INTERPOL

AT WORK

2003

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
2003 ACTIVITY REPORT

CONTENTS

Secretary General's Foreword

Over the last year, Interpol continued to undergo profound changes in its unceasing efforts to respond to the increasingly complex international criminal environment. This report provides us an opportunity to reflect on what we achieved, what we might have done differently and where we need to focus our energies to do better.

It is clear that we must strive to deliver the utmost value to our police customers around the world in the three core services that Interpol provides:
• the revolutionary I-24/7 Global Police Communications System,
• the increasingly robust and essential international criminal databases and accompanying analytical services
• our proactive role in providing operational support to police throughout the world.

What strikes me most about this past year is the energy and vigour with which the Interpol family — the General Secretariat, our Sub-Regional Bureaus and the National Central Bureaus of our 181 member countries — has attacked its duties. We have embraced the need to work around the clock, every day of year, which changes police perception of time across the world. We had connected nearly half of our member countries to the I-24/7 system bringing about fundamental changes in how police securely communicate critical and time sensitive information. We have conducted training in all corners of the world in order to expand and improve the police use of Interpol's services and, as importantly, to identify ways that those services could be improved.

Importantly, we have laid out our principles, priorities and performance measures so that we have a yardstick by which to measure ourselves.

But we cannot rest on our successes. We must continue to improve and develop our police products and services. While our databases contain more records of higher quality and are accessible to many more police, they must grow even faster and we must ensure that aspects of them, such as stolen identify documents, are available to international organizations and others responsible for protecting our citizens and institutions. We must complete the job of connecting all of our member countries to the I-24/7 system and ensure that our NCBs have well-trained police officers to use it. We need to work with our member countries to identify where Interpol can most effectively assist in major international police operations.

Interpol must always welcome change. We must be at the forefront of creative solutions to international police problems. Only in this way, can we ensure that the citizens of the world are safer and more secure.

Ronald K. Noble
Secretary General

1

Secure global police communications services

Interpol's first core function, the provision of secure global police communications services, is about the timely and effective exchange, storage, and processing of important police information. This includes the roll-out of Interpol's new communication system to all member countries, the related training, and the new I-24/7 based services such as the creation of the dashboard, e-ASF[1] and the Orange 'Security Alert' Notice.

The I-24/7 System

Swift and efficient

In January 2003, the Organization began rolling out its new, high security Internet-based communications infrastructure. Known as I-24/7, the system replaces and significantly enhances the Organization's former system and increases its capacity for swift and efficient co-operation to combat terrorism and all forms of serious international crime. By the end of the first year, 84 member countries and 10 additional sites were connected, with a seamless interface for communication with those member countries and sites due for connection in the second phase.

Real time crime checks

Interpol's communication system links the General Secretariat, National Central Bureaus and police officers in member countries so that they can send and receive police information, including images, throughout the world on a secure, real time basis, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. It also provides access to Interpol's secure web pages which enables the Organization to share crime-related information more easily. Already widely recognised as an essential tool for effective international law enforcement co-operation, the I-24/7 system gives immediate interactive access to crime data held at the General Secretariat. This means that real time checks can be made of any suspect's fingerprints, passports, or vehicles, anywhere in the world, by any police force linked to the system.

Sophisticated security

I-24/7 uses an exacting level of technical security based on a virtual private network using the 3DES encryption algorithm, with nationally-controlled password access. All I-24/7 users are bound by the terms of Interpol's I-24/7 Security Charter which sets out non-negotiable principles for use of the system. This means that both the technical and human factors essential for the highest security are covered.

Tailoring development to user needs

Interpol's I-24/7 system not only improves the ability of police to communicate, but is capable of regular development to meet emerging needs. Regular user group workshops are held around the world to gain feedback about how the system is being used, and how new features can constantly be incorporated. Interpol is keen to promote maximum use and understanding of the system's potential to support the international fight against crime, and provides a comprehensive training and advice service to its member countries using a range of traditional methods and e-learning modules.

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1. Electronic Automated Search Facility – the means of consulting a range of Interpol databases via the I-24/7 system.

INTERPOL

Interpol Notices

Notices request form

For additional information regarding the use of this system, please refer to the on-line user's guide by clicking on the icon that represents the language of your choice.

1. - Click on the appropriate language

⦿ English 🇬🇧   ○ French 🔵🔴   ○ Spanish 🟥   ○ Arabic 🟩

2. - Select the coloured Application Form chosen

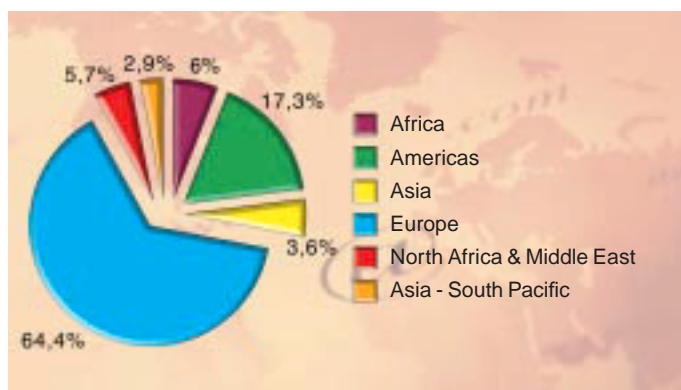| Red	Blue	Green	Yellow	Black

Communications through Interpol channels

Over three million messages

The number of messages exchanged through the integrated Interpol global police communication system exceeded three million for the first time in 2003. NCBs have responded extremely positively to encouragement to share more messages with the General Secretariat. This year has seen an increase of over 81%, although this only represents a little more than 25% of the total message traffic. Nevertheless, this increase has helped significantly to improve the quality and quantity of information contained in the central databases, which in turn improves the number and quality of positive responses to database queries.

Regional spread of messages received at the General Secretariat

For Interpol purposes, some 25% of the total membership (46 countries) belongs to the European region, and they consistently account for over 60% of messages received for attention at the General Secretariat. In 2003, the level reached nearly 65%, although the Americas (37 countries) continues to maintain a steady level of nearly 20% of the annual traffic.
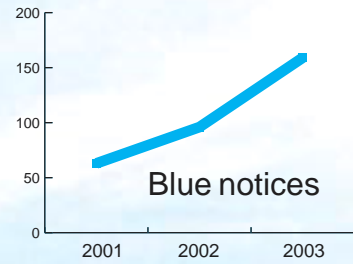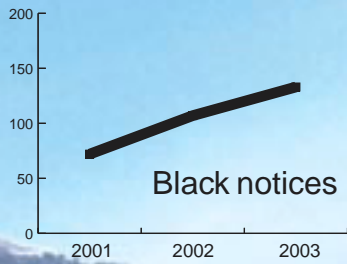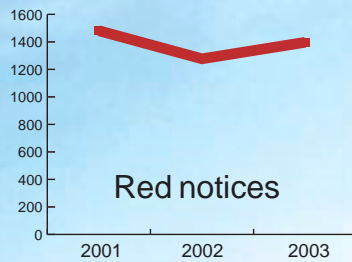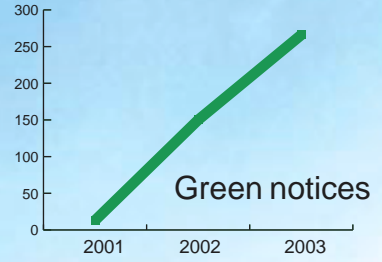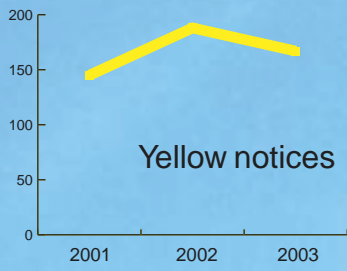
Notices

Interpol notices are a key tool for international police co-operation as evidenced by the 80% growth in the number of notices published over the past six years. During 2003 this increase continued at a rate of 16%. Over the same period, the number of countries using the electronic notice request procedure increased by 70%, to 80 out of the 181 members, and over 75% of all notice requests were received this way. As the I-24/7 communication system becomes available to all member countries, this number is expected to rise so that all NCBs will use the process, which will speed the publication of notices considerably.

23,500 diffusions

A 'diffusion' is a wanted person message sent through the Interpol communication system. Unlike the more formal Interpol Notice which has to be requested, then vetted and approved by the General Secretariat, a diffusion can be sent immediately by an NCB to some or all of the Interpol member countries. Diffusions are a simple, popular and effective way of sending an international alert and request for assistance about a wanted individual to police in other countries. Use of this facility is currently growing steadily at a rate of 10% per annum. Over 8,000 diffusions were issued during 2003, and by the end of December there were a total of 23,500 valid diffusions in circulation.

Successes

In 2003, 1960 individuals were apprehended who were the subjects of Interpol notices or diffusions, an increase of 43% over 2002.

Yellow notices

Green notices

Red notices

Black notices

Blue notices

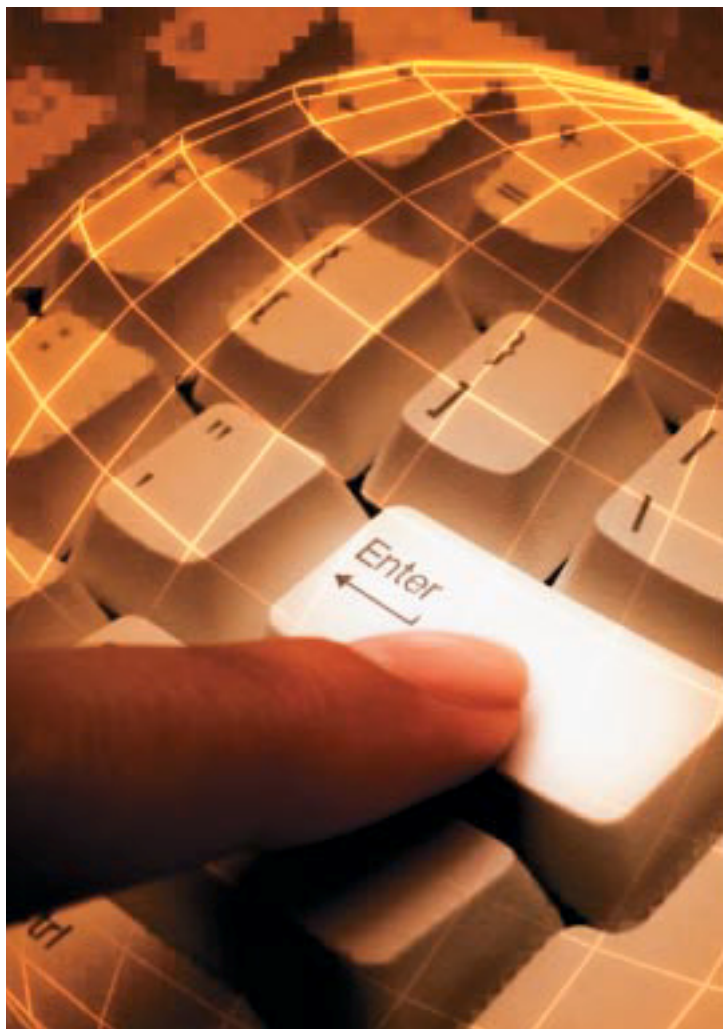| Type of notice	2001	% of total	2002	% of total	2003	% of total
Red (wanted persons)	1,481	83.5 %	1,277	70.2 %	1,397	65.8 %
Yellow (missing persons)	145	8.2 %	188	10.3 %	167	7.9 %
Black (unidentified bodies)	72	4 %	107	5.9 %	133	6.3 %
Green (warning of persistent offenders)	13	0.7 %	150	8.3 %	266	12.5 %
Blue (requests for information)	63	3.6 %	96	5.3 %	159	7.5 %
Total	1,774	100 %	1,818	100 %	2,122	100 %

Operational data services for police

This second core function involves the development of programmes and data services for police, such as global databases of names, fingerprints, photographs, DNA and identification documents.

At the General Assembly in Benidorm (Spain) in the autumn of 2003, new rules were adopted on the processing of police information for international police co-operation. These rules simplify and develop three sets of existing rules, and will expand Interpol's ability to connect its databases with those of member countries. In practice, this ability will enable member countries to assist each other by making selected national database resources available through Interpol channels. The additional information which could be made available in this way will enhance the tools available to police working serious international crime.

Databases

One of Interpol's key functions is to collect, add value to and disseminate crime intelligence and information to police, worldwide. The challenge is to serve all Interpol 'customers' in member countries with relevant, useful information in a timely fashion.

There have been two strands to database development in 2003: the modernisation and upgrading of the existing Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS), including the option of multi-level access and protected domains, and the creation of entirely new databases with a specific technical scope, such as stolen/lost travel documents and stolen blank administrative documents, or the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

Database-related progress and successes in 2003[2]

• Stolen Motor Vehicles

   - 2.7 million stolen vehicles recorded
   - Used by 90 countries
   - Usage up by 26% over 2002
   - Number of hits up by 19.6% over 2002

• Individuals

   - 154,000 individuals recorded, a 6% increase over 2002
   - Enquiries to database up by 44% over 2002
   - Number of positive responses up by 38% since January 2002

2. All figures are quoted as at 31 December 2003.

- Stolen/Lost travel and Stolen administrative documents

  - 300,000 stolen/lost travel documents, up 8,000% over 2002 (reaching 1.1 million in March 2004)
  - 380,000 stolen administrative documents, up 1.6% over 2002
  - Used by 36 countries

  These documents are used to facilitate illegal activities and are extremely helpful to organised crime groups involved in serious international crime such as terrorism, illegal immigration, drug trafficking, economic crime and credit card fraud. NCBs can ascertain whether a document is part of a series of stolen identification documents and can quickly contact the relevant national authorities to gain more detailed information. Access to this kind of information is particularly useful at border control points.

- Stolen Works of Art

  Contains 25,000 records – an increase of 21% over 2002

  The looting of cultural property in Iraq provided the main focus for the year. Two posters of most wanted works of art were produced and widely distributed and the Interpol General Secretariat organised an international conference on cultural property in Iraq. This resulted in the creation of two new forums for co-operation to retrieve the works of art – the Interpol Tracking Task Force and an Expert Group. An additional co-operation agreement has also been finalised with UNESCO to establish a joint project for the recovery of stolen works of art in Iraq.

Forensic

DNA

Interpol is in the process of creating an international DNA gateway. As always, legal frameworks vary from country to country. Therefore an Interpol DNA Charter has been developed with international partners to address the necessary data protection and privacy issues whilst providing on-line access to a centralised DNA matching system. By the end of 2003, 17 countries had begun to use the embryonic system on a trial basis. The database will be made available through the I-24/7 system allowing countries to connect with forensic institutions for profile upload and matching.

Interpol's DNA activities are guided by an external expert advisory group which provides structure and direction. Key activities during the year have been a users' conference, the development of a new programme of workshops providing regional support, the concept of 'strategic international partners' to assist with potential difficulties in data submission, analysis of the international DNA survey conducted in 2002, a promotional publication called 'Promoting the power of DNA', and the production of a training DVD on crime scene good practice in conjunction with the Institute of Legal Medicine at the University of Innsbruck (Austria).

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)

In the immediate aftermath of disaster, whilst emergency services are usually reasonably well-prepared to do everything possible to save survivors, the same is not always true when faced with the essential task of identifying victims. Interpol provides data collection tools and a detailed guide to using them as the pre-requisite for any DVI operation. The General Secretariat DVI team offers proactive assistance in the event of major incidents involving loss of life by alerting the relevant national authorities to the Interpol tools available, and by co-ordinating the international assistance offered by national DVI teams. Incidents over the past year included the January terrorist attacks in Algeria, the huge earthquake there in July, as well as the air crash in Turkey. Interpol's Standing Committee on DVI, and its steering group

meet on a regular basis to share best practice, developments and promote international co-operation between national DVI teams. During 2003, representatives from 29 countries met with this objective at the General Secretariat in Lyon, and 250 participants also met in Bali, Indonesia to discuss the DVI aspects of the Bali bombing in 2002.

Fingerprints

Interpol's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) has undergone significant improvement this year with the assistance of the French company, Sagem. Key developments mean that the system can now export ANSI/NIST[3] files, add a 'finger not available' note, and has enhanced reporting tools. These developments will allow a dramatic improvement in the quality of fingerprint information included in Interpol notices. The gateway can now accept electronic files from member countries, and as the I-24/7 communication system becomes available throughout the world, the hope is that many more countries will send files from national AFIS databases to

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3. ANSI/NIST stands for American National Standards Institute / National Institute of Standards and Technology, the internationally accepted format for fingerprint analysis.
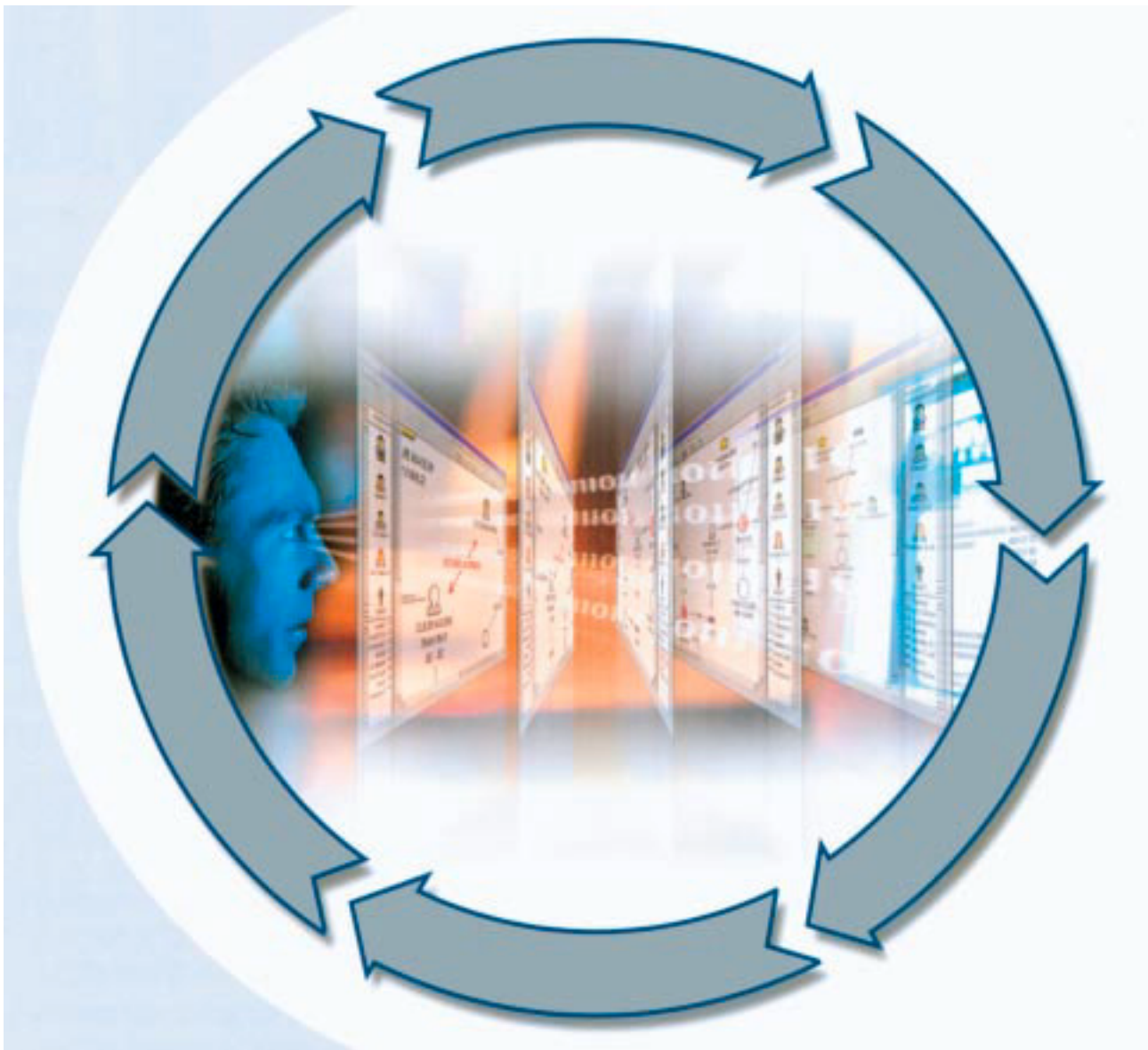
Interpol. The Interpol fingerprint database contains nearly 40,000 valid records, 5,000 of which were added and 6,500 deleted this year. More fingerprint records in the database mean that more identifications can be made and confirmed. This makes the service more operationally relevant, and some 8,000 searches are made each year.

Criminal Analysis

Interpol's crime analysts work on strategic and operational analytical projects to support member countries. On the operational front this year they have contributed to operations in the fields of child abuse images over the Internet, illegal immigration of Asian nationals, Ecstasy, psychotropic drugs and chemical precursors, terrorism and the assessment of public disorder risk at high profile events.

Several strategic assessments have also been published during 2003, including the first ever joint Interpol – Europol strategic assessment. This has paved the way for a new joint project to assess the scope and nature of illegal immigration in the eastern Mediterranean. Other strategic topics addressed this year include the effects of the conflict in Iraq on crime, a European threat assessment on people smuggling, trafficking in women from Eastern Europe, work on the threat from global arms trafficking and the impact of West African criminal networks.

Training is the third important aspect of Interpol's contribution to the use of criminal analysis to fight crime throughout the world. Courses are provided for the full range of operational and strategic law enforcement officers. Senior managers need to be able to appreciate the benefits of crime analysis and how it can be used. Operational analysts benefit from more advanced training, and countries that want to use criminal analysis need initial training to kick-start new units.

Fugitive Investigative Support (FIS)

A specialized team of police officers and support personnel at the General Secretariat provides investigative support, at the request of member countries or international criminal tribunals, for serious international fugitive investigations. They also offer assistance in cases where leads have been received via the Interpol website.

The team's 2003 programme included the development of a project concerning fugitives wanted in connection with the 1993 -1994 genocide in Rwanda, as well as various projects to improve the use of lookout or 'watch list' data available to

Interpol and its member countries. FIS also became responsible for Interpol's international notices system with a view to improving the services provided to member countries with regard to the location and apprehension of fugitives and similar matters. In conjunction with the Government of India, FIS also sponsored the third International Conference on Fugitives in October 2003 in New Delhi, India.

Operational police support services

The third core function seeks to elevate the role of NCBs and increase the General Secretariat's responsiveness to them. At the same time it aims to achieve more focused management and integration of SRBs[4] into overall Interpol activity. This includes the development of relevant operational law enforcement programmes, such as the Interpol fugitives programme, as well as specialized crime-fighting programmes (in the areas of terrorism, drugs and organized crime, trafficking in human beings, and financial and high tech crime). This function also seeks to enhance interaction with other international organizations.

The Command and Co-ordination Centre

The Command and Co-ordination Centre (CCC) has become fully operational during the course of 2003. It is the critical node between member countries and the General Secretariat for all operational police activities. The CCC provides one single point of contact for international law enforcement co-operation to member countries faced with a crisis situation. Its three primary functions are therefore to determine the priority of all incoming information and to provide real time responses to urgent requests to undertake the co-ordination of information and intelligence exchange in large operations involving police services from different countries to perform crisis management functions in case of major international

events such as large terrorist attacks and to co-ordinate expert assistance and operational aspects of the General Secretariat's incident response teams.

Regional and National Services

The Command and Co-ordination Centre, and the I-24/7 system are two fundamental building blocks for international police co-operation. However they will only produce positive results if Interpol can strengthen the relationships between the General Secretariat, the regional bureaus, the national central bureaus and national police services. Therefore Interpol is working with the heads of regional police bodies to establish and reinforce a detailed knowledge about the state of law enforcement in its member countries, about law enforcement and political decision-making at the regional level and, most importantly, about the specific needs of each region in terms of Interpol services and training.

This year, through its new resource allocation programme, Interpol obtained funding of nearly two million dollars from outside sources. More than 90% of these funds will directly benefit the NCBs of our member countries. Typically, this funding has provided state-of-the-art equipment and related training to recipient bureaus, and some projects extend over more than one year.

Africa

Anti-terrorism Early Warning Centre for Southern Africa

Based at the Harare Sub-Regional Bureau, this new centre has been created to gather and disseminate police

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4. Sub-Regional Bureaus, also known as regional bureaus. Structurally part of the General Secretariat, but physically present in the regions, there are currently five such offices, Abidjan, Harare and Nairobi in Africa, Buenos Aires and San Salvador in South America. There is also an Interpol liaison office (LOBANG) in Bangkok.

intelligence about terrorist threats in the region. It focuses on terrorist groups, including al-Qaeda, links between them, their financial and support networks, and factors which may increase the likelihood of terrorist activity.

Co-operation between West African states

Interpol was directly involved in the negotiation of a formal agreement endorsed by the West African Police Chiefs' Committee and ratified by the Heads of State. The agreement will facilitate the exchange of criminal information, restitution of stolen goods and police-to-police return of offenders.

West African ministers ask for regional drugs database

Encouraged by examples and advice from the Interpol General Secretariat, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Fight against Drugs in West Africa has asked for a technical meeting of all relevant parties to assist in the creation of a regional drugs database. Interpol's experience of this type of international co-operation in the Caribbean, coupled with its new global communication system as demonstrated to a meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in Africa, means that the basic building blocks for such a database already exist.

African financial crime - experts call for best practice standards

Participants at a multi-disciplinary regional meeting organised by the Interpol General Secretariat asked Interpol to set up an expert working group to develop standards on best practice for law enforcement agencies on the prevention and investigation of financial crimes, and anti-financial crime awareness campaign programmes. The meeting brought together the diverse range of actors against financial crime: law enforcement agencies, government departments, non-governmental organizations, prosecutors and members of the banking and financial communities.

'419' measures

A similar group met to focus specifically on the ever-present problem of West African fraud, often known as the '419' scam and propagated widely in various guises by e-mail. More than 100 delegates attended the meeting and agreed to establish an international co-ordination group which will meet regularly to consider emerging issues on West African criminal networks. A guide to best practice is being developed which will include suggested actions such as sending '419' e-mails to specific addresses at the service providers so that the accounts can be shut down.

Operation Mangochi

This is a joint operation on stolen motor vehicles between ten African countries over three phases during the year: Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It was co-ordinated by the Harare Sub-Regional Bureau, with the support of the Africa desk at the General Secretariat. The operation led to the recovery of 102 stolen vehicles: 94 motor vehicles and 8 motor cycles stolen from Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Agreement with the Special Court for Sierra Leone

Interpol General Secretariat signed a memorandum of understanding with the Special Court for Sierra Leone in the light of its mission to bring to justice those responsible for crimes against humanity in that country. The objective is to encourage co-operation between Interpol member countries and the court, and it has led, for example to the publication of an Interpol Red notice for Charles Taylor, the former head of state.

Interpol training activities in Africa

- Workshop on crime analysis for the heads of criminal investigation departments

- Full course for criminal intelligence analysts

- First joint training course for police, gendarmes and customs officers in West African countries

- 'Train the Trainer' course for Lusaka Agreement party states

- Training workshop for sub-regional bureaus and NCB Officers in East Africa on enhancing Co-operation and Co-ordination

- I-24/7 'Train the Trainer' course for IT staff at the regional bureau in Abidjan

- I-24/7 training for NCB staff (English-speaking) - Europe and South Africa (15 countries)

- I-24/7 training for NCB staff (French-speaking) - Europe and Africa (9 countries)

The Americas

New Contact Officer network for the Americas Region

Knowing who to contact is a vital prerequisite to police co-operation. Following a recommendation from the last Americas regional conference, details of key contact officers throughout the Americas region have been collated, published and distributed. These officers will have the opportunity to meet each other and put faces to names at a meeting during the coming year.

Operation ANDES

This is the first joint Interpol-World Customs Organization (WCO) operation conducted under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with WCO. It is designed to target illicit chemical precursors trafficking in South America. The first phase, with the participation of five countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia and

Peru), was brought to a conclusion with a debriefing at the Buenos Aires regional bureau in May 2003. An operational plan for the second phase is being prepared.

New Sub-Regional Bureau opens in El Salvador

With the inauguration of a new sub-regional bureau in San Salvador in the autumn of 2003, Interpol now has two regional co-ordination centres in South America. This is a testament to the increasing will of member countries to work together and share more information in the fight against serious international crime in the region.

Interpol training activities in the Americas

- Two courses on criminal analysis for Caribbean and Latin American countries

- 'Train the Trainer' basic course in investigative techniques

- I-24/7 'Train the Trainer' course for the IT engineers at the regional bureaus in Buenos Aires and San Salvador

- I-24/7 workshop for Heads of NCBs in South American countries

- I-24/7 training for NCB, regional bureau and regional station staff (Spanish-speaking) – South America (9 countries)

In collaboration with the United Nations Regional Center in Lima, Peru, and other partner organizations in the area (CICAD, UPEACE), Interpol's Americas Desk helped to develop a package of training courses on policing illegal trafficking in small weapons in Latin America.

Asia - South Pacific

Asian countries encourage new membership

At the Asian regional conference held in Sri Lanka in 2002, members asked the General Secretariat to promote the benefits of Interpol to non-member

countries, particularly in central Asia. As a result of the ensuing dialogue, Tajikistan's application for membership will be put to the General Assembly in 2004.

Asian contact officers' network

Delegates from 17 member countries attended the Asian contact officers' meeting in Manila this year. As in other regions, the contact officer network is a vital tool in facilitating international co-operation. Direct person-to-person contact improves communication between the NCBs in the region and increases the exchange of police information.

Operation Phoney Tourists

A new type of human smuggling operation has emerged in which illegal migrants travel to Western Europe and the United States posing as rich Japanese tourists, using unaltered, lost or stolen Japanese passports. Interpol's Asia desk worked with the Japanese authorities in order to gain information about lost or stolen passports. As a result, Japan is joining the growing number of countries providing information on stolen travel and administrative documents for the Interpol database which can be made available at ports and border controls to assist in countering illegal migration.

Interpol training activities in Asia and the South Pacific

I-24/7 training for NCB staff (English-speaking) - Australia and the South Pacific (7 countries)

Europe

Multi-agency regional collaboration

Enhancing co-operation between the many international organizations that contribute to crime fighting in Europe has been a key focus for the Europe Desk during 2003. Interpol has worked on a range of projects, working groups and conferences with entities such as the United Nations Mission in Kosovo, the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative, the Baltic Sea Task Force, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and the European Commission. Interpol is regularly represented at the Heads of Europol National Units meetings (HENUs), and co-operation, including access to the Interpol communication system, is developing on a practical level.

Peer evaluation programme

The final phase of the peer evaluation programme has now been completed with visits to 11 NCBs and one Sub-Bureau[5] this year. The evaluation team has put forward 48 recommendations which will be presented at the next European regional conference in May 2004. Within the framework of this programme, Interpol has helped several European countries to install automated IT case management and fast track systems, particularly in Estonia, Lichtenstein, Malta, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro and Switzerland.

EU partners in NCB modernization

The European Union and Interpol are working together to upgrade facilities at NCBs in five Balkan countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia & Montenegro. Interpol provided an evaluation report with proposals for investment in training and equipment which was agreed, and the two year project is now in its implementation phase. Norway has funded technical equipment and its installation in three NCBs, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova, to facilitate their connection to the I-24/7 communication system.

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5. Some member states maintain sub-bureaus in dependent or related territories eg Gibraltar or American Samoa.

New co-operation agreements in Europe

A further agreement was concluded this year with Europol, the European police organization, to allow a Europol liaison officer to be based at the Interpol General Secretariat. This is the first time that such an arrangement has been made, and it should allow development of mutually beneficial levels of practical co-operation which will optimise the use of resources in both organizations.

Tasked by its member countries to extend activities to combat counterfeiting of the euro currency, the General Secretariat entered negotiations with the European Central Bank. The result is a formal agreement which allows the organizations to exchange information on counterfeit Euros within the framework of their respective regulations.

Interpol training activities in Europe

- I-24/7 training for NCB staff (English-speaking) – held in Poland (8 countries)

- I-24/7 training for NCB staff (English-speaking) – held in Lyon (15 countries)

- I-24/7 training for NCB staff (French-speaking) – held in Lyon (9 countries, including 2 from Africa)

- I-24/7 training for NCB staff (English-speaking) – held in Slovenia (11 countries)

- Project Formatrain – pilot course on the investigation of international vehicle crime (Nordic and Baltic states)

Middle East & North Africa

Several high level visits involving member states in this area during the year have resulted in a heightened awareness and appreciation of the role that Interpol can play in supporting member countries in their efforts against serious international crime. In consequence the relatively new Middle East and North Africa (MNA) desk has been involved with activities ranging from the security

aspects of the standardization of the transliteration of Arabic names, to the first Interpol conference in the MNA region on combating corruption and the Regional Civil Security Alert Conference on Iraq.

The 3rd regional working meeting of the Fusion Task Force[6] for Africa was held in Algiers in the autumn of 2003, attended by 45 delegates from 22 countries. The meeting discussed active terrorist groups in the North African region, arms trafficking, the financing of terrorism and the links between terrorism and organized crime.

Interpol training activities in the Middle East and North Africa

- I-24/7 training course for NCB officers (Arabic/English speaking) from the Middle East and North Africa (10 countries)

- I-24/7 training course for NCB officers (French speaking) Europe and Africa (9 countries)

Priority Crime Areas

Interpol focuses on the priority crime areas that impact on society throughout the world. These are areas of primary concern because they affect each and every Interpol region, and pose a truly global problem. The Interpol approach has three key aspects: programmes, projects and day-to-day activities. Levels of activity in each area are such that this report seeks only to highlight some particularly noteworthy examples as an indication of the scope of Interpol's provision of global expertise and practical operational support in these matters.

14

6. The Fusion Task Force is a key part of Interpol's work in the field of terrorism.

Drugs and Criminal Organizations (DCO)

Problems associated with drug abuse continue to increase in most parts of the world, along with the rising rate of drug abuse itself. The global abuse and trafficking situation continues to be particularly complex, in part due to the changing political climates in many parts of the world, the increasingly open borders between certain countries, the emergence of a more affluent class of drug abuser in many countries, the increase in demand for almost all drug types and the many cultural changes being brought about by globalisation and rapid communications between the different parts of the world.

Previously unaffected countries are now reporting serious increases in drug abuse and drug related problems, especially those lying alongside new and expanding drug trafficking routes and near new drug producing areas.

Organized Crime

Many international and trans-national criminal organizations are continuing to expand their networks and links with other criminal organizations throughout the world, allowing the larger organizations to become increasingly powerful, technically sophisticated and global in their approach. There is a wide range of different types of criminal organizations involved in drug production, transportation and trafficking in the world, each posing a varying degree of threat to the regions. There are also expanding regional, ethnic organizations dealing in many criminal activities including drugs which are becoming an increasing threat not only on a national level, but also regionally and globally.

Cocaine

Nearly 50% of all drugs seizure messages received by the General Secretariat deal with cocaine trafficking. This helps to establish the area as a high priority, both for the General Secretariat and member countries. Project Marco focuses on cocaine trafficking criminal groups and their associates around the world by collecting valuable intelligence, analysing it, sharing the results with member countries and finally helping NCBs and the law enforcement authorities to identify and dismantle the most important amongst them.

Operation Trampoline is a multi-dimensional and inter-regional operation to analyse criminal information in the Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS database) regarding the Netherlands Antilles.

Operation Veronica, initiated in 2003, addresses the emergence of a cocaine route from Togo, West Africa to the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Italy and the United States. Findings are shared with the countries involved in order to address the situation and devise remedial action.

Operation Chinedu involved a drug trafficking organization which was uncovered during 2002 and 2003 as operating in Korea, Japan, Thailand, Denmark, the Netherlands, Brazil and Peru. The mastermind behind the organization was a Nigerian national. A Red Notice was issued at the request of NCB Korea which led to his arrest in Germany.

Heroin

The South-West Asian heroin project sprang from increased concern among political figures and law enforcement officials regarding increased trafficking along the 'Silk' route and the high levels of opium production which have been resumed in Afghanistan with a potential for even further production increases. Increased trafficking along the Silk or Northern route through Central Asia and Russia is expected to increase opiate abuse in the Russian Federation, Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In the regions

concerned, the impact of more drug trafficking through the area would also include an increase in criminal activity, potential corruption in the public sector, increased medical and social costs and instability within public institutions.

The project has gathered and analysed intelligence and information on the trafficking of heroin in the region. The information includes dates, amounts and locations of major seizures, arrests (including information on individuals), the origin and routing of drugs and follow-up data including the identity and memberships of organized criminal groups.

Psychotropic Substances

Project Sydrug began in March 2003, starting by working with the Lobang liaison office in Bangkok for Asia and the Pacific region. Within the first three months, an operational working group meeting was convened to discuss the World Wide Travel (WWT) case involving criminal networks in the Dominican Republic who were using a particular brand of travel bag to conceal drugs. During the year, a regional inventory on synthetic drugs was undertaken, six alerts on synthetic drugs were sent to member countries showing the latest trends and methods of concealment, and two reports were published, one entitled 'Internet and synthetic drugs' and the other concerning the Dominican Republic case. A questionnaire on synthetic drugs was sent out to all Interpol member countries, and analysis of the responses will generate more information to develop the project in other regions.

Financial and High Tech Crime

High Tech Crime

A more proactive and preventive approach to combating high tech crime (HTC) and the facilitation of regular working meetings has increased exchange of knowledge and enhanced

The pictures show a drug laboratory that is typically used for producing synthetic drugs (amphetamine, ecstasy). The laboratory, which was detected and seized in the Netherlands, is now used by the Sydrug Project Team for training purposes.

co-operation between the Interpol HTC regional working parties in Europe, Asia, Africa and the General Secretariat. Good practice on the proper procedures for handling digital evidence has been collated and distributed, the annual upgrade of the Interpol Information Technology Crime Investigation Manual has been completed, a Hacking/Hacker-Symbol/Nickname database is being prepared, the C-Stat project on cyber-crime statistics is complete and its implementation is being discussed with the regional working parties and other law enforcement stakeholders.

A global police training programme on HTC is led by the General Secretariat team with the regional Interpol working parties. Cumulative national capacity-

building is achieved through the training of some 100 national 'experts' annually to enhance the level of skills for fighting this type of crime. Training has also been developed on the preservation of the integrity of the chain of evidence to ensure success when presenting cases to court.

As a direct result of the work of Interpol's regional working parties and the good response to the General Secretariat's co-ordination role, there has been a marked increase in the number of HTC incidents recognised and increasing numbers of seizures and forensic examinations. Interpol's participation in global projects like CTOSE (Cyber Tools Online Search for Evidence) enhances communication between law enforcement and private industry, and continues to raise awareness about the problem. The effect is to make IT users more vigilant and proactive in protecting themselves from harm, and the number of recorded HTC incidents has dropped, particularly during the last quarter of 2003.

Money Laundering

The objective this year has been to raise awareness of the need to provide and promote global investigative standards and practical tools to help member countries in the detection of money laundering crime, and to increase co-operation at international level between stakeholders. Special attention was devoted to the creation of regional working groups on bank/police co-operation and for ongoing project alignment to avoid duplication of effort with other organizations and activities such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Egmont Group, CFATF[7], GAFISUD[8] and the United Nations.

The General Secretariat Money Laundering unit has been working with the Latin American banking association (FELABAN[9]) to create a regional working group for bank/police co-operation, and participated in the 3rd FELABAN Money Laundering/Asset Seizure Congress. Successful negotiations have also taken place with international organizations in order to fund Interpol initiatives:
• the UNDCCP - to co-operate on project Fusion,
• the World Bank - to co-operate on a international database of training and technical assistance, and
• the Egmont Group - to develop co-operation for the exchange of information.

Payment Cards

The Payment Card unit continued to increase the level of service available to over 2000 registered users of the Payment Card web pages. The pages provide law enforcement and industry investigators access to the Universal Classification System for Counterfeit Payment Cards. By September 2003 the Universal Classification System contained 866 classified counterfeit payment cards. Another increasingly popular resource accessed by users in 2003 was the 'Latest News' page. It provides comprehensive briefings about new criminal methodologies deployed by organized criminals in their attempts to maximise profits by fraudulently manipulating the global payment card system. Early in September 2003 the five year sponsorship agreement between Interpol and the payment card industry came to an end. Since then the Payment Card unit has continued to provide a service to users through the Payment Card Website in the form of intelligence bulletins on the 'Latest News' page.

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7. Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (www.cfatf. org/)

8. Grupo Acción Financiera de Sudamérica (www. gafisud.org/)

9. Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos (www. latinbanking.com/)

Intellectual Property Crime

The Intellectual Property (IP) Crime unit focused on enhancing the services it provides to law enforcement and industry investigators dealing with investigations into IP crime. The primary mechanism for developing these services is the Interpol Intellectual Property Crime Action Group whose members are drawn from law enforcement agencies and affected industries. Products disseminated during the year included a generic Intellectual Property Crime Guide for Investigators which is available on the secure Interpol IP Crime web pages. Another development is the Standardized Interpol IP Crime Report Form, introduced to streamline information in reports on IP crime from member countries.

The Secretary General testified before the House Committee on International Relations, at the United States Congress in July. Speaking about the links between terrorist organizations and IP crime, he recommended a public/private partnership to develop and implement cross-industry and law enforcement counter-crime strategies. As a direct result, the Interpol IP crime model has been developed and it will form the basis of a strategic partnership between Interpol and affected industries to deliver these objectives.

Public Safety and Terrorism

The Public Safety & Terrorism (PST) team have taken a proactive approach towards combating terrorism, and enhancing international co-operation between the Interpol General Secretariat and NCBs, as well as other law enforcement agencies. Member states have been provided with a range of value-added products through the compilation and distribution of six lists of suspected terrorists, totalling 355 persons, primarily North African fundamentalist groups, suspects wanted by Morocco, and suspects under investigation related to terrorism in Italy. Several analytical reports on the logistical networks which support terrorist activity have also been produced.

Financing terrorism

Three analytical reports were disseminated on the financing of terrorism by humanitarian organizations, charities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Data held in the Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS) were assembled and used to produce an interim report which was disseminated and discussed at a working meeting organized in March in Zagreb. After the meeting, participating member states provided the General Secretariat with additional information on NGO activities so that the interim reports could be finalised.

Project Baobab was introduced during the 2003 Interpol African regional conference held in Zambia. As a result, the delegates recommended that countries should submit lists of suspected/wanted terrorists for diffusion by Interpol, and should collect and send

information for ongoing analysis on active terrorist groups, the financing of terrorism and weapons smuggling. As a result of participation in Project Baobab, analytical reports have been produced on the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, GSPC[10] terrorist activity in Southern Algeria and the borders of Mali, Mauritania and Niger, the financing of terrorism and charities in Africa and an analysis of telephone connectivity – a study of criminal activities conducted by African individuals outside Africa.

Project Pacific was launched in September 2003 after the bombing of the Marriot Hotel, Jakarta, in August. Interpol sent an incident response team to evaluate the situation and provide operational support to the investigators. The Secretary General wrote to all

10. Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat, the 'Salafi Group for Preaching and Combat', a fundamentalist group.

member countries detailing how Interpol would focus its counter terrorism services for South-East Asia and the Pacific Islands. So far, Project Pacific has produced and circulated an analytical report to member countries and has successfully expanded the data in ICIS relating to terrorism in the region.

Project Tent is a new project on terrorist training camps that gathers information and intelligence on instructors, attendees, logistic support and financing of training camps. It will assist member states to identify members of terrorist groups and organizations involved in operating the camps. A list of 164 members of Mujahedin units active during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina was disseminated to member states. Photographs and nominal data about these Mujahedin units were published on the restricted web pages. So far, four members of these units are known in ICIS.

Project Passage focuses on the links between organized crime and terrorism in Mediterranean region. It deals with the organized crime syndicates active in the area which facilitate illegal immigration and terrorist movements by providing false documents, smuggling weapons and the clandestine movement of people.

Interpol Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS)

PST has worked closely with a private consultant to conduct a feasibility study and redevelopment project on weapons and explosives tracking. The object is to reinvent the IWETS using the state-of-the-art Internet technology which has become the accepted norm for Interpol communications tools with the development of the I-24/7 system. The redeveloped project will allow the tracing of firearms or explosives using standard Interpol tracing elements. Users will be able to query the database for stolen, lost, or recovered firearms or explosives and an electronic bulletin board will allow them to post, share, and

access investigative documents. The service will be available around the clock in the four Interpol languages, with appropriate online training.

The Target Project was initiated in the autumn of 2003. It aims to establish and distribute an annual list of individuals arrested for offences committed in connection with terrorism, organized by continent and countries.

Trafficking in Human Beings and Child Pornography

People Smuggling

The main focus remains the involvement of organized crime in the smuggling of Asian, predominantly Chinese, nationals. Project Bridge provides member states with analytical support to detect links between enquiries in different countries and to identify international operating criminal networks. It also serves to initiate new investigations and to identify new trends with respect to the facilitation of illegal migration. Following recommendations from the international meetings held as part of the project, greater emphasis has been placed on the fraudulent use of identity documents.

Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

The Interpol working group on Trafficking in Women has finalised a manual of best practice for law enforcement which is being prepared for publication. Following meetings of the working group and country reports the focus of a new project will be Eastern European women trafficked to other countries. Currently there are over 40 countries with contact officers. The analysis of information for Project Red Routes, which deals with the identification of the European countries affected by trafficking in women, on the methodologies used and on the identification of offenders, is likely to be published in 2004. Early indications suggest that the analysis will be able to

support an effective operational approach by member states to combat trafficking networks.

Crimes against Children

The Interpol Child Abuse image database has continued to add value to the investigations of many law enforcement agencies around the globe. By the end of the year, the identity of 238 victims had been established, 102 more than at the same time last year. Once again countries have been assisted in their work by the identification of a likely environment and country of origin for certain series of pictures, and this has been instrumental in the identification of a number of victims.

During the course of the year the THB team continued to support a G8 initiative which should lead to enhancements to the automated use of the database by member states. A project manager, funded by the G8 through a European Commission grant, has been appointed to co-ordinate the study. A major global operation, known as Landslide, was undertaken by a number of member states following the analysis and distribution by the General Secretariat of the names of subscribers to a website providing images of child abuse. As a result more than 5,000 individuals have been arrested globally and further arrests are expected. A number of other operations have been supported by the THB team, targeting offenders sharing images of abuse. One in particular, Operation Artus, has resulted in many arrests. The results are being analysed and will be published in 2004.

Support activities

Public affairs, Communications and Publications

Media

The media have always shown considerable interest in Interpol and its activities. In 2003, the organization's press office operation was revamped and a professional journalist hired to act as Chief Press Officer. Through increased use of targeted media releases and the development of good working relationships with key editors and journalists in major news organizations, the reaction time for dealing with media inquiries has been substantially reduced and more, and more accurate, information is being provided to the media.
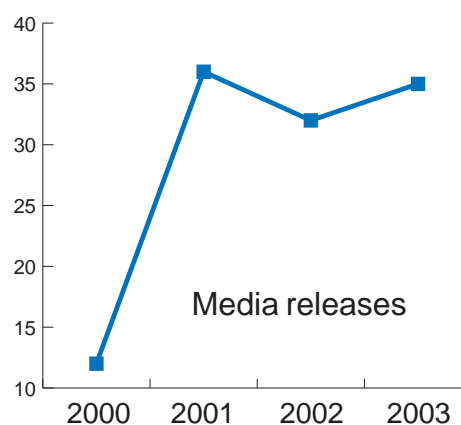
The basis for the collection of statistics on media inquiries has been changed following reorganization, and cannot therefore be compared with those previously quoted. However, the figure for 2003 was nearly 800 inquiries. Journalists are now provided with a special section on the website which gives advice about how to make best use of the Interpol press office and how to find relevant information on the site.

Many key news organizations now regularly contact Interpol for comment or information about major criminal or terrorist events. Interpol also features more consistently and more positively in the daily news cuttings collected by the press office. Nearly 7,000 articles mentioned Interpol during the year, although there is still an ongoing need to remain alert to inaccuracies as they occur in media reports.

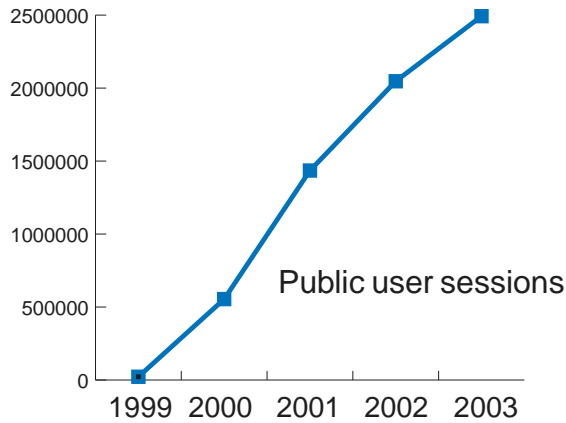The Secretary General agreed to interview requests from a number of key print and broadcast news organizations in 2003 and was able in this way to tell the Interpol story effectively to a wide audience. Other officers at the General Secretariat gave more than 50 interviews during 2003 on specific Interpol activities, projects or priority crime areas. The most frequent areas of media interest in 2003 were public safety and terrorism, fugitives and wanted persons notices, child pornography and human trafficking, stolen works of art, (especially Iraqi cultural property), criminal analysis and forensic support.

The annual General Assembly and other regional conferences also provided Interpol with a valuable communication opportunity. Media briefings organized by the press officer for such conferences were well-attended and yielded substantial media coverage of conference proceedings and Interpol activities in general. Special media briefings were also organized during such conferences to promote and explain the new I-24/7 police communication system.

Media releases

Website success

A particularly direct way of satisfying external demand for information about Interpol is through the public aspect of the website. With some two and a half million visits each year, and well over 50 million hits, the site is a highly cost effective communication tool. The most popular

Public user sessions

parts of the public area are the home page, the 'Wanted' pages, the section on terrorism, and the recruitment pages.

In comparison with 2002, the 2003 statistics show the following increases: hits on the website up 37% (from 37 million to 50.6 million hits), user sessions up 22%, the average number of users returning more than once each month up 114% and the average length of time users stay on the site is 8 minutes.

The information available to the web user differs according to the means of access and their level of authorisation. This means that the information is targeted, as well as maintaining the levels of security necessary for confidential information. The following chart shows how I-24/7, which gives access to the restricted part of the website, as well as the dashboard and e-ASF services, is already significantly more popular than access with a user name and password via https. There were 14,247 user sessions via I-24/7 to the e-ASF alone, numbering 1,616,905 hits in total.
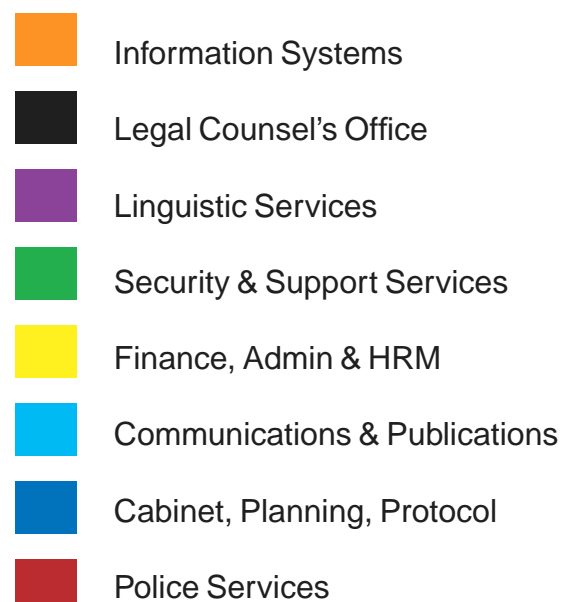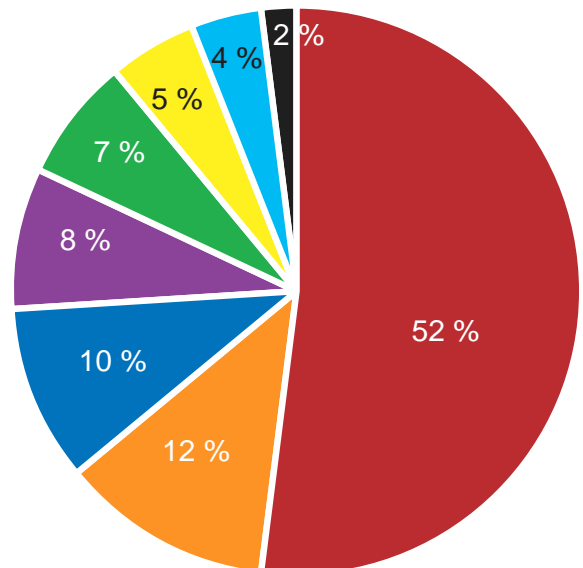
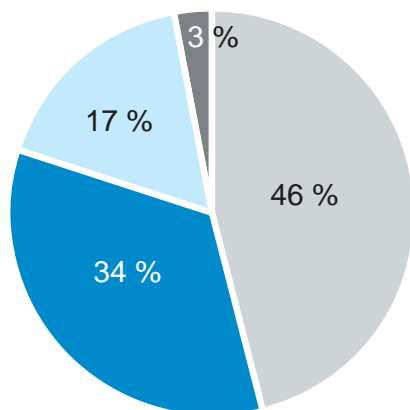| Access	Sessions	Hits
Public http://www.interpol.int	2,492,659	50,618,312
Restricted https://www.interpol.int	18,649	801,623
I-24/7 (Dashboard + e-ASF) VPN	23,740	3,900,373
Total	2,535,048	55,320,308

Human Resources

68 countries represented at the General Secretariat

At 31 December 2003, 431 members of staff were employed in Lyon and the regional bureaus, originating from 68 different countries. Of these, 146 (34% of the total) were seconded officers, 18 (4%) were detached officials, that is, officials for whom Interpol reimburses the officer's national authorities part or all of the cost of that officer. Contract officials form 62% of General Secretariat staff, that is, 267 out of the total 431 members of staff.

Staff analysis by activity type

■ Information Systems
■ Legal Counsel's Office
■ Linguistic Services
■ Security & Support Services
■ Finance, Admin & HRM
■ Communications & Publications
■ Cabinet, Planning, Protocol
■ Police Services

Police Services analysed by activity type

- Executive Director's office
- Specialized Crime
- Operational Police Support
- Regional & National Services

Financial Statement

Out turn 2003 — Summary (in 000s of Euros)

EXPENDITURE	Actual 2003
Staff pay (incl. interpreters)	17,950
Other staff costs (inc. training, recruitment, etc.)	1,238
Premises (incl. utilities, cleaning, fixtures & fittings, etc.)	994
Travel/Transport	2,223
Office expenses (equipment, supplies, boutique, post, etc.)	1,496
Telecommunications (phone, X400, I-24/7, etc.)	2,583
IT & telecoms maintenance	955
External services (consultancy, translation, insurance, etc.)	692
Taxes	41
External expenditure (grants & subsidies)	9
Exchange rate losses	84
Total expenditure	28,265
INCOME	
Statutory contributions	-27,707
Sub-Regional Bureau financing	-511
Other contributions	-692
Other income	-2,130
Gains/losses on exchange rate & unbudgeted gains/losses	-153
Transfers into funds	2,272
Total income	-31,193
Net position	-686

Note:

These figures include Sub-Regional Bureaus and budgeted externally funded projects and constitute the EUR 30 million revenue/running costs budget for 2003. In addition, the Organization incurred a further EUR 233,000 on running costs and EUR 129,000 on capital expenditure funded from external sources.

Executive Committee
(as at 31 December 2003)

President

Jesús Espigares Mira (Spain)	2000 – 2004

Vice-President (Africa)

Jackie Selebi (South Africa)	2002 – 2005

Vice-President (Americas)

Michael J. Garcia (USA)	2003 – 2006

Vice-President (Asia)

Prem Chand Sharma (India)	2003 - 2006

Delegates

Mireille Ballestrazzi (France)	2002 – 2005
Georges Boustani (Lebanon)	2003 – 2006
Rodolfo De La Guardia Garcia (Mexico)	2002 – 2005
Juris Jasinkevics (Latvia)	2002 – 2005
Agathe Florence Lele (Cameroon)	2003 – 2006
Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed (Egypt)	2002 – 2005
Rodolfo Ronconi (Italy)	2003 – 2006
Alfredo Jorge San Martin (Argentina)	2003 – 2006
Hiroaki Takizawa (Japan)	2003 – 2006

Sub-Regional Bureaus

Buenos Aires, Argentina
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
San Salvador, El Salvador
Nairobi, Kenya
Bangkok Liaison Office - Lobang, Thailand
Harare, Zimbabwe

MEMBER COUNTRIES, NCBs AND SUB-BUREAUS

Member country, NCB/Sub-Bureau

Afghanistan, Kabul
Albania, Tirana
Algeria, Algiers
American Samoa (US), Pago Pago
Andorra, Andorra la Vella
Angola, Luanda
Anguilla (UK), The Valley
Antigua and Barbuda, St John's
Argentina, Buenos Aires
Armenia, Yerevan
Aruba, Oranjestad
Australia, Canberra
Austria, Vienna
Azerbaijan, Baku
Bahamas, Nassau
Bahrain, Adaliya
Bangladesh, Dhaka
Barbados, Bridgetown
Belarus, Minsk
Belgium, Brussels
Belize, Belmopan
Benin, Cotonou
Bermuda (UK), Hamilton
Bolivia, La Paz
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo
Botswana, Gaborone
Brazil, Brasilia
British Virgin Islands (UK), Road Town, Tortola
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan
Bulgaria, Sofia
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou
Burundi, Bujumbura
Cambodia, Phnom Penh
Cameroon, Yaoundé
Canada, Ottawa
Cape Verde, Praia
Cayman Islands (UK), George Town
Central African Republic, Bangui
Chad, N'Djamena
Chile, Santiago
China, Beijing
Colombia, Bogota
Comoros, Moroni
Congo, Brazzaville
Congo (Democratic Rep.), Kinshasa
Costa Rica, San José
Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Croatia, Zagreb

Cuba, Havana
Cyprus, Nicosia
Czech Republic, Prague
Denmark, Copenhagen
Djibouti, Djibouti
Dominica, Roseau
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo
East Timor, Dili
Ecuador, Quito
Egypt, Cairo
El Salvador, San Salvador
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo
Eritrea, Asmara
Estonia, Tallinn
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
Fiji, Suva
Finland, Vantaa
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Skopje
France, Nanterre
Gabon, Libreville
Gambia, Banjul
Georgia, Tbilisi
Germany, Wiesbaden
Gibraltar (UK), Gibraltar
Ghana, Accra
Greece, Athens
Grenada, St George's
Guatemala, Guatemala City
Guinea, Conakry
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau
Guyana, Georgetown
Haiti, Port-au-Prince
Honduras, Tegucigalpa
Hong Kong (China), Hong Kong
Hungary, Budapest
Iceland, Reykjavik
India, New Delhi
Indonesia, Jakarta
Iran, Tehran
Iraq, Baghdad
Ireland, Dublin
Israel, Jerusalem
Italy, Rome
Jamaica, Kingston
Japan, Tokyo
Jordan, Amman
Kazakhstan, Almaty
Kenya, Nairobi
Korea (Rep. of), Seoul
Kuwait, Dahiyat Abdullah Al-Salem
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek

Laos, Vientiane
Latvia, Riga
Lebanon, Beirut
Lesotho, Maseru
Liberia, Monrovia
Libya, Tripoli
Liechtenstein, Vaduz
Lithuania, Vilnius
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Macao (China), Macao
Madagascar, Antananarivo
Malawi, Lilongwe
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Maldives, Malé
Mali, Bamako
Malta, Floriana
Marshall Islands, Majuro
Mauritania, Nouakchott
Mauritius, Port Louis
Mexico, Mexico City
Moldova (Rep. of), Chisinau
Monaco, Monaco
Mongolia, Ulan Bator
Montserrat (UK), Plymouth
Morocco, Rabat
Mozambique, Maputo
Myanmar, Yangon
Namibia, Windhoek
Nauru, Yeren
Nepal, Kathmandu
Netherlands, The Hague
Netherlands Antilles, Willemstad
New Zealand, Wellington
Nicaragua, Managua
Niger, Niamey
Nigeria, Lagos
Norway, Oslo
Oman, Muscat
Pakistan, Islamabad
Panama, Panama City
Papua New Guinea, Konedobu
Paraguay, Asunción
Peru, Lima
Philippines, Manila
Poland, Warsaw
Portugal, Lisbon
Puerto Rico (US), San Juan
Qatar, Doha
Romania, Bucharest
Russia, Moscow
Rwanda, Kigali
St Kitts and Nevis, Basseterre

St Lucia, Castries
St Vincent and the Grenadines, Kingstown
São Tomé and Principe, São Tomé
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Senegal, Dakar
Serbia and Montenegro, Belgrade
Seychelles, Victoria (Mahé)
Sierra Leone, Freetown
Singapore, Singapore
Slovakia, Bratislava
Slovenia, Ljubljana
Somalia, Mogadishu
South Africa, Pretoria
Spain, Madrid
Sri Lanka, Colombo
Sudan, Khartoum
Suriname, Paramaribo
Swaziland, Mbabane
Sweden, Stockholm
Switzerland, Berne
Syria, Damascus
Tajikistan,* Dushanbe
Tanzania, Dar es Salam
Thailand, Bangkok
Togo, Lomé
Tonga, Nuku'alofa
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain
Tunisia, Tunis
Turkey, Ankara
Turks and Caicos (UK), Providenciales
Uganda, Kampala
Ukraine, Kiev
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi
United Kingdom, London
United States of America, Washington DC
Uruguay, Montevideo
Uzbekistan, Tashkent
Venezuela, Caracas
Vietnam, Hanoi
Yemen, Sana'a
Zambia, Lusaka
Zimbabwe, Harare

* Application for membership 2004

AG-2004-RAP-01