVING STUDIED the opinion expressed by the "ad hoc" Committee consulted in application of Article 56 of the General Regulations,

BELIEVING that the establishment of a data base of selected information and direct access by NCBs to that data base are likely to improve and speed up international police co-operation,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th session:

ADOPTS the said Rules with their appendix in the form in which they appear in Appendix No. 1 of Report No. 6;

ASKS the Secretary General to take appropriate measures to establish that data base.

AGN/59/RES/8: Incorporating audit and accounting assistance in combating economic and financial crime

RECALLING Resolution AGN/57/RES/II, "Assistance of Auditors in Combating Economic and Financial Crime",

HAVING STUDIED the summary report of the 1st Interpol Working Group Meeting on "Assistance of Auditors in Combating Economic and Financial Crime",

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th session:

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Working Group on Assistance of Auditors in Combating Economic and Financial Crime be mandated to continue to develop and explore ways to implement ideas to improve the methods of combating economic and financial crime;

2. That information be developed that would help raise awareness regarding advantages and techniques for incorporating audit and accounting assistance in Member States' investigative, police and prosecutive functions;

3. That the subject matter be an agenda item at all future economic crime symposia held by the Interpol General Secretariat;

4. That model processes and frameworks be developed on the subject matter that could be adopted by interested countries;

5. That within a reasonable period of time, the Interpol General Secretariat should organize an international conference on the subject matter, to be held jointly with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and/or other relevant international audit and accounting organizations;

6. That Member States be encouraged to explore ways to bring accounting and auditing assistance into their police investigation and prosecutive activities.

AGN/59/RES/9: Trafficking in stolen works of art and cultural property

RECALLING the terms of Resolutions AGN/40/RES/6 and AGN/41/RES/9 concerning the theft of cultural property,

CONSIDERING the importance countries attach to protecting their national cultural heritage and their continuing interest in this subject,

CONSIDERING the steady, appreciable increase in the number of thefts of cultural property and works of art and in the seriousness of the offences,

RECALLING the International Symposium on Theft and Illegal Trafficking of Cultural Property and Works of Art, held in Lyons from 5th to 8th December 1989,

RECOGNIZING that there is an urgent need to strengthen action taken to combat the theft and illicit trafficking of cultural property,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th session:

RECOMMENDS that member countries give priority to adopting the measures listed below.

1. Prevention

Museums and similar institutions should prepare descriptive and photographic inventories for all very valuable objects, and private collectors should be urged to do the same, with a view to more effective international co-operation;

Cultural property should be better protected, especially by more careful guarding of archaeological sites;

Educational and publicity campaigns should be conducted to make ordinary people more aware of the need to protect cultural property.

2. Training

Adequate training should be provided for the personnel of all the bodies concerned (police, customs, museums and any other institutions responsible for protecting cultural property).

3. Illicit traffic - Theft and recovery

Particulars of any easily identifiable stolen property should be circulated as rapidly and as widely as possible through Interpol channels, especially to professional art-dealing circles, museums and other institutions responsible for protecting the national heritage;

Co-operation between all those concerned (police forces, customs services, museums, art dealers, insurance companies) should be intensified, both within each country and between countries, to facilitate searching for stolen

property and identifying property of suspect origin that has been discovered;

National and international data bases should be developed or augmented so that more information can be shared (in conformity with the relevant national laws) and so that traffickers and international networks can be identified.

4. Discovery of stolen property

Support should be given to the efforts currently being made by other international institutions to improve international rules on the restitution of stolen property and to refine the concept of "acquisition in good faith", so that victims can be better protected;

The Delegate of Qatar (Photo: R.C. Duiven)



Similarly, efforts should be made to harmonize national laws on the receiving of stolen property, and on movements and restitution of cultural property, particularly when the property has been stolen in another country.

AGN/59/RES/10: Modification of the Rules on International Police Co-operation and on the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 7, entitled "Modification of the Rules on International Police Co-operation and on the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives",

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the views of the "ad hoc" Committee consulted in

application of Article 56 of the General Regulations,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th session:

DECIDES to add a paragraph to Article 7 of the Rules on International Police Co-operation and on the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives, to read as follows (the present paragraph 4 becoming paragraph 5):

"(4) A National Central Bureau or official institution which communicates police information to the General Secretariat may expressly ask the General Secretariat not to disclose an item of information or its source to anyone. In

such cases, the General Secretariat must comply with the restriction and inform the National Central Bureau or official institution which communicated the information that it has received an enquiry to which the item concerned might respond. At the request of the institution which communicated the information, the General Secretariat shall reply to the requesting institution stating that no information relevant to the request is available.";

DECIDES that the words "subject to the provisions of Article 7(4)" shall be inserted at the end of the third sentence of Article 8(1), after the words "requesting NCB";

DECIDES that the amendment to Article 7 of the said Rules shall enter into force on a date to be determined by the Executive Committee.

AGN/59/RES/II : Regional Telecommunications Station for the South Pacific

BEARING IN MIND Resolution AGN/56/RES/10 on the modernization of Interpol telecommunications systems, adopted at the 56th General Assembly session,

NOTING the Secretary General's report to the 92nd session of the Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that the Australian National Central Bureau has offered to become the Regional Telecommunications Station for the South Pacific and has received the support of the South Pacific countries concerned and the member countries in the Asian Region,

NOTING that, at the 1988 Bangkok 57th Interpol General Assembly session, American Samoa proposed that Interpol establish a Regional Telecommunications Station in the South Pacific and that the concept was approved and accepted by the South Pacific member countries,

NOTING that Japan has expressed its willingness to help with the installation of the necessary equipment,

CONVINCED that the establishment of such a Regional Telecommunications Station in the South Pacific 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 Ottawa from 27th September to 3rd October 1990 at its 59th Session:

DECIDES to establish the Regional Telecommunications Station for the South Pacific in Canberra.

Members of the United Kingdom Delegation
(Photo: R.C. Duiven)



PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1991

Général Administration

- Finalization of the institution of an internal social welfare system
- Revision of the Staff Rules
- Study and implementation of the rules arising from the new Financial Regulations
 - Meetings of the Financial Advisers
 - Finalization of the new computerized system for managing fixed assets, including depreciation
 - Training Seminar for NCB Officers (in English and Arabic)

Police

Permanent conferences and meetings

- 20th European Regional Conference
- Meetings of the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe
 - 11th Asian Regional Conference (Australia)
 - Meetings of the Working Party on Regionalization in Asia
 - 12th American Regional Conference (Brazil)
 - Caribbean and Central American

Technical Committee Meetings

- 11th African Regional Conference (postponed from 1990)
- Meetings of the Standing Committee for Regionalization in Africa

Symposia, Working Parties and Meetings

- 7th Symposium on International Terrorism
- 2nd International Conference on Organized Crime
- Regional FOPAC Working Group meetings

- 14th European Working Meeting on Counterfeit Currency
- 3rd European Fraud Symposium
- Meeting of the Working Group on Co-operation between Banks and the Police
- Meeting of the Working Group on Assistance from Auditors
- 17th European Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services
- 3rd American Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services
- Another Regional Meeting of Heads of National Drugs Services (Asia or Africa)
- Training Course on Counterfeit Currency (Asia)
- Training Courses on Financial Investigation and Diversion Control (subject to funding by UNFDAC)

LEGAL MATTERS AND TRAINING

- Rules governing co-operation between NCBs
- Work in connection with the ICPO-Interpol Constitution and General Regulations

From left to right: the representatives from Togo, Tonga and Tunisia
(Photo: R.B. Graham)



The Senegalese representative (Photo: R.C. Duiven)

- Application of the Headquarters Agreements for the Bangkok and Buenos Aires Offices
- Meetings of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives
- Study on an international police training establishment
- Publication of a catalogue of audiovisual equipment for police training
- Study on the setting up of a Sub-Regional Bureau in Puerto Rico

COMPUTERIZATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Introduction of X.400 on the telecommunications network
- Installation of a mini-AMSS in Puerto Rico
- Introduction of computer-to-computer encryption on the telecommunications network

- Preparation and Back Record Conversion for the Automated Search Facility (ASF)
- Research regarding the transmission of images on the ASF
- Programming the CIS with additional fields to facilitate the ASF
- Preparation and evaluation of an international tender for the ASF
- Continuing Back Record Conversion for the Electronic Archive System
- Research regarding the feasibility of an Automated Fingerprint System
- Research regarding modernization of the Regional Stations
- Research regarding the best means of communication in areas that do not support an efficient telephone system, including the possible use of satellites
- Introduction of, and Back Record Conversion for, a search facility for stolen works of art
- Meetings of the Standing Committee on Information Technology.

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



Mr. Kendall, who was re-elected to serve for another five years as Secretary General (Photo: R.C. Duiven)

Closing ceremony

The Executive Committee's decision to appoint Mr. Zhu En Tao and Mr. Akele as Advisers to the Organization was submitted to the General Assembly for ratification.

In conformity with Article 36 of the Constitution, the General Assembly approved the appointment of Mr. Zhu En Tao (China) as Adviser to the Organization on matters relating to training, and of Mr. Akele (Benin) as Adviser to the Organization on questions concerning the review of the Constitution and General Regulations.

Appointment of the Secretary General

Mr. Barbot, the President of the Organization, asked the Assembly to vote

on the Executive Committee's proposal that Mr. Kendall, whose current term of office would finish at the end of the 59th session, be re-appointed as Secretary General for a period of five years.

In a secret ballot, the General Assembly ratified the Executive Committee's proposal and the President declared Mr. Kendall elected Secretary General for a term of five years, congratulating him and assuring him of the Executive Committee's full confidence.

Mr. Kendall thanked the Assembly for that mark of confidence, adding that it was an honour for the entire team at the General Secretariat.

Executive Committee Elections

The President announced that the following posts were to be filled, as their current holders had come to the end of their terms of office:

- Vice-President for Africa
- Vice-President for Asia
- Delegate for Africa
- Delegate for the Americas
- Delegate for Europe.

All the posts were to be filled for three years.

In addition, two more posts were to be filled for one year:

- Delegate for Africa
- Delegate for Asia.

All the voting took place by secret ballot.



Mr. Seudié, the new Vice-President for Africa (Photo: R.C. Duiven)



Mr. Kawada (Japan), elected Vice-President for Asia (Photo: R.C. Duiven)



The new Executive Committee Delegates for Africa: on the left, Mr. Mahundi (Tanzania); on the right, Mr. Gningue (Senegal) (Photo: R.C. Duiven)





Mr. Peterson (Aruba), elected to the Executive Committee as Delegate for the Americas
(Photo: R.C. Duiven)



Mr. Portaccio (Italy), the new European Delegate on the Executive Committee
(Photo: R.C. Duiven)

Vice-President for Africa

Mr. Seudié (Cameroon) was elected Vice-President for Africa.

Vice-President for Asia

Mr. Kawada (Japan) was elected Vice-President for Asia.

Delegates for Africa

Mr. Mahundi (Tanzania) was elected Delegate for Africa for three years.

Mr. Gningue (Senegal) was elected Delegate for Africa for one year.

Delegate for the Americas

Mr. Peterson (Aruba) was elected Delegate for the Americas for three years.

Delegate for Europe

Mr. Portaccio (Italy) was elected Delegate for Europe for three years.

Delegate for Asia

Mr. Khair (Jordan) was elected Delegate for Asia for one year.



Mr. Khair (Jordan), elected to the Executive Committee as Delegate for Asia
(Photo: R.C. Duiven)

Choice of meeting place for the next general assembly session

The Uruguayan Delegate read out a letter from his country's Ministry of the Interior to the Secretary General confirming the Republic of Uruguay's wish to host the 60th General Assembly session. The participants accepted Uruguay's invitation by acclamation.

Conference Sidelights

by Miguel Chamorro
General Secretariat

Legend has it that Queen Victoria was so struck by the beauty of the Ottawa Valley, in eastern Ontario, close to the province of Quebec and to the border with the United States, that it was chosen as the location for Canada's capital.

The natural splendour of the valley, combined with the strategic location, led to Ottawa becoming, in 1858, the official capital of the second largest country in the world, covering almost ten million square kilometers and stretching 5,500 kilometers from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Canada's population of 25 million, however, occupies only 11% of its vast surface area.

It was in reply to the invitation issued by the Canadian authorities that some 400 Delegates, representing 124 countries and five Sub-Bureaus, as well as eight observers from international organizations, came to Ottawa for the 59th ICPO-Interpol General Assembly session from 27th September to 3rd October 1990.

From the moment Delegates arrived at the airport in Canada, to the

moment they left to return to their respective countries, our colleagues from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, resplendent in the scarlet tunics of their dress uniforms, were always on hand, ever-ready to assist and make our stay in their country as pleasant as possible. They took care of everything: from lost luggage and dentists'

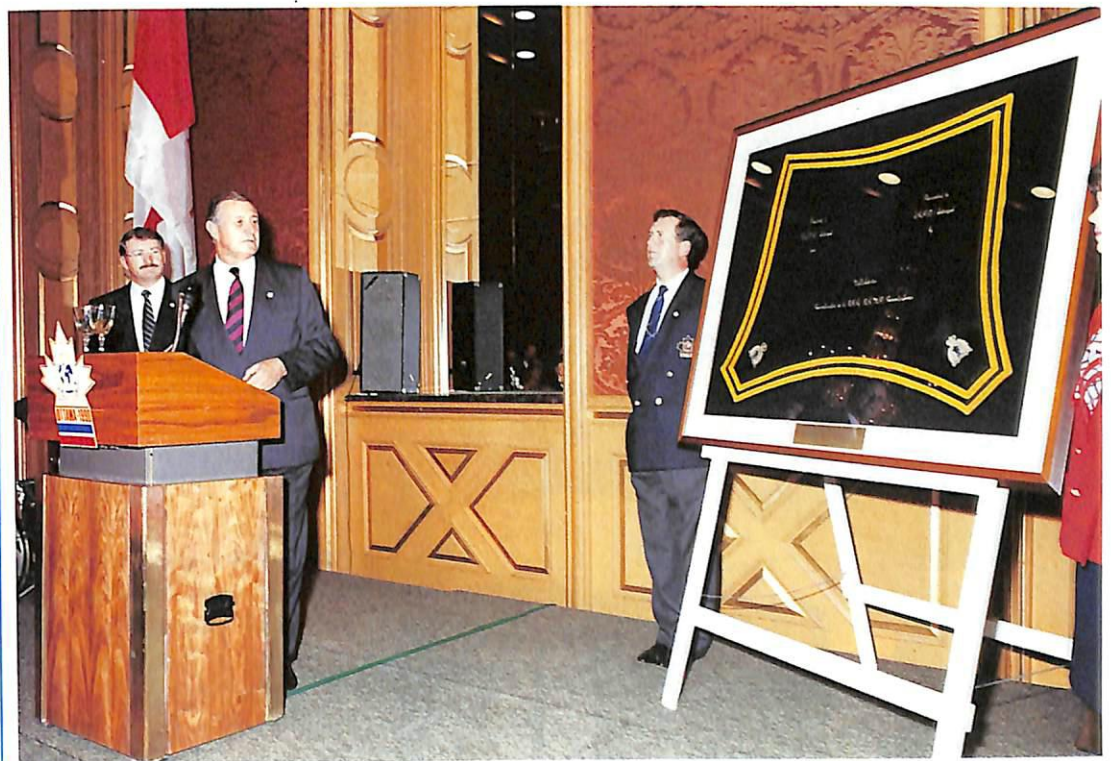
appointments, to information about restaurants and museums, as well as a host of other details.

During the few days leading up to the Assembly, and then during the sessions themselves, we worked closely with the Task Force which had been specially set up to ensure the smooth running of the session. The

Task Force was a shining example of Canadian police preparation and training, and an outstanding ambassador of the RCMP. From the elegant and efficient Jim Walker, the officer in charge, right down to the most junior member, the Task Force demonstrated the high standards that have made the RCMP so famous.

At the reception hosted by the President and the Secretary General in the Parliament building, Mr. Inkster (left) presents Mr. Kendall with a "shabrack" embroidered with the emblem of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

(Photo: Peter Labranche)



If we were to summarize the Task Force's efforts in just two words, those words would be: organization and efficiency.

The social programme began with the traditional cocktail party to welcome Delegates, giving us the opportunity to greet old friends and meet the new Delegates. This time, attention focused on the Delegations from the four new member countries: the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Marshall Islands.

The reception was held in the magnificent hall of the former Ottawa main railway station. This was also the

The RCMP's Musical Ride in action; in the official stand (from left to right) Mr. Barbot, Mr. Inkster and Mr. Kendall (Photo: Dave Henderson)

location for the Continental and Working Group Meetings, and served as the joint "headquarters" for the Canadian and General Secretariat teams responsible for ensuring that the General Assembly proceedings went smoothly and according to plan.

The opening ceremony of the 59th General Assembly session took place on Thursday, 27th September in



The 19th century Sugar Shack (Photo: D.F. Guerrette)

popular and representative of the city's buildings. They date back to 1861 and now house the Canadian House of Commons, the Senate and other administrative departments. During the reception, Mr. Norman Inkster, Commissioner of the RCMP, presented the Secretary General with a traditional "shabrack", or saddle cloth, bearing the emblem of the RCMP, a replica of those used by the RCMP Equitation Branch. The shabrack is now prominently displayed at the General Secretariat.

On the Friday night, we were transported, as if by magic, to Rigaud (Quebec), only a hundred or so kilometers from Ottawa in distance, but more than a hundred years back in time.

the presence of the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister. His speech was followed by an address given by the Secretary General. Both the opening ceremony and the plenary sessions which followed were held in the Ottawa Congress Centre, a highly functional modern building, conveniently situated close to the hotels used by the Delegates.

Later that same day, the Organization's President and Secretary General hosted a reception in the West Block on Parliament Hill, in the complex of copper-roofed, neo-gothic edifices, the most

After alighting from our buses, we boarded carriages drawn by teams of powerful shire horses, passing through dense woodland along gravel and beaten-earth tracks, with traditional log





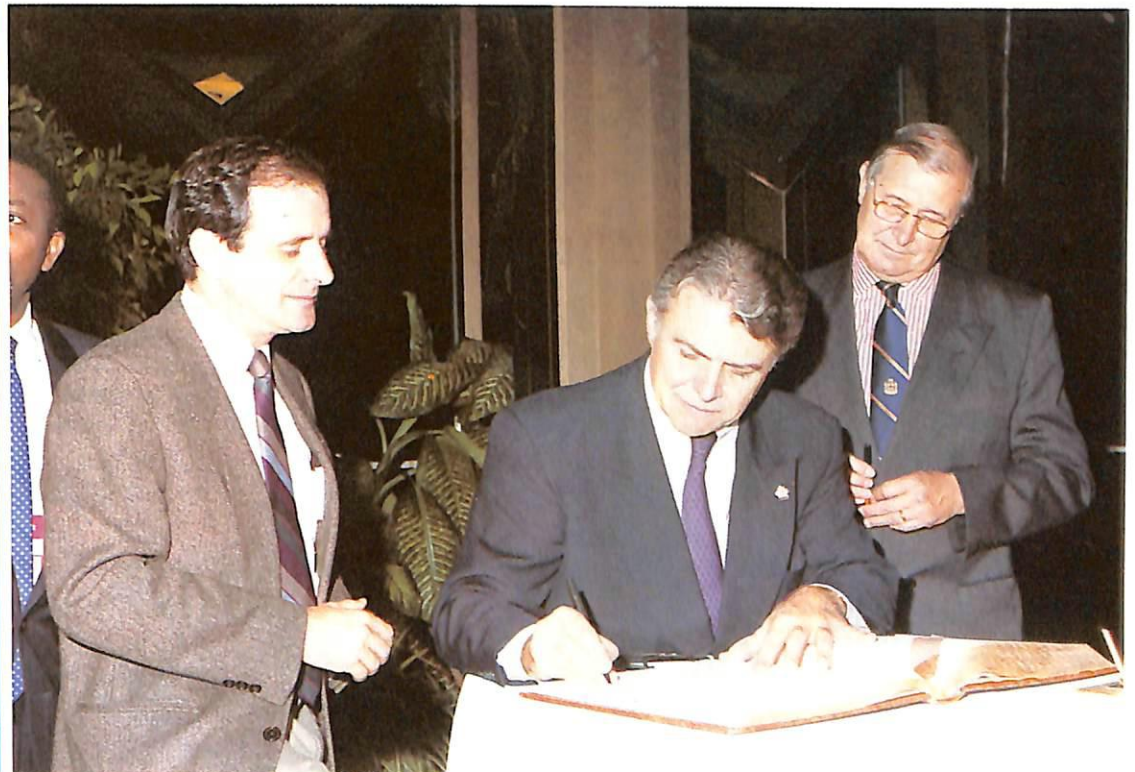
cabins along the route, until we finally reached the Sugar Shack, built entirely of wood in the 19th-century Canadian style.

With typical French-Canadian food and drink, folk dancing and traditional costumes, we were carried back a century in time for a wonderful evening's entertainment, but when midnight struck the spell was broken and, like Cinderella, we had to leave and return to the 20th-century comfort of our hotels in Ottawa.

Saturday was another very full day. In the morning, we visited Chateau Montebello, situated on the banks of the River Ottawa about an hour from the capital. There, our spirits were uplifted by the outstanding beauty of the surroundings and, on a more material level, by the sumptuous fare prepared for us.

Lunch at the Château Montebello

Mr. Barbot, President of Interpol (centre) signing the Visitors' Book at the "Maison du Citoyen". The Mayor of Hull, Mr. Légère is on the left; Mr. Kendall, Secretary General of Interpol is on the right.



That afternoon, at Commissioner Inkster's invitation, we travelled to the RCMP base at Rockcliffe and the Canadian Police College, where we were treated to the internationally renowned RCMP Musical Ride: a tremendous spectacle with the riders in their famous dress uniforms, mounted on their black, thoroughbred horses, parading to marches and music played by the RCMP Band.

On Sunday morning, the President of Interpol, on behalf of the international police community, laid a wreath during the annual memorial ceremony for police officers killed on duty. It was a very moving occasion and, after the religious service which followed, the Honourable Pierre Cadieux, Solicitor General of Canada, hosted a

reception on Parliament Hill where, once again, we were able to enjoy the company of our Canadian colleagues and their families.

Equally as spectacular and entertaining as the performance given by our colleagues in the RCMP Band and Musical Ride, was the show laid on for us during the luncheon party on Monday, hosted by the Ottawa Board of Commissioners of Police and the City of Ottawa on Victoria Island in the River Ottawa. With the breathtaking panorama of Parliament Hill and the city centre stretching before us, we sampled a mouthwatering Canadian barbecue, admired the beauty of the natural surroundings and were then entertained by a

group of young jazz and charleston dancers who had won a nationwide competition.

Michel Légère, the Mayor of Hull, Quebec, hosted a reception in the city's Maison du Citoyen in honour of the Delegates. He gave a short speech addressing certain social issues. Mr. Barbot, President of Interpol, replied.

Crossing the street, we entered the amazing Museum of Civilization, a symbol of national pride, whose modern architecture reflects the Canadian landscape as formed by the effects of natural erosion. This unique building provided the setting for the official closing banquet - a glittering occasion, with the ceremonial uniforms of many nations

mingling with the scarlet tunics of the Canadian police and the dazzling evening gowns of the ladies, all adding gaiety and colour to our last evening in Ottawa.

On the morning of 3rd October, during the final plenary session of the General Assembly, the elections were held, underlining once again, the importance that member countries attach to the Organization.

The climax was the re-election of the Secretary General for a new five-year term of office. The President announced officially that Mr. Kendall was standing as the Executive Committee's candidate, and emphasized his qualities and proven capabilities. Each of

the Executive Committee members, as well as a number of other Delegates, took the floor to give their wholehearted support to Mr. Kendall before the vote was taken; the result was an overwhelming - almost unanimous - vote in favour.

Once the last echoes of applause had died away, the Secretary General, clearly moved, expressed his thanks to all the Delegates and Executive Committee members for the confidence they had shown in him. He also thanked the staff of the General Secretariat and all his colleagues for the unstinting support they had given him.

Finally, following the invitation of the Uruguayan Delegate, the participants voted unanimously in favour of holding the next General Assembly session in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in 1991.

As a footnote, and by way of a tribute to our Canadian colleagues, I should like to recall part of the conversation between two Delegates which I overheard on the bus to the airport and which, I believe, expresses the feeling of all those who attended the Assembly: "One thing is certain - there is much more to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police than just a scarlet tunic!".

The photographs in this issue were kindly supplied by the RCMP Identification section Directorate, except where otherwise indicated.

The organizing committee, which contributed so much to the success of the 59th General Assembly session (Photo: Dave Henderson)



States, territories and observers attending the 59th general Assembly Session



States and Territories

Algeria, American Samoa**, Andorra, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands*, Czechoslovakia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hong Kong*, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korcea (Republic), Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macao***, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico**, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* United Kingdom NCB Sub-Bureaus

** United States NCB Sub-Bureaus

*** Portuguese NCB Sub-Bureau

Observers

Colombo Plan
Commonwealth Secretariat
Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior
International Air Transport Association
International Banking Security Association
International Civil Aviation Organization
Organization of African Unity
United Nations