



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL POLICE  
ORGANIZATION

Editor in Chief:  
Raymond E. KENDALL

ICPO - INTERPOL  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
50, quai Achille Lignon  
69006 LYONS  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
**INTERPOL-LYON**  
TELEPHONE:  
**LYONS 72 44 70 00**  
FAX:  
**LYONS 72 44 71 63**  
FRANCE

# INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

## General Assembly

**61st session**

**Dakar**

**4th - 10th November 1992**



*Unless expressly indicated otherwise,  
the opinions and references to  
equipment published in this  
Review are not the responsibility  
of the ICPO-Interpol.  
All rights of reproduction,  
translation and adaptation  
(in whole or in part) are strictly  
reserved.*

CPPAP N° 1207 AD  
PRINTED IN FRANCE  
ISSN 0367-729 X

*Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, honoured the opening ceremony of the 61st General Assembly session with his presence. He was welcomed by Mr. Barbot, the Organization's President and Mr. Kendall, Interpol's Secretary General.*

47th YEAR - NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1992 - NUMBER 439



## OPENING CEREMONY

The 61<sup>st</sup> session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held from 4th to 10th November 1992 in Dakar, Senegal.

The session opened on Wednesday, 4th November. After the Interpol anthem had been played and one minute's silence observed in memory of police officers killed in the line of duty, speeches were given by Mr. Dieng, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Senegal, Mr. Barbot, President of the ICPO-Interpol, and Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal. The full texts of their speeches follow.

### **Speech by Mr. Dieng, Minister of the Interior**

Mr. President of the Republic of Senegal, Mr. President of the ICPO-Interpol, Mr. Secretary General, Vice-Presidents, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Minister of the Interior, and a former Head of the Senegalese Delegation to this august Assembly, I am particularly and sincerely pleased to welcome you here today on behalf of the Senegalese Delegation and of my Government, and to thank you for the confidence you have shown again towards our national police.

The presence this morning of our distinguished guest - the President of the Republic of Senegal - is a further demonstration of the exceptional support which our country's police have received in organizing this session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly. For this, they are extremely grateful.

Senegal, which has been a member of Interpol since 1961, is honoured to host the 61st session of the Interpol General Assembly which is again being held in Africa - the last session on this continent

was the 48th which was held in Nairobi in 1979.

From the First International Criminal Police Congress in Monaco in 1914 to the present session in Dakar, the International Criminal Police Organization - an international public service devoted to the cause of justice in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - has always been the secular arm in the fight against ordinary law crime.

Your international organization has always moved with the times, even though science and technology have combined to increase the speed of change, bringing together continents, peoples and different cultures, but making predictions about the future impossible.



*Mr Dieng, Senegalese Minister of the Interior, welcoming the Delegates.*

Senegal, a country of law, will always play an active role in this noble battle to achieve a "global village" where peace and justice reign.

I sincerely hope that your work will lead to constructive decisions which will make your organization

even better equipped to take up the ever-increasing challenges facing it at the end of this century with its unforeseeable upheavals.

I am convinced that the programme we have prepared for you to allow you some relaxation between the working sessions will enable you to discover and appreciate the *Teranga*, which is so characteristic of our country and its inhabitants. We particularly hope that your stay will allow you to discover for yourselves the wealth of our natural and cultural heritages.

Welcome to Senegal!

### **Speech by Mr. Ivan Barbot, President of the ICPO-Interpol**

Mr. President,

On behalf of the member countries, the Executive Committee, the Secretary General and myself, I should like to thank you for having invited us to Dakar, for our 61st General Assembly session.

You have also honoured us with your presence here today, which is a great encouragement to our Organization, of which the Republic of Senegal has been a Member since 1961.

I particularly want to say how grateful we are for the personal interest you take in our activities as an international public service, which you confirmed during the interview you granted me in December 1990.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure I speak for all the Delegates present here in Dakar when I stress the pride we feel in being able to meet in Senegal, whose *Sûreté Nationale*, under the leadership of the Minister of



the Interior, Mr. Madieng Khary Dieng, is respected throughout the world for its professionalism and its code of ethics, as well as for its active role as a loyal partner of Interpol. We sincerely appreciate being able to work in such a cordial atmosphere - which is the mark of peoples who consider hospitality is a fundamental value.

The welcome given us by the Senegalese authorities will certainly foster and facilitate the discussions of this General Assembly session which, I am sure, could have an important effect on our future.

I should just like to recall briefly some of the important issues which the Executive Committee and the Secretary General will be submitting to this Assembly for consideration and decision.

Never before has a General Assembly had to decide on so many applications for membership during a session. More than ten countries wish to join us and strengthen our international force. I should particularly like to greet their representatives who have come to Dakar to bear witness to their confidence that Interpol will help them to protect people and property in their countries.

These new members, like the eleven States which have joined since 1989, demonstrate the need to take account of the major geographical changes which have affected crime in recent years, particularly in central and eastern Europe. The African Region will also gain strength within Interpol with the accession of two new members.

It will also be incumbent on the General Assembly to give tangible - i.e. financial - expression to the spirit of international solidarity it showed last year when it adopted the Regional Modernization Plan for telecommunications and computerization.

This five-year plan for technical co-operation, the first of its kind to

be implemented by the Organization, will allow a fundamental improvement to be made, between now and 1997, to the police equipment used for Interpol transmissions in the developing regions. It will also permit more effective co-operation in investigations to the benefit of the police in other countries.

This gives some indication of the importance to be attached to rapidly and harmoniously implementing this programme which will supplement the technical modernization that has been going on at the General Secretariat since 1985 and is now practically complete.

This plan, this collective ambition, naturally has a price, which must be paid today if the Organiz-



*Mr. Ivan Barbot, President of Interpol, thanking the Senegalese authorities for their welcome and outlining the objectives of the 61st General Assembly session.*

ation is to have the modern equipment needed to condition the operational effectiveness of its worldwide network for several decades to come.

It is a reasonable price to pay given the expenses which will be incurred anyway in the coming

years, particularly if, along the way, certain major forms of crime, such as drug trafficking, become more serious where they already exist and infest countries which have so far been spared.

During the same period, we shall see in Africa, as we have already seen in South-East Asia and South America, a tightening of the structures of daily co-operation. This will stem from the installation in 1993 of an Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan, and at this session the General Assembly will be asked to approve the draft Headquarters Agreement negotiated with the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, to whom I again offer our most sincere thanks.

In Africa as elsewhere, therefore, the Organization places a great deal of hope in simultaneously delegating the co-ordination of investigations and implementing an overall plan for technical co-operation.

Consequently, I must again express our gratitude to all those Members which have agreed or are planning to agree to increase their financial support to reflect their economic capabilities, and to those like the United States, France, Japan and the United Kingdom which have provided, or will be providing, specific help to facilitate the implementation of priority sections of this regional modernization in the Caribbean, in Central and South America, in Africa and in Asia. We must also pay tribute to the United Nations which has agreed to provide valuable help in perfecting these operational links.

In return, it is essential that the efforts made in recent months by the countries with contributions in arrears be maintained. As from 1993, many of those countries will benefit from the projects I have just mentioned.

At the same time, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General have decided that a realist-



ic approach must be adopted, as a matter of urgency, to tackle the problem of long-standing arrears. The accumulation of contributions called up each year, which go unpaid by countries with economic difficulties, is leading them and the Organization into a position from which there is no escape.

We shall therefore have to decide on a proposal to amend the Financial Regulations, which will allow these countries to once more play a role within the Organization, not forgetting of course that most of them are important links in our international network for combating drug trafficking.

Finally, we shall have to provide the Organization with a new Constitution enshrining major democratic practices and principles.

Interpol is a technical organization with a police mission and, in today's world, cannot be content with an obsolete and restrictive Constitution.

It is therefore up to us to provide the Organization with a legal framework adapted to its ambitions and to the new international context, at a time when criminal organizations are threatening to destabilize national economies and States, but also at a time when various regions are experiencing new forms of co-operation.

Interpol's legal and political credibility will be increased in coming years in its dialogue with Governments and with new co-operation bodies, which we wish to approach in a spirit of association and partnership.

If this draft Constitution, which is the result of two years' work, is adopted, it will mean that a new set of General Regulations will have to be prepared.

By stressing our main mission of prevention and law enforcement where ordinary law crimes are concerned, the new Constitution should make Interpol more effec-

tive and even more operational, and help it become the institution to which Governments will be increasingly prepared to listen in matters concerning our particular field of activities.

These are some of the issues at stake for this 61st session which, for our Executive Committee, brings to an end four years of management, during which time, in close co-operation with the Secretary General, it has tried to adapt quickly to major changes.

With regard to this point, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to make one personal comment.



*Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic, wishing the General Assembly every success in its work.*

Nothing could have given me greater pleasure, at the end of my term of office with Interpol, than to come back to Dakar and, for the last time, to chair the General Assembly, which is being called on to reaffirm our Organization's interest in the developing countries, and particularly those in Africa, for which it decided to allocate a special budget in 1991 for the modernization of the Continent's telecommunications.

And this is only just and equitable because Africa has always

demonstrated its willingness to assume increasing responsibilities within the Organization.

Mr. President, Ministers, please be assured that we are most touched by the exceptional welcome we have received in Senegal, a country of which we are so fond.

We hope that our work, our enthusiasm and our imagination will live up to the event and that the General Assembly session in Dakar will mark a memorable step forward in the life of Interpol.

### **Speech by Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Senegal - a land of confluence and dialogue, at the crossroads of the world, its gaze turned towards all the continents of the earth - is both proud and delighted at the honour bestowed upon it today. Here in Dakar, Senegal is host, for the first time, to the General Assembly session of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol, thirteen years after Nairobi, the last session held on African soil.

The presence of so many delegates from so many different countries makes us all the more pleased to welcome you here today.

I should therefore like to thank you for the confidence you have shown us by accepting our invitation, and assure you that all the people of Senegal, and the entire African continent with us, join me in extending their most sincere and heartfelt greetings to you who have come from the four corners of the earth.

It is my firm belief that you are so well represented here today in our capital city because of your faith in the ideal of justice which is the very essence of Interpol's existence.



That flame was lit on 14th April 1914, when the First International Criminal Police Congress took place at the invitation of Prince Albert I of Monaco, and has never ceased to burn in the hearts of every man and woman among you.

Rising above the difficulties of that time, the world came together to pave the way for nations, united by their desire for justice, and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to respond to the three-fold need:

- to join forces and co-ordinate their efforts to combat crime which was becoming increasingly international;
- to provide a means of maintaining official, permanent contact between the police forces of different countries;
- to share ideas, working methods and information.

If we look at the ground that has been covered since then, we cannot fail to see that, despite its "growing pains" and the many obstacles which have been put in its path, your organization has met with undeniable success - success which has meant that today, it is becoming more and more difficult for a sovereign state to remain outside it. The exceptionally high number of applications for membership which you will be called upon to consider during this session is clear evidence of this.

How then, can we not be glad to have at our disposal an organization of 158 member countries, which daily strengthens its position as a vital partner in the field of international relations?

All these achievements should not, however, make us lose sight of the many difficulties associated with social change, the pace of which makes it impossible to foretell the future. In such a world, where violence in all its forms is sadly on the increase, the notion of security becomes one of overriding importance.

Today, as we all know, States depend on each other in every

field, including the field of crime-fighting. Interpol - through its universality - must be able to make common-law criminals feel that the "long arm of the law" extends to every corner of our "global village", and that there is no escape possible, no safe haven.

It is with all this in mind that we must approach the 21st century and hope to put an end, once and for all, to the scourges which torment us:

- the drug problem, which has long been one of your major concerns, but which must remain high on the list of priorities;
- international economic crime, which frequently affects developing countries and which can only be halted by close international co-operation;
- offences committed against children - I am thinking in particular of offences on an international scale (such as trafficking in children for adoption, child pornography), but we should not overlook the more "ordinary" offences, such as violence and sexual abuse;
- terrorism, which can only spread with the passive - or even active - complicity of States; hence the need for greater control in the manufacture and sale of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

I realize that you will concentrate, in your discussions, on these types of crime, and that success in this long drawn-out struggle - reminiscent of Tantalus or Sisyphus - will depend as much on

your imagination as on your perseverance.

*Effectiveness can only be achieved by improving and modernizing services and by training staff. We cannot put a price on success, but nor can we fail to accept that it can only be obtained with considerable investment which can only come from Member States' contributions. However, it is also obvious that, for some Members, this burden is difficult to bear. I nevertheless feel that those in difficulty should not be excluded from your community, or left to one side, which is why I am particularly pleased to see that one of your concerns this year is to consider amending the Financial Regulations to allow such countries' debts to be rescheduled.*

Your commitment to Africa is also highlighted by the decision to set up a Sub-Regional Bureau for West Africa.

I am certain that your Assembly here in Dakar will prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that none of today's problems escapes your attention and that you will find the best possible ways of solving them in the interests of all concerned.

It is on this note that I should like to conclude, and thank you once again for choosing to hold your 61st General Assembly session in Dakar. Welcome to you all.

*The conference hall, and the official platform, during the opening ceremony.*



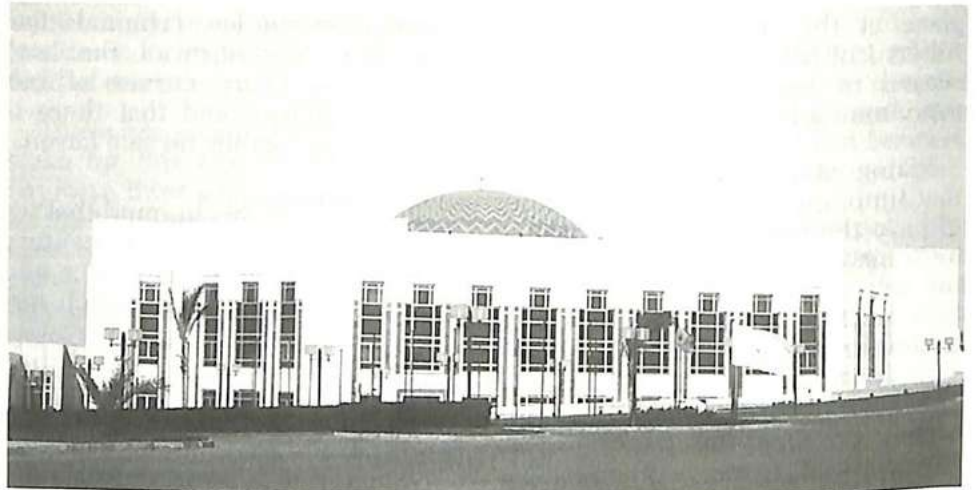


## ACCESSION OF ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS

**A**fter noting the various applications for membership, the General Assembly approved the accession of the following eleven countries this year: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Namibia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

The ICPO-Interpol now has 169 Members.

*The Conference Hall at the King Fahd Complex in Dakar, where the General Assembly session was held.*



*Some of the delegates from new member countries: Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan.*







*The Delegates  
of Latvia,  
Namibia, Slovenia,  
Ukraine  
(Azerbaijan was not represented)*

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PROGRESS REPORT**

During its 101st session (7th-9th July 1992), and at the initiative of the President of the Organization, the Executive Committee adopted the principle whereby the member countries would be fully and regularly informed about the work carried out by those they had elected to serve on that Committee. A statement of the main policies adopted by the Executive Committee will henceforth be communicated to the General Assembly at the end of each Presidency. The report submitted in Dakar is reproduced below.

**D**uring the period under consideration, with the efficient co-operation of the Secretary General, the Advisers to the Organization and the External Auditors, the Executive Committee has concentrated on the following major developments in particular.

### **Construction of the new Headquarters and transfer of the staff**

The Executive Committee followed up the construction of the Organization's new Headquarters in Lyons and the transfer of the staff in great detail.

Preparations for the inauguration on 27th November 1989 were completed very smoothly with close co-operation between the Secretary General, the Executive Committee and the President.

The inauguration was honoured by the presence of the President of the French Republic and delegations from 120 member countries; it was a highly successful event and of particular symbolic value, enhancing the Organization's prestige.

During its session from 7th to 9th July 1992, the Executive Com-

mittee examined the final accounts of the construction of the new Headquarters, the transfer of the staff and the equipment of the building with a view to submitting them to the General Assembly. These accounts show a surplus of CHF 1,088,185.36.

### **Accession of new Members**

Since 1989, twelve requests for membership have been examined. Eleven of them have been transmitted to the General Assembly, which approved the applications of the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The number of Member States therefore rose from 147 in 1988 to 158 in 1991, excluding any new



Members admitted during the 61st General Assembly session.

The Executive Committee has, of course, held many discussions on the consequences of the political developments in Eastern Europe over the past three years.

### **Protection of human rights**

Interpol's increasing international credibility stems directly from its respect for human rights which has been one of the Executive Committee's main concerns.

The Committee has therefore:

- Examined in detail the comments made by the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives;
- Proposed guidelines, which were adopted by the General Assembly in 1991, to standardize, on the one hand, the contents of the files held by the Regional and Sub-Regional Bureaus and, on the other hand, the methods of controlling them;
- Attached considerable importance to achieving much-needed improvements with regard to combating offences against minors: Resolution AGN/58/RES/15 adopted in 1989 was implemented by the Resolution adopted in 1991 on the protection of children from drugs and by the work to prepare a multi-disciplinary programme of action which will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

### **Improvement of the Organization's financial situation**

The modernization of the telecommunications and computer equipment undertaken by the General Secretariat between 1984 and 1988 and the construction of the new Headquarters were continued.

While these operations provided the Organization with the means required for an effective fight against the increase in international crime, they also created a financial situation which required detailed examination.

In 1989 and 1990, therefore, the Executive Committee proposed a coherent, ambitious, realistic and equitable policy which the General Assembly accepted.

This policy was basically implemented, concurrently with the laudable efforts made by the General Secretariat to control the increase in the Headquarters' internal operating costs, through the following measures:

- Stabilization of the value of the budget unit at CHF 17,300 in 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992 and, if the General Assembly agrees at its 61st session, in 1993, despite the increase in the inflation rate and in co-operation requirements;
- Adoption of a new budget contributions scale, based on the principles of equity and international solidarity. In application of the new objective criteria suggested (Gross National Product and population), 14 countries have to date responded favourably to the request that they re-assess their contributions. It is vital that the other countries approached join in this effort if we wish to reach our objective. Otherwise, the Organization will have to either restrict its services or greatly increase the value of the budget unit.

Also, as from 1st January 1993, the minimum contribution will rise to two budget units. The countries having acceded to the Organization since the 1990 General Assembly session are committed to this new statutory minimum as well as to a special contribution of four budget units.

- Measures to deal with arrears in contributions: the Executive Committee has increased its initiatives in this field vis-à-vis both governmental authorities and the NCBs. It has demonstrated its determination (application of Article 52 of the Financial Regulations) whenever necessary. The principles of equity have not, however, been sacrificed (every case has been closely examined when countries are subject to the above-mentioned Article 52; the Committee's practice concerning the grading of

the applicable sanctions has been coded and adopted).

The problem of countries with substantial, long-standing arrears is currently being considered in depth and will, where necessary, lead to proposals being submitted to the General Assembly.

Obviously, much remains to be done, even if the total amount of arrears fell by CHF 500,000 between 31st December 1990 and 31st December 1991 as a result of the initiatives implemented.

### **Process for delegating the co-ordination of investigations to the regions**

Conscious of the importance of local co-ordination in investigations the Executive Committee continued its work on the Draft Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the Argentine Republic with a view to installing an Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau for South America in Buenos Aires. The Agreement was signed by the President in May 1990.

Negotiations are also continuing to set up a similar Bureau in Abidjan for West Africa, following contacts made by the Secretary General and the President with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

The Draft Agreement will be submitted to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

### **Modernization of Interpol's regional telecommunications**

For the Executive Committee, it is clear that the effectiveness of the process of regional delegation depends to a great extent on implementation of the Regional Modernization Plan for telecommunications. This modernization will also give maximum impact to that already carried out at the General Secretariat.

Consequently, the Organization has adopted a planned policy with regard to the police in the developing countries and in the Eastern European countries.



Funds were in fact specifically allocated to improving telecommunications in Africa and these allocations were then integrated into a general regional modernization plan for telecommunications which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1991 and which, for the first time, provides the Organization with an overall policy for all the Regions.

The implications of this plan on the 1993 budget will be submitted to the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee is aware of the importance of this undertaking, which will have positive repercussions for all the member countries. It calls the General Assembly's attention to the projects, and particularly wishes to thank certain countries and the United Nations for providing special financial contributions to enable them to be carried out.



*The Andorran Delegate.*

### **Police training**

Interpol has an increasing role to play in police training, particularly in the developing countries.

The Executive Committee has dealt with this subject at each of its sessions for the past three years.

In application of Resolution AGN/58/RES/10, which was adopted in 1989, our General Assembly approved a plan in 1991 which, in the long term, should allow the Organization to participate in the required co-ordination of international supply and demand for training. It is in fact a question of co-operating with the countries concerned and the other international centres or institutions in order to meet requirements as fully as possible.

Furthermore, the Executive Committee has developed a code of practice relating to the criteria for awarding grants to member countries to assist member countries' officers wishing to attend the NCB training seminars organized by the General Secretariat. At the same time, it was decided to give priority to the new member countries so that their NCBs could become operational more quickly.

### **Codification of the Organization's operating rules**

The Executive Committee participated very actively in the revision of the Constitution, which it began in 1990. The constant concern in this matter is to bring our basic texts up to date, while reaffirming certain principles which strengthen our Organization's international credibility and restating its prime objective: combating international crime. The draft to be submitted to the 61st session of the General Assembly is based on these considerations.

The Committee will pay as much attention to the revision of the General Regulations after the new Constitution has been adopted.

A draft set of rules of procedure for the Executive Committee will also be prepared. It will perpetuate the practices adopted within the Executive Committee in conformity with democratic principles.

The Committee has also clarified the question of voting rights at the Organization's Regional and Sub-Regional Conferences.

### **Dialogue with other international institutions**

The aim is to avoid pointless competition which, through the overlapping or omissions that would result, would increase the burden on States participating in several international co-operation institutions.

Moreover, the disruption this would cause to daily co-operation would benefit only the criminals.

This dialogue has been increased with the United Nations institutions (United Nations International Drug Control Programme - UNDCP, Human Rights Centre, World Health Organization, etc.) and with the regional organizations (organizations of police co-operation in the Europe of the Twelve, Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, Economic Community of Central African States, etc.).

The Secretary General and the President have thus established a basis for relations with Trevi, the police co-operation organization of the twelve countries of the European Community.

Consideration is currently being given to the possibility of establishing relations with the European Commission, the permanent body of this Community.

In the same way, the development of co-operation between Interpol and the UNDCP on subjects of common interest, such as training and technical assistance, should be examined closely in the future.

The same goes for Europol, the Central Criminal Police Office for the Europe of the Twelve.



## Activities vis-à-vis Governments and the press

Apart from the General Secretariat's initiatives, the Executive Committee and the President have made particular efforts during this period to make Heads of State and Ministers aware of the Organization's concerns through direct contacts with high-level authorities in some 60 countries.

The President has also given interviews to reporters from the written press and from radio and television from some 40 countries to improve the Organization's standing in international public opinion.

The Executive Committee feels that, at the end of the period 1988 - 1992, the ten major developments listed above should form the basis of the Organization's policy for the future.

In fact, the Committee considers that the Organization has acquired the means for consolidating its financial structure and, in the long term, for obtaining an overall system of effective co-operation when the Regional Modernization Plan for telecommunications is completed.

The technical conditions for its international credibility will have been improved by the revision of the Constitution, which will provide the Organization with the political weight it needs to be able to negotiate effectively with the

other international co-operation institutions.

The Executive Committee and the President would particularly like to pay tribute to the General Assembly, whose determination and seriousness have enabled the initiatives they have proposed to bear fruit.

The President of the Organization wishes to express his personal thanks to the past and present Members of the Executive Committee, the Secretary General, the Advisers to the Organization and the External Auditors whose co-operation has been particularly valuable during the period 1988-1992, a period in which the Organization has certainly taken into account the major political upheavals that have occurred across the world.

## GENERAL SECRETARIAT PROGRESS REPORT 1991

**T**he Report covers the period from 1st January to 31st December 1991.

### Programme: Policy and Management

This programme covers both management of the General Secretariat and legal matters.

### Management of the General Secretariat

This sub-programme comprises the Secretary General's Executive Office, the Financial Controller's mission and the European Secretariat. The duties of the General Secretariat's Management are to administer, and ensure the satisfactory operation of, the Organization in conformity with its various rules and procedures as well as with the guidelines laid down by the Organization's governing bodies, to report on its manage-

ment and activities to the Organization's governing bodies, and to ensure liaison between the Organization and its environment.

### Executive Office of the Secretary General

The Executive Office is the technical support unit which assists



*The Delegate of Antigua and Barbuda.*

the Secretary General in his work. It comprises the Executive Office itself, the Public Relations Department and a Secretariat.

33 internal meetings were organized directly by the Secretary General.

### Public Relations Department

The Executive Office's public relations activities included interviews given to members of the press, visits by individuals or groups, and replies to requests for documents about the Organization. The Head of the Executive Office carried out several missions abroad.

### Financial control

Control of the Organization's finances is carried out externally by External Auditors and internally by a Financial Controller.

The function of the External Auditors, who are appointed by the General Assembly (after being proposed by the Executive Com-



mittee) for a renewable period of three years, is to carry out an external audit of the Organization's administrative and financial management, as laid down in Article 25 of the Organization's Financial Regulations.

Since June 1991, internal financial control has been the responsibility of a Financial Controller who was recruited to replace the Head of the Finances and Accounts Sub-Division when the latter retired. The Financial Controller works under the Secretary General's authority and, in 1991, his activities consisted of:

- controlling budget implementation from the financial viewpoint;
- presenting and submitting for approval to the General Assembly session in Punta del Este the Financial Report for 1990 and the Draft Budget for 1992;
- studying and implementing the rules for applying the new Financial Regulations, particularly with regard to delegation of the Secretary General's financial powers, in collaboration with Heads of the Divisions concerned;
- liaising with the Organization's Financial Advisers and External Auditors whose work on the Organization's behalf has included giving advice, drafting notes and carrying out particular tasks;
- managing the Organization's assets.

### European Secretariat

Since it was set up in 1988 as a liaison body, the Secretariat has demonstrated its efficiency and value by organizing meetings and establishing working parties for Member States in the European geographical sector.

It has also contributed by providing information about the Organization and its potential to visiting police officers and to other prominent persons having important responsibilities, particularly at parliamentary level.

The European Secretariat has, of course, closely followed develop-

ments within the European Community insofar as they affect international police co-operation. It has also assisted both the Organization and Interpol's European Committee in their efforts to provide an appropriate response to developments within the European Community.

### Legal matters (legal matters - studies - ICPR - general reference sources - training)

This Sub-Programme covers the work of the Organization's Legal Adviser, the General Reference Department, the International Criminal Police Review (ICPR) and Training.

It has the following structure: a Head of Division, a secretariat and two distinct sub-divisions (Legal Matters and Studies, and the General Reference Department - International Criminal Police Review), as well as the Training Unit.

#### Legal Matters

- Rules on co-operation between NCBs,
- Work on Interpol's Constitution and General Regulations,
- Application of the Headquarters Agreements for the Bangkok and Buenos Aires Bureaus,
- Meetings of the Supervisory Board for the Internal Control of Interpol's Archives,
- Study on the setting up of a Sub-Regional Bureau in Puerto Rico,
- Study on a police training establishment,
- Publication of a catalogue of audiovisual equipment for police training,
- Training seminar for NCB officials (in English and Arabic).

#### General Reference Department

The General Reference Department replied to 1,295 requests for documentation (345 requests from



ARUBA

*Mr. Peterson, Head of the Aruban delegation and a member of the Executive Committee.*

outside the Headquarters and 950 requests form the Organization's staff).

The Department also produced "Info-Presse", the monthly bibliographical bulletin various research files and the International Crime Statistics for 1989-1990.

#### International Criminal Police Review (ICPR)

The ICPR had a circulation of 8,100 copies distributed as follows: 3,477 copies to the NCBs, 190 to the Headquarters and 3,233 to subscribers, 594 of which were free.

The number of articles published rose from 29 in 1990 to 37: all except one were previously unpublished. There were special editions on the Rights of the Child (No. 428) and the 60th General Assembly session (No. 433).

The publishing department also looked for people to contribute articles, prepared all the graphics for the texts, produced specific notes for internal use, drafted and co-ordinated production of the Organization's public relations leaflet, revised and in some cases translated the texts published, liaised with the printers and managed subscriptions.



## Training

The Unit was responsible for arranging five internal training courses for the Organization's staff as well as the ten-day Training Seminar which was attended by 64 NCB officials, 26 of whom received grants from the Organization. The 64 trainees represented 48 member countries. The Unit also co-ordinated visits to the Headquarters and its members made presentations in the context of meetings organized by other departments.

The Training Unit staff also received training in certain technical areas.

## Programme: Police

This programme covers the Police Division at the General Secretariat and has the following structure: the Head of Division, the General Crime (Property and Persons) Sub-Division, the Economic and Financial Crime Sub-Division, the Drugs Sub-Division and the Criminal Intelligence Sub-Division.

The Criminal Intelligence Sub-Division was transferred from the Technical Support Programme to the Police Programme in May 1991, following a decision taken by the Executive Committee at its 97th session on 26th and 27th March 1991.

The 1991 Programme of Activities included the preparation and organization of some 20 conferences and symposia on a wide range of subjects. Some of these meetings were held at the Headquarters and others elsewhere.

## General Crime (Property and Persons) Sub-Division

This Sub-Division comprises the following five groups:

- The FOPAC Group (Assets Derived from Crime)
- The OC Group (Organized Crime)

- The GC Group (General Crime)
- The TE Group (Anti-Terrorism)
- The Administrative Unit

The Sub-Division has achieved most of its traditional objectives and tasks (publication of stolen art notices and posters, of modus operandi sheets, of circular letters on operational matters; co-operation with international organizations; organization of conferences and working parties; publication of reports; and, in general, responses to enquiries from member countries).

In addition, the Groups of the Sub-Division have attempted to increase their usefulness to the member countries by establishing specific projects, organizing more operational working meetings, publishing documents which constitute real working tools. This attempt is illustrated, for instance, by the new edition of the Financial Assets Encyclopaedia, the publication of calendars of events organized by outlaw motorcycle gangs, and the production of an album listing travelling pickpockets.

The Sub-Division organized 10 conferences and meetings and carried out 40 missions to attend conferences, etc. organized by other international organizations, or to visit NCBs. In addition, personnel from the Sub-Division attended the Interpol Regional Conferences in Europe, America and Africa and the General Assembly session.

## FOPAC Group (Assets Derived from Crime)

In March 1991, the FOPAC Group organized a working party meeting on the system of illegal international transactions (underground or parallel banking). This meeting explored measures that could be used to identify such transactions in criminal cases. The meeting noted that the system can

be quite difficult for an investigator to penetrate due to long-standing ethnic and language ties. As a result of the meeting and the study carried out by the FOPAC Group, a resolution was adopted at the 60th General Assembly.

In June 1991, the FOPAC Group organized the 2nd International Meeting on Assets Derived from Crime. This important meeting was held in Lyons and was attended by 100 persons from 37 countries.

The FOPAC Group continued to update and expand the Financial Assets Encyclopaedia. The new edition appeared at the beginning of 1992.

## OC Group (Organized Crime)

Since its inception in January 1990 the Group has collated and analysed the information available at the General Secretariat on criminal organizations involved at an international level. This has permitted the Group to begin specific projects aimed at assisting Member States in identifying not only members but also the areas of activity of criminal organizations. Project Macandra deals with Mafia-type organizations, Project OCSA with South American criminal organizations and their links in Europe, Project Rockers with motorcycle clubs involved in illicit activities, and the most recent, Project Eastwind, deals with criminal organizations of Asian origin. Members of the OC Group participated in 8 missions of widely varying types.

## GC Group (General Crime)

**Theft of works of art and cultural property:** The tasks of the officers dealing with this subject entail processing the CRIGEN/ART forms as well as all relevant messages received at the General Secretariat. A considerable amount



of liaison work is also done by the Head of the Group with other agencies, both public and private, that circulate or keep records of items of stolen art and cultural property. Many of these bodies have excellent liaison with national police forces who not only contribute to but are permitted to search their records. Subsequent to the processing of CRIGEN/ART forms, stolen art notices and twice yearly posters are produced and circulated to member countries.

**Trafficking in stolen motor vehicles and boats:** Various operations were identified and two meetings were held during the year at the General Secretariat on a case of trafficking between Europe, the Middle East, Japan and North Africa. Plans are in hand to hold further meetings, in Africa and Central America, during 1992. Currently twelve operations involving motor vehicles are being monitored by the Group. Three particularly large-scale cases have been given the code

Final conclusions will be submitted later. The specialist officer represented the Organization at the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in May 1991.

**Theft, burglary and related offences/protection of endangered species:** Work began on the production of a composite identification manual on internationally active pickpockets. It is anticipated that this manual will be supplied for use by those member countries hosting large scale international public gatherings such as the Olympic Games, the Football World Cup and the like.

**Disaster Victim Identification:** During the course of the year, sales of the revised DVI form increased. The form will probably be slightly amended following the February 1992 meeting of the Standing Committee on DVI. If this is to be the case it is suggested that stocks be depleted before any reprinting is carried out. This process does not affect the value of the existing documents.



*The Australian Delegation.*

**Firearms and explosives:** The officer responsible for matters relating to trafficking in firearms and explosives maintains the ITAR/IEIXIS computer system assisted by a clerical officer. This system attempts to identify trends or patterns in the make-up of explosive devices and in the criminal use of firearms. The officer also assists Member States in tracing the origin of firearms used in criminal offences. Throughout the year an increasing number of data input documents were received from member countries. By December, approximately 500 such forms had been received, which now make analysis possible. This system is continually upgraded by the U.S. ATF Bureau which provided the actual computer and ancillary equipment.

names of Operations "Window", "Paxo" and "Targa". With the opening of the borders of eastern Europe this traffic is showing a marked increase.

**Trafficking in human beings/sexual offences/missing persons:** Since the 1989 General Assembly, the specialist officer and the Head of Group have been engaged on a study relating to offences against children. During 1990 and 1991 replies to a questionnaire on the subject have been analysed, culminating in a study group meeting held at the General Secretariat from 27th to 30th May 1991. The group formulated certain recommendations which were further discussed at the International Symposium held in April 1992.

### **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. The Guide was approved and adopted at the 1986 General Assembly in Belgrade but needs to be updated to take account of recent procedural modifications.

The TE Group also handles aviation security matters since there are often connections between international terrorism and aircraft hijacking cases. Whenever possible the TE Group co-ordinates activities with the Drugs Sub-Division in matters where there are links between drugs and terrorism.



A total of 5 missions were carried out to attend conferences, and one conference was organized at the General Secretariat in Lyons: the 7th Symposium on International Terrorism.

### **Economic and Financial Crime Sub-Division**

The Sub-Division has the following structure:

- Group E (Economic Crime)
- Group F (Counterfeit currency and false documents)
- The Administrative Unit

#### **Group E (Economic Crime)**

In 1991, Group E processed 1,926 new files, i.e. an average of 160.5 files a month. This represents an increase of 33% over 1990, and there had already been an increase of 27% in 1990 compared with 1989.

As a general rule, bank fraud makes up 42% of all cases, miscellaneous types of fraud 40%, business fraud 14% and investment fraud 4%.

69% of the cases reported to the Group originated in Europe; the Americas and Asia came next with 12% each, followed by Africa with 7%.

#### **Group F (Counterfeit Currency and Documents)**

The Group handled a total of 2,349 cases, 1,349 of which concerned counterfeit currency; the remaining 1,000 concerned false documents.

The US dollar accounts for about 82 % of the total currency counterfeited, a percentage which has been relatively stable over recent years. This is followed by the Netherlands guilder, the Italian lira, the German mark and the French franc.

A regional breakdown shows much the same situation in Europe. Counterfeit dollars are also the counterfeits most often seized and/or put into circulation in Asia, Africa and South America.

It should be noted that the USD 100 note is the one most often counterfeited, probably because the profits to be made by putting it into circulation are greater.

The Group is also responsible for editing and drafting the "Counterfeits and Forgeries" review. The review is updated every month and is drafted in French before being translated into Arabic, English, German and Spanish. Circulation is restricted to subscribers of which there are currently 15,000.

### **Drugs Sub-Division**

This Sub-Division comprises Group 1 (cannabis and heroin), Group 2 (cocaine and psychotropic substances), the Liaison Office in Bangkok and an Administrative Unit.

During 1991, the Drugs Sub-Division maintained a very active calendar. Its activities were principally divided into four categories:

- Operations
- Intelligence
- Training
- Relations with other international or regional organizations.

Additionally, the Sub-Division has been involved in the following drug-related activities:

- Managing a drug trafficker targeting programme. This programme requires European drug services to gather and submit information on the top ten most significant drug traffickers or organizations operating in their respective countries.
- Further development of "Operation PROSTAR" which is intended to store, electronically, data relating to ethnic Chinese involved in organized crime, particularly heroin trafficking. This is

a data base which contains details concerning many individuals and their known associates and meeting places; it is intended that this information, which is constantly updated, will be analysed for the purpose of supporting international investigations.

- Based on a survey of training and technical needs for African countries, the Drugs Sub-Division prepared a preliminary assessment which was forwarded to both African and European donor countries. This document was also addressed, for information, to the United Nations agencies in Vienna.

### **Criminal Intelligence Sub-Division**

This Sub-Division was transferred from the Technical Support Programme to the Police Programme for reasons of consistency and efficiency. It has the following structure:

- The MRB (Message Research/Response Branch)/ACIU (Analytical Criminal Intelligence Unit)
- The International Notices Group
- The Fingerprints Group
- The ASA (Automatic Search and Archives) Group.

Sub-Division 4's activities should be viewed in the light of its role vis-à-vis both the General Secretariat and the NCBs. It was set up to improve and increase the quality of the service given to the NCBs by means of modern technology. It should be considered as an operational service at the General Secretariat in Lyons, where information is processed professionally with the most modern and sophisticated computer technology available.

### **Message Research Response Branch (MRB) and Analytical Criminal Intelligence Unit (ACIU)**

The MRB is responsible for providing the General Secretariat and the NCBs with an efficient service for processing and recording



criminal information. It carries out its work with the utmost respect for the deletion rules in force. It responds to NCBs' requests for information without delay and in conformity with the Rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives.

To sum up in terms of figures, the MRB added 40,637 new computerized cases to the existing Criminal Information System (CIS) and interactively updated another 48,916, making a total of 315,749 computerized cases in 1991.

### International Notices Branch

This department prepares and issues international notices in response to requests from NCBs, as well as notices about persons wanted at international level, with particular emphasis on the timely circulation of international notices for wanted persons.

The Branch published 837 notices (590 red notices, 46 blue notices, 59 green notices, 43 black notices and 99 yellow notices).

### Fingerprints Branch

This Branch deals with the fingerprint and photographic files. Daily use of the CIS has considerably facilitated and improved the work of the Branch. There are currently plans to install an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and this will certainly increase efficiency.

Fingerprint statistics for 1991 are a good indicator of the work carried out by the fingerprint personnel: 6,069 files were created and at the end of 1991 there were 105,076 files. 183 identifications were made during the year.

### Automated Search and Archives Branch (ASA)

ASA became operational in April 1991 and comprised the EAS Group and the ASF project created by Division IV.

Between April and December 1991, the EAS Group received 60,540 messages/letters from police departments, making 27,621 scanned files, which corresponded to the creation of 95,081 images. Each operator scanned an average of 463 images a day.

### General Administration Programme

This Programme covers part of the work of Division I and has the following structure.

### Personnel and Social Affairs Sub-Division

The Sub-Division is responsible for personnel movements and all matters that may arise during the execution of labour contracts and the secondment of officials by member countries. It is also responsible for internal language training for staff and manages the Staff Welfare Fund and the Social Activities Fund.

The Sub-Division provides secretariat services for the Joint Advancement Committee, deals with revision of the Staff Rules and is responsible for liaison with social welfare and pension bodies.

### Finance and Accounts Section

The Section's activities consist of recording suppliers' invoices,

The table below gives the breakdown by category and nationality of the staff employed at the General Secretariat at 31st December 1991:

Categories	French	Non French	TOTAL
Seconded officials ..... (1)	25	50	75
Detached officials ..... (2)	4	20	24
Officials under contract ..... (3)	133	36	169
TOTAL	162	106	268

(1) 13 American, 4 British, 2 Canadian, 1 Chilean, 1 Danish, 1 Finnish, 25 French, 6 German, 2 Greek, 1 Guinean, 1 Icelandic, 5 Italian, 4 Japanese, 1 Korean, 1 Netherlands, 1 Norwegian, 3 Spanish, 1 Swedish, 2 Zimbabwean.

(2) 1 Argentine, 1 Australian, 1 Austrian, 1 Belgian, 2 British, 1 Canadian, 4 French, 1 German, 1 Indian, 1 Italian, 1 Pakistani, 1 Philippine, 1 Senegalese, 1 Spanish, 1 Sri Lankan, 1 Swedish, 1 Thai, 1 Tunisian, 1 Turkish, 1 Uruguayan.

(3) 2 American, 1 Austrian, 12 British, 1 Cambodian, 1 Colombian, 1 Egyptian, 133 French, 1 German, 1 Iraqi, 3 Lebanese, 2 Portuguese, 8 Spanish, 1 Sri Lankan, 1 Sudanese, 1 Thai.



making payments, preparing the accounting documents (budget - income and expense statement - budget implementation statement - monitoring funds) and ensuring the appropriate accounting records are kept.

### **Document Production Sub-Division**

This Sub-Division has four language sections (one for each of Interpol's official languages - Arabic, English, French, Spanish), a Printing Group and a Mailing Group.

### **Language Sections**

Each section has a translation unit and a typing unit. The objective set was achieved in 1991 without any increase in staff but problems have arisen in connection with translation into French.

### **Printing Group**

Since the beginning of 1991 the Photography and Printing Group has produced all the issues of the ICPR in English and in colour. This requires great accuracy on the part of the offset operators who work on single-colour machines, but the results have been excellent.

### **Mailing Group**

Mailing costs went down in 1991 because the Head of the Mailing Group succeeded in negotiating lower charges with the French Postal authorities in return for more specific sorting of the mail by the Group.

### **Security Section**

This Section comprises a team of guards and a team of chauffeurs.

### **General Services Section**

This section has the following structure:

- Building Upkeep Unit
- Canteen and Coffee Bar Unit
- Telephone Switchboard Unit
- Shop Unit.

### **Meetings and Missions Programme**

A total of 47 symposia and meetings were organized at the General Secretariat, compared with 40 in 1990. The total number of delegates taking part in those meetings was 1,351. In addition, eight meetings were organized outside the Headquarters (compared with three in 1990) and were attended by 687 delegates. The Meetings and Missions Office handled the logistic arrangements for all these events.

### **Programme: Technical Support**

This programme corresponds to the activities of the Technical Support Division. It has an EDP Section and a Telecommunications Sub-Division.

Originally, this Programme also covered the activities of the Criminal Intelligence Sub-Division which, however, was transferred to the Police Programme in May 1991 in conformity with the decision taken by the Executive Committee at its 97th session (26th and 27th March 1991).

### **EDP Section**

The EDP Section has concentrated on both operating and improving the various systems already installed at the General Secretariat, and also on developing new applications for the existing

computers. In this context, the first stage of installation of the ASF was completed according to plan. However, a certain degree of overloading is apparent and further reinforcement will be required.

The Section's work is spread over the three different EDP systems (IBM, Digital and Wang) which were installed in 1989.

**CIS/STAIRS System (Criminal Information System/Storage and Information Retrieval System):** Changes have been made in order to incorporate all the personal data that will be transferred onto the ASF system: 8 terminals and a printer have been installed in the ASA Branch. Work on the "works of art" application was completed at the beginning of the year. At the end of 1991, 110 terminals and 11 printers were connected to this computer.

**All-in-1 system (office automation and electronic mail):** Word-processing in Arabic has been integrated into the system. The All-in-1 software has been upgraded to meet the manufacturer's specifications and the requirements for connection with the X.400 system which will take place in 1992.

During the 60th General Assembly session, a link was set up between Punta del Este and the



*One of the Belgian Delegates.*



General Secretariat for transmission of the minutes of meetings. The documents were thus translated at the General Secretariat and sent back to Punta del Este in record time. By the end of 1991, over 120 terminals and 40 printers were connected to this computer and 170 "accounts" had been opened for specified users.

**Archives System:** This system has been operational since October 1989 and meets the Organization's requirements perfectly. At the end of 1991, some 25 digital optical disks were full. This corresponds to the scanning of 61,000 files, representing about 600,000 images for 200,000 messages stored. 20 workstations and 3 scanners were connected to this system and the response times noted corresponded to the specifications that were set.

**Automated Search Facility (ASF):** At the end of the tendering procedure, the bid submitted by the Wang company was accepted and the contract was signed on 19th April 1991. A joint EDP/Telecommunications team has been formed to work on this project.

### Telecommunications Sub-Division

A total of 964,916 messages were exchanged via the Central Station in 1991, an increase of 5.2% compared with 1990 and of 11.4% compared with 1989. The high rate of increase has continued.

The ratio of messages retransmitted to messages received by the Central Station (broadcast coefficient) also increased to 2.8, compared with 2.7 in 1990 and 2.39 in 1989.

Teletex traffic also increased considerably (+17 %) but ARQ and telex traffic figures remained stable. Gradual introduction of the X.400 Server at the end of the year will have a marked effect on ARQ and telex in 1992.



*The Delegates of Belize and of Benin.*

A breakdown of traffic statistics by region makes it clear that the vast majority of messages (86,6%) come from or are sent to European countries.

### Developments on the telecommunications network during 1991

First of all, the X.400 Server was brought into service in October, marking the successful culmination of three years' hard work on this project. The first important links with NCBs were established towards the end of the year.

The NCBs in Oslo, London, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Ottawa were connected to the Server during 1991 and a link with Rome was to be established at the end of December.

As a result ARQ traffic has subsided considerably, as has the need to use telex - a fact which has had a beneficial effect on costs.

All the NCBs which have a great deal of traffic have, in fact, chosen to purchase the Retix X.400 systems which were presented to the Interpol Telecommunications Conference in 1990.

**Modernization of national stations:** Discussions with NCBs

about their equipment were intensified in 1991, especially with those considering a connection to the X.400 Server, i.e. Sweden (completed), the United States, Germany, France and the USSR (being prepared). Studies are being conducted on several other NCBs in European and Middle Eastern countries. The NCBs in Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Gabon and Cameroon have benefited from technical co-operation.

**Encryption System:** Final acceptance was formalized on 14th August 1991. The NCBs can now acquire this extremely efficient system which ensures absolute confidentiality of messages transmitted. They have all received a circular on the subject.

The stations on the Caribbean and Central American network have been equipped with the system within the framework of a project implemented jointly with UNDCP, and the acceptance trials are taking place.

**Regional Modernization Programme:** The general development policy in the regions most in need was proposed in April 1991. The studies conducted culminated in approval by the General Assembly, at its 60th session in Punta del Este, of the Regional Modernization Policy set out in Report No. 11 which was submitted to the Assembly at that session.



Implementation of this policy should make it possible for all the NCBs on the Interpol network to have modern, compatible equipment enabling them to communicate satisfactorily by means of the X.400 System, and then for the Organization to begin installing ASF Systems in the various regions. This is an ambitious, large-scale project for the years to come.

*One of the Danish Delegates.*



## FINANCIAL MATTERS

**T**he report presented to the General Assembly reflected the Organization's financial situation at 31st December 1991. As in the past, it comprised four parts: the Balance Sheet, the Income and Expenses Statement, the Budget Implementation Statement and the Budget Result.

### Balance Sheet (Table I)

The net accounting result of the financial year was CHF 3,151,052.49 on 31st December 1991.

### Income and Expenses Statement (Table II)

#### Income

Contributions called up: Income increased (by CHF 2.3 million) largely because of an increase in the sum corresponding to contributions called up, which rose to CHF 23,155,040.84. This increase resulted from the subscription of a further 59 budget units, the value of the unit itself having remained constant at CHF 17,300.

Income from sundry activities: This amounted to CHF 1,166,349.56 and included the following: royalties paid by Keesing (Counterfeits

and Forgeries) totalling CHF 885,108.88; income from sales of the ICPR and brochures amounting to CHF 32,415.41 (it should be noted that income from sales of the ICPR alone rose by 49% from CHF 14,916.43 to CHF 22,250.76); other sundry income, which rose from CHF 175,640.06 to CHF 248,825.27.

Other income: This basically included the UNDCP grant of CHF 243,393.56 for the Caribbean Project and VAT refunds of CHF 909,055.45. Financial income increased by CHF 237,758.62 (12.2%) to CHF 2,195,923.46. Exceptional income amounted to CHF 582,737.70.

In total, income increased by approximately CHF 2.3 million to CHF 29,204,549.53.

#### Expenses

The "External Services" item increased from CHF 1,868,760.55 to CHF 2,600,498.85, mainly in connection with the maintenance of buildings and computer equipment and the maintenance and repair of installations, fixtures and fittings. Personnel expenses amount to CHF 14,610,740.62, compared with CHF 12,990,085.13 in 1990, an increase of CHF 1,620,655.49.

In total, expenses amounted to CHF 26,053,497.04, compared with CHF 25,022,307.19 in 1990, or an increase of CHF 1 million. This increase is broken down as follows:

Operating expenses	+ CHF 2.8 million
Financial charges	- CHF 0.6 million
Exceptional expenses	- CHF 1.3 million
Provisions for depreciation and reserves	+ CHF 0.1 million
	<hr/>
	+ CHF 1 million

### Budget Implementation Statement

It should first be recalled that the 1991 Budget Implementation Statement was prepared on the basis of an exchange rate of FRF 3.9216/CHF 1, whereas the draft adopted during the 59th General Assembly session was based on an exchange rate of FRF 3.85/CHF 1.

The Statement shows that contributions called up amounted to CHF 23.1 million and exceeded forecasts (CHF 22.1 million) by CHF 1 million because of the subscription of a further 59 budget units. Total income reached CHF 29 million, compared with the CHF 25.4 million forecast.



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

Assets	1990 Exchange rate: (CHF 1 = FRF 3.9334)	1991 Exchange rate: (CHF 1 = FRF 3.9216)
Fixed Assets	37 398	37 424
Accounts receivable	10 459	10 242
Financial accounts	20 627	23 022
Stock accounts	359	528
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>68 843</b>	<b>71 216</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Equity	63 343	65 141
Current liabilities	3 598	2 924
Result for the financial year	1 902	3 151
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>68 843</b>	<b>71 216</b>

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

Income	1990 Exchange rate: (CHF 1 = FRF 3.9334)	1991 Exchange rate: (CHF 1 = FRF 3.9216)
Contributions due	22 134	23 155
Other income	4 790	6 050
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 924</b>	<b>29 205</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	12 990	14 611
Other current expenses	8 620	7 877
Provision for reserves and depreciation	3 412	3 566
Result for the financial year	1 902	3 151
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 924</b>	<b>29 205</b>

**TABLE III - 1991 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT**  
(in thousands of Swiss francs)

Budgeted income	Actual Exchange rate: (CHF 1 = FFfr 3.9216)	Budget Exchange rate: (CHF 1 = FFfr 3.85)
Contributions	23 155	22 127
Other income	5 865	3 238
Withdrawals from statutory funds		
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 020</b>	<b>25 365</b>
<b>Budgeted expenditure</b>		
Personnel expenditure	14 611	15 255
Transport and travel	1 256	1 147
Maintenance	2 618	2 877
Telecommunications	1 775	1 516
Other operating expenditure	2 101	2 491
Expenditure from statutory funds	2 196	2 079
Assets subject to depreciation		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 557</b>	<b>25 365</b>
<b>Budget Result</b>	<b>4 463</b>	

Expenses totalled CHF 0.8 million less than in the budget, amounting to CHF 24.6 million compared with CHF 25.4 million.

### **Budget Result**

The result of the above, and of the various Budget Implementation Statement tables, is a positive balance of CHF 4,463,000.

The budget result submitted to the General Assembly was as follows:

Budget result	+ CHF 4,463,000
Arrears in contributions	- CHF 4,154,000
<b>Budget surplus</b>	<b>+ CHF 309,000</b>

### **Report by the Cour des Comptes on the implementation of the 1991 budget**

The French *Cour des Comptes* was the external auditor chosen by the General Assembly at its 55th session in Belgrade and whose mandate was renewed for a period of three years during the 1989 Assembly session held in Lyons.

Its report concerned our Organization's administrative and financial management. Following the checks they carried out, the Auditors considered that the accounts presented had been accurately and properly kept, and could be submitted for approval to the General Assembly. They nevertheless wished to emphasize, as they had done for the previous four years, that the surplus recorded was of a purely accounting nature. In fact, the figure given under "income from Member States' contributions" corresponded to contributions called up and not to those actually paid.

### **Statutory contributions**

The total amount of contributions in arrears at 31st December 1991 was CHF 8,546,198.80 (compared with CHF 9,012,386.96 in 1990). The sum outstanding therefore fell by 5.2% compared with an increase of 13% in the previous financial year. It is important to



mention that this result was affected by two different factors: on the one hand, thanks to the efforts made by the Organization's governing bodies, just over half the arrears due at 31st December 1990 were paid during the following twelve months, and on the other hand, the payment rate of contributions called up rose from 78.6% to 82.1%. However, the arrears owed by debtor countries subject to Article 52 of the General Regulations increased again this year by almost CHF 500,000.

### **Funds connected with building and equipping the new Headquarters and with the transfer of the staff**

The major operation of transferring the Headquarters to Lyons

was a milestone for our Organization. It was carried out without any major problems, in conformity with the programme which had been set, and with the deadlines and budgets generally being met.

It was suggested to the General Assembly that the three accounts be closed.

### **Choice of external auditors for 1992-1995**

At the Executive Committee's proposal, and with the approval of the Finance Committee, the General Assembly appointed the Luxembourg *Cour des Comptes* to be the external auditors for the Organization's accounts between 1992 and 1995.

### **Draft Budget for 1993**

The draft had three overall objectives:

- improved efficiency of the Headquarters' departments;
- continued implementation of the Regional Modernization Plan;
- development of training for NCB staff in the less developed Member States.

It should be pointed out that this draft was based on the hypothesis of 1,550 budget units, valued at CHF 17,300 each, being paid by the Members.

The General Assembly adopted Resolutions AGN/61/RES/1,2,3 and 4, all relating to financial matters.

## **INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING**

**A**s was the case last year, drug trafficking and drug abuse are 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. During 1991, there was a dramatic increase in cocaine availability in Europe, with what appeared to be increased efforts to move cocaine into the Middle East. At the same time there were indications that Colombia was becoming a heroin source country. This was supported by Colombia's reported destruction of 1,097 hectares of opium poppy plants, and the seizure of 30 kg of opium, and 17 kg of morphine. West African heroin couriers became involved in the transport of cocaine, and

there were signs of the development of a cocaine-for-heroin scheme which may be an effort to maximize trafficker resources and strengthen the profit factor. An increase in the seizures of both LSD and amphetamines was also noted. The following gives a brief overview and analysis of drug seizure information supplied to the General Secretariat by 158 Interpol Member States in 1991.

### **Opiates**

#### **Opium**

During 1991, the Near East, South-West Asia, South-East Asia and Mexico remained the principal illegal poppy cultivation regions. In spite of eradication and crop substitution programmes carried out in these regions, the total

illegal production of opium is estimated to have exceeded three thousand tons. There was some transnational opium trade between Afghanistan and Iran and also between Myanmar and China but, on the whole, opium was converted into morphine and heroin in the production areas. The principal opium seizures were effected in Iran (7 tons), Pakistan (6 tons), India (2 tons), Thailand (1.5 tons) and Myanmar (1.5 tons).

#### **Morphine**

Traffic in morphine escalated during 1991. Enormous quantities were reported to have been produced in Afghanistan and transported, via Iran, to Turkey where heroin-processing laboratories appear to have mushroomed. The Iranian authorities intercepted more than 10 tons of morphine in





*The Haitian Delegate.*

8 seizures, the majority of which were made near the border with Turkey. The trend continued and, during the first six months of 1992, more than 6 tons of morphine were seized in Iran en route to Turkey from Afghanistan or Pakistan. The Turkish authorities dismantled six heroin-processing laboratories and seized 27 tons of acetic anhydride during 1991.

## Heroin

Heroin, once again, continued to be widely abused and there was significant escalation in its production and transnational transportation in spite of the appreciable improvement in international law enforcement co-operation. In South-West Asia, the heroin production and trafficking situation apparently deteriorated during 1991, as borne out by the seizures made by law enforcement services in the region. (Pakistan: 6 tons including 3,200 kg in one case, Iran 2 tons, India 616 kg).

These huge quantities were produced and marketed not only to satisfy the constantly increasing local demand but also to cater for the increasing requirements of drug abusers in Europe and North America. In Europe the drug was

transported mainly along the Balkan Route - a long trail beginning in the obscure wilderness of Afghanistan and terminating in the busy streets of Central Europe. It is estimated that nearly 80% of the 7,200 kg of heroin seized in Europe during 1991 was transported along that route and the trend continued in 1992. Because of the civil war in Yugoslavia, the traffickers tend to transport their heroin from Turkey to Greece and Italy by sea, or from Bulgaria to Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia by road.

In South-East Asia, the drug situation did not undergo any dramatic change. Heroin processing continued unabated in the area bordering Thailand, Laos and Myanmar, popularly known as the Golden Triangle. As usual, Thailand was the major exit country for Golden Triangle heroin. The Thai authorities seized 1,500 kg, including one shipment of 315 kg in December 1991, and the United States authorities seized 600 kg in one case of Thai origin. Nearly 56% of the 1,376 kg seized in the United States during 1991 were of South-East Asian provenance. China showed signs of developing as another significant conduit for Golden Triangle heroin destined for local as well as foreign markets in South-East Asia and the United

States. During 1991 the Chinese authorities are reported to have seized 2 tons of opium and an equal amount of heroin.

## Cocaine

While several countries experienced significant increases in the quantity of cocaine seized during 1991, cocaine seizure figures worldwide declined. Cocaine seizures reported to the General Secretariat during 1991 totalled 58,507 kg 525. This was a decrease of 27% compared with 1990 figures.

Most of the world's coca is grown in Peru. Some 65% of illicit cultivation takes place in the Upper Huallaga Valley where counternarcotics efforts are hampered by guerrilla groups operating within this region. Peruvian authorities report possible complicity between guerrillas and coca/cocaine producers and traffickers, with the guerrillas allegedly providing protection for drug trafficking operations in return for money and weapons. Approximately 5.2 tonnes of cocaine base and cocaine HCl were seized last year. Eighty-nine cocaine base processing facilities and one major cocaine HCl processing laboratory, the largest ever discovered in Peru, were seized and destroyed in 1991.

Bolivia is the world's second largest cultivator of coca. In 1991, Bolivian authorities seized 320 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, over 3.1 tonnes of cocaine base, 0.94 tonnes of coca paste and 26,000 litres of "agua rica" (a liquid cocaine base product equivalent to 26 tonnes of cocaine base) and 600,000 gallons of essential chemicals. In response to the Colombian government's crackdown on cocaine trafficking organizations, Colombian drug traffickers have shifted several cocaine-processing laboratories to Bolivia.

Colombia ranks third in worldwide coca cultivation and first in



cocaine hydrochloride processing. Colombia processes approximately 80% of the cocaine HCl produced worldwide. In 1991 Colombian authorities seized over 77 tonnes of cocaine hydrochloride and 9.3 tonnes of cocaine base, and dismantled 239 cocaine laboratories. In 1991 a successful offensive was launched against the Medellin Cartel resulting in the surrender of several cartel leaders. The Government of Colombia has initiated aggressive counter-narcotic efforts against the Cali-based cartel.

The principal market for cocaine remains the United States. According to the most recent information, over 6 million people are estimated to have used cocaine at least once in 1990, and half a million used crack. Because of relatively low prices for cocaine in the United States, South American cocaine cartels are targeting more lucrative markets such as Europe and Japan where their products command a higher price. Spain and Portugal are the primary gateways through which cocaine reaches the European market. This is mainly due to those countries' historical and cultural ties with South America.

## **Cannabis**

During 1991 cannabis continued to be a common drug of abuse and for that reason was extensively cultivated and supplied. Huge quantities of cannabis resin were smuggled to Europe and North America, by sea (50%), air (3%), and land (47%), from Morocco, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nepal. Traffic in herbal cannabis originating in regions South of the Sahara, in Central America and in the Caribbean Islands increased in volume and diversity of destination. 14 African countries seized 53 tons of cannabis including 36 tons in Morocco. In Europe, 221 tons were seized during 1991 against 200 tons in 1990 and 81 tons during the first six months of 1992. During 1991 Spain seized 87 tons, the Nether-

lands 34 tons, United Kingdom 29 tons and France 24 tons. United States authorities seized 82 tons of cannabis resin during 1991. Huge quantities were also seized in Pakistan (237 tons), India (52 tons) and Thailand (55 tons).

## **Psychotropic Substances**

The overall seizure figures for legally produced psychotropic substances reported to the General Secretariat during 1991 were lower than the previous year. However, it was a different story for clandestinely produced psychotropic substances such as amphetamine, methamphetamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). The demand for these drugs increased considerably if the seizure statistics can be used as an indicator.

## **Synthetic Narcotics**

Methadone seemed to be a European problem with only six European countries reporting small seizures. France and Germany reported the largest seizures involving 748 and 716 tablets respectively. There was only one seizure each of pentazocine (Germany) and meperidine (Zambia). Buprenorphine was seized in Russia and Norway, the latter reporting two significant seizures of 13,000 and 10,130 tablets, thought to have originated from Thailand. This particular substance is often used by heroin addicts as a substitute drug when heroin is in short supply.

## **Depressants**

Trading in methaqualone between the Indian Sub-Continent and South Africa continued unabated despite severe measures taken by the Indian authorities who themselves seized 744 kg 100 of the substance. Significant seizures were made in four African

countries, with total African seizures amounting to 937,607 tablets. A further 18,000 tablets were removed from the illicit market by the Hong Kong authorities. The total number of tablets seized worldwide was close to four million.

In April 1991, the Netherlands reported seizing 450 kg of secobarbital at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam. However, later analysis of the drug found the active ingredients to be hydroxyzine hydrochloride and lorazepam. The cargo was intercepted because Dutch investigators had previously seized a similar batch with the same conformity code and marked "Secobarbital" with the commercial name "Immenoctal". The drug was intended for a West African country.

## **Stimulants**

Illicitly manufactured amphetamine and methamphetamine are the cause of much concern to law enforcement. Worldwide, 19 countries reported having seized a total of 485 kg 155 of amphetamine, in addition to numerous capsules, doses, millilitres and thousands of tablets. This observation highlights the lack of a standardized unit for reporting seizures of psychotropic substances. Some seizures were made in Africa (principally Côte d'Ivoire), the Far East (Hong Kong and Thailand), and Australia, but the largest quantities were seized in Europe: 419 kg 155 or 86% of the world total. This was the largest amount reported on an annual basis to the General Secretariat.

## **Hallucinogens**

MDMA abuse appears to be an almost entirely European problem. The only other seizure reported was of 9 doses in the Canary Islands. In Europe, 10 countries reported having seized 272 kg 031, of which 247 kg 500 - 91% - were seized in the United Kingdom. The main sources of MDMA are the



Netherlands and Belgium. Three laboratories were dismantled in the Netherlands and one each in Belgium, France and Germany.

MDMA was once again, almost exclusively, a United Kingdom problem with 236 kg from the Netherlands being taken in one seizure. The only other country to report a seizure - of 212 grammes - was Australia.

LSD abuse once again appeared to be on the increase, with reports received from Africa (the Canary Islands), Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) and Europe where 10 countries were involved. The bulk of the seizures were made in Europe (144,757 doses) with the lion's share going to the United Kingdom. The LSD was produced almost exclusively in the United States and the Netherlands. However, whereas the United States has a high user population, the Netherlands does not, and reported the seizure of only 127 dosage units. Supplies for both Australia and New Zealand came mostly from the United States, supplemented by those from the Netherlands. It also seemed that in the majority of cases in Oceania, the drug was smuggled in postal articles.

### **Precursors and essential chemicals**

Various small seizures of precursors and essential chemicals were reported by European countries throughout 1991. These were mostly associated with the dismantling of clandestine laboratories such as those discovered in Germany. The chemicals seized included benzylmethylketone (BMK), methylamine, hydrochloric acid, ether and ephedrine. Seizures of acetone and acetic anhydride were reported by Argentina and Turkey respectively. Colombia reported seizures of acetone totalling 72,812 litres.

### **Activities of the General Secretariat Drugs Sub-Division during 1991**

The level of activities during 1991 was extremely high. Some areas of the Sub-Division's activity - believed to reflect the range and volume of its work - are mentioned below.



*The Iranian Delegation.*

### **International notices**

During 1991, 141 red notices and 3 green notices were issued on international traffickers. These 144 notices gave photographs, fingerprints, identifying particulars and aliases, criminal records, details of modus operandi, a summary of general criminal activities and the names of known accomplices.

### **Information supplied and received**

During the last two years, the staff of the Drugs Sub-Division have repeatedly encouraged Member States to make a greater effort to report the seizure of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the arrest of the traffickers involved. It should be stressed that Interpol's Member States have played an increasing role in assisting the Drugs Sub-Division with the completion of its

assigned tasks. Improved reporting of statistics considerably helps the Sub-Division to gain a global understanding of the significance of the illicit traffic in controlled substances, including the identification of the principal drugs involved, and a better understanding of the role of the countries affected. Taken together, this information assists in the development of proposals intended to aid Member States' drug law enforcement organizations in their efforts to

combat international traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

### **Drugs Committee Meeting**

The Delegate of Pakistan described the situation in his country, acknowledged that the crop substitution programmes had failed, and concluded by mentioning a recent case in which 37 kg of heroin had been seized in Peshawar and 71 foreign nationals arrested.

The Côte d'Ivoire Delegate said that encouraging results had been achieved in his country through assistance from friendly countries and co-operation with Interpol.

The Indian Delegate reported a drop in the importation of South-West Asian heroin into his country. Trafficking remained high in her-



oin, cannabis, opium and methaqualone but major seizures had been made. Like the previous speaker, he emphasized the importance of bilateral relations and international co-operation.

The Chinese Delegate mentioned the increase in the importation of drugs with a high purity level.

The Peruvian Delegate said that the drug situation in his country was developing rapidly in terms of production and consumption - especially of coca. Considerable quantities of drugs had been seized over the year. Legislation on money laundering had been adopted.

The Swiss Delegate spoke of the financial role played by his country.

The Turkish Delegate mentioned the bilateral agreements that his country had concluded and pointed out that in October 1992, Turkey had hosted an Interpol meeting on drug trafficking. His country was concerned with the apparent link between drugs and terrorism.

The Vietnamese Delegate reported on the establishment of

an office in Hanoi to co-ordinate information campaigns, crop substitution programmes and rehabilitation.

The Colombian Delegate stated that drug trafficking was a major concern in his country. A recent increase in opium poppy cultivation in the Andean region had been noted.

The Lebanese Delegate said that the drug trafficking situation in his country had worsened.

The Iranian Delegate mentioned the positive results achieved in his country, made possible through its departments established for international co-operation.

The Mauritian Delegate said that measures and resources were being boosted to counter the traffic in drugs.

The Italian Delegate highlighted the encouraging results achieved following the adoption of new legislation and a publicity campaign.

The Ghanaian Delegate regretted the fact that his country had changed from being merely a transit country to one of drug abuse.

The Delegate of Bangladesh reaffirmed his country's willingness to co-operate with India, Pakistan and the South-East Asian countries. He reported on the creation of a national department to fight drug trafficking.

The Cameroonian Delegate mentioned the extremely stringent anti-drugs laws in his country, and reported on the experiment being tried by eleven countries in the Sub-Region - in co-operation with the United Nations specialized agencies - to set up a central joint office and to adopt common legislation to combat drug trafficking.

The Portuguese Delegate announced that a conference called "Cocaine and Atlantic routes", organized jointly with Interpol, would be held in Portugal in May 1993.

The United States Delegate reaffirmed his country's support for any initiative aimed at sharing tactical police information among Interpol's member countries, and at tightening controls on movements of the precursors and essential chemicals needed to produce drugs.

## **CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING AND ECONOMIC CRIME**

**A** study conducted by the General Secretariat on international economic crime showed that the number of cases had fallen by 14% compared with the previous year. The number of cases of commercial fraud had, however, risen by 14%.

With regard to investment fraud, the trend was clearly downward (-21%), particularly in the Americas and Africa. The statistical indicators also showed a significant fall in the number of miscellaneous frauds, such as fraudulent

conversion, computer crime and environmental crime, particularly in Europe, and the number of cases of environmental crime was still low.

### **Currency counterfeiting**

The 300% increase in this form of international crime over the past decade, taken together with developments in colour reproduction systems, are a constant cause of concern to the international police community. All currencies

are affected, but mainly the United States dollar and the European currencies. Furthermore, there is increasing evidence of links between currency counterfeiting and other forms of crime such as weapons trafficking and terrorism.

It therefore appears essential to step up the sharing of information and the updating of technical data on the various forms of banknote forgery. The United States dollar alone represents 80% of the counterfeiting activity recorded by the General Secretariat. It is fol-



lowed by the Italian lira, the pound sterling, the German mark, the French franc and the Netherlands guilder. New security features, mainly security threads and micro-printing, have been introduced by banknote manufacturers.



*The Irish Delegate.*

IRI ANDE

## COMPUTERIZATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In 1987 the Secretary General embarked upon a five-year modernization programme which included the creation of the Technical Support Division and the move to the new General Secretariat in Lyons.

The first five-year computerization and telecommunications plan was completed, in co-operation with the Standing Committee on Information Technology, early in 1992. Consequently, the purpose of the report on this subject presented to the Assembly was not only to introduce the systems planned for the future but also to review the completed five-year plan, the progress made and the facilities currently available to NCBs.

### **Current systems - Five-year plan 1987-1991**

The main objective of the five-year plan was to improve the services provided to the NCBs by the General Secretariat, especially after the move to the new purpose-built Headquarters in Lyons.

The various systems installed during those five years and their

current state of development are described below.

### **Automatic Message Switching System (AMSS) and X.400**

The first International Automatic Message Switching System (AMSS) became operational at the General Secretariat in Saint Cloud early in 1987. Prior to this, radio, telex and Morse, which required operator intervention, were in use. The AMSS was moved to Lyons in 1989 and still functions today. The system automatically supports radio transmissions encrypted by the use of special modems, as well as telex and Teletex links.

It was predicted at the General Assembly session in Nice in 1987 that X.400 would become a standard international protocol for communication in the future. The forecast proved to be correct, and Interpol was one of the first major organizations to install an X.400 message handling server in 1991. The X.400 server at the General Secretariat is now fully operational and will totally replace the old AMSS at the end of 1993. An

increasing number of NCBs are now modernizing and communicating directly via this X.400 server. The average cost of sending a message via X.400, using an X.25 line, is FFr 3 as compared with the average of FFr 20 for telex messages.

As a result of this modernization process, the radio transmitting station at Saint Martin d'Abbat will be closed at the end of 1993 and the two staff members there will be transferred to Lyons. The General Secretariat will cease to support radio communications in the latter part of 1993.

### **Encryption of communications**

The Interpol communication system lost credibility in the mid-1980s because the radio network was not encrypted and messages could easily be intercepted by amateur radio operators. This situation was rectified in 1987 when encryption, using specialized modems, was introduced and became mandatory on the network.



The feasibility study for the X.400 server incorporated in-depth research regarding encryption on the new network. The result is the encryption system available today which is not expensive and guarantees maximum security. It operates as a black box connected to the microcomputers used for communications on the X.400 network.

### **Criminal Information System (CIS)**

In 1987 Interpol started on a major project: computerization of its manual card system containing details of international criminals. In 1984, a set of Rules on International Police Co-operation containing rules on data protection, came into force. Rules governing the deletion of information from the archives were added in 1987. The basic principles of these Rules are that certain data should be periodically verified and that criminal information should be deleted after a period of five years unless the person concerned comes to police notice during that period. An independent Supervisory Board was established to ensure that Interpol complied with these internal Rules.

The back record conversion of the criminal files was completed over a two-year period between 1987 and 1989 and a total of 120,000 international criminals were recorded on the CIS computer, in compliance with the new Rules. The criminal information system (CIS) provides the core of criminal information held at the General Secretariat today. The system is totally dedicated for use at the General Secretariat and is not connected to any external system. It provides very powerful search facilities in the form of phonetic name searches and free text retrieval. The response times are less than 2 seconds for the total of

180,000 international criminals currently held on the system at the end of 1992.

The old CIS computer was replaced in 1989 to coincide with the move to Lyons. Moreover, a new system for recording and retrieving the details of stolen works of art has been developed on the CIS computer and this software will be used on the ASF at a later stage.

### **Electronic Archive System**

In November 1989 Interpol pioneered and took into operational use an Electronic Archive System. The system now holds all Interpol's criminal files on digital optical disks. The pages of the files are scanned and can then be viewed on microcomputers.

The few difficulties involved in indexing the criminal files were overcome by linking the Archive System to the CIS. This provided two main advantages:

-The file reference generated by the CIS computer is used as the main reference on the Archive System. The reference numbers are transferred electronically by operators from the CIS to the Archive index. The image index is generated automatically, which avoids all risk of error.

- A police officer can search on the CIS data base and then view the pages of a criminal file, using the same microcomputer.

The combined use of the CIS and Archive systems means that any police officer can research and view *all* the information available within seconds, whereas in a manual system this would normally take a number of days or even weeks.

### **Electronic Office System**

The feasibility study conducted in 1987 made it clear that an electronic office system was a high priority. The particular urgency was to provide secretaries, translators and revisers with an efficient word processing system which could be used in the four Interpol languages.

In May 1989 a standard electronic system, known as "All-in-One", was installed at the General Secretariat in Lyons. The system provides word processing, electronic filing and internal mail facilities. However, as the standard system does not support Arabic word processing, this had to be accomplished by limited special development on the Arabic terminals.

The use of this system has doubled over a three-year period, and in August 1992 the computer was upgraded to reflect the current increase in workload.

The plans for 1992 include a link between the internal electronic mail system and the external X.400 system. This will provide a direct link from the General Secretariat Divisions to the NCBS and Regional Stations and will avoid duplication of effort.

### **Move to the General Secretariat in Lyons**

The transfer of the General Secretariat's technical departments from Saint Cloud to Lyons was accomplished on 22nd May 1989. The new Headquarters building in Lyons provided the ideal environment for modernization.

The move was completed on the target date without any significant reduction in services. The AMSS is a dual communication system



and was dismantled and moved to Lyons in two stages. The first stage was to be operational at both Lyons and Saint Cloud and the second stage was to reassemble the complete system in Lyons. This difficult operation was completed on schedule.

The new CIS and Electronic Office Systems were installed in the new building immediately prior to the move and both major systems were in operation on the target date, 22nd May 1989.

A great deal of technical planning was carried out to ensure that the move to Lyons was successful. The computer room, cabling system, number of computer points per office, plus telephone cabling, were major projects.

A total of 20 kilometres of cable, for computers and telephones, was used in the new building.

- utilizing the above systems in order to respond to requests from NCBs without delay,  
- taking maximum advantage of the new technology,

have all been achieved.

### Automated Search Facility

The Automated Search Facility (ASF) formed part of the five-year plan proposed in 1987 but development of this advanced system depended on successful modernization of the General Secretariat. Without the infrastructure and support provided by the other projects, in particular the new General Secretariat X.400, CIS and Electronic Archive Systems, it would not have been possible to create the ASF. For this reason the ASF was placed last in the order of priority of the five-year plan.

form of fingerprints and photographs on the system.

A great deal of documentation has been circulated regarding the ASF and only the basic concept will be mentioned here.

The ASF enables NCBs to use microcomputers to gain direct access to a criminal database at the General Secretariat in Lyons. The database also holds fingerprints and photographs of persons who are the subject of international notices, i.e. wanted, suspected or missing persons. A number of options are available to NCBs to access the system, providing a variety of facilities depending on the requirement and cost paid by the NCB for equipment. They may therefore choose from the following facilities.

**Option 1:** To purchase a microcomputer for (X.400) communications and request name searches or information via the Message Response Branch (MRB).

**Option 2:** To purchase a microcomputer to directly access the ASF criminal database, *excluding* images.

**Options 3 & 4:** To purchase an image microcomputer to access the database including images. In addition, to hold the details of all persons who are the subject of an international notice on the same microcomputer at the NCB. A local area network at the NCB is also possible to link both ASF and X.400 microcomputers.

**Option 5:** To link *multiple* X.400 and ASF image microcomputers in a network within the NCB, or a limited number of micros on a national police network.

The acceptance tests for the ASF, including the NCB configurations, were completed on 1st July 1992. The system is now ready for operational use by the NCBs and Regional Stations.



*One of the Israeli Delegates.*

### Message Response Branch (MRB)

The Message Response Branch (MRB) was also created at the time of the move to Lyons.

The aims and objectives of the MRB:

- the processing and recording of criminal information on the CIS and Electronic Archive Systems,

In 1987 the ASF was viewed as the pinnacle of development which would provide NCBs with the ultimate means of accessing international criminal information, within the bounds of modern technology and in the best traditions of international police co-operation. The same is true today, and the basic idea has even been enhanced to provide images in the



The ASF features heavily in the new 1992 to 1996 five-year plan, and additional enhancements to the system are proposed in the form of stolen works of art, travel documents, counterfeit currency and - a new option - downloading of the complete database to NCBs for use on existing police computers and networks. It must be mentioned that the ASF is dependent on international police co-operation and that an NCB cannot obtain information from the ASF without the express consent of the NCB from which the information originated. This restriction is necessary, and it also applies to wanted persons who are the subject of international notices.

Although the vast majority of NCBs have given their consent for information to be entered in the ASF database, a number of NCBs have not replied and information about their wanted criminals cannot be circulated until their consent has been received.

## Conclusion

As already stated, the 1987 to 1991 five-year plan has been successfully completed. The General Secretariat has been modernized and now supports computer systems using state-of-the-art technology. The overall effect has been to provide NCBs with a much enhanced service, particularly in the area of communications and access to criminal information. However, the full potential of the systems installed will only be available when NCBs also modernize their equipment and take full advantage of the facilities now offered. Many NCBs are currently engaged in the modernization process and are purchasing X.400 microcomputers for communications, encryption for X.400 communications and Automated Search Facility (ASF) equipment.

It is recognized that a number of NCBs will require technical and financial assistance to acquire this equipment and this consideration

is covered in the Regional Modernization section of the new five-year plan (1992 to 1996) which is outlined below.

The efforts made to modernize our Organization mean that the potential and need for it are now greater than ever before and Interpol is well equipped and able to continue the worldwide fight against international crime, supported by the staff at the National Central Bureaus and Regional Stations.

## New Five Year Plan 1992 to 1996

The new five-year plan is almost totally dedicated to improving the facilities available to NCBs, Regional Stations and Sub-Regional Bureaus. The main priorities are telecommunications and access to the Automated Search Facility. The potential use of satellites will be evaluated, and a study will be conducted on formatted messages using software programs for electronic data interchange (EDI).

## Regional Modernization

At the 60th General Assembly session in 1991 a Regional Modernization programme was adopted; it is being given a high priority in the new five-year plan.

The concept of Regional Modernization is to help Regional Stations and NCBs which require technical or financial assistance to implement the modernization programme outlined below.

## Phase 1 - Communications

**Regional Stations:** Installation of mini-AMSS (X.400 servers) for the

automatic switching of messages within the Regions and to the General Secretariat.

**National Central Bureaus:** Installation of microcomputers at the NCBs to provide electronic mail links to the Regional Stations and the General Secretariat. Financial assistance for installation, training and maintenance will also be provided.

Phase 1 of the Regional Modernization Programme has commenced and the South American Region will be the first to receive such equipment, early in 1993.

The South American project is being financed jointly by the General Secretariat and by the United States NCB which will purchase the equipment and provide the services required by the NCBs in the Region. The mini-AMSS (X.400) will be installed in the Sub-Regional Bureau at Buenos Aires.

The other Regions that will be given high priority are West and East Africa and the Caribbean. In this perspective, the French Ministry of Co-operation has offered financial assistance for the West African project, which should be launched in 1993. Also, the Secretary General is seeking assistance from the United Nations to implement and complete the Caribbean and Central American project. This request has been accepted.

The General Secretariat acts as Regional Station for 60 NCBs and the Regional Modernization Programme is equally applicable to these countries, particularly in Eastern Europe, which need assistance.

## Phase 2 - Automated Search Facility (ASF)

Longer-term planning for Phase 2 of Regional Modernization is based on the following considerations.



**Regional Stations :** Development of the Automated Search Facility (ASF) so that the complete criminal database (initially excluding images) can be downloaded to the Regional Stations. New software development will be necessary to keep the Regional Station database up-to-date on a daily basis, and to ensure that restrictions imposed by NCBs which provide items of information are respected.

**National Central Bureaus :** Development and installation of ASF software programs at the NCBs which will allow them direct access to the ASF database at their Regional Station. This will avoid the cost of communications to Lyons.

### **Access to new ASF facilities**

The Automated Search Facility (ASF) will be the subject of development during the five-year period covered by the plan in order to provide additional facilities for NCBs. The aim is to add applications which take advantage of the image capabilities of the system. The proposed enhancements are outlined below.

**ASF - Stolen works of art :** A software program has been developed by the General Secretariat staff which enables police users to search on the CIS computer by entering the description of a work of art. The search criteria are based on the forms for reporting thefts of works of art.

It is planned to develop a similar search facility on the ASF but *in addition* the picture of the stolen work of art will be held on the computer and offered to the user to view on the screen.

**ASF - Travel Documents :** A similar program will be developed on the ASF to search for and retrieve pictures of genuine or forged travel documents (passports and identity documents). A system

similar to this and in colour has already been developed at the Netherlands NCB, and their technical experts have offered to assist the General Secretariat staff.

**ASF - Counterfeit Currency :** Search criteria combined with pictures of forged currency is another obvious application which would prove of benefit to NCBs. Subject to a full feasibility study conducted with assistance from the SCIT, this system could be implemented.



*A member of the Malian Delegation.*

**ASF - Downloading of information to NCBs :** Members of the standing Committee on Information Technology (SCIT) have indicated that the facility to download the ASF database should also be made available to NCBs for use on existing national police computers and networks. This facility is similar to the requirement to download criminal information to Regional Stations in Phase 2 of Regional Modernization. NCBs would have to provide, at their own expense, the necessary hardware and software to utilize this facility. The feasibility of the project will be studied with members of the SCIT.

As can be seen, the ASF plays a significant role in the new five-year plan which was drawn up in liaison with the Standing Committee on Information Technology (SCIT) and aims to provide NCBs and Regional Stations with modern co-operation facilities. All Interpol member countries are asked to support the plans for modernization on a national and international basis in order to place Interpol at the forefront of international policing, both now and in the future.

### **Meeting of the Committee**

The Committee studied preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/12, proposing modification of the Telecommunications Regulations, which was later adopted in plenary session by the General Assembly.



## RESOLUTION No. AGN/61/RES/6

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of Report No. 21, submitted by the General Secretariat, entitled "Modification of Interpol's Telecommunications Regulations",

ENDORISING the conclusions of that Report,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Dakar from 4th to 10th November 1992 at its 61st session:

DECIDES to modify the ICPO-Interpol Telecommunications Regulations as follows:

- (1) The following sentence should be added at the end of Article 10, paragraph 35:  
"The statistics shall include a record of general broadcast messages generated and shall be reported by the number of such messages transmitted by each NCB".

- (2) Article 11, paragraph 37 should read as follows:

"A general broadcast message (IPCQ) is addressed to all the Organization's member countries which are on the ICPO-Interpol broadcast network. The use of "ZONE" messages, which are described below, is the recommended procedure. General broadcast messages (IPCQs) are to be used only in exceptional circumstances and require the approval of the Head of the NCB or his representative. The NCB sending the "IPCQ" message must state in the text of the message why this extraordinary means is warranted".

- (3) In Article 11, paragraph 41 should read as follows:  
"Replies to "ZONE" or "IPCQ" messages do not need to be by "ZONE" or "IPCQ"

message but may be sent only to the NCB originating the "ZONE" or "IPCQ" message and, if need be, to additional NCBs to which the reply will be of interest, as well as to the General Secretariat. A "ZONE" or "IPCQ" message should state that the receiving NCBs should reply in positive cases only".

- (4) The former paragraph 41 becomes paragraph 41 (a) in Article 11 and reads as follows:  
"FLASH" messages (code ZZ) may be addressed to all NCBs or to the NCBs in one or several zones.

"FLASH" messages may be routed either by the Central Station or by the Regional Stations using the most rapid communications method available, including Telex if such is the case".

## REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

**T**he Executive Committee submitted the draft of the revised Constitution. This was the first time the Assembly had been able to discuss the full text.

After two days of lively debate, during which many delegations expressed points of view which sometimes differed, a draft resolution proposing the establishment of an Expert Group on the amendment of the ICPO-Interpol Constitution was prepared by the Committee on the Constitution and adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session.

*The Maltese Delegate.*





## RESOLUTION No. AGN/61/RES/5

BEARING IN MIND that the ICPO-Interpol's Constitution has been in effect since 1956,

NOTING that the General Assembly, at its 55th session in Belgrade, directed the Secretary General to review the Constitution and General Regulations,

NOTING also that the General Secretariat and the Advisers have reported to the 60th session of the General Assembly in Punta del Este and to this 61st session of the General Assembly in Dakar,

FURTHER NOTING and commending the high quality of the work and craftsmanship devoted by the Advisers to Report No. 5, submitted at the 60th session, and to Report No. 9 submitted at this 61st session of the General Assembly,

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION of the fine work of the General Secretariat and the Advisers,

EXPRESSING the need for the Members of ICPO-Interpol to study most carefully the substantive and procedural needs of the Organization and the legal status of the amended Constitution,

OBSERVING that the text appearing at Appendix 1 to Report No. 9 constitutes an excellent document for beginning the further study by Members and the negotiation of an amended Constitution,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Dakar from 4th to 10th November 1992 at its 61st session:

RESOLVES that Members be invited to nominate experts to participate in the drafting of a report and to prepare a draft Constitution for presentation to the General Assembly. The expert group shall meet twice to study the substantive and procedural aspects of amending the ICPO-Interpol Constitution.

(1) All Members are invited to send their written comments to the expert group, the said comments to be dispatched to the General Secretariat as soon as possible but not later than 1st May 1993.

(2) The experts shall transmit a preliminary report to all Members who shall be invited to comment in writing or by sending an expert to a final meeting of the experts which shall precede the General Assembly in sufficient time to permit the final revised text and report to be transmitted to the Members at least 90 days before the General Assembly.

(3) The final report with the draft text of the Constitution shall be presented to the General Assembly.

(4) Members are encouraged to make all comments to the expert group in writing or by their representatives or both. All Members are discouraged from withholding their comments until the General Assembly.

(5) The expert group will be composed of the Executive Committee members representing their continents, of the Advisers for the amendment of the Constitution, and of experts who will be appointed by Members and whose participation costs will be borne by those Members.

## MEETING OF HEADS OF NCBs

The meeting opened with the General Secretariat's report on the Working Group on Fraudulent Travel Documents. Work had begun in Ottawa in 1992 and had resulted in preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/8. After the preliminary draft resolution had been discussed and modified, it was adopted unanimously.

Zimbabwe wished to host the next conference on fraudulent travel documents. The proposal led to preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/9 being adopted.

### Co-operation in combating serious economic crimes

The recommendation proposed

during the 8th International Fraud Symposium, entitled "Co-operation in combating serious economic crimes or crimes having considerable financial impact of primary concern to the international law enforcement community", was adopted. The proposal was the subject of preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/14.



### **Environmental crime**

Preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/15 entitled "Environmental Crime", also drafted by the 8th International Fraud Symposium, was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

### **Fraud involving means of payment**

A third preliminary draft resolution (AGN/61/A.P.RES/16) emanating from the 8th International Fraud Symposium and relating to fraud involving means of payment, was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

### **Disaster Victim Identification**

The new members of the Standing Committee responsible for amending the DVI form were introduced.

### **Training for police officers**

The meeting was informed that twenty-six countries had requested training for their police officers from Interpol. The General Secretariat had sent a questionnaire to the NCBs, but all the replies had not yet been received.

### **Improving international co-operation to combat offences against minors**

Over a three-year period, two meetings of experts had been held at the General Secretariat (1991 and 1992), resulting in preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/7 which pursued two essential aims:

- **Firstly** to ask member countries to put into practice the conclusions of the April 1992 Symposium on offences against children and young persons, and
- **Secondly** to create a standing working party which would follow up the conclusions and co-ordinate subsequent action by member countries: several of the conclusions were starting points only and need further in-depth discussion by experts.

The preliminary draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

### **Draft Headquarters Agreement for the Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) Sub-Regional Bureau**

Preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/6 was adopted unanimously.

### **Authentication of documentary evidence**

Preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/13 - recommending the establishment of a Working Party on the authentication of documentary evidence, its transmittal by modern means and its admittance in court - was accepted, although some countries did state that such a project was incompatible with their national laws.

### **NCB reports**

It was suggested that the Heads of NCBs should provide the General Secretariat with an annual report describing the activities of their respective bureaux; to assist them, the General Secretariat would send out a form every year. The suggestion was accepted unanimously.

### **Firearms tracing**

During the conference held in Colombia in May 1992, modifications were made to the recommendations which had been adopted during the Paipa Conference. Preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/11 was based on those modified recommendations and was adopted.

### **Amendment of ICPO-Interpol forms Nos. 1-4**

It was decided to add a paragraph to preliminary draft resolution AGN/61/A.P.RES/10 to make it possible to indicate, on notice application forms, when time-limits for prosecution expired. The meeting adopted the preliminary draft resolution.

## **RESOLUTION No. AGN/61/RES/14**

HAVING EXAMINED Report No. 11, entitled "Draft Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol regarding a Sub-Regional Bureau for West Africa and its privileges and immunities on Ivorian territory",

BEARING IN MIND Resolution No. AGN/60/RES/12 adopted at its 60th session,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Dakar from 4th to 10th November 1992 at its 61st session;

APPROVES the draft Agreement as it appears at the Appendix to Report No. 11;

AUTHORIZES the President of the Organization to sign the said Agreement;

THANKS the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire for the privileges, immunities and facilities it intends to grant the ICPO-Interpol.



## CONTINENTAL MEETINGS

### **African Continental Meeting**

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Seudié (Cameroon). After the report prepared by the General Secretariat had been read out, he welcomed the two new African member countries: Guinea-Bissau and Namibia, which brought the total number of African Members of Interpol up to 49.

### **Regional Activities**

The report on regional activities organized by the General Secretariat was read out. It referred in particular to:

- The training course on detecting illicit drug trafficking, held in January 1991 in Tanzania;
- The HONLEA Conference for the West African Region, held in Abuja, Nigeria;
- The 1st African Regional Meeting on stolen motor vehicles, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, from 24th to 26th March 1992;
- The meeting on African networks trafficking in heroin and cocaine, held in Tunis in October 1992.

A special meeting on methaqualone abuse would very probably take place in the first half of 1993 in India.

The Head of the General Secretariat's Technical Support Division then gave a presentation on regional modernization.

The Côte d'Ivoire Delegate said that everything was now ready for the installation of the Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan.

The General Secretariat's liaison officer for Africa spoke about a project for a regional drugs meeting, referred to as "Africa-Stup". The project proposed was adopted unanimously.

### **Day-to-day co-operation**

The Libyan Delegate expressed his concern about the theft of works of art from museums. He

suggested that the subject be included on the agenda of the next Regional Conference.

### **Date and meeting place for the next Regional Conference**

The Zimbabwean Delegate confirmed that the next African Regional Conference could take place in Harare, in April 1993.

### **American Continental Meeting**

Mr. Villareal (Mexico) was elected to chair the meeting.

### **Regional Activities**

The General Secretariat representative announced that the Working Party on Organized Crime would meet from 1st to 4th December 1992 in Rio de Janeiro.

The United States Delegate referred to the financial difficulties of certain countries, and thought that it would be judicious to inform the General Assembly that the American Continental Meeting requested suspension, for some of the poorer countries, of the decision to increase members' mini-

mum contributions automatically from one to two budget units. That request was supported by the United Kingdom and Aruba. Mr Inkster explained the Executive Committee's position, adding that, in substance, he agreed with the United States Delegate's point of view. It was decided that the request would be put to the General Assembly in plenary session.

### **Day-to-day co-operation**

On the question of day-to-day co-operation, the Argentine Delegate mentioned the upsurge in terrorism and subversion in South and Central America. He considered that Interpol should pay particular attention to terrorist-type crime, and step up international co-operation. The Peruvian Delegate also expressed his concern about the same problem and called for greater co-operation.

### **Date and meeting place for the next Regional Conference**

It was decided that the 13th American Regional Conference would take place in Santiago, Chile, from 22nd to 26th March 1993.

### *The Mauritian Delegate.*





## Asian Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Kawada (Japan). He asked the participants to vote on Preliminary Draft Resolution AGN/61/A.PRES/17 which concerned regional training on drugs.

The General Secretariat representative suggested an amendment to the first two paragraphs of the operative part. After lengthy discussions on how the training was to be financed, the preliminary draft resolution was amended and adopted unanimously.

## Telecommunications

The Australian Delegate pointed out that the Sub-Regional Station in Canberra was operating with the X.400 system. The Chairman

showed the participants what the South-East Asian telecommunications network would look like in April 1993 and stated that, by then, the Regional Station in Tokyo would have a mini-AMSS.

## Date and meeting place for the next Regional Conference

The Mongolian Delegate said that his country would like to host the next Asian Regional Conference in 1993.

Mongolia's invitation was unanimously accepted.

## European Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Rodriguez Nicolas (Spain), a member of the Executive Committee.

The General Secretariat representative reported on the activity of Interpol's European Secretariat and said that Resolution AGN/57/RES/10 adopted in 1988 had strengthened that Secretariat's role. He then informed the participants of the possibility of combining the 19th Meeting of European Heads of National Drugs Services with the 2nd European HONLEA Meeting. He also drew attention to a recent circular letter on the subject of processing police information at the General Secretariat.

The United Kingdom Delegate then reported on the work of the Interpol European Committee, mentioning various important topics including, for example, Interpol's relations with other European bodies such as TREVI.

## RESOLUTION AGN/61/RES/17

BEARING IN MIND Resolution AGN/60/RES/10, adopted at its 60th session, concerning an international police training establishment,

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the wish, expressed by the Asian Members during the Continental Meeting of the 60th session of the General Assembly, for regional training of trainers on drugs to be held in the course of 1992,

AWARE that nothing substantial has been realized during 1992,

HAVING BEEN INFORMED that there are Drugs Liaison Officers stationed in Bangkok and Islamabad, forming respectively an association called FANC (Foreign Anti-Narcotics Community) for the purpose of

enhancing police co-operation among the countries concerned,

CONVINCED that the various training courses designed for Asian countries, offered on bilateral basis by the countries represented in FANC (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nordic Group: Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden - the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.), can be co-ordinated by the ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Dakar from 4th to 10th November 1992 at its 61st session:

ASKS the General Secretariat:

- to attempt to co-ordinate different drugs training courses in

Asia offered especially by the countries represented in FANC, with a view to finding the financial and human resources necessary to organize joint training courses in the different places within Asia,

- in collaboration with UNDCP to attempt to organize one or two training course(s) in Bangkok and/or Islamabad in 1993 and at least one each year in a country in Asia in subsequent years,

- to examine the possibility of raising a special fund for facilitating the participation of the trainees within the Organization's budget, to be created through obtention of grants from the UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme) and diversion of financial resources from the countries which are currently offering training courses on bilateral basis.



Addressing the subject of Europol, the Delegate emphasized the lack of any constitutional framework to support that new organization's activities. The rapporteur went on to talk of the projects for establishing European standards for the gathering of criminal intelligence (in co-operation with France), the analysis of certain investigation techniques (with the Netherlands), and the setting up of a high-quality service for co-operation among Interpol's European member countries, in particular by establishing minimum standards (e.g. a 24-hour service) to be met by all the European NCBs (in co-operation with the Netherlands, Switzerland and Hungary). Finally, he expressed the hope that training courses for European NCB staff would be started up again.

The Polish Delegate raised the question of sharing information about stolen cars: he asked his European colleagues for greater co-operation in that area, especially with regard to ensuring replies were dispatched promptly.



*Some of the Mauritanian Delegates.*

#### **Date and meeting place for the next Regional Conference**

It was announced that the next European Regional Conference

would be held in Berne, Switzerland, from 31st March to 2nd April 1993.

## **PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1993**

It should be kept in mind that the Programme of Activities for 1993 lists only those undertakings which will have a significant influence on the future development of the Organization. In addition, there will be the meetings of any Working Parties the General Assembly may decide to establish, and another 20 to 25 meetings of Working Parties on subjects of topical interest for international police co-operation.

It does not seem necessary to list the numerous tasks connected with day-to-day co-operation and the Organization's normal busi-

ness which form a major part of the General Secretariat's activities.

#### **General Administration**

- Study on the institution of a social welfare system (ongoing project)
- Revision of the Staff Rules in liaison with Division III (ongoing project)
- Implementation of the office air conditioning project
- Replacement of voltage regulator/invertors
- Installation of a computerized system for managing conferences, missions and visits, in liaison with Division IV.

#### **Police**

##### **Conferences, Symposia and Meetings**

- 22nd European Regional Conference
- 13th American Regional Conference
- 12th Asian Regional Conference
- 12th African Regional Conference
- 3rd Symposium on organized crime
- 8th Symposium on international terrorism
- Training course on civil aviation security (in co-operation with ICAO)





*The Tanzanian Delegation with, in the foreground, Mr. Mahundi, Head of the Delegation and a member of the Executive Committee.*

- 3rd International Meeting on financial assets derived from illicit activities
- Training course on money laundering
- International Symposium on traffic in works of art, antiques and cultural property
- 15th European Meeting on counterfeit currency
- Training Course on counterfeit currency for Asian experts
- Meeting of the Working Party on colour copiers
- European Symposium on fraud
- Meeting of the European Working Party on computer crime
- 4th Meeting of the Working Party on assistance from auditors in economic crime investigations
- 19th Meeting for Heads of European National Drugs Services
- 4th Meeting on psychotropic substances
- Meeting on traffic in cocaine
- Meeting on cocaine in Latin America
- 5th Symposium on drug detector dogs
- Meeting of the Working Party on the Balkan Route
- Meetings of the Interpol European Committee

### **Studies**

- Study on groups involved in organized crime in Eastern Europe
- Study on security at the Olympic

- Games and other major international events
- Publication of an appendix to the Motor Vehicle Registration brochure (registration documents)
- Project for an anti-virus programme and an emergency alarm network, and study on methods of combating computer crime
- Study on crime connected with intellectual property
- Study on crime connected with airline tickets
- Study on the role played by the Baltic countries as transit countries
- Analysis of movements of drugs along the Balkan Route reported to the Drugs Sub-Division.

### **Legal Matters and Training**

- Work in connection with the revision of the Constitution and General Regulations
- Application of the Headquarters Agreements for the Regional and Sub-Regional Bureaus and Offices
- Negotiations with the Côte d'Ivoire Government on the establishment of a Sub-Regional Bureau in Abidjan
- Revision of the Staff Rules (ongoing project)
- Training Seminar for NCB Officers in English and Arabic
- Meetings of the Supervisory Board for the internal control of Interpol's archives
- Data control at departments located outside the General Secretariat

- Implementation of Resolution AGN/60/RES/10 on training (ongoing project)
- Preparation of Rules of Procedure for the Executive Committee.

### **Computerization and Telecommunications**

- Meetings of the Standing Committee on Information Technology
- Adaptation of CIS data for entry into the ASF data base
- Loading of notice images (photographs and fingerprints) onto the ASF system
- Regional modernization :
  - Extension of the X.400 communications network to the Caribbean/Central America, West Africa and Eastern Europe
  - Establishment of the ASF system in the South American Region
- Addition of various features to the X.400 Server at the General Secretariat
- Closing down of the radio station at St. Martin d'Abbat and of the AMSS
- Feasibility study on satellite communications
- Development of the ASF system with the incorporation of more NCBs
- Feasibility study on downloading of the ASF data base to NCBs for independent management (ASF Option No. 6)
- Project for the installation of ASF Servers in Regional Stations
- Study on integrating an application for works of art into the ASF system
- Project for a fingerprint system
- Development of the Automated Office System to provide links with the X.400 system
- Feasibility study on use of the EDI system for formatted messages
- Feasibility study on a computerized system for managing conferences, missions and visits.



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

### **Executive Committee elections**

The PRESIDENT announced that the General Assembly was called upon to elect by secret ballot:

- The President of the Organization, for a four-year term of office,
- A Vice-President for Europe, for a three-year term of office, if the President was not a representative of a European country,
- A Delegate for Europe, for a three-year term of office.

### **President of the ICPO-Interpol**

Mr. Norman Inkster (Canada) was unanimously elected President of the ICPO-Interpol.

Mr. INKSTER thanked the General Assembly for the great confidence it had shown in him, and said that he accepted with pride and humility. He stressed that under Mr. Barbot's Presidency the Organization's rise had been remarkable, particularly in the field of telecommunications and computerization, it had also made great progress in combating violence against children, and it had been able to modernize and become more effective. In Mr. Inkster's view, the Organization's basic role was to encourage partnership between its member countries and their police forces, all working together for the common aims. He would do his best to help the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Secretary General to meet those aims.

### **Vice-President for Europe**

Mr. Eriksson (Sweden) was elected Vice-President for Europe.

### **Delegate for Europe**

Mr. Richardot (France) was elected Delegate for Europe.

Following the elections of Mr. Inkster, Mr. Eriksson and Mr. Richardot to their posts within the Organization, the President explained that, because of Mr. Eriksson's election as Vice-President, a new Delegate for Europe would have to be elected to replace him until the end of his term of office, namely in two years' time. Mr. Annesley (United Kingdom) was elected Delegate for Europe.



*Mr. Inkster (on the left) being congratulated after his election as President of the Organization in succession to Mr. Barbot.*



**Selection  
of a meeting place  
for the next General  
Assembly session**

The Aruban Delegate said that it was the third consecutive year in which Aruba had issued an invitation: in 1990, his country had withdrawn in favour of Uruguay and in 1991 in favour of Senegal. He added that no other Caribbean country had ever hosted a General Assembly session and that Aruba, apart from having a multilingual population, had all the necessary facilities for holding such a meeting. A vote took place by secret ballot and the delegates present decided that the 62nd General Assembly session would be held in Aruba.



*Mr. Eriksson, who was elected Vice-President for Europe.*



*Mr. Richardot, newly elected member of the Executive Committee for Europe.*



**The new President  
of the ICPO-Interpol:  
Mr. Norman Inkster**

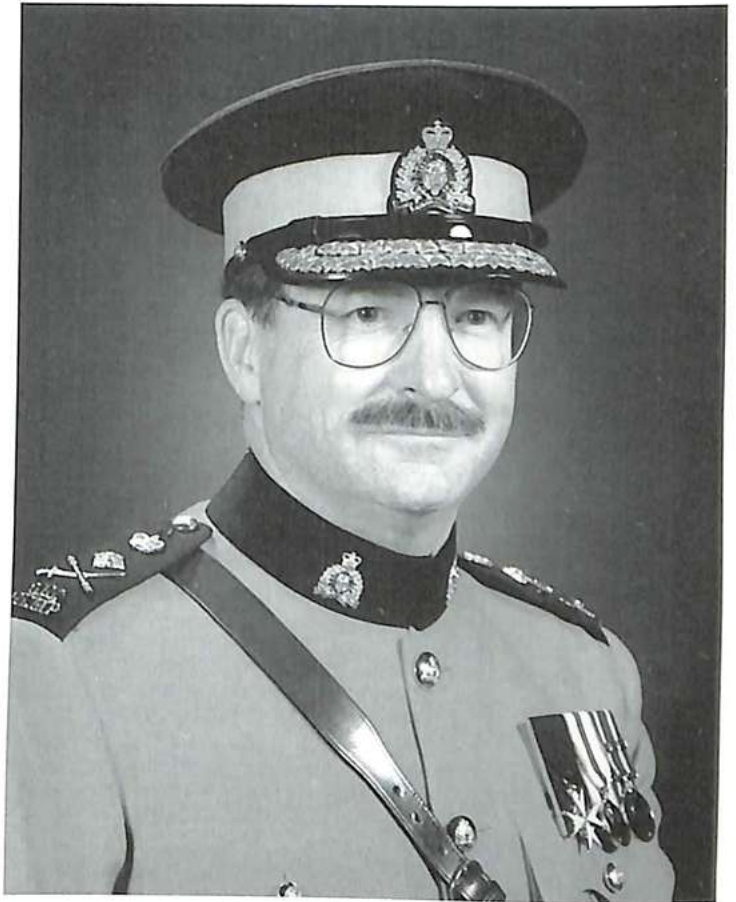
**C**ommissioner Norman Inkster was born on 19th August 1938 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. In 1971, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of New Brunswick and was awarded the Sandra Budovitch Memorial prize as the graduate with the highest average in sociology.

Commissioner Inkster joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in April 1957. After recruit training and several years of general police duties in Alberta, he was transferred to the RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa to assume organization and personnel-related functions.

After attending a French language training course in 1976, he was appointed as the Officer Commanding the Montreal Sub-Division in June 1978. He returned to the Headquarters in Ottawa in August 1980 as Officer in charge, Staffing and Personnel Branch for Officers.

In May 1982 Commissioner Inkster was posted to "A" Division, Ottawa (Eastern Ontario), as Commanding Officer, and in January 1984 he returned to the RCMP Headquarters as Director of Organization and Personnel. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Operations in August 1985, and Commissioner on 1st September 1987.

Commissioner Inkster is married and has three children. He is a member of the Canadian and International Associations of Chiefs of Police. He has been awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.





# **States, Territories and Observers attending the 61st General Assembly**

## **States and Territories**

Algeria, Andorra, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda\*, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong\*, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao\*\*\*, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico\*\*, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen (Republic), Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

\* United Kingdom NCB Sub-Bureaus.

\*\* United States NCB Sub-Bureaus.

\*\*\* Portuguese NCB Sub-Bureau.

## **Observers**

Arab Security Studies and Training Center  
Colombo Plan Bureau  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
International Air Transport Association  
International Association of Chiefs of Police  
International Banking Security Association  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
Organization of African Unity  
Technical Secretariat of the Arab Interior Minister's Council  
Uzbekistan (non-member country.)



# Conference sidelights

by Miguel Chamorro  
General Secretariat

The sumptuous Conference Hall of the King Fahd Complex, with its marble floors, precious wood panelling and marquetry and leather upholstery, provided a unique setting for the 61st Interpol General Assembly session which took place from 4th to 10th November 1992 in the city of Dakar, Senegal.

The opening ceremony was a particularly solemn occasion and was marked by the presence of the President of the Republic, Mr. Abdou Diouf, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Madieng Khary Dieng. The Interpol anthem was played for the first time, and one

minute's silence was observed in memory of those police officers who had been killed in the line of duty.

For those interested in statistics, this Assembly beat all records: there were delegations from 133 member countries and 4 Sub-Bureaus, and 8 international organizations and one country sent Observers. More records were broken with 450 Delegates attending, and 11 new countries joining the Organization, bringing the total to 169 Member States.

In his opening speech, the President of the Republic of Senegal

declared that: "Senegal - a land of confluence and dialogue, at the crossroads of the world, its gaze turned towards all the continents of the earth - is both proud and delighted at the honour bestowed on it today. Here in Dakar, Senegal is host, for the first time, to the General Assembly session of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol, thirteen years after Nairobi, the last session held on African soil". And since many of us were visiting Senegal for the first time, we decided - spurred on by President Diouf's words - to try and learn a little more about this country situated on the west coast of Africa.

*Reception given by the Senegalese Minister of the Interior in the Medina Palace grounds.*





# Conference sidelights

Covering some 197,000 sq. km, Senegal has a population of only 7 million inhabitants, of various ethnic groups: Wolof, Malinke, Diola, Bassari, Manjack, Mankaan, Konaagi, Soninke, Peuls, etc. More than twenty different languages are spoken in the country, including Malinke and Pular, which are widespread in West Africa. The country's official language - French - is spoken by about 20% of the population, but

Ocean which caresses its beaches of white sand and cools its torrid nights.

History tells us that the city was founded by the Lebus around 1750 on the site of an extinct volcano, immediately after the northern part of the country had been occupied by the Almoravides.

As all the different racial and ethnic groups which coexist in Senegal can be found in Dakar,

The city enjoys an agreeable climate: it is sheltered by the Cape Verde peninsula, and the heat of the African sun is tempered by the trade winds.

This year, the social programme began on Tuesday, 3rd November, with the dinner for members of the Executive Committee hosted by Mr. Dieng, Minister of the Interior, at the Terrou Bi restaurant, a romantic location overlooking the ocean shore.



80% of Senegalese speak Wolof. The other languages coexist with these main two. The vast majority of the population - 91% - are Muslims, with 6% Christians and 3% animists.

Dakar, on the westernmost tip of the African continent, is the gateway to Senegal and, consequently, to much of Western Africa and reserves a warm welcome for its visitors. It is a city with its own particular character, silhouetted against the deep blue of the Atlantic

*The reception given during the splendid fashion show, when the Interpol dress was presented.*

the city is a lively, varied and colourful metropolis. In fact, since 1990, an army of young people, brandishing brooms and paintbrushes, have taken to the streets to sweep the city clean and brighten up its buildings, painting murals on every available wall; this was the birth of the successful "SET-SETAL" movement, a sort of youth response to try and make Dakar a more attractive and cleaner place.

On Wednesday, the President of the Republic gave a reception in the gardens of the Presidential Palace - formerly the Governor's Palace - built in the colonial style with wide steps and colonnades, where we were served local delicacies. The President - a man of distinction and elegance - welcomed each of his guests personally, and conversed amicably with Delegates in the warmth of the tropical evening.



# Conference sidelights

The next day, Thursday, the Secretary General of Interpol hosted the traditional welcome reception for Delegates in the gardens of the Hotel Ngor Diarama. It was an ideal opportunity for everyone to meet and get to know each other in a relaxed atmosphere.

On Friday, Mr. Inkster - Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police - gave a reception at the Canadian Embassy in Dakar. The following Monday, the Senegalese Minister of the Interior hosted a cocktail reception in the Medina Palace grounds; this was an informal occasion, during which guests were able to enjoy both the liveliness of traditional African music and the luxuriance of the tropical vegetation, set off with slender palm trees reaching high into the starry night sky.

Each day, at the end of the working sessions

and after the social programme events, delegates would meet up in the Hospitality Suite organized - as every year - by the United States Delegation, giving them the opportunity to continue lively but informal discussions late into the night on some of the topics which had been covered in the plenary sessions.

The programme of social activities included a colourful fashion show, presided over by Mrs Baudin, wife of the Minister for Tourism, and by Mrs Kendall; among the models presented was the Interpol dress specially created for the occasion by Mrs Diakhaté.

The free weekend between the working sessions gave delegates an opportunity to really get to know more of the country and some of its special features.

The Saturday morning excursion to Gorée Island, twenty minutes by boat out of Dakar was not to be missed. Although quite small (less than 1 1/2 sq. km), Gorée is highly symbolic since it is a reminder of one of the more regrettable chapters in the history of mankind: the slave trade. Several hundreds of thousands of Africans passed through this small island before being transported to the Americas to work as slaves on the cotton, sugar or maize plantations, which were little more than prisons and death camps. Gorée was the main slave-trading port and the main colonial powers of the time fought fiercely for control over it for two centuries.

The island was discovered in 1444 by the Portuguese who named

*Gorée Island.*





# Conference sidelights

it Palma. In 1628, the Dutch took possession and renamed it "Goede Reede" or "fine harbour", and built two forts - one at each end of the island - which they called Nassau and Orange. The French subsequently conquered the island in 1677 and gave it the name "Gorée", an obvious corruption of the Dutch "Goede Reede".

On Gorée, the curator of the Slave House gave us a detailed and moving account of the place, conjuring up the ghosts of the past and the age of colonization. Our visit to the island left an indelible impression on us: we shall never forget the poignant sight of those prison cells into which hundreds of black slaves were crammed before being sold and shipped to the New World. As we peered around the narrow, stone doorway connecting the building to the open sea we could almost see the slaves being taken off one by one to be shipped to unknown destinations from which they would never return, entire families being separated with hardly any chance of ever seeing each other again. Dante's immortal words echoed in our minds: "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here!"

To recover from our emotional experience on Gorée, we decided to return to the hotel and,

around the edge of the swimming pool, we savoured the delights of "tiébou dieune" - the national dish - a combination of fish (the basis of most Senegalese cooking), sea-snails, rice, vegetables and peppers, served up with spicy sauces, and accompanied by entertainment from a group of folk dancers who gave us two splendid performances representing scenes inspired by Senegalese tradition, including hunting, courtship and tribal life.

In the afternoon, rickety old taxis hired at the door of the hotel - after the compulsory but only semi-serious haggling with the driver - took batches of delegates to the Lac Rose (or pink lake), only 28 kilometers from Dakar along the coast road; the lake is reputed to be so salty that - if the tourist brochure is to be believed - even non-swimmers can float in it! The lake was, in fact, originally a small bay but over the centuries, the shifting sand dunes gradually cut it off from the ocean, forming a lagoon whose waters take on a vivid rosy hue, notably when the sun reaches its zenith.

With the sun setting, and with the final rays of daylight shimmering on the surface of the Lac Rose, we took our last few photographs and wended our way back

along the very same potholed, dusty road which - our taxi-driver told us - serves as the last leg of the Paris-Dakar rally. The final stretch is so desert-like that only the majestic outlines of the giant baobab trees gave us any indication of which way the road back to Dakar was leading. As we neared the city, the vegetation gradually became more abundant and, as we passed through a small village, our driver stopped beside an itinerant fruit seller so we could taste the local produce and quench our thirst with fresh milk from coconuts opened before our very eyes with a well-aimed blow of the machete.

We spent Sunday seeing more of the city and its local craft markets. Probably the most popular of these was the Sombédioune crafts market: here, haggling is not so much a custom as an obligation - not to haggle is virtually considered to be rudeness towards the market traders, who enjoy the chance to sweet-talk the customer and strike up a conversation, usually about anything but the object they are trying to sell.

On our way back from the market, we were able to see the marvellous sight of the fishermen returning to shore in their pirogues with the day's



# Conference sidelights

catch. They arrive with incredible speed, taking advantage of the momentum to drive their boats right up onto the beach, where they leave them until the following day. A crowd gathers round: a few potential fish buyers, families, others just idly or curiously looking on. Tourists jostle for position with their cameras to catch the spectacular moment when the young locals - barely in their teens - rush into the waves to meet the fishermen, quickly and skilfully throwing their baskets into the pirogues, which earns them the right to carry the fish ashore all the way to the buyer who rewards them for their efforts.

As night fell, delegates gathered in the hotel

lobby to share experiences, and to congratulate one another on the price paid for a naive painting which would not look out of place next to a Gauguin in his Polynesian period, or for a pair of stylized gazelles carved in ebony, or the somewhat bulkier teak elephants. In fact, the floor of the lobby resembled a veritable bazaar, with packets piled everywhere, African masks sticking out here and there, and the shapely, generously proportioned bust of a young Senegalese woman, her hair plaited in the African style - a piece of work which only the patience of these craftsmen can achieve.

Faces strained with fatigue, but nevertheless

happy with our acquisitions and our various experiences, we compared our purchases, but not for anything would we have exchanged the objects we had so painstakingly haggled over, believing that - in buying that little ebony statuette - we had somehow also acquired some of the seller's African spirit.

Françoise Spiekermeier once said that it was possible to go to Africa without actually getting to know the continent; to find the *real* Africa, you have to go and search it out and look in those places where you are not expected. We followed this advice, and our discovery of Africa - through Senegal - was a captivating experience.

*The Lac Rose.*

