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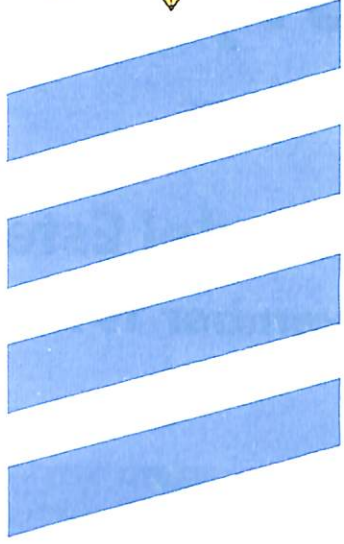
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

General Assembly

60th session Punta del Este
4th November - 8th November 1991



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Photos : Freddy Navarro and Carlos Pazos.

OPENING CEREMONY

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly held its 60th session from 4th to 8th November 1991 in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

The session opened on Monday, 4th November and was chaired by Mr. Lacalle, President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

Mr. Ramirez, the Uruguayan Minister of the Interior, welcomed all those present and then Mr. Ivan Barbot, President of the ICPO-Interpol, gave a speech, the text of which follows.

Speech by Mr. Ivan Barbot

"I am delighted to be able to extend warm thanks today on behalf of the Organization and on my own behalf to the Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay for having invited us to Punta del Este for the 60th General Assembly session of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol.

This kind invitation is a further demonstration of Uruguay's very active contribution to the Organization, which it joined in 1955, and of its determination to participate in stepping up the fight against international crime. The clearest possible symbol of this is the honour paid to us by Mr. Luis Alberto Lacalle, President of the Republic, who has agreed to chair our opening ceremony.

We are naturally delighted to see that our mission of international public service is of increasing interest in the highest government circles, which gives a great boost to our activities, and I should like to take this opportunity to express once again our sincere gratitude.

This clear commitment will be all the more useful to us because, as you know, this General Assembly session is taking place in a greatly changed international environment. These political and economic and even social and legal changes mean that our Organization must evolve. The different context must lead to an improvement in our structures and capacities, in order to face new challenges.

Interpol today is in fact faced with a triple evolution, characterized by the emergence of new criminal threats, the Organization's geographical expansion and the consequences of Interpol's recognized intergovernmental status.

Firstly, it is up to us to take up the challenges issued by criminals. These challenges can be new because of their scale, as with drug trafficking, or because of the way they are perceived by the international community. It is for this reason that Interpol is today acting more directly against certain types

of crime, the most striking example being the exploitation of children in all its forms.

During this session, then, we shall be discussing the initial findings of the General Secretariat's studies on this subject and a draft resolution relating to the protection of children against the activities of drug traffickers.

Furthermore, at Brazil's request, the Agenda contains an item on a project for co-operation in the fight against international traffic in children.

Opening ceremony of the 60th General Assembly session. At the rostrum, from left to right: Mr. Lacalle, President of the Republic of Uruguay; Mr. Barbot, President of the ICPO-Interpol; Mr. Kendall, Secretary General of the Organization.



The work done since Resolution AGN/58/RES/15 was adopted two years ago, should soon show some concrete effects, given the international consensus revealed by the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Secondly, we can derive great satisfaction from Interpol's geographical expansion and the fact that it is now almost universal.

This very afternoon, you will be called upon to vote on applications we have received for membership of Interpol. If we accept these applications, we shall be adding to the Organization in a way which will be valuable for the police community as a whole, since the countries concerned are also potentially new fields of activity for international criminals.

Our Organization's continued geographical expansion and the development of regional solidarity make it increasingly necessary to decentralize some of its work of co-ordinating investigations, although without in any way calling into question its unity.

It is with this in mind that we are currently working on regionalization, and this General Assembly session should enable us to complete a further stage. It is in fact up to you to take the decision to set up a Sub-Regional Bureau for West Africa in Abidjan, following the offer made by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, whom I thank once again on behalf of the Organization.

Finally, the third development I would like to mention here concerns the modification of our basic texts to take account of recognition of Interpol's intergovernmental status. You will be asked therefore to consider the first results of the work done by the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and



Mr. Ramirez, Uruguayan Minister of the Interior, welcomes the 402 Delegates.

the Organization's Advisers concerning the revision of Interpol's Constitution and General Regulations.

As you will have noted when reading the document which was sent to you on this subject, this revision of the texts goes hand-in-hand with a reaffirmation of Interpol's main vocation of international law enforcement and crime prevention.

However, although Interpol is today a universally recognized organization whose fields of activity are constantly expanding, it must also tailor its resources and capacities to its new basic tasks.

Interpol's spread throughout the world requires a harmonization of techniques, a more determined policy of international solidarity and an adaptation of financial resources to the Organization's new needs.

Firstly, the Organization's geographical expansion requires a great deal of work on harmonizing

techniques and the Executive Committee is therefore submitting draft directives on the subject to you. In the long run these will ensure the technical uniformity of the contents of the archives at the General Secretariat and those at the Sub-Regional Bureaus, as well as their system of internal control.

Furthermore, the universal dimension that Interpol enjoys today means that a real policy of international solidarity must be established, which will gradually improve the quality of police co-operation throughout the world.

In fact, weakness in any one link in the chain that Interpol forms across all the continents necessarily has repercussions on the degree of efficiency of the whole.

This is why you are going to be presented with two particularly important projects :

The first concerns training for police officers which, as you know, is a subject we have been concentrating on since the adoption of Resolution AGN/58/RES/14. By approving the project to be put to you, you will give the Organization guidelines which, once they have been implemented, in close collaboration with other international and national institutions, will lead to co-ordinated training for police officers in the developing countries.

The main thing will be to show imagination, boldness and perseverance without giving in to the temptation of increasing Interpol's burdens and structures.

The second project concerns the modernization of telecommunications in the regions. It is being communicated to you in the form of a cost-evaluated plan for information purposes.

If this programme is adopted, it will clearly constitute decisive progress in implementing techni-

cal assistance to the developing countries, a desire which is being increasingly expressed within Interpol.

But it is equally true that achieving such ambitions will be directly linked to the effort which all the member countries agree to make concerning their financial obligations to the Organization.

This quite naturally leads me on, in closing, to raise the crucial question of the Organization's finances.

Last year you took an important step by adopting a reform of the contributions system based on the principles of equity and solidarity.

To balance the large increase requested of the industrialized countries, a minimal increase will be asked, as from 1st January 1993, of the countries currently paying only one budget unit.

Our aim remains the stability of the value of the budget unit. A significant increase in the services provided by the Organization to the member countries is, however, necessary, as the projects I have just referred to illustrate. It is therefore essential that member countries be up to date with their contributions.

The stabilization, even the decrease, in the amount of arrears noted over the past three years, has been followed by another period in which the situation has deteriorated, and it is essential to correct this as quickly as possible.

At the same time, we would like to renew our call to the industrialized countries to accept the principle of re-evaluating the size of their contributions, even if it means negotiating the increase in stages.

I know that a number of these countries have given a positive response to this and I should like to thank them sincerely on behalf of us all.

I also know that other countries, while they agree with the principle, prefer to wait for their neighbours of a similar level to officially respond first.

During this session, the Secretary General and I will be pleased to meet the delegations of these countries - as indeed we have already done - to try to find a solution which will take account of these important requirements.

I am quite sure that the matters I have just raised and the other items on the Agenda will be dealt with seriously and enthusiastically by the Delegates at this 60th General Assembly session.

You can see what is at stake and are fully aware that you are engaging in an undertaking in which the Organization will lay the bases of an even more ambitious policy, tailored to the major international changes we are going through.

Interpol's past and present are already praiseworthy. It is up to us to prepare the Organization for what is at stake in tomorrow's world, so that we are not caught unprepared.

I am therefore particularly pleased that this important moment in Interpol's development should take place here in Uruguay, in this warm atmosphere which is so characteristic of the police community.

I would not like to finish without thanking once again the Uruguayan Government for their kind invitation and for the remarkable welcome they have given us."

Mr. Lacalle, President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, then took the floor to welcome all those present, and expressed his pleasure at the fact that Interpol's General Assembly session was being held in his country. He hoped that the General Assembly's discussions and decisions would produce the results that all societies had the right to expect. Extracts from his speech are given below.

Speech by Mr. Luis Alberto Lacalle

"Today social developments are so rapid and so far-reaching that all predictions are hazardous. The two-bloc world no longer exists and the political alliances of recent decades have been shattered. But less spectacular transformations have modified the whole basis of governments' actions even more radically. In South America, for example, regional economic unions are being created - Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay are currently proposing to establish one -

The Centro del Espectáculo in Punta del Este, where the 60th General Assembly session was held.



and they will have to be taken into account because their effects will certainly not be limited to the economic sphere.

But the most important changes are those that affect ethical and moral standards; they are coming faster and faster, and no country is spared. Our era is one of mass communications in which the images seen on television can have more influence on behaviour than political values. Access to the consumer society by the majority of peoples, and the determination of those still on the threshold to make their way in, constitute a force which is rocking the once unquestionably secure foundations of society. Who today can be unaware of the devastating effects of showing pictures of wealth and prosperity in countries where extreme poverty is still rife? The weakening of family values and the praise sometimes given to social vices have also brought about upheavals that each individual must take into consideration.

General view of the auditorium and rostrum in plenary session - 118 countries and 7 international organizations were represented.



The transformations today affecting both the organization of the world and modes of individual behaviour are shattering the very roots and foundations of society so that new values, which some people often find difficult to understand, are emerging.

In this rapidly changing world the concept of security, which is as old as mankind, is becoming vitally important. But it should not be forgotten that security is everybody's responsibility. It is the responsibility of the police certainly, but also that of the highest authorities, with full respect for their sovereignty: that of the executive which is responsible first and foremost; that of the legislative bodies which have to give the police the legal means which are essential for their actions; and, finally, that of the judiciary which has to ensure strict application of the law.

Today the demands for security are steadily increasing, and it is clear that the balance of society is at stake. The various institutions which combine to make democratic government work are obliged to devote much of their energy to

ensuring the security of their citizens; that security is an essential element in the quality of life without which there can be no real prosperity or process of development. Security is the first thing a citizen looks for in his daily existence and if he cannot benefit from it, all social and family life is lost beyond redemption. That is why Interpol's task is of the utmost importance for all peoples, for all inhabitants of all the countries of the world."

Mr. Lacalle then stressed two other points which he felt were fundamental. Firstly the fight against drugs. "The whole of humanity has begun to work together, to counter that threat, but success will depend on each country assuming its responsibilities. In the producer States, the laws have already been made more stringent, and they will no doubt have to be made even tougher in the future with respect to traffic in illegal substances and the use of the banking system for laundering money. However, it is certainly in the consumer countries that the problem is most deeply rooted and that far stronger weapons for combating it will have to be used. The appropriate steps have to be taken calmly, the responsibilities of each nation have to be clearly stated and, in that respect, Uruguay will not fail in its duty.

The other subject of major importance is international cooperation on police training. The highly sophisticated technology currently available to the police means that exemplary moral training is needed more than ever. In fact, morality's strength and value reside and always will reside in humankind. Fully convinced of that need, Uruguay is offering to host the international police training establishment which the General Assembly is to discuss. The internationalization of crime requires the co-ordination of international efforts to combat it."

Mr. Lacalle ended his speech by expressing the hope that the work of the 60th session of the Interpol General Assembly would be

crowned with success and that the motto of Uruguay's police force, "Freedom and Order", might be respected throughout the world.

Mr. Barbot, President of the ICPO-Interpol, then presented the Interpol medal to the President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

This year, during the first plenary session which was chaired by Mr. Barbot (France), President of Interpol, the General Assembly approved applications for membership of the Organization from four countries: Mongolia, Vietnam, Albania and Lithuania.

Mongolia

The Mongolian Representative warmly greeted all the participants on behalf of the police forces of the Mongolian People's Republic. He said that Mongolia was a very ancient country sharing borders with the USSR and with China. It had been independent since 1911 and a member of the United Nations since 1961.

Against the background of a substantial increase both in the crime rate within the country and in the number of offences committed by its nationals abroad, the Mongolian Government had decided to submit its application for membership of the ICPO-Interpol. The aim of that step was to enhance the efficiency of the national police forces, whose primary tasks were to fight crime and maintain law and order.

The General Assembly approved Mongolia's application for membership.



The Mongolian Delegation presenting its country's application for membership.

Vietnam

The President informed the Assembly that the Minister of the Interior of Vietnam very much regretted he had not been able to send a representative from his country. He sincerely hoped, however, that the General Assembly would vote in favour of Vietnam's application for membership and his country looked forward to being able to contribute to the Organization in the near future.

The General Assembly approved Vietnam's application for membership.

Albania

The Albanian Representative submitted his country's application for membership on behalf of his Government. He stressed his country's desire to become a Member of Interpol in order to join in the efforts of the international community in combating crime and promoting security. Albania's involvement in the Organization's fight against international crime was of vital importance in that respect and, given its



The Albanian Delegates.

geographic location in the Balkan peninsula, would certainly be of great benefit to all.

The General Assembly approved Albania's application for membership.

Lithuania

On behalf of his Government and the Lithuanian police, the Representative of the Republic of Lithuania asked the Assembly to support his country's application for membership. He pointed out

that the changes which had recently come about in his country had had one negative effect, namely an increase in crime which had had the unfortunate result of making Lithuania one of the trouble spots of Europe. The Lithuanian Republic had already made efforts to deal with the situation by implementing major reforms in police and judicial areas, but it was clear that the country had every interest in establishing closer co-operation with the international community in police matters.



The Delegate of Lithuania, Interpol's 158th Member State.

Lithuania's application for membership was approved.

The President then declared that acceptance of the four applications brought the number of the Organization's Member States up to 158.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES

Since the publication of the last report on his activities as Interpol's President (June 1990), Mr. Ivan Barbot, with the assistance of the Secretary General, has concentrated his activities on four main spheres:

Chairing the Organization's decision-making bodies and participating in Interpol meetings

Mr. Barbot chaired the 96th, 97th and 98th sessions of the Executive Committee and, from 1st to 3rd October 1990, the proceedings of the 59th General

Assembly session, held in Ottawa. He also attended the 11th African Regional Conference in Abuja and the 20th European Regional Conference in London.

Consolidating substantive relations with certain international and regional co-operation institutions

The President continued to engage in discussions with the "Troika" of Senior Officials of TREVI (the organ of police co-operation for the Twelve members of the European Community), both in Rome on 23rd November 1990,

under the presidency of Mr. Vincenzo Parisi (Italy) and in Luxembourg on 30th May 1991, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Elsen (Luxembourg). Close relations had first been established in Paris in September 1989, under the presidency of Mr. François Roussely (France), and the dialogue had continued in Dublin in May 1990, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Brosnan (Ireland).

Mr. Barbot also participated in the conference organized by the Economic Community of Central African States in Gabon in December 1990, aimed at preparing a

draft regional convention on drugs, and he corresponded on the subject of drugs with the Heads of State of the nine member countries of the Rio Group (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela), following their meeting in Caracas in October 1990.

The President entered into discussions on new subjects of common interest with Mr. Jan Martenson, the United Nations Assistant Secretary General responsible for the Human Rights Centre in Geneva, and with Mr. Hiroshi Nakajima, Director General of the World Health Organization.

Making governments aware of the services Interpol can render and of the Organization's needs

In this connection, the President met with many senior police officials and also had contacts with representatives of the Governments of Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal and Czechoslovakia in their respective countries and with the Governments of France, Madagascar and Vietnam in the Headquarters country.

He also entered into correspondence with Mr. Doru Viorel Ursu, Romanian Minister of the Interior, Mr. Gramoz Rucaj, Albanian Minister of the Interior, and

Mr. Mohamed Taki A. Mboreha, Minister of the Interior of the Comoros.

Publicizing Interpol's role through the media

Mr. Barbot gave interviews to about seventy journalists from the written press or from radio and television stations in some ten countries, figures which are very similar to those for the previous two years.

Finally, as in 1989 and 1990, the President's activities were conducted without recourse to the Organization's budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT PROGRESS REPORT

The Secretary General introduced the Progress Report by saying that it gave an overview of Interpol's activities during the period between 1st January 1990 and 31st December 1990; it consisted of both a general progress report and the results of the financial year.

He then pointed out that 1990 had been the first full year in which the Organization's new Headquarters premises had been operational, with the computer equipment installed. That had required some adaptation by staff members and of working methods. However, the general level of activity had also been particularly high because a number of scheduled developments had had to be introduced in various sectors at the General Secretariat and certain meetings and other projects, held

over from 1989 because of the transfer, had had to be fitted in.

A summary of the Progress Report is given below.

Executive Office of the Secretary General

The Executive Office is the technical and administrative support unit which assists the Secretary General in his daily work.

The structure of the Executive Office is as follows:

- Executive Office
- Public Relations Department
- Secretariat.

Public Relations Department

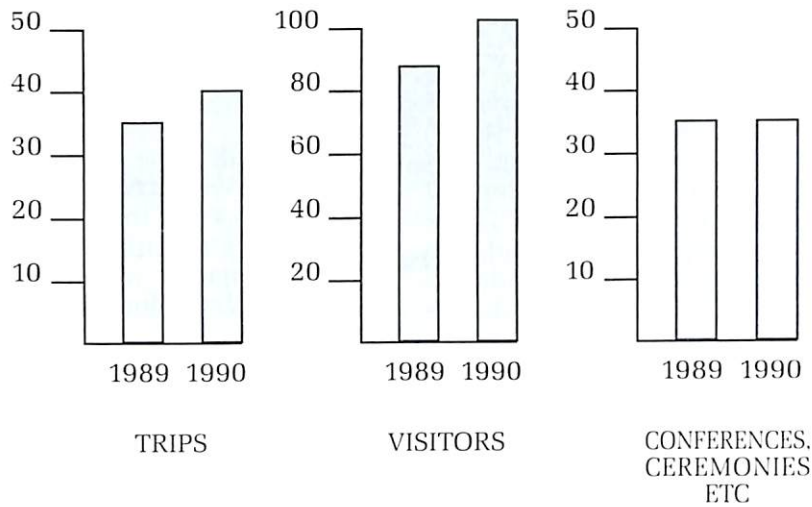
During 1990, the Public Relations Department experienced a

considerable increase in its activities. Newspapers and television, both national and international, continued to show great interest in the Organization's activities. They requested information on international police co-operation (in particular in the light of developments expected in 1992), money laundering, trafficking in children, the theft of works of art (particularly in Eastern European countries), the accession of Eastern European countries, and the problems of drugs and terrorism.

The number of journalists or reporters visiting the General Secretariat decreased considerably from 280 in 1989 (because of the Inauguration) to approximately 60 in 1990.

The Public Relations Department also dealt with 102 requests

ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL



- Economic Crime Group (Group E)
- Counterfeit Currency and Fraudulent Use of Travel Documents Group (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).

The Head of Division

The Head of Division is responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of the activities of the three Sub-Divisions. He represents the General Secretariat at various meetings held within and outside the Organization. He also monitors regional activities within the Organization and co-ordinates the preparation of Regional Conferences (excluding Europe, which is the responsibility of the European Secretariat).

The Police Division produces, among other things, monthly

for statistics, and with telephone interviews and requests for general information. The number of telephone calls (to organize visits and provide the information requested) was approximately 2000, almost the same as the previous year.

The number of groups visiting the Headquarters increased considerably (71 in 1990), whereas the number of individual requests for visits remained stable (13 in 1990 compared with 11 in 1989).

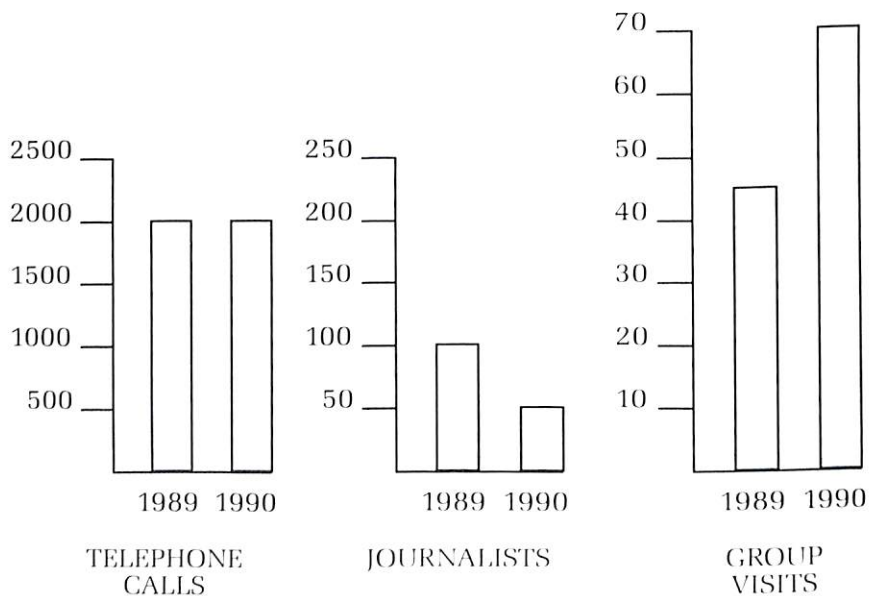
International crime

The structure of the Police Division, which is responsible for co-ordinating the co-operation required for combating international crime, was as follows:

- Office of the Head of Division
- Sub-Division 1 (General Crime, Organized Crime, FOPAC and Terrorism)
- Administrative Unit
- General Crime Group (GC Group)

- Organized Crime Group (OC Group)
- Assets Derived from Criminal Activities Group (FOPAC Group)
- International Terrorism Group (TE Group)
- Sub-Division 2 (Economic and Financial Crime)
- Administrative Unit

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES



reports on its main activities, which are distributed to the members of the Executive Committee and to the General Secretariat staff.

Sub-Division 1 (International Terrorism, Organized Crime, Assets Derived from Criminal Activities and General Crime)

This Sub-Division is comprised of four groups:

- the TE Group (international terrorism)
- the OC Group (organized crime)
- the FOPAC Group (assets derived from criminal activities)
- the General Crime Group (offences against property and persons).

The main objective chosen by Sub-Division 1 for 1990 was to improve co-ordination of police co-operation between member countries and the General Secretariat by:

- collecting all available information on the criminal activities of individuals or groups and distributing the data to the NCBs concerned;
- publishing circular letters on operational matters, modus operandi and green notices, and broadcasting messages containing lists of international criminals;
- reporting on the structure of criminal or terrorist organizations;
- publishing international notices and posters on the most important stolen works of art;
- updating the list of countries with computerized disaster victim identification systems;
- organizing meetings on cases with the NCBs concerned;
- updating the motor vehicle registration brochure;



The Algerian Delegation.

- publishing periodical intelligence reports on new modus operandi, identified international routes for traffic in stolen cars, stolen works of art, and arms and explosives, and also on organized crime, international terrorism and contemporary forms of traffic in human beings;

- publishing the fourth edition of the Financial Assets Encyclopaedia;

- maintaining close and constant contacts with international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, IATA, ICAO, and the CCC.

● TE Group (Anti-terrorism)

The Group deals specifically with international terrorist crime. Its work is conducted within the framework of the "Guide for Combating International Terrorism" which was approved and adopted at the 1986 General Assembly session in Belgrade. The TE Group also handles aviation security matters since there are often connections between international terrorism and hijacking cases.

Interpol substantially increased its co-operation and liaison with ICAO and IATA, which were present at the 6th Symposium on International Terrorism held at the General Secretariat in September 1990.

Officers in the TE Group have been encouraged to research and develop projects of benefit to member countries. To do this, a significant data base has been created, based upon cases, reports, public sources, etc. This data base has been instrumental in generating statistics, incident reports, monthly reports, descriptions of terrorist group activities, etc.

It should be pointed out that TE Group representatives attended seven conferences and symposia.

● Organized Crime Group

Given the nature of organized crime and its connections with a wide variety of illegal activities, the Group does not specialize in

any particular area of criminal activity. Its main task is to attempt to collate information on individuals and organizations involved in this particular type of illegal operation. The Group's most important activities were as follows:

- Participation in the 2nd Seminar on Organized Crime, Tokyo, Japan, 22nd-26th January 1990;

- Participation in the 16th Meeting for Heads of European Drugs Services, General Secretariat, 15th and 16th March 1990;

- Participation in the 2nd Meeting for Heads of National Organized Crime Bureaus, Wiesbaden, Germany, 28th-30th May 1990;

- Organization of the 2nd Organized Crime Symposium, General Secretariat, 25th and 26th October 1990;

- Participation in a meeting on international traffic in stolen vehicles, Brussels, Belgium, 5th and 6th December 1990.

● FOPAC Group (Assets derived from criminal activities)

During 1990, in an effort to satisfy the Organization's Members who are increasingly concerned about money laundering, representatives of the FOPAC Group attended a number of meetings and symposia, including those listed below.

- Four missions to Strasbourg to attend meetings of the Council of Europe's Select Committee of Experts on International Co-operation as Regards Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. This Select Committee has prepared a convention on the subject.

- Five missions to Brussels for meetings organized by the CCC, the EC, and the EC Banking Federation, as well as for a presentation at the Free University of Brussels.

- Four missions to Germany to hold discussions with the Bundeskriminalamt and Police Schools in Lower Saxony and Munster-Hiltrup.

- Two missions to Washington, DC for meetings with the United States NCB, FINCEN and other US agencies.

The FOPAC Group also continues to update and expand the Financial Assets Encyclopaedia. The latest edition was issued in the Spring of 1990.

● General Crime Group

This Group specializes in handling offences against property or persons which are considered to have international implications. Its work brings it into contact with other international organizations such as the 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 (traffic in explosives and weapons) and CITES (traffic in endangered species).

● Theft of works of art and cultural property

The officers in the Group process CRIGEN/ART Forms as well as all the messages related to the subject received at the General Secretariat and, subsequently, produce "Stolen Art" notices and the bi-annual posters which are circulated to all member countries. During 1990, 179 notices were issued in answer to requests from 23 member countries.

The long awaited computerized "Stolen Art File" became operational on 1st October 1990. All data relating to stolen works of art

and cultural property is now entered on this file.

● Firearms and explosives

The officer responsible for all matters relating to the criminal use of firearms and explosives is a member of the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms who has considerable experience of bomb scene and arson investigation. He maintains the ITAR and IEXIS programme and data base at the General Secretariat.

As a representative of law enforcement and of the ICPO-Interpol, the officer is a member of the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) *ad hoc* group of experts set up to discover an additive to be incorporated in plastic explosives to enhance their detectability.

Following the 6th Symposium on international terrorism, a Symposium on firearms and explosives was held at the General Secretariat in Lyons on 28th and 29th June 1990, during which the ITAR and IEXIS systems were explained in detail.

● Traffic and theft of motor vehicles, crimes of violence and robbery, theft of boats

Most of this work related to motor vehicle crime and, to a lesser degree, to crimes of violence and robbery which do not often have international implications.

An international conference on armed robbery of financial establishments and fund transporters was held at the General Secretariat from 3rd to 5th July 1990.

With regard to the theft of boats, it should be noted that, quite apart

from thefts of freight, various types of insurance fraud are committed against the insurance companies.

- **Traffic in human beings, sexual offences, missing persons**

On the subject of traffic in human beings, contemporary forms of slavery, etc., the Group maintained close contact with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in Geneva and affiliated non-governmental organizations dealing with similar matters.

- **Theft, burglary and related offences, protection of endangered species**

Some 190 cases of pocket picking were processed during the year. On almost every occasion where there are large gatherings of people, such as the Olympic Games, the General Secretariat is asked to provide lists of itinerant pickpockets.

Also, 235 cases of burglary and 86 cases of handling and/or receiving stolen property were dealt with, and 8 cases of traffic in endangered species were referred to the General Secretariat for analysis.

The Beninese Delegation.



- **Disaster Victim Identification**

At the 1989 General Assembly session held in Lyons, approval was given for the introduction of a revised DVI Form developed by a sub-committee of the DVI Standing Committee. Work on producing this document in the four languages commenced early in the new year and a sample copy of the form was sent to each NCB.

In late 1991 members of the Standing Committee were invited to submit proposals for a new edition of the DVI manual which needs revision as a result of changes in certain procedures to take account of experience at recent disasters and the introduction of the revised form.

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

This Sub-Division comprises three groups: Group E, Group F and the Administrative Group.

- **Group E**

Group E is responsible for handling matters associated with offences based on some form of deception (fraud), and with offences generally referred to as "white collar crime". Because of the nature of the offences, the members of the Group frequently have to deal with complex situations and appropriate training is required.

Increasing participation by member countries in symposia and meetings on this subject is clear evidence of the NCBs' concern about international economic crime.

The number of cases reported to the General Secretariat in 1990 increased by 27% compared with 1989. There was a great deal of activity in the usual sectors such as embezzlement, credit card fraud, fraudulent transfers of funds and stolen travellers cheques. General trends also showed a sharp increase in computer and maritime crime.

- **Group F**

Group F deals with currency counterfeiting and the use of fraudulent travel documents, and is responsible for editing, drafting and publishing the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" Review. The Review is available, on subscription, to banking institutions and other organizations specializing in the field and provides information on genuine and counterfeit means of payment. It is updated every month and is drafted in French before being translated into Arabic, English, German and Spanish.

Group F also ran a pilot programme over three months, on the use of a new image transmission system, the "Photophone". The programme was conducted with the co-operation of six European NCBs with a view to assessing the equipment.

Sub-Division 3 (Drugs)

The mission of the Drugs Sub-Division is to improve co-operation among national police drug services, and to improve the exchange of drug-related intelligence information 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:

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



The Delegation of Botswana.

● Activities

During 1990, the Drugs Sub-Division maintained a very active schedule, its activities being principally in four sectors:

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

● Missions carried out by the staff of the Drugs Sub-Division

On 52 occasions, the staff of the Sub-Division were sent on missions to participate in meetings

organized away from the General Secretariat, and Liaison Officers conducted 22 liaison missions to 39 countries.

One of the Sub-Division's tasks was to establish a minimum criteria weight level for seizures of heroin, cocaine and cannabis. The following minimum reporting weights were established:

- Heroin: 100 grams
- Cocaine: 100 grams
- Cannabis: 10 kilograms
- There are no minimum criteria for psychotropic substances.

However, Member States were reminded to send reports to the General Secretariat on all seizures of drugs involving new substances, new routing, clever concealment,

or any other element indicative of a developing trend, regardless of the weight criterion.

● 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, the activities listed below deserve special mention.

- Participation in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related

Matters in the Near and Middle East.

- Participation in the World Health Organization 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.

● Training

In an effort to further develop the skills and knowledge of the officers assigned to the Drugs Sub-Division, the Head of the Drugs Sub-Division arranged for the Drug Enforcement Administration to put on a two-week information collection and analysis training course. The course was held from 27th August to 7th September and was attended by 22 officers from the Police Division and the Technical Support Division.

Division III: Studies, General Reference Sources, Symposia, ICPR

In conformity with the objectives set out in the "Technical Studies" Programme, the main activities of Division III are:

- To act as the Organization's Legal Department,

- To run the General Reference Department,

- To publish and manage the International Criminal Police Review,

- To organize a number of symposia and meetings.

The Head of Division III acts as the Organization's legal adviser. The Legal Department was involved in a large number of matters relating to contracts (specifications; drafting and following up important contracts; finalizing the "new

building" operation; disputes with suppliers), regulations (preparing and modifying internal regulations; drawing up or revising Staff Instructions) and personnel (individual decisions; defending the Organization in litigation). It prepared a series of analyses and legal studies on a wide variety of subjects.

The General Reference Department had subscriptions to approximately 170 periodicals and acquired over 500 books. It published 70 documents ("Info-Presse", various bulletins, international crime statistics) and replied to nearly 600 requests for information or documentation. Preparations to computerize the Department are under way.

The International Criminal Police Review was published in the Organization's four working languages, with a total circulation of approximately 8,000 copies (3,600 copies were circulated to the NCBs, and 3,300 to subscribers). None of the texts used had been published previously and some of them were written or translated by the Review publishing department. The Spanish and Arabic versions of the Review were prepared with the help of the Spanish and Tunisian authorities. The only notable delays in publication are with the Arabic version, which the General Secretariat is trying to bring up to date.

Members of the Division participated in several meetings organized by other institutions, drafted or gave presentations and received a number of visitors interested mainly in the legal aspects of Interpol's work.

The Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives received 16 requests for individual verifications and carried out spot checks on 40 files.

Commenting in general terms, the Supervisory Board announced that it had been able - as in the past - to perform its task with the

freedom essential to its supervisory function, and that the relevant rules were scrupulously applied in management of the files. 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

● Financial System

A new financial and payroll system was installed in 1990, designed to provide the management with comprehensive commitment budgeting, via the automated office system.

● Automated Office System

This system was being used by a total of 110 persons working in all departments of the General Secretariat.

The success of the system and marked increase in its use necessitated the installation of additional hardware to create an electronic tape archive and provide additional disk capacity.

A major enhancement of the system planned for the spring of

1991 would be the link between the internal electronic mail and the external X.400 AMSS, designed to avoid duplication of effort in the preparation of messages sent to NCBs or Regional Stations.

● Criminal Intelligence Sub-Division

The Sub-Division comprises the following branches.

The MRB (Message Research Branch) which processes the messages that arrive at the General Secretariat and sends replies to the NCBs.

The International Notices Branch which processes, publishes and circulates international notices and broadcast messages relating to wanted, suspected or missing persons.

The Fingerprints and Photographs Branch, where fingerprints and photographs of criminals are processed by experts who maintain the international fingerprint and photograph library.

● Message Research Branch

In broad terms, the MRB is responsible for providing the General Secretariat and NCBs with an efficient service for :
- Processing and recording criminal

Members of the Brazilian Delegation.



information in accordance with data protection and deletion rules;

- Responding to NCB requests for information without delay and in accordance with principles of international police co-operation and data protection;
- Utilizing modern computer and telecommunications technology.

The MRB added 38,509 new computerized cases to the existing Criminal Information System (CIS) and interactively updated another 89,154 making a total of 127,663 cases electronically processed in 1990.

● **MRB and the Automated Search Facility (ASF)**

During the latter part of 1990, MRB staff began preparing for the integration of the ASF system into the computerized criminal case management work performed by their Branch.

● **Fingerprints and Photographs Branch**

New technology has greatly improved efficiency in everyday work. The photographic files were installed at the beginning of 1990 and are made up of thousands of photographs of wanted international criminals.

● **International Notices Branch**

The Notices Branch is responsible for the following :

- Preparing and issuing notices in response to requests from the NCBs with particular emphasis on the timely circulation of international notices on wanted persons.
- Scanning all paper files held by the General Secretariat Archives Section and scanning all new messages received since 1st October 1989.
- Implementing the Rules for the deletion of police information held by the General Secretariat.

● **Electronic Archive System (EAS)**

The EAS Group has the following responsibilities :

- Introducing advanced computer technology and working methods for the electronic archiving of the General Secretariat's criminal files.

- Carrying out the Back Record Conversion of the manual archiving system to an optical disc system.

- Filing, in the same way, all new incoming documents (telegrams and dispatch letters received from NCBs) pertaining to criminal files.

- Providing the General Secretariat and NCBs with an efficient service.

● **Telecommunications Sub-Division**

Traffic statistics and service quality for 1990: the AMSS received 288,941 messages and transmitted 628,194 in 1990. These figures show an upward trend of 5.9% compared with 1989. There has been a significant improvement in the quality of the service as compared with 1989 (see table).

Development of the telecommunications network: 1990 was an "in-between year" while awaiting delivery of the X.400 server. Consequently, developments were less important than in 1989. However, a major effort was made to update documents (Vade Mecum) and draw up proposals for the NCBs to prepare the change-over to the X.400. The creation of the Canberra Regional Station and the Pacific Zone was a major event.

General Administration

The structure of the Administration Division was slightly modified when the Security Sub-Division was incorporated in early 1990.

After 1989, which was largely taken up with the Headquarters transfer, 1990 was marked by a concern to rationalize the General Secretariat's administrative management with due regard to the new premises and to the staff, both administrative and police, many of whom had only recently joined the Secretariat.

1990 : AMSS SERVICE QUALITY		
INDICATOR	1989	1990
COMPLETE SHUTDOWN	3 722 minutes	349 minutes
CALCULATOR FAULTS	336	141
LINE FAULTS	9 085	7 738 including 6 363 ARQ
% OF MESSAGES REJECTED	2 %	2.67 %
% OF MESSAGES SURPASSING TIME LIMIT	2 %	1.32 %
NUMBER OF TRANSFER TIME MESSAGES	31.4	18.5

Finally, with the co-operation of the Technical Support Division, new software was installed for salaries and accounts and for personnel management. Despite some difficulties, it has been used for recording the accounting operations.

● **Conferences and Missions Office**

1990 was the first year in which the complete programme of meetings and conferences was held at the Organization's new Headquarters.

Given the difficulties caused by the transfer, 1989 can hardly serve as a reference because several conferences had had to be postponed or cancelled.

However, since 1987, there has been a considerable increase in the number of conferences, symposia and meetings organized at the General Secretariat. There were 40 in 1990. Participation at the meetings is also constantly increasing: the figure of 1,400 delegates attending meetings in 1990 is almost double the figure recorded in 1987.

The above remark provides an emphatic indication of the great interest shown by member countries in the conferences and symposia organized at the General Secretariat.

As in previous years, the Conferences and Missions Office contributed greatly to the preparation of the 59th General Assembly session which was again attended by a very large number of representatives from member countries.

● **Security Sub-Division**

The objectives achieved in 1990 were as follows :

- Improvement of working conditions,
- Full use of the technical security equipment,



The Delegation of Brunei.

- Improvement of communications within the Sub-Division,
- Integration into the electronic mailing system.

General and Social Affairs Sub-Division

● **Personnel Department**

French, English and Spanish courses were organized for General Secretariat staff. The courses took place on the Organization's premises and were attended by 44 officials. Computer and technical training courses were also held throughout the year.

● **General Services**

The objective of computerizing the stocks in 1990 could not be met because of the various computerization projects being implemented. Contacts have been made with different firms and a feasibility study is being made by the computer department.

It should be noted that during the year, the General Services Department instituted various procedures, the main ones concerning stock management, the distribution of supplies and an

inventory of furniture and equipment.

During the same year, a physical inventory was made of all the Organization's moveable assets.

It should be noted that 1990 was the first year in which full use was made of the building and that the budget appropriations were generally respected.

Finally, apart from contracts and orders relating to computerization and telecommunications, the number of orders connected with the functioning of the General Secretariat was 624 compared with 559 for 1989.

Finances and Accounts

A new accounting software package was installed in 1990. Although this will lead to better processing of financial data in the future by ensuring that the situation is monitored more efficiently, it has required a substantial effort on the part of the staff of the Accounts Department.

Document Production Sub-Division

The aim of the Document Production Sub-Division is to respond to requests from the various departments of the General Secretariat for translations, typing,

printing and mailing and to meet the deadlines requested. This was achieved in 1990 without any increase in staff.

Certain tasks required a particular effort by all of the groups. This was notably the case when preparing the disaster victim identification form.

At the beginning of the year, the Printshop produced the Arabic version of the inauguration edition of the International Criminal Police Review.

Staff

At 31st December 1990, the total number of officials at the General Secretariat was 265, of whom 75 were seconded, 23 were detached and 167 were officials under contract. Thirty-six countries were represented on the staff: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia,

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOCUMENT PRODUCTION - SUB-DIVISION'S ACTIVITIES			
	1988	1989	1990
Requests for work	3 327	2 800	3 203
Number of pages translated/revised	16 168	14 382	16 367
Number of pages typed/proofread (the reduction in the number of pages typed is due to the use of word processing equipment by the translators)	20 911	17 008	17 598
Tonnage of paper printed	18.5	17.0	22.7
Black and white photographs	3 470	2 944	3 259
Fingerprints	340 sets	448 sets	422 sets
Mailing costs in French francs (franking machine)	939 913	830 888	981 186

Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Spain,

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

The report submitted described the Organization's financial situation at 31st December 1990. It was divided into four parts - the balance sheet, the income and expense statement, the budget implementation statement and the budget result - and is summarized below.

Balance Sheet (Table I)

The net result for the financial year, after allowing for depreciation and setting up provisions, showed a surplus of CHF 1,901,866.25.

Income and Expense Statement (Table II)

Income

Income from contributions called

up increased because the value of the budget unit had risen from CHF 16,800 in 1989 to CHF 17,300 in 1990. Income from the sale of brochures and from subscriptions to the ICPR also increased. It should nevertheless be noted that sundry income fell by CHF 815,534.03. Most of this income came from subsidies paid by UNF-DAC as part of the Caribbean and Central American project; it was lower than during the previous financial year, but nevertheless in line with expenditure commitments.

Expenditure

Expenditure fell by CHF 610,452.77 compared with the previous financial year. The most significant variations were as follows:

- Taxes ("Other current expenses" line): the figure for expenses against this item was even lower than that for 1989 since the General Secretariat did not have to pay the property tax which applied to it in Saint Cloud.

- Provision for depreciation: this amounted to CHF 2,994,206.25, or a decrease of CHF 2,920,351.64. The difference stemmed mainly from the need to make exceptional depreciation provisions in 1989, during the transfer of the Headquarters.

Budget Implementation Statement (Table III)

This statement gives an analysis of budgeted income and expendi-

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

Assets	1990 Exchange rate : (CHF 1 = FFr 3.9334)	1989 Exchange rate : (CHF 1 = FFr 3.85038)
Fixed Assets	37 398	37 819
Accounts receivable	10 459	11 341
Financial accounts	20 627	15 896
Stock accounts	359	298
Total assets	68 843	65 354
Liabilities		
Equity	63 343	61 684
Current liabilities	3 598	2 869
Result for the financial year	1 902	801
Total liabilities	68 843	65 354

ture. It shows that income, excluding statutory contributions called up (which increased with the accession of new member countries), was higher than initially forecast.

In the same way, it also shows that total expenses fell compared with initial forecasts, mainly owing to the difference in the "Personnel expenditure" chapter (salaries and social insurance). This difference was due partly to the staffing levels being lower than those budgeted for and partly to the average level of remuneration being lower than the budget estimates (excluding exchange rate gains). However, it should also be noted that "Expenditure from allocations" increased.

Budget Result

In essence, it can be seen from the above and from the various Budget Implementation Statement tables that the final result is a surplus of CHF 4,678,000.

In accordance with Article 23 of the Financial Regulations, the budget result submitted for approval to the General Assembly was as follows:

Budget result:	CHF 4,678,000
Arrears in contributions (for 1990 financial year):	CHF 4,741,000
Budget deficit :	CHF 63,000

Report by the Cour des Comptes

The French *Cour des Comptes* is the external auditor which was appointed by the General Assembly at its 55th session in Belgrade and whose term of office was renewed for three years by the General Assembly at its session in Lyons in 1989. The report submitted by the *Cour des Comptes* concerns the administration and financial management of the Organization.

TABLE II - INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT - NEW PRESENTATION
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Income	1990 - Exchange rate : (CHF 1 = FFr 3.9334)	1989 - Exchange rate : (CHF 1 = FFr 3.85038)
Contributions due	22 134	21 352
Other income	4 790	5 081
Total	26 924	26 433
Expenses		
Personnel expenses	12 990	13 098
Other current expenses	8 620	5 849
Provision for reserves and depreciation	3 412	6 685
Result for the financial year	1 902	801
Total	26 924	26 433

TABLE III - 1990 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Budgeted income	Actual - Exchange rate : (CHF 1 = FFr 3.9334)	Budget - Exchange rate : (CHF 1 = FFr 3.85)
Contributions	22 134	21 886
Other income	4 369	2 266
Withdrawals from Statutory Funds	2 227	1 129
Total	28 730	25 281
Budgeted expenditure		
Personnel expenditure	13 065	15 410
Other current expenditure	7 734	7 611
Assets subject to depreciation	776	776
Financial charges	50	155
Provisions for contributions in arrears	200	200
Expenditure from allocations	2 227	1 129
Budget result	4 678	
Total	28 730	25 281
Budget deficit = budget result - contributions in arrears : 4 678 - 4 741 = - 63		

Implementation of the 1990 Budget

The auditors considered that the accounts presented had been accurately and properly kept and could therefore be submitted to the General Assembly for approval. As for the three previous financial years, the auditors felt they had to point out that the surplus shown in the Income and Expense



The Korean Delegation.

Statement was purely an accounting figure. The figure for income received from Member States' contributions in fact corresponded to contributions called up and not to contributions actually paid.

Statutory contributions

At 31st December 1990, the total amount of contributions in arrears was CHF 9,012,386.96, compared with CHF 7,974,737.82 in 1989. 75 countries (compared with 68 the previous year) had not paid all or part of their contributions by the set date, an increase of 13%, compared with a slight decrease of 1.2% during the previous financial year.

Funds connected with building and equipping the new Headquarters in Lyons

Expenditure met from the building fund and the funds for equipping the new Headquarters in Lyons and transferring the staff was subject to particular attention.

It should also be pointed out that, for the sake of caution, the General Secretariat decided to defer closing the three funds concerned (building, transfer of personnel and equipment of new building) until 31st December 1991.

Draft Budget for 1992

The draft budget for 1992 was based on the following objectives :

- Reorganization of the departments at the General Secretariat,
- Redefinition of short- and medium-term objectives,
- Redefinition of programmes,
- An attempt to make better use of resources.

And was prepared within the context defined by the Executive Committee to maintain the value of the budget unit at CHF 17,300.

The General Assembly adopted Resolutions Nos. AGN/RES/60/1 and AGN/RES/60/2 in plenary session.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

The Drugs Committee was chaired by Mr. Zhu En Tao (China). The General Secretariat's representative submitted a report on the situation in 1990, a summary of which is given below.

Evolution of the traffic

Drug trafficking and drug abuse remain high-priority issues for law enforcement agencies throughout the world as well as for those involved in the areas of legislation, crop substitution, education and

drug rehabilitation. Problems faced by experts in each of these disciplines remain serious and multifaceted. Analysis of drug seizure information sent to the General Secretariat from 154 Interpol Member States revealed that during 1990, many countries increased their resources for drug law enforcement, and yet reliable evidence suggests that more drug contraband was produced and sold than in prior years, that drug addiction is on the rise, that the streets of our cities are becoming more violent, and that the loss of life resulting from drug trafficking

and abuse is increasingly evident. This abuse relates to all types of drugs :

- opium, and its derivatives morphine and heroin,
- cocaine,
- cannabis and psychotropic substances.

Opium and its derivatives

Opium

An apparently escalating demand for opiates, combined with political instability, continued to stimulate the illegal production of opium in the Near and Middle East, South-East Asia, South-West Asia and, to some extent, in Mexico. Reports sent to the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat during 1990 showed that significant seizures of opium were effected in Iran (20 tons), Pakistan (7 tons), India (2 tons), Myanmar (797 kg), Thailand (689 kg) and Malaysia (653 kg).

There is a developing trend in the opium producing areas to convert opium into morphine and heroin locally. This has increased trans-border movement in South-West Asia, with the drugs moving from the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to Iran and Turkey. In South-East Asia, with the bulk of the production located in Myanmar, the movement was south-bound through Thailand or across the Myanmar/China border to Hong Kong.

The Costa Rican Delegate.



Morphine

During 1990/1991, there was substantial traffic in morphine from the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to Iran and Turkey. The law enforcement authorities of Iran reported 2 seizures in Urmiya, on the Iranian-Turkish border, of 1456 kg of morphine in April 1990, and 2300 kg on 14th January 1991. The Turkish authorities seized 375 kg of morphine in 1990 and 114 kg early in 1991. These morphine seizures, along with the seizure of 22 tons of acetic anhydride on 16th January 1991 on the Ankara-Istanbul highway, support assumptions about the likelihood of the existence of heroin laboratories in Europe. In fact, the Turkish authorities dismantled one laboratory in 1990 and 4 in 1989.

Heroin

As a drug of abuse, heroin continues to be popular. The increase in demand and continued profitability contributed, once again, to its production on a very large scale.

In South-West Asia, trafficking in heroin continued unabated despite vigorous law enforcement action taken in the source region, as well as in the transit countries. During 1990, despite large quantities seized in Pakistan (6 tons, including one seizure of 1741 kg in October 1990 on the Pakistan-Iran border), in Iran (2 tons) and in India (2 tons), drug traffickers succeeded in transporting substantial quantities to Europe, using the overland route which begins at the Afghanistan-Pakistan border and passes through Iran and Turkey to Europe. It is estimated that almost 70% of the total of 6 tons of heroin seized in Europe during 1990 was transported over this route; the drug was concealed inside secret compartments of road vehicles, particularly private cars and TIR trucks.

In South-East Asia, illicit production of opiates continued unabated. Most of the refining takes place in North East Myanmar and along the Myanmar-Thai border, with numerous refineries also reported to exist along the Laos-Thai and Laos-Myanmar border areas. According to intelligence data, acetic anhydride - an essential chemical used for refining morphine base to heroin - continues to be illegally transported to production areas from China, India, and Malaysia. During 1990, there were reports of clandestine heroin laboratories being dismantled in Thailand (4), in Hong Kong (5) and in Malaysia (4).

Cocaine

Based on availability, it appears that cocaine abuse is increasing in proportion to the growth in the traffic which continues to generate violence and corruption and to strengthen the grip of organized criminal groups.

In 1990, the situation in cocaine-producing countries such as Peru and Bolivia improved only slightly despite the eradication programmes undertaken by the authorities.

The Colombian cocaine cartels continued to control most of the production and distribution of cocaine hydrochloride, although Peruvian and Bolivian trafficking gangs are stepping up their activities in an attempt to establish their own production and distribution networks.

Generally speaking, the main market continues to be the United States, although there is evidence of a drop in demand. The traffickers are therefore turning their attention to Europe where, in 1990, over 13 tonnes of cocaine hydrochloride were seized, compared with 6 tonnes in 1989 and 5 tonnes in 1988.

During the first six months of 1991, the Colombian authorities (the police, the Administrative Security Department, the army, the navy and the air force) made record seizures totalling 43,423 kg in their fight against illicit drug trafficking. Also seized were almost 7 tonnes of cocaine base (73% more than in 1990), 1 tonne of basuko, almost 17 tonnes of coca leaves, and over 164 tonnes of marijuana.

Numerous cocaine laboratories were dismantled, and almost half a million gallons of liquid precursors (petrol, ether, acetone, ammonia, sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, MEK, various solvents) and 94 tonnes of calcium carbonate, caustic soda, potassium permanganate, sodium sulphate, lime, salt and cement were destroyed. An average monthly seizure of 8.2 tonnes of cocaine is the highest figure since the fight against this form of crime began.

Cannabis

During the period under review, production, abuse and trafficking of cannabis continued on a large scale in almost all parts of the world. Once again Europe and North America remained the main consumer market, though major regions of production were the Near and Middle East, South-East Asia, and Central and South America. The traffic originating in some African countries south of the Sahara was notable for its increase in volume and diversity of destination. In Europe about 136 tons of cannabis were reported seized in 1989 against 200 tons in 1990; this figure includes 45,000 kg which were seized in Dordrecht, Netherlands, during February 1990 and originated in Pakistan, and 1877 kg seized in December 1990 in Hamburg, Germany, which had been transported by land from Afghanistan through the USSR. Since January 1991, 37 tons have been reported seized in Europe including a shipment of 12

tons intercepted at the Austro-Yugoslav border in March 1991. The United States reported the seizure of 121 tons of herbal cannabis in 1990, with 14,373 kg during the first three months of 1991.



One of the Ecuadorian Delegates.

Psychotropic substances

A strong demand for psychotropic substances continues to stimulate production, diversion and traffic in the different regions of the world. During 1990, European drug law enforcement agencies reported the seizure of almost 400 kg of amphetamines to the Interpol General Secretariat. This is the largest quantity ever reported for a single year. Additionally, 26 illicit amphetamine laboratories were reported to have been dismantled. The primary consumer markets are reported to be the Scandinavian countries, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France.

The sharp increase in availability in France was one factor that led to the creation of a psychotropics team within the French Central Narcotic Service.

In addition to this increase in amphetamine availability, Europe has also witnessed a significant increase in the availability of LSD during 1990. The United Kingdom reported a total seizure of 295,000 LSD doses, compared to 146,000 doses of LSD during 1989. The illicit production of LSD seems to take place in the Netherlands, but the United States has also been identified as an LSD source country.

The United States reports that drug abuse continues to be widespread. The illicit production and abuse of methamphetamine is a major concern for federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities, particularly in the western part of the country. Law enforcement authorities are particularly concerned about the availability of "ice" of both foreign and domestic origin. Some concern has been expressed over the potential for an increase in the abuse of locally manufactured psychotropic substances such as methamphetamine and LSD, as a result of the success of enforcement activity against the cocaine traffic.

Methamphetamine

A total of 449 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were reported to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) during the calendar year 1990 as having been dismantled.

The most striking characteristic of methamphetamine laboratories is their diversity. Both the location and the sophistication of the laboratories vary widely, with sites located in urban areas, rural areas and suburban and industrial areas, as well as out in the desert or in isolated mountainous terrain. Clandestine methamphetamine laboratories have been located in private residences (apartments, houses, garages, sheds, mobile homes, barns), at commercial or business sites (hotel and motel rooms, analytical chemical laboratories and repair shops), and in public storage facilities.

Methamphetamine is a controlled substance (Schedule II), with very limited legitimate uses. The United States notes that there is minimal diversion, and what does occur is usually by prescription fraud.

LSD

In the United States LSD abuse has increased, but it is still at a much lower level than abuse of cocaine, marijuana, heroin and methamphetamine. Since 1984, no laboratories actually manufacturing LSD have been discovered.

The United States Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 established a control mechanism on two of the chemical precursors for LSD: ergotamine and ergonovine. These control mechanisms do provide the DEA with

an effective means to monitor the distribution of the listed chemicals.

Stimulants such as amphetamine and pemoline are still available on the illicit African markets.

Precursors and essential chemicals

With the ratification of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, several legislative measures have been taken by member countries to implement the provisions of Article 12 of this Convention, which deals with the control of substances (precursors and essential chemicals) frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

Recognizing the internationally stated concern over the movement of precursor and essential chemicals to the heroin and cocaine producing regions in the world, the Drugs Sub-Division established a psychotropics team within the Sub-Division to monitor information regarding the illicit manufacture, diversion, and distribution of psychotropic substances. It is intended that this unit will monitor the illegal movement of precursor and essential chemicals as listed in Table I and II of the 1988 United Nations Convention. To assist in monitoring this activity, the Drugs Sub-Division has initiated a computer programme specifically designed to store information regarding precursors and essential chemicals that are found at illicit laboratory sites, or found in transit, but outside legitimate commerce.

COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY AND ECONOMIC CRIME

The Committee meeting was chaired by Mr. Wajahat Latif (Pakistan).

On the subject of economic crime in general, the Delegates could only observe the speed at which the number of such offences was rising. Certain figures were highlighted as particularly significant in that respect.

It was reported that fraudulent use of cheques and credit cards, which had risen by 40%, accounted for two-thirds of all crimes affecting banks, and also that illicit transfers of funds had increased by 500%.

The system of international illegal financial transactions

It was agreed that underground or parallel banking systems constituted a phenomenon of huge proportions which caused enormous damage to the economies of developing countries. It was therefore important for the international police community to give the matter all the attention necessary.

Currency counterfeiting

The Committee was informed that, during the past few years, the number of currency counterfeiting cases reported to the General

Two Gambian Delegates.



Secretariat had risen sharply. Technological developments in the field of reprography and printing had made it possible for even relatively unskilled counterfeiters to produce false banknotes which were difficult to detect.

It had also been noted that currency counterfeiting was becoming increasingly linked to other forms of crime, such as drug trafficking, traffic in weapons and terrorism.

The United States dollar was

still the world's most counterfeited currency (representing 87.6% of counterfeits discovered), followed by the Italian lira, the Dutch guilder, the French franc and the German mark.

COMPUTERIZATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Committee meeting was chaired by Mr. Oberlé (France).

Current status of the network and computerization

It was pointed out that the five-year modernization plan, adopted by the General Assembly in Nice in 1987, was coming to an end and that it was therefore important to begin work on a new five-year plan. The aim was to provide the NCBs with better equipment and to make them more efficient. The installation of the X.400 server at the General Secretariat had opened up new horizons, making it possible to provide rapid and reliable information transmission links, to establish a worldwide compatible network linking the Regional Stations and, finally, to use a new encryption system on all the telecommunications computers installed at NCBs so that information could be transmitted to all countries or limited to certain recipients.

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

The amendments to the initial draft resolution prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee were read out. After some discussion, a final draft resolution was adopted.

The General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/7 in plenary session.

Regional modernization

It was made clear that, for technical and financial reasons, modernization would take place in two stages.

- Stage 1

First, the Regional Stations in Puerto Rico, Buenos Aires, Nairobi and Abidjan would be provided with mini-AMSS equipment capable of automatically switching encrypted or non-encrypted messages within the regions or to the central (X.400) AMSS at the General Secretariat.

The NCBs in the regions would be equipped with microcomputers which would provide their users with word processing, electronic mail (linked to the Regional Stations), electronic filing, encryption and printing facilities. The system would also support facsimile.

- Stage 2

Once the communications networks were being operated in a satisfactory way, the NCBs could acquire equipment for using the Automated Search Facility (ASF). The objective would be to retrieve criminal information (excluding images) by utilizing the microcomputer terminals installed during Stage 1 of the process. A feasibility study for each region would be required to establish the most cost effective way of providing the automated search facility, with consideration of the following options:

- Installation of ASF data bases at each Regional Station, with downloading of information at appropriate intervals from the Central ASF at the General Secretariat;

- Installation of ASF data bases in strategic locations to provide cost effective access for more than one region;

- Upgrading of Regional and NCB terminals to provide direct access to the ASF data base at the General Secretariat.

The General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/3 in plenary session.

Discontinuation by the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat of HF radio communications on the telecommunications network

The General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/5 on this subject in plenary session.

Data protection: police information held in permanent departments located outside the Headquarters

Stress was laid on the importance of ensuring that such information was processed in conformity with the Organization's internal regulations. The Executive Committee therefore suggested, on the one hand, that all such information be recorded at the Headquarters and, on the other hand, that the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives be able to carry out its role to the full.

The General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/5 in plenary session.

RESOLUTION AGN/60/RES/7

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

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 12 entitled "Amendment of the Rules governing the data base of selected information at the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat and direct access by the NCBs to that data base", as well as the opinion expressed by the *ad hoc* committee consulted in application of Article 56 of the General Regulations,

ENDORISING the considerations expressed in the said Report No. 12,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Punta del Este from 4th to 8th November 1991 at its 60th session:

DECIDES that the "Rules governing the data base of selected information and direct access by the NCBs to that data base" shall be amended to read as follows:

1. Article 3 shall read as follows:

(1) The NCBs and the official services which have a police mission and which are entitled to have direct access to the data base of selected information, in conformity with paragraphs (2) and (3) below, shall consult the data base at their own expense and using terminals operated by them.

(2) An NCB from which an item of police information originates, and which has agreed that the item may be held in the data base, shall designate the other NCBs that are allowed direct access to that information. This designation may only be revoked by the NCB from which the police information originated.

(3) An NCB which may have direct access to police information in conformity with paragraph (2) above, shall be entitled to grant direct access to that information to official services which have a police mission in its country, as well as to revoke that access at any time.

(4) The General Secretariat shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that neither the NCBs, nor the said official institutions, nor third parties which have not been allowed direct access to an item of police information, can obtain that item of information from the data base.

(5) NCBs and official services which have a police mission shall process the police information obtained from this data base in conformity with the provisions applying to police information communicated to them by the General Secretariat.

(6) NCBs shall provide to the General Secretariat, for circulation to member countries, a complete list of all official services which have a

police mission to which direct access to the data base of selected information will be granted. Said communication shall be made by the NCBs whenever an addition or deletion is to be made.

2. The present Article 6 shall become Article 7. A new Article 6 shall be inserted to read as follows:

(1) Copies of the data base of selected information may be held at the Regional Stations of the ICPO-Interpol telecommunications network or at the NCBs. For that purpose, the General Secretariat may use electronic or magnetic means to transfer the relevant data from its data base of selected information to data bases outside the General Secretariat.

(2) The data bases created in application of paragraph (1) above shall be updated at suitable intervals by electronic means.

(3) The NCBs and the official services which have a police mission shall have access to the data bases created in application of paragraph (1) above under the same conditions as those governing access to the data base of selected information held at the General Secretariat.

(4) A log recording access shall be kept at each data base created in application of paragraph (1) above.

RESOLUTION AGN/60/RES/5

Data protection: Police information held by permanent departments located outside the Headquarters

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 7 entitled "Data protection: Police information held by permanent departments located outside the Headquarters" and submitted by the Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that police information recorded at permanent departments located outside the Headquarters should be subject to control in order to ensure that it is recorded, corrected, used and deleted in conformity with the Organization's internal regulations,

CONVINCED that it would be valuable, both for international police co-operation and for the practical execution of such control, if all police information appearing in archives at permanent departments located out-

side the Headquarters was recorded at the Organization's Headquarters,

HOPING that this control will be implemented in as economic a manner as possible,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Punta del Este from 4th to 8th November 1991 at its 60th session:

ADOPTS the following instructions:

(1) Police information recorded at permanent departments located outside the Organization's Headquarters shall also be recorded at the Headquarters;

(2) Correction or deletion of information recorded at the Organization's Headquarters as a result of (1) above, shall result in the correction or deletion of that information at the permanent departments located outside the

Headquarters; the present rule shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Organization's Headquarters in the case of information which has been corrected or deleted at the permanent departments outside the Headquarters;

(3) When computerization or telecommunications projects are implemented at permanent departments outside the Headquarters, care must be taken to ensure that the functions available on the systems selected facilitate data protection and control;

(4) Since control of the police information recorded at the Organization's Headquarters is the responsibility of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives, the General Secretariat is requested to consult the Board about the practical measures required to ensure that the rules given in (1) and (2) above are respected.

MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Alvarez (Argentina).

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

The meeting was informed that the Working Party on Police-Bank Co-operation, which had been set up by a Resolution of the General Assembly in 1986, had held its fourth session, the Working Party on Computer Crime had met three times during the year and it had been decided to study the launch of an anti-virus programme, and the Working Group on Assistance

of Auditors in Combating Economic Crime had met in The Hague in June.

Modification of Article 18(4) of the Rules relating to International Police Co-operation and to the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives

The Head of the General Secretariat's Legal Division presented the report on this subject which referred, among other things, to the rapid developments the Organization was experiencing in the areas of computerization (Automated Search Facility project) and

regionalization, developments which had raised the problem of protecting data held by permanent departments located outside the Headquarters. It had appeared necessary to allow for the terms of office of the members of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives to be renewed beyond two 3-year periods. That would make it easier to solve any problems arising out of the computerization and regionalization projects.

The General Assembly, in plenary session, adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/8.

International police training establishment

The Delegates discussed a preliminary draft resolution, aimed at providing training within the international, regional and national institutions which already existed. Its purpose was to limit costs so as to keep logistic problems to a minimum, but also to organize training on a regional basis more suited to the requirements of the various countries.

In plenary session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/10.

Improving international co-operation on crimes against children

It was reported that following the adoption of Resolution AGN/58/RES/15, the General Secretariat had sent out a questionnaire to member countries, only 52 of which had answered. Some countries had stated that the problem did not exist as far as they knew. The replies received had not made it possible to conduct as detailed a study as had been hoped.

In plenary session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/9.

Application of international conventions and national laws on extradition

It was announced that, at its 97th session, the Executive Committee had discussed the problems raised by the lack of texts allowing for extradition or, in certain cases, by the non-application of texts which did exist. The draft resolution on the subject pointed out, in very general terms, the value of international conventions and national laws on extradition and asked NCBs to encourage the drafting, approval and effective application of such texts. It was,



The Indonesian Delegation.

however, agreed that extradition procedures remained a matter for the judicial authorities and that the role of the NCBs in that connection was necessarily limited.

In plenary session, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. AGN/60/RES/11.

RESOLUTION AGN/60/RES/9

Protection of minors against drugs

SHARING the international concern which resulted in the adoption in New York in 1989 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

RECALLING the provisions of Article No. 3 paragraph 5, subparagraphs (f) and (g), of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which describe the "victimization or use of minors" or the use of "educational institutions or... other places at which school children and students resort" for the purpose of drug abuse, production, trafficking, etc., as "particularly serious" crimes,

CALLING Interpol member countries' attention to the terms of Article 33 of the above-mentioned Convention which stipulates that "States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administra-

tive, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances",

ACTING in application of Resolution AGN/58/RES/15 adopted unanimously in 1989,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Punta del Este from 4th to 8th November 1991 at its 60th session:

RECOMMENDS that police forces in Interpol Member States approach their appropriate national authorities to make them aware of the possible deterrent effect of measures to increase the penalties that may be imposed on traffickers **who provide children with drugs or who use children in the production or illicit trade in such substances.**

CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

African Continental Meeting

The delegates began by electing Mr. Seudié (Cameroon) as Chairman, and then went on to discuss the various items on their Agenda.

Regional activities

The first item to be discussed was telecommunications and it was stressed that it was vitally important to equip the NCBs. While the various countries of the region were being asked to make efforts, the General Secretariat too was taking far-reaching action and providing considerable help to the States concerned. The need to ensure the effective functioning of equipment made available to the NCBs was also emphasized.

Various delegates reported that the crime rate in Africa was rising, with offences against minors, traffic in stolen vehicles, the hijacking of merchant ships and drug trafficking causing particular concern.

During discussions at the African Regional Conference in Abuja, the urgent need for a training establishment for police officers from the developing countries became apparent.

Creation of a Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan

The Abuja Conference had approved the establishment of the Bureau and since then Côte d'Ivoire had made every possible effort to hasten adoption of the project by all Interpol's decision-making bodies. It was announced that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire had already planned the site of the future Sub-Regional Bureau and was ready to grant maximum privileges to the officials who came to work there.

It was agreed that the creation of such a Sub-Regional Bureau would be fully in keeping with the Orga-

nization's policy of decentralization.

The General Assembly adopted Resolution AGN/60/RES/12 on the subject.

Day-to-day co-operation and traffic in stolen vehicles

The Nigerian delegate mentioned that his country was faced with a serious problem: private cars stolen in Nigeria were frequently found in neighbouring countries, in particular Cameroon and Burkina Faso. Although the police managed to identify the persons responsible for committing the crimes, it was very difficult to have the cars returned to Nigeria.

The Chairman concluded by stressing two points: first, the need for NCBs to maintain good relations with each other and with their own countries' Ministries of Finance, Justice and Foreign Affairs and, secondly, the need for NCBs to make best use of the equipment at their disposal by sending officers for training if necessary. Finally, he said that more emphasis should be given to regional policies.

One of the Jamaican Delegates.



RESOLUTION AGN/60/RES/12

Establishment of an Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

NOTING THE CONTENTS of Report No. 13 entitled "Establishment of a Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire",

ENDORSING the conclusions of the 11th African Regional Conference relating to the establishment of the said Bureau in Abidjan,

BEARING IN MIND the proposals made by the Côte d'Ivoire authorities with a view to concluding a Headquarters Agreement for the said Bureau,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting at its 60th session in Punta del Este from 4th to 8th November 1991:

THANKS the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire for its offer to host an Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan;

ACCEPTS the principle of establishing an Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan;

AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to negotiate a draft Headquarters Agreement for the Bureau with the Côte d'Ivoire authorities;

ASKS the Secretary General to submit the final text of the Draft Agreement to the General Assembly for approval.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

Following a proposal by the Zimbabwean Delegate, his country was chosen to host the next African Regional Conference, in 1993.

American Continental Meeting

The meeting, chaired by Mr. William Sessions (United States), studied the report submitted by the Technical Committee for the Caribbean and Central America.

It had been decided that the terms of reference should be revised in order to formalize the structure of the Committee and that, while the position of regional liaison officer remained vacant, the General Secretariat liaison officer would continue to provide advice and guidance.

Reference was made to the importance of circulating information on activities related to drug trafficking and to the need for NCBs to respond to requests for information. Particular mention was also made of the need to organize further training courses on money laundering.

The General Secretariat was asked to form a working party on the migration of offenders and foreign prisoners.

The Committee planned to monitor the activities of the existing Bureaus closely before proceeding further with the establishment of a Sub-Regional Bureau at the Puerto Rico Regional Station.

As for telecommunications, the low level of use of the system was a serious problem which also needed careful monitoring. Suggestions to improve the situation had been proposed and implemented; they included additional operator training, new and



The Swiss Delegation.

simplified maintenance procedures and more feedback among the NCBs. There was also a proposal to establish rules on the use of general broadcast messages. The report concluded with the announcement that the possibility of funding a technical engineer's post for the Puerto Rico Regional Station was being studied with the General Secretariat.

After discussing the report, the American Continental Meeting approved the appointment of the Mexican Delegate to a seat on the Regional Committee.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

Following a proposal by the Chilean Delegate, Chile's offer to host the 13th American Regional Conference in early 1992 was accepted.

One of the Tonga Delegates.



Asian Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Kawada (Japan), Vice-President for Asia, and concentrated on discussing the conclusions of the Working Party on Regionalization in Asia under three headings.

Enhancement of the functions of the Bangkok Liaison Office

It was agreed that the Office should cover a wider geographical area, to include Myanmar and three Indochinese countries. Its function was to be limited solely to drugs although that did not exclude the study of possible actions in fields such as economic crime. The region's member countries were asked to demonstrate their interest by seconding more officials to the Sub-Bureau but, if that proved impossible, then the General Secretariat would be requested to increase the staff. It was pointed out that the Royal Thai Police had kindly offered extra office space.

The Chairman drew the Delegates' attention to the importance of sharing information with the General Secretariat, a practice which for the moment varied greatly from country to country, and sometimes even within one country.

Drugs training

It was announced that five countries (China, India, Kiribati, Pakistan and Thailand) had responded positively to the questionnaire on drugs training. One possibility might be to organize a training course in a different country every year and, as far as possible, in a different language.

It was agreed that it should be left to the General Secretariat to determine the best way of solving the problem, since certain points could be cleared up by correspondence. In any case, it seemed that the creation of a specific institution operating throughout the year with a permanent staff, had to be excluded as too expensive. The Chairman took note of a proposal to request that the General Secretariat draw up a report on the various possibilities, with the assistance of an expert if necessary, and as quickly as possible, so that the training could begin in 1992.

The Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago.



Telecommunications and exchange of information with the General Secretariat

One of the Working Party's concerns had been direct access by the NCBs to the General Secretariat's data base as from 1992.

A number of problems relating to the introduction of new communications technology were raised, and it was announced that the United Nations were currently working on standardizing message formats. Once a simplified standard had been defined it would be adopted by Interpol.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

The Asian Continental Meeting accepted the Iranian Delegate's proposal to host the next Regional Conference in Tehran, in 1993.

European Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by the German Delegate, Mr. Schmidt-Nothen, a member of the Executive Committee.

Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe

The spokesman for the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe reported on the Committee's activities, commenting that it would be particularly inappropriate to disband the Committee which provided an opportunity for countries outside the EEC to participate in on-going discussions on policing problems and issues related to co-operation.

The Chairman then read out the following recommendation:

"That the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe be redesignated the Interpol European Committee and its terms of reference be redefined as: In the context of Interpol, to examine the strategic, policy and practical issues that arise from co-operation to combat crime and to make recommendations to members of the European Regional Conference.

The Committee may deal with matters referred to it by the General Secretariat, the European Regional Conference or individual member countries.

The Chairman will present a report on the activities of the Committee to the European Regional Conference.

The Committee will consist of representatives from 8 Member States, elected by the European Regional Conference for a period of 4 years, and a European Delegate from the Executive Committee nominated by the members of the Executive Committee."

The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

The European Secretariat

A report was submitted on the Secretariat's activities since the last European Regional Conference, held in London from 3rd to 5th April 1991.

Date and place of the next Regional Conference

It was agreed that the next meeting could be held in Rome, but that the date would be settled after consultation with the member countries.



The Yugoslave Delegation.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1992

General Administration

- Study on the institution of a social welfare system (ongoing project);
- Implementation of the rules on application of the Financial Regulations (ongoing project);
- Institution of a computerized system for managing fixed assets (ongoing project);
- Institution of a computerized stock control system;
- Meetings of the Financial Advisers.

Police

Conferences, Symposia and Meetings

- 21st European Regional Conference;
- 8th Symposium on International Terrorism;
- 1st International Symposium on Offences against Children;

- 2nd International Symposium on Firearms and Explosives;
- Meeting of the Standing Committee on Disaster Victim Identification;
- South American regional meeting on stolen vehicles;
- African regional meeting on stolen vehicles;
- Regional FOPAC meeting;
- 5th European Police/Customs Conference;
- 8th International Counterfeit Currency Conference and 1st International Conference on Fraudulent Travel Documents;
- 8th Symposium on International Fraud;
- Asian Training Course on Counterfeits;
- 18th European Meeting for Heads of National Drugs Services;
- 2nd Meeting for Heads of National Drugs Services in the Caribbean/Central American region;

- 4th Meeting on Psychotropic Substances;
- 5th Meeting of the working party on bank/police co-operation;
- 3rd Meeting of the working party on the assistance from auditors;
- Working party meeting on Italian crime families in Europe;
- Working party meeting on South American organized crime groups with influence and ties in Europe;
- Working party meeting on outlaw motorcycle gangs and their involvement in organized crime;
- Working party meeting on Asian influences on organized crime;
- Workshop on traffic in cultural property and art objects stolen in Africa;
- Two workshops on the UN Manual (sponsored by Interpol/UNDND/CCC);
- Meeting of the working party on regionalization in Asia;
- Meeting of the working party on regionalization in Africa.



Two of the Zambian Delegates.

Legal Matters and Training

- Training Seminar for NCB Officers (in French and Spanish);
- 10th Symposium for Heads of Police Colleges;
- 10th Forensic Science Symposium;
- Meetings of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives;
- Application of the Headquarters Agreements for the Bangkok Office and Buenos Aires Bureau;
- Work in connection with the ICPO-Interpol Constitution and General Regulations;
- Revision of the Staff Rules;

- Publication of a catalogue of audiovisual equipment for police training;
- Rules on co-operation between NCBs;
- Study on the establishment of a Sub-Regional Bureau in Puerto Rico.

Computerization and Telecommunications

- Organization of the 12th Interpol Telecommunications Conference;
- Representation at Regional Conferences and at the Caribbean and Central American Technical Committee meetings;
- Co-ordination of the meetings with the Standing Committee on Information Technology ;

- Modernization of the Central Station and NCBs to X.400 standards of communication plus encryption;
- Development of the Caribbean and Central American Network - Mini-AMSS and encryption;
- Implementation of the Automated Search Facility;
- Feasibility studies on modernization of the Regional Stations' communications and search facilities;
- Feasibility studies on further development of the Automated Search Facility to include downloading of criminal information to Interpol member countries;
- Development of the CIS system and Automated Office System to reflect the increased use of the systems;
- Implementation of desktop publishing for the International Criminal Police Review and Counterfeit Currency sections at the General Secretariat;
- Preparation of an electronic dictionary on the word processing system, for use at the General Secretariat;
- Preparation of message formats for use on the Interpol telecommunications network;
- NCB training courses (ASF);
- General Secretariat computerized inventory and stock management system: feasibility studies and implementation.

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

Executive Committee elections

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

- Vice-President for the Americas
- Delegate for the Americas
- Delegates for Asia (two)
- Delegate for Africa
- Delegate for Europe

All the voting took place by secret ballot.

Vice-President for the Americas

Mr. Romeu Tuma was elected Vice-President for the Americas.



Mr. Romeu Tuma (Brazil), the new Vice-President for the Americas.

Delegate for the Americas

Mr. William Sessions (United States) was elected Delegate for the Americas.

Delegates for Asia

Mr. Hussain Bin Homoud Al Mutlaq (Saudi Arabia) and Mr. Wajahat Latif (Pakistan) were elected Delegates for Asia.

Delegate for Africa

Mr. Abdelkader Kara Bouhadba (Algeria) was elected Delegate for Africa.



Mr. William Sessions (United States), elected to the Executive Committee as Delegate for the Americas.

Delegate for Europe

Mr. Björn Eriksson (Sweden) was elected Delegate for Europe.



Mr. Hussain Bin Homoud Al Mutlaq (Saudi Arabia), elected as Delegate for Asia.



Mr. Wajahat Latif (Pakistan), also elected as Delegate for Asia.



Mr. Abdelkader Kara Bouhadba (Algeria), elected as Delegate for Africa.



Mr. Björn Eriksson (Sweden), elected as Delegate for Europe.

The General Assembly accepted Senegal's invitation to host the 61st General Assembly session in 1992.

Choice of meeting place for the next General Assembly session

The Senegalese Delegate recalled that during the 59th General Assembly session his country had already expressed the strong desire to host the 61st session, and stressed that Africa had not hosted a General Assembly session since Nairobi in 1979. The General Assembly accepted Senegal's invitation by acclamation.



Conference sidelights

by Miguel Chamorro
General Secretariat

For the majority of Delegates arriving for the General Assembly, Carrasco international airport was the gateway into Uruguay and thus their first contact with this country situated in the southern subtropical zone of South America.

A total of 402 Delegates representing 118 countries and 6 sub-bureaus, as well as observers from 7 interna-

tional organizations, attended this year's session.

The choice of Punta del Este by the Uruguayan authorities as the location for this 60th General Assembly session, which lasted from 4th to 8th November, gave the participants the opportunity to enjoy their first excursion at the very start of their stay in Uruguay. After our warm

reception at the airport, we were driven along the scenic inter-resort road to Punta del Este, once a fishing village but now a major international vacation centre. As we travelled the 130 km. from the airport to Punta del Este itself, we discovered the tranquil pastoral atmosphere of the gently undulating Uruguayan countryside, its verdant, ever-fertile plains with the vast herds

View from the ocean - the peninsula on which Punta del Este lies...



Conference sidelights

of cattle placidly grazing. Then, as we drew nearer to our destination, the road ran along the shore and we went past one long, sandy beach after another, with breathtakingly beautiful views, and names like Solana del Mar, Portezuelo and La Rinconada.

As we arrived in Sierra de la Ballena, a short break in our journey allowed us to contemplate a panorama which struck us with its natural beauty: a shimmering sea, a beach deserted in this early November spring and a group of modern buildings in perfect harmony with their environment.

The Eastern Republic of Uruguay today covers an area of 176,215 sq.km. The official language is Spanish and the capital, Montevideo, has a population of over 1 million. The country is separated from Brazil by the river Uruguay and from Argentina by the Río de la Plata and bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

On our way, a charming Montevideo policewoman, acting as a guide for her fellow-officers from the four corners of the globe, told us a little more about her country whose modern history had begun around 1516, when Juan Díaz de Solís, the leader of the Spanish expedition searching for a navigable river to link up the



... once a fishing village, now an international vacation centre.

Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, discovered and explored the region around the Río de la Plata, which is now the Republic of Uruguay.

The conquest of the region took some time, not only because the local Indians put up a fierce resistance, but also because the conquistadors showed comparatively little interest in a

country which did not possess the precious metals they had found in Peru.

In 1617, Hernando Arias de Saavedra, the first local-born governor of Río de la Plata, discovered that the real wealth of the region lay in its lush prairies, its limitless natural water supply, its gentle rolling hills and mild climate, perfect for breeding and raising

Conference sidelights

livestock, which was to become the mainstay of the country's economy.

In 1811 came the first moves towards independence, when José Gervasio Artigas - leader of the revolt - came to the forefront. His ideas on independence, a republican federation and democracy sowed seeds which germinated a few years later, when Juan Antonio Lavalleja and a group of 33 *orientales* took up his ideas; their movement culminated in the declaration of independence on 25th August 1825. The Eastern Republic of Uruguay came into being in 1828 and the first constitution was proclaimed in 1830.

Lying to the east of Montevideo and built on a peninsula jutting out into the Atlantic, the town of Punta del Este marks the point where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Río de la Plata - the broadest river in the world - giving rise to a curious sensation both in the air and in the waters.

The peninsula is pounded relentlessly on one side by the Atlantic Ocean, while the other side is caressed by the gentle waters of the Río de la Plata flowing down the estuary. This effect has given, in close proximity, two very different beaches: the Playa Brava (wild beach) and the Playa Mansa (gentle beach), separated only

by a strip of land on which the town of Punta del Este is situated.

The *Centro del Espectáculo*, with its magnificent auditorium, built on the beach itself, was the venue for the plenary sessions and some of the continental meetings. On Monday, 4th November, the President of the Uruguayan Republic, Dr. Luis Alberto Lacalle, welcomed participants to the 60th General Assembly session. Following the important speeches given by himself and by the President of Interpol, Dr. Lacalle officially declared the proceedings of the 60th ICPO-Interpol General Assembly session open.



The Cantegril Country Club, where the different committees held meetings, and where the welcome reception was hosted by the President and the Secretary General of Interpol.

Conference sidelights

On the evening of the first day, the President and Secretary General of Interpol invited participants and those accompanying them to attend the customary welcome reception in the unique setting of the "Cantegril Country Club". The reception was attended by Dr. Juan Andrés Ramirez, the Minister of the Interior, and by dignitaries from all state departments. The warm and cordial atmosphere, complete with music from the Uruguayan National Police Band playing traditional melodies from around the world, ensured that the reception went on well beyond the time mentioned on our invitations.

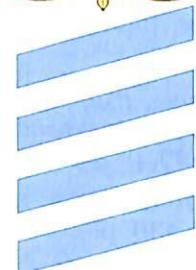
As in previous years, the Hospitality Suite hosted by the United States Delegation for all Assembly participants was marked by the friendly and informal atmosphere which we had come to expect.

Both the United Kingdom and Canadian Delegations also hosted receptions, turning the evening of Wednesday 6th November into a long, epicurean feast. Mr. Taylor, head of the United Kingdom Delegation, entertained us in the salons of the very British-style hotel where he was staying, situated on the Playa Brava facing the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Inkster, head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, received us two hours later in a restaurant on the Playa Mansa, on the Río de la Plata estuary. At both receptions, we were offered delicious food, exquisitely served.

During the week's proceedings, the candidates for the vacant seats on the Executive Committee were actively campaigning in a manner reminiscent of the presidential elections in democratic countries, hoping

to sway undecided voters at the eleventh hour. As the days went on, the tension mounted considerably; however, a more relaxed atmosphere prevailed on the evening of Friday 7th November, when Dr. Ramirez, the Uruguayan Minister of the Interior, hosted a gala supper for all participants in a delightful sea-front restaurant, accompanied by typical Uruguayan music and a display of dancing.

On the final day, and after closely fought elections, the Delegates unanimously decided to hold the next General Assembly session in Senegal. The President of the Organization then declared the General Assembly session closed, in the presence of Dr. Ramirez and the Executive Committee, now complete with its new Members.



PUNTA DEL ESTE
URUGUAY - 1991

States, Territories and Observers attending the 60th General Assembly session

States and Territories

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda*, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands*, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar*, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong*, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao***, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico**, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* United Kingdom NCB Sub-Bureaus

** United States NCB Sub-Bureaus

*** Portuguese NCB Sub-Bureau.

Observers

Customs Co-operation Council
International Air Transport Association
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Banking Security Association
International Civil Aviation Organization
Permanent Secretariat of the South American Agreement
on Drugs and Pyschotropic Substances
United Nations