



AT WORK



INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT

2005

INTERPOL



Interpol is the world's largest international police organization, with 184 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime. Interpol's activities centre on three core functions:

- *Secure global police communications services*
- *Operational databases and data services for police*
- *Operational police support services*

Interpol has a General Secretariat in Lyon, France, six regional offices and a liaison office at the United Nations in New York. Each member country maintains a National Central Bureau (NCB) staffed by national law enforcement officers.

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INTERPOL AT WORK

SECRETARY GENERAL'S FOREWORD



Secretary General Ronald K. Noble

I am proud to present this Annual Report, which outlines Interpol's many achievements during 2005. It was a year of strong performances by our National Central Bureaus (NCBs), police services in our member countries, and the staff and specialised crime directorates at our Secretariat. Our President, South Africa's Police Commissioner Jackie Selebi, and our Executive Committee worked hard to ensure that we had the support, guidance and oversight needed to achieve our important goals.

As 2005 began, we had just started what would become Interpol's largest-ever response to an international crisis, with disaster victim identification and incident response teams deployed to assist countries hit by the devastating Asian tsunami. A total of 12 incident response teams were deployed during the year to countries hit by major disasters or terrorist attacks, and to those organizing large-scale public events where additional security was required.

Bhutan and Turkmenistan joined Interpol, taking our total number of member countries to 184 and expanding our coverage and effectiveness.



We also moved closer to our goal of connecting all member countries to our I-24/7 secure global communications network; at year's end, just five countries remained to be connected.

In March, our new bio-terrorism unit hosted a global bioterrorism conference to raise awareness and create an action plan. It was the largest gathering in our history, with 500 people from 155 countries.

We created a charter governing what will become the world's first automated international DNA database. Some 36* countries are now submitting DNA profiles and the database has already yielded more than 50 positive matches. We also began work on important initiatives that will bear fruit in coming years, such as a comprehensive training strategy.

We continued to extend our leadership in helping police protect their countries' borders against the entry of dangerous criminals. Our stolen and lost travel documents database now contains 11 million* records, helping police to identify and arrest criminals travelling with stolen passports. We also developed new technology so that police at border points and other field locations can connect to the system. The first pilot country to use this carried out 60 times more searches than all other countries combined in the first few months and detected more than 100 people travelling with stolen passports.

We strengthened our relationship with the United Nations in 2005, the first full year of our UN office, creating a Special Interpol-United Nations Notice to identify suspected terrorists who are barred from international travel or from using financial institutions.

One of my personal priorities has been to make every effort to better understand the needs of our NCBs and member countries' police services. I travelled to 35 additional countries in 2005 – bringing to 95* the number I have visited since becoming Secretary General.

I would like to thank the dedicated staff and police at our NCBs, General Secretariat and Sub-Regional Bureaus for their contributions in making 2005 such a success. While we have accomplished much together, the criminal threats remain substantial, and we will continue in coming years to work around the clock and across the globe to fight international crime.

Ronald K. Noble
Secretary General

* As at time of printing (March 2006)



GOVERNANCE

First year for President Selebi

The year 2005 was the first full year as Interpol's president for Jackie Selebi, National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, elected in October 2004 for a four-year term.

During 2005, President Selebi chaired the General Assembly in Berlin in September and three sessions of the Executive Committee, working with the Secretary General to ensure that Interpol's activities conformed to decisions made at these statutory meetings.

Mr Selebi participated in the three regional conferences in 2005: in Africa, the Americas and Europe. He also represented Interpol on the international scene and attended key meetings such as the first global bioterrorism conference in Lyon in March.

General Assembly meets in Berlin

Interpol's 74th General Assembly took place in Berlin, Germany, from 19-22 September. The assembly unanimously elected Secretary General Ronald K. Noble to a second five-year term, and elected five new members to the Executive Committee. It also passed several important resolutions, including:

- approval of the membership of Bhutan and Turkmenistan
- creation of a new notice to help a UN Security Council committee carry out its mandate regarding sanctions against groups or individuals associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban
- helping countries expand access to the stolen and lost travel documents database for border control
- proposal to set up an international missing persons/identified bodies database at the General Secretariat.

Executive Committee plays statutory and liaison role

In addition to their statutory role, Executive Committee members represented Interpol at regional meetings and maintained regular contact with chiefs of police and ministers in their region. This important liaison work ensures that Interpol can understand and address the needs and concerns of national police forces.

In 2005, several committee members visited countries hit by the tsunami in Asia and of those countries which deployed disaster victim identification teams.



Executive Committee members at the 74th General Assembly

Interpol's governance comprises:

- *General Assembly. Meets annually and is made up of delegates from all member countries. Interpol's supreme governing body, it takes all major decisions affecting general policy, resources, working methods, finances and activities.*
- *Executive Committee. Meets three times a year and has 13 elected members representing all four Interpol regions. Ensures that General Assembly decisions are implemented and provides strategic and financial oversight to the Secretary General.*

The members of the Executive Committee as at the end of 2005 were:

President

Jackie Selebi, South Africa, 2004-2008

Vice-President for the Americas

Michael J. Garcia, USA, 2003-2006

Vice-President for Asia

Uma Shankar Misra, India, 2005-2006

Vice-President for Europe

Rodolfo Ronconi, Italy, 2004-2007

Delegates for Africa

Florence Agathe Lélé, Cameroon, 2003-2006

Mohand Amokrane Mahmoud, Algeria, 2005-2008

Delegates for the Americas

Arturo Herrera Verdugo, Chile, 2004-2006

Zulmar Pimentel Dos Santos, Brazil, 2005-2008

Delegates for Asia

Georges Boustani, Lebanon, 2003-2006

Hiroaki Takizawa, Japan, 2003-2006

Delegates for Europe

Francisco J. Aranda, Spain, 2005-2008

Kenneth Pandolfi, UK, 2004-2006

Juergen Stock, Germany, 2005-2008

The following members completed their terms of service in September:

Mireille Ballestrazzi, France

Genaro García Luna, Mexico

Juris Jasinkevics, Latvia

Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed, Egypt

Prem Chand Sharma, India



President Jackie Selebi



The Executive Committee

1

SECURE GLOBAL POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES



Satellites connect African police to I-24/7

By the end of the year, there were almost 7,200 users worldwide. In addition, 12 of the 14 member countries which had not been part of the previous X.400 network were connected to I-24/7 in 2005, enabling these countries to switch from correspondence by telephone and fax to secure, state-of-the-art electronic communication in an instant.

To ensure that local infrastructure in some parts of the world was not a technical barrier to connection, Interpol developed a sophisticated satellite system. In one of the largest procurement processes in Interpol's history, a €5.5-million project over three years offered Africa and the Caribbean a satellite connection. By the end of 2005, 43 member countries on the African continent and all of the Caribbean had been connected through this process.

Most member countries connected

Since Interpol launched I-24/7 in 2003, aiming to revolutionise the way police around the world share information and conduct international investigations, the system has exceeded all expectations in terms of usage and efficiency.

With connecting countries to the system a high priority, Interpol ended the year 2005 close to its goal of full connection among its 184 member countries. Forty-eight member countries connected during 2005 – including Afghanistan, the last country to do so – bringing the total to 179 member countries and 24 additional sites around the world, including Sub-Regional Bureaus (SRBs), NCB sub-bureaus and regional law enforcement bodies.

Interpol's I-24/7 global police communications system connects the General Secretariat, regional offices and National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in member countries, creating a secure global network for the exchange of police information and providing law enforcement authorities in member countries with instant access to Interpol's databases and services.

More and more member countries came to appreciate the benefits of expanding I-24/7 services beyond the NCB to police officers in the field. In particular, access to Interpol's databases of stolen and lost travel documents and stolen motor vehicles at borders and transit points significantly enhanced the ability of law enforcement officials to increase national security by preventing dangerous criminals and illegal goods from entering their countries.

The Interpol General Secretariat oversaw the planning and implementation of such extensions. By the end of 2005, more than 50 countries either had, or were in the process, of expanding their connections beyond their NCBs.

As almost every member country is now connected to the system, the focus in 2006 and beyond will be expanding access to the system to frontline officers working in customs, immigration, border control and other critical areas.

New services through I-24/7 portal

The web portal for I-24/7 users enabled them to access all Interpol services through one multi-lingual site. Among new services offered to users in 2005 were a message format for diffusions (police messages issued directly by member countries) and the creation of an automated search facility application for the stolen works of art database, allowing member countries to query the database directly.

Hundreds of users trained

Training courses were run throughout the year to help users obtain the optimum benefit from I-24/7. Both initial and follow-up training was offered to several hundred officers in the field, using a range of traditional methods and e-learning modules, including:

- 16 regional training courses for the benefit of 89 countries, three Sub-Regional Bureaus and the International Criminal Court
- training for the two newest member countries, Bhutan and Turkmenistan
- additional training for member countries which expanded access to the system beyond their NCBs, such as Brazil and Kenya.



Swiss officers access Interpol resources in the field

Communication through Interpol channels

The traffic of data exchanged through I-24/7 rose 21 per cent in 2005 from 2004, to almost 10 million messages. Message activity increased in the Americas, Asia and South Pacific, and the Middle East and North Africa regions, along with Africa, where most new connections in 2005 occurred. The percentage of messages sent from Europe fell as those of other regions rose.



I-24/7 training for newly connected countries in Africa

I-24/7 in Africa

Although Africa has been a challenging environment for the implementation of I-24/7 because of technical and financial considerations, Interpol remained committed to ensuring that all member countries had the training and resources to be active members of the international law enforcement community. Interpol carried out specific training programmes for Africa involving 46 member countries. Eight training sessions took place, including seven at Sub-Regional Bureaus in Abidjan, Harare and Nairobi.

2

Interpol manages databases of information on criminals and criminality which are accessible to all NCBs through I-24/7. The information in the databases comes from queries, messages, intelligence and submissions from police in member countries, and includes:

- *nominal data*
- *stolen and lost travel documents*
- *child sexual abuse images*
- *stolen works of art*
- *stolen motor vehicles*
- *fingerprints*
- *DNA profiles*

OPERATIONAL DATABASES AND DATA SERVICES FOR POLICE

Hits and records increase in Interpol databases

Nominal

The number of records of names and photos of known criminals in the database increased to 169,000 during the year, with the number of countries contributing to it rising to 177. The number of searches conducted nearly doubled in 2005 from 2004, resulting in more than 48,500 hits – queries from member countries which match records in the database.

Stolen and lost travel documents

Field officers identified more than 695 travel documents as stolen and lost following checks against Interpol's database. The total number of records in the database – e.g. passports and blank visas – rose to 9 million in 2005 from 3,900 in 2002, submitted by more than 91 member countries. More than 210,000 search queries were carried out.

In 2005, Switzerland became the first country to use the business-to-business (B2B) integrated solution developed by Interpol to expand access to the stolen and lost travel documents and stolen motor vehicles databases beyond the NCB. It rolled out access to some 20,000 federal agents at border control points, customs and immigration offices and embassies and consulates in December.

The immediate impact of the expansion was a significant increase in the number of hits in the database, demonstrating the power of the database to help law enforcement officials prevent international criminals from entering their countries. Interpol provides all available support to other member countries wishing to implement similar initiatives.



Criminals often use stolen passports to cross borders

OPERATIONAL DATABASES AND DATA SERVICES FOR POLICE

Child sexual abuse images

The Interpol Child Abuse Image Database contributed directly to the identification and rescue of 70 victims from 22 countries in 2005, bringing the five-year total to close to 400 victims. The database held more than 550,000 images, a 400 per cent increase since its creation in 2001.

Stolen works of art

In 2005, more than 400 new cases involving close to 1,850 items were entered into the database. In total, the database contained more than 28,500 records from 112 countries, and it assisted police in a number of important recoveries.

Stolen motor vehicles

Searches of the database increased more than 47 per cent, indicating that police are increasingly relying on this database to stop the flow of stolen cars across their borders. By the end of the year, the database contained 3.3 million records submitted by 96 member countries. During the year, an average of 1,300 vehicles per month were identified as stolen by national law enforcement officers checking against the database.

Stolen rare violin recovered

Police in the Netherlands recovered a stolen rare violin, made by master craftsman Giovanni Grancino in Italy in 1715, after an Interpol officer was contacted by a violin maker. A suspect had approached the violin maker to try and sell the stolen item, which had been included in Interpol's database of stolen works of art.





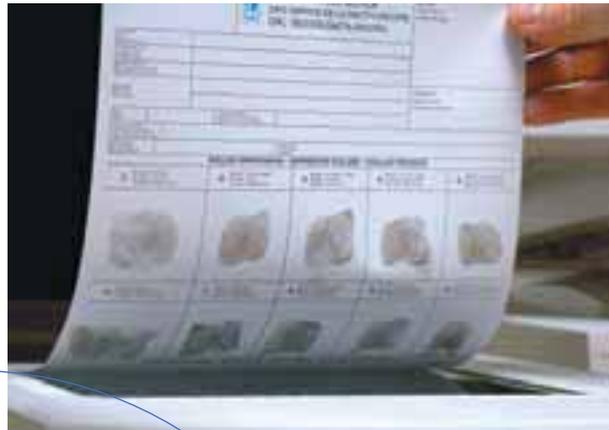
DNA profiles

The database has grown to 55,000 records in just three years. Of 41 member countries with national criminal DNA profile databases, 33 submitted selected records to Interpol.

In 2005, Austria and the UK became the first two countries to sign on to Interpol's automated database known as the International DNA Gateway. The benefits were immediate: comparison of records submitted by Austria yielded 50 matches involving ongoing police investigations in four European countries.

Fingerprints

The number of hits in the database rose 148 per cent in 2005 from 2004, and surpassed 1,000 in just three years. The number of records stored in the database rose by 17 per cent on the year to 46,800.



Fingerprint match links Croatian to Andorra jewel robbery

Finger marks recovered from the scene of an armed robbery of a jewellery store in Andorra in June matched those of a Croatian national submitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina in connection with a traffic accident in 1995, in which one person was killed and another seriously injured. This 2005 match was the first hit in the Interpol database based on latent marks from a crime scene.

Notices

Interpol notices serve to alert police of fugitives, suspected terrorists, dangerous criminals, missing persons or weapons threats. There are currently six colour-coded notices — Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Black and Orange — and the new Interpol-United Nations Special Notice.

United Nations Notice created

In December, Interpol created the Interpol-United Nations Security Council Special Notice for individuals associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, as listed by the '1267 Committee' of the UN Security Council and subject to the freezing of assets, travel bans and arms embargoes. The first four UN notices were published shortly thereafter.



Interpol notices alert police of transnational crimes

Interpol issues 3,000 notices in 2005

- 2,206 Red Notices sought the arrest or provisional arrest of a wanted person with a view to extradition based on an arrest warrant.
- 237 Blue Notices requested additional information about a person's identity or illegal activities in relation to a criminal matter.
- 304 Green Notices provided warnings and criminal intelligence about persons who committed criminal offences and were likely to repeat those crimes in other countries.
- 272 Yellow Notices disseminated to help locate missing persons, especially minors, or to help identify persons who were not able to identify themselves.
- 74 Black Notices sought information about unidentified bodies.
- 4 Interpol-United Nations Security Council Special Notices alerted police of groups and individuals who were the targets of UN sanctions against Al Qaeda and the Taliban.
- 7 Orange Notices warned police, public entities and other international organizations of possible threats from hidden weapons, parcel bombs and other dangerous materials.

In addition to notices, 12,831 'diffusions' were published during 2005, a 31 per cent increase from 2004. Unlike the more formal notice, a diffusion can be distributed directly by an NCB to other member countries via I-24/7.

3

National Central Bureaus (NCBs) are Interpol's offices in each member country and are staffed by national law enforcement officers. NCBs are the first point of contact for staff at the General Secretariat and regional offices and police in member countries requiring assistance with overseas investigations and the location and apprehension of fugitives.

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Command and Co-ordination Centre

Providing 24-hour support

The Command and Co-ordination Centre (CCC) at the General Secretariat operated around the clock, enabling Interpol to respond to all urgent calls for assistance whenever and wherever required. Operating in all four official languages of the organization – Arabic, English, French and Spanish – the CCC links the General Secretariat with NCBs and regional offices. It continued to evolve in 2005, with the hiring of additional staff and development of improved services. Its activities centred on three basic functions:

- Receiving messages from NCBs, determining the priority level of each message and replying to urgent requests on a real-time basis. In 2005, the number of messages to and from NCBs requesting or supplying information rose by 14 per cent in 2005 from 2004, reflecting greater General Secretariat involvement in more complex cases and more proactive support to member countries. CCC staff also monitor open-source information and messages exchanged between member countries and, if necessary, contact countries concerned for more information or to offer Interpol's assistance during crisis situations.
- Co-ordinating the exchange of intelligence and information for operations which involve multiple countries, including fugitive searches, crisis situations and international sporting events, such as the International



Command and Co-ordination Centre staff monitor world events

Interpol's General Secretariat worked throughout the year to increase its responsiveness to the needs of its NCBs in member countries by providing operational and investigative support in the course of NCBs' daily crime-fighting activities and during emergencies.

As well as enhancing the role of NCBs, Interpol sought to achieve more focused management and integration of its Sub-Regional Bureaus (SRBs) into its overall activities, and expand interaction and co-operation with other international organizations.

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Association of Athletics Federations World Championships in Finland and football's Confederations Cup in Germany in 2005.

- Assuming a crisis-support role during serious incidents and co-ordinating specialised assistance, such as the deployment of an incident response team.

Twelve incident response teams deployed

In 2005, Interpol deployed 12 incident response teams (IRTs) to the scenes of disasters, terrorist attacks and large-scale events which required additional security. Teams comprised specialised police officers from the General Secretariat, NCBs and SRBs and forensic experts and criminal analysts from various agencies, and enabled Interpol to provide urgent and direct assistance on the ground to member countries.



Post-mortem data helps identify disaster victims

Teams were dispatched to the sites of several terrorist attacks, including Bangladesh in February and June, and Bali, Indonesia, in October, where they provided operational and technical support.

In Pakistan, an IRT helped officials devise child-protection measures following a devastating earthquake in October which left many families separated and children orphaned.

Asian tsunami becomes Interpol's largest operation

The Asian tsunami disaster of December 2004 prompted Interpol and its member countries to engage in the biggest single operational response in the organization's history, providing extensive co-ordination, logistics, communications and forensic support throughout 2005 to authorities in countries hit by the tsunami.

On the morning of the disaster, the CCC contacted the affected countries to offer Interpol's assistance. Interpol alerted its network of international victim identification teams, and deployed immediately an IRT to Thailand to begin co-ordination and data-management work on the ground. Indonesia and Sri Lanka also accepted offers of teams.

Interpol set up a Crisis Support Group (CSG) at the General Secretariat, with start-up assistance from the United Kingdom, which oversaw the resourcing of more than 2,000 personnel from 31 countries for the Thai Tsunami Victim Identification Information Management Centre (TTVI-IMC) during the year.

Interpol has defined five priority crime areas:

- Public safety and terrorism
- Drugs and criminal organizations
- Trafficking in human beings
- Financial and high-tech crime
- Fugitives



By the end of 2005, the teams had successfully identified almost 3,000 of the 3,750 victims recorded by the centre.

The Crisis Support Group subsequently became the model for Interpol's future response to member countries in the event of large-scale disasters or terrorist attacks. The group compiled a manual of recommendations, protocols and practices for responding to crisis situations in the future.

PRIORITY CRIME AREAS

Public safety and terrorism

Interpol provided operational investigative and preventive support to member countries in the areas of terrorism, including bio-terrorism, radiological weapons, firearms and explosives, and other threats to public safety in 2005.

Thousands of terrorist suspects in lists

Based on records extracted from the Interpol Criminal Information System database and intelligence from member countries, Interpol maintained lists of thousands of suspected terrorists and their known aliases, fingerprints, photos, passport data and relevant Interpol notices issued. These lists were checked regularly by police in 2005 in the course of their terrorism investigations and helped to hinder the ability of suspected terrorists to move freely.

Terrorist suspect identified

Following simultaneous bombings in downtown Amman, Jordan, in November, an Interpol incident response team was able to secure fingerprints and photos of one of the world's most notorious suspected terrorists, Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi. This identifying information facilitated the issue in December of a Red Notice for Al-Zarqawi, who was suspected of being responsible for the bombings.



OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Sharing intelligence through Fusion Task Force

Interpol continued to develop its elements of the Fusion Task Force, created in 2002 to initiate a proactive, multi-disciplinary approach to assist member countries in terrorism-related investigations.

Project Kalkan, a regional project for Central Asia, held its first working group meeting in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in April, bringing together representatives from all member countries in Central Asia, plus Afghanistan and Pakistan. Participants shared intelligence on major terrorist groups in the region, including the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and Central Asian Mujaheddin (Holy Warriors).

A regional working group meeting for Project Amazon – which covers Latin America – held in May in San Salvador focused on the activities of radical fundamentalists in Central America. Participants exchanged information and shared investigative expertise in anti-terrorism financing and weapons trafficking.

Project Fusion-Middle East, with 13 participating member countries, was launched in October. To date, 12 countries have nominated points of contact for this project, and Saudi Arabia and Syria have submitted lists of 40 wanted/suspected individuals allegedly involved in terrorism in the region. Since the start of this project, 102 new records have been opened in the Interpol Criminal Information System.

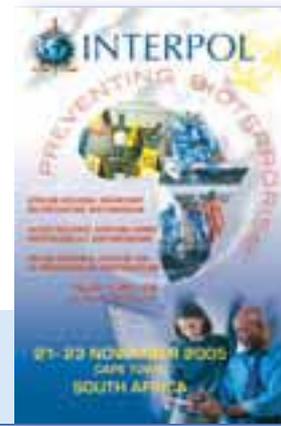
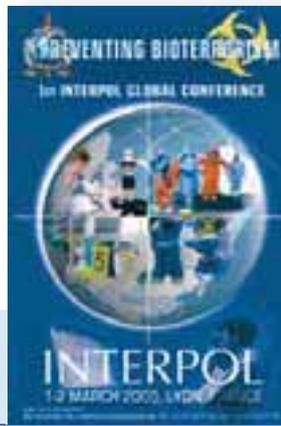
Other regional projects under the Fusion Task Force were Baobab (Africa) and Pacific (Southeast Asia), and two global initiatives, Passage and Tent, which aim to disrupt the movement of terrorist organizations across borders and identify individuals who have attended terrorist training camps.

Addressing the bio-terrorism threat

Interpol hosted the first Global Conference on Preventing Bio-terrorism in March, which brought together more than 500 police, senior officials and experts from 155 countries, making it the largest-ever gathering in the organization's history.



Interpol addressed the bio-terrorism threat in 2005



Acting on delegates' recommendations, Interpol undertook a leading co-ordination role in the global response to bio-terror threats, including the establishment of a resource centre for use by police worldwide; development of an Incident Response Guide for law enforcement officials; support for training and awareness programmes; and enhancement of methods for gathering and sharing information. Interpol organized its first regional workshop for police, in Cape Town, South Africa, and two others are planned in Chile and Singapore in 2006.

Interpol's bio-terrorism programme was funded by an initial grant of US\$1 million (€830,000) over two years from the US-based Sloan Foundation. The grant was renewed and increased for 2006-2008 to US\$1.6 million (€1.3 million).

Training in radiological weapons

Training workshops were organized in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia and Tanzania and Uganda in Africa in 2005 within the framework of Project CRIT (Cooperative Radiological Instrument Transfer), a joint project of Interpol and the US Department of Energy's Office of Global Radiological Threat Reduction. Project CRIT aims to provide law enforcement agencies in member countries with the equipment and training to detect and monitor radioactive materials and radiation. More than 450 officers have been trained and 262 radiation detection instruments have been transferred since the project's inception in 2004.

Work continued in 2005 on a database for the collection and analysis of the theft of Geiger products for use in dispersal devices. Project Geiger is a joint project of Interpol, US Department of Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency and World Customs Organization.

Drugs and criminal organizations

Interpol had active projects and operations in 2005 dealing with drug trafficking, motor vehicle theft, art theft and maritime piracy, and organized crime's involvement in the large-scale perpetration of these crimes.

Identifying new trends in drug trafficking

Interpol worked to identify new drug trafficking trends and criminal organizations operating at the international level and to help national and international law enforcement bodies counter the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of cannabis, cocaine, heroin and synthetic drugs.



Millions of kilos of cannabis are seized each year

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Maritime cocaine trafficking to Europe through Africa was a focus in 2005. This trend became more alarming following the seizures of multi-tonne shipments of cocaine in waters near West Africa and ashore in countries like Ghana and Kenya. An international working group meeting was organized in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in May to alert the concerned countries, discuss security and control of harbours, and enhance co-operation between South America, West Africa and Western Europe. The same topic was discussed during other conferences and operational meetings in Benin, Ghana and Kenya.

Interpol launched an initiative to combat Internet-related drug trafficking by identifying the criminals who were buying and selling prescription drugs and anabolic steroids on the Internet and by establishing a global network of investigators. Three operational working meetings were conducted in 2005, in France, Sweden and Thailand, and additional ones are planned for 2006.

Following the meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in December, participants requested that the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific work with Interpol to encourage countries to pass legislation banning the sale of drugs over the Internet and to press for the amendment of current international conventions to address this specific crime.

Alert leads to cocaine seizure

A drugs alert sent out through I-24/7 in June about cocaine concealed in the handles of tennis rackets resulted directly in a seizure at Sydney airport and the subsequent arrest of a suspect based on a domestic controlled delivery. Interpol issues drugs alerts to warn law enforcement of unique cases, new methods or possible trends in trafficking.





New Drugs Intelligence Unit created

Created in 2005, the Drugs Intelligence Unit (DIU) co-ordinated the drafting and dissemination of 25 Drug Intelligence Alerts, four Drug Intelligence Reports and an Annual National Drug Statistics Report in its first year of existence.

The DIU was instrumental in identifying the need and setting the groundwork for operational working meetings with law enforcement in Africa and Europe to address the increasing flow of cocaine from West Africa to Europe.

Collecting intelligence on maritime piracy

Interpol began collecting intelligence on incidents of maritime piracy and armed robberies of ships, which it will share with NCBs and the international maritime community. The theft of ships and cargo and hostage-taking for ransom have increased in recent years, particularly in the waters off the coast of Africa and the Strait of Malacca, a pivotal sea route linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Interpol is also examining links between maritime piracy and other organized crime activities related to maritime routes, such as drug trafficking, arms smuggling, illegal immigration and human trafficking.

Trafficking in human beings

Interpol contributed significantly in 2005 to the global effort to end the abuse and exploitation of human beings for financial gain, which overwhelmingly affects women from developing countries and young children all over the world.

Increasing information-sharing on human trafficking

One of the main outcomes of the 6th meeting of the Interpol Working Group on Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation, held in Lyon in May, was the expansion of the Interpol Investigator's Manual to include procedures on how to investigate human organ trafficking and forced labour. The meeting also called for additional regional working group meetings to better identify specific regional concerns and possible countermeasures. Two regional meetings took place in Africa in 2005, in Zambia and Cameroon.



West Africa is a hotspot for maritime cocaine trafficking

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

The increased activity by Interpol in this area resulted directly in a rise in the number of messages received and exchanged between member countries related to human trafficking; up 33 per cent in 2005 from 2004. This gave Interpol the opportunity to better analyse trends and modus operandi.

People smuggling: identifying links

Attention remained on the involvement of organized crime in the smuggling of Asian nationals. Operation Bridge provided analytical support to law enforcement officers in member countries to detect links between investigations carried out in different countries and to identify key international criminals involved in people-smuggling networks. At a working group meeting in July in Colombo, Sri Lanka, participants shared best practice and strategic information identified during investigations.

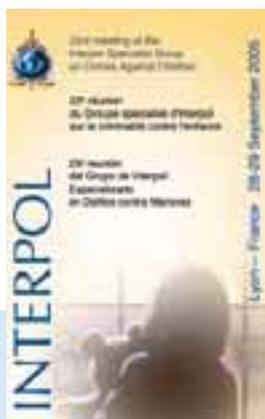


Interpol helps identify victims of sexual abuse

Fighting child sexual abuse

Interpol's role in combating child sexual abuse images on the Internet was recognised by the G8 group of industrialised nations, whose ministers of Justice and the Interior agreed unanimously in June to fund the further development of the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database (see page 10 for 2005 achievements). This will ultimately enable specialised investigators in member countries to conduct the same database searches as those currently handled at the General Secretariat.

In September, Interpol launched the development of an Image Analysis Resource Centre sponsored by the US National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The centre will aim to identify victims of sexual exploitation by analysing photographs and developing a search tool to identify new images of victims posted on the Internet. The centre will also develop an expertise reference database to help locate crime scenes and enhance capacity-building at the national and international levels through regional training and best practice.



Financial and high-tech crime

Interpol launched or expanded initiatives in 2005 related to financial fraud, money laundering, intellectual property crime and cyber crime, the profits from which are often used to bankroll other serious criminal activities.

Co-ordinating investment fraud case

Interpol hosted the second co-ordination meeting in February on an international investment fraud case in which more than 2,000 victims from 60 countries were defrauded of a total of approximately US\$200 million (€166 million). The main suspects were arrested in Spain in December 2004, and the German prosecutor in charge requested that Interpol co-ordinate the exchange of investigative data and analysis between the many countries involved.

Cyber crime training conference

Based on a resolution passed at the 6th International Conference on Cyber Crime in Cairo, Egypt, in April, Interpol organized the 1st International Cyber Crime Investigation Training Conference in Lyon in September, with participants from more than 30 countries, academia and major companies such as Microsoft and AOL. Interpol officers presented their mobile classroom and high-tech crime training web server for the first time, and discussed Interpol's potential involvement in the development of a Master of Science programme in cyber crime investigation for law enforcement officers at University College in Dublin, Ireland.

Central banks meet on 'phishing'

Interpol participated in a meeting with representatives from the central banks of G8 countries, Singapore and Hong Kong and the European Central Bank in October in Basel, Switzerland, to address 'phishing', whereby a criminal attempts to acquire, through e-mail or Internet pop-up ads, personal data such as identity details, passwords or credit card information by pretending to be a legitimate business representative. The Interpol representative gave a presentation on this crime phenomenon and made recommendations for protecting banks from such attacks.

Fighting global counterfeiting

Fake luxury handbags and watches may be the most visible examples of counterfeiting, but this crime area touches nearly all consumer product categories, including multimedia, spare parts for vehicles, boats and planes, baby milk products and pharmaceuticals.



Counterfeiting affects many consumer goods

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Operation Jupiter-South America, an Interpol anti-counterfeiting initiative in the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, concluded in April. It was the first time four different industry sectors joined together with representatives of federal police and customs agencies from the three countries.

As a direct result of the operation, the International Federation for the Phonographic Industries was able to file a total of 14 complaints with supporting evidence. Five individuals were arrested, two of whom were Taiwanese nationals with suspected ties to organized crime. Also, customs officials seized more than 87 million counterfeit cigarettes in Paraguay, and contraband and counterfeit goods worth €2.4 million in Brazil.



Red Notices alert police of wanted persons

The Second Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, hosted by Interpol and the World Customs Organization and supported by the World Intellectual Property Organization in November, brought together senior government officials, heads of international organizations, law enforcement representatives and business leaders with the aim of developing effective anti-counterfeiting strategies.

Participants agreed to make fighting the global trade in counterfeit and pirated goods a top priority; to raise awareness of the threat these crimes pose to economic development, public health and global security; to improve co-operation between the public and private sectors; to build regional, national and global capacity to fight counterfeiting and piracy; and to promote more effective legislation and enforcement.

Fugitives

Interpol assisted member countries in the location and apprehension of thousands of fugitives in 2005. Officers also worked with member countries and international criminal tribunals to ensure that war criminals were brought to justice, by circulating electronic notices and diffusions containing identification and judicial information and by providing investigative support.



More than 3,500 fugitives caught

The number of people arrested by police following the publication of an Interpol Red Notice or diffusion rose 27 per cent in 2005 to more than 3,500. Red Notices and diffusions are the primary means for any member country seeking the arrest of a wanted person.

Enhancements to notice publication process

Several enhancements to the notice publication process were made in 2005, including the transmission of a daily alert advising NCBs of the publication of new notices, addenda/corrigenda and cancellations; the immediate publication of a notice in its original language prior to translation into Interpol's other three official languages to expedite the dissemination of notices; and the publication of new addenda/corrigenda directly under the notice concerned.

OTHER CRIME AREAS

Counterfeit currency and payment cards

Interpol significantly expanded its support to law enforcement in the identification and analysis of counterfeit payment cards and currencies in 2005. Additional officers with experience in investigating the counterfeiting of US dollars and euros, the two most widely-used currencies, began working at the General Secretariat.

More than 200 new records with images and descriptions of counterfeit payment cards submitted by law enforcement and the payment card industry were added to

the counterfeit payment card database in 2005, bringing the total number of records to close to 800. The unit also worked with representatives of major financial companies such as Visa, MasterCard and American Express to gain support for and feedback on the database.

Environmental crime

Interpol expanded its efforts to help police catch criminals who flout international treaties by polluting the earth's natural resources and illegally poaching commercially valuable plant and animal species.

A sizeable donation from several charitable organizations will support the first-ever secondment of a specialised officer in wildlife crimes at the General Secretariat. Interpol also donated US\$85,000 (€70,500) to help the Tanzanian national park service purchase patrol planes and equipment to fight poaching in the region.



Poaching poses great risk to Earth's natural resources

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Interpol singled out the Kenyan Wildlife Service for a best practice award for its use of the Eco-Message system, which provides a standardised form to facilitate the exchange and analysis of information on wildlife crimes among member countries. The award was aimed at encouraging member countries to share more information with Interpol about important seizures of rare, endangered or illegally traded plants and animals. The Kenyan Wildlife Service will use the award money to provide training for its officers in 2006.

Genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity

Interpol specialised officers were appointed to act as contact persons for the implementation of the co-operation agreement between Interpol and the International Criminal Court (ICC). During two meetings with ICC officials in June and September, it was discussed and agreed that ICC would participate in an information-sharing initiative concerning genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity developed by Interpol; share best practice and training in the field of criminal analysis; and explore the possibility of initiating a global project related to arms trafficking. The connection of the ICC to I-24/7 was finalised in December.

Criminal Analysis Service

The unit gave operational analytical support to the United Nations investigation into the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri. An Interpol analyst in the field served as a liaison point with the UN International Independent Investigation Commission for information traffic, and also conducted intelligence analysis and data mining on behalf of the investigative team.

In 2005, the unit provided threat assessments for all incident response team missions and for large-scale events such as the World Trade Organization meeting in Hong Kong and the Confederations Cup football championship in Germany.

Interpol posted its first criminal intelligence analyst to a Sub-Regional Bureau (Buenos Aires) in 2005, and there are plans to place an analyst in all other bureaus in the future.

War crimes suspect found

Following a request for assistance from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Interpol officers co-ordinated the urgent exchange of information between the tribunal and National Central Bureaus in Argentina and Chile. This led to the location and arrest of Milan Lukic, a Serb who was the subject of an Interpol Red Notice, issued at the request of the war crimes tribunal in 2001.

Exchange of Good Practice programme

First launched in Europe, the exchange of good practice programme was extended to all other regions in 2005. It aimed to ensure that National Central Bureaus observed the minimum service standards required for their effective operation and provided guidance in enhancing their status within their organizational structures, obtaining additional resources and expanding their contributions to and use of Interpol databases.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Interpol has five working regions – Africa, the Americas, Asia and South Pacific, Europe, and Middle East and North Africa – each supported by a desk at the General Secretariat and by Interpol Sub-Regional Bureaus (SRBs) in Abidjan, Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Harare, Nairobi and San Salvador.

The programme to modernise SRBs advanced in 2005. It involved: upgrades to offices; the creation of regional training centres, disaster recovery sites and crisis-support control facilities; improvements in information technology architecture, Internet bandwidth and access, and e-mail capability; and the development of future access to Interpol's electronic information systems and tools for intelligence analysts.

Work began to create a new SRB in Yaoundé, Cameroon, to serve Central Africa. The project came out of a decision passed by the Committee of Central African Police Chiefs during its 7th session in N'djamena, Chad, in October.



Co-ordination between NCBs helps police arrest fugitives

Africa

The continent of Africa is unique for Interpol because of the existence of active regional police chiefs' committees, which are able to provide specialised training and initiatives to address specific regional law enforcement issues. Interpol's three African SRBs work in close co-ordination with them to ensure that the organization's services complement and enhance their activities.

Operation Morogoro

This initiative of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organization (SARPCCO), in co-ordination with South Africa and SRB Harare, was launched in February to fight vehicle theft, drug trafficking, arms trafficking, illegal immigration and other crimes prevalent in Southern Africa. The operation resulted in many concrete successes in 2005:

- 1,100 illegal immigrants arrested and deported
- 558 stolen motor vehicles recovered, most of which have been processed for repatriation back to their countries of origin
- confiscation of drugs, notably more than 21,000kg of cannabis sativa
- recovery of cattle within the framework of anti-rustling operations.

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Sniffer-dog handlers' training

Eighteen police officers graduated from the first Interpol-sponsored training course for bomb-sniffing dogs and their handlers in Eastern Africa, in July. The teams were deployed at strategic border points throughout the region to help detect explosives.

The eight-week training course was based on an initiative by the Eastern African Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organisation (EAPCCO). Sudan hosted the programme, and Interpol paid for the training of two handlers and purchase of two dogs for nine countries in the region. The successful course will serve as the basis for similar initiatives in Central and South America and other parts of Africa.



Graduates of Interpol's first dog handlers' training course

The Americas

Operation Andes

A joint project of Interpol and the World Customs Organization targeting the trafficking of chemical precursors in South America, Operation Andes resulted in seizures in most of the 12 participating countries in 2005. It also enhanced co-operation between police and customs in each country involved in order to prevent the diversion of precursors for illicit narcotics trafficking; and led to improved mechanisms and procedures for monitoring trade in chemicals.

Training and good practice

Training for close to 50 National Central Bureau (NCB) staff officers in the region covered service standards for NCBs, and the various services and databases offered by Interpol to facilitate international investigations and increase regional and bilateral co-operation. The training enabled participants to become more familiar with the services they could provide to their national police administrations and regional counterparts.

Exchange of Good Practice programme visits to Barbados, Bolivia, Jamaica, Peru, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay in 2005 resulted in more staff and resources for NCBs in the region.



Asia and South Pacific

Tsunami support and fighting heroin trafficking

The Interpol Liaison Office in Bangkok (LOBANG), which primarily dealt with drugs law enforcement in the past but now operates essentially as a regional bureau, played a key co-ordination role in the tsunami victim identification effort in Thailand throughout 2005 (see page 14).

Interpol's co-operation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime led to significant progress in 2005 in the creation of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Center, which will bring together law enforcement in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to combat heroin trafficking. Interpol attended two meetings in 2005 as an observer, during which it was decided that I-24/7 would be the centre's main communication platform.

Support for new members

Interpol regional specialised officers initiated and facilitated the membership of Bhutan and Turkmenistan, and provided training to the NCBs in Thimphu and Ashgabat in basic NCB procedures like sending messages and requesting notices, as well as in the use of I-24/7.

Mongolian police doubled the number of staff at NCB Ulaanbaatar in 2005 based on a recommendation made by the Exchange of Good Practice team during its visit the previous year. Following the team's visit to the Kazakh NCB, officials in Kazakhstan decided to expand the connection to

I-24/7 to three international airports. Visits to Australia and New Zealand in August yielded valuable information about practices and procedures which could be applied to other NCBs in the region.

Europe

Increasing security and expanding I-24/7

Regional specialised officers devoted significant time working with regional bodies and authorities, such as the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Europol, European Commission and the Task Force on Organized Crime in the Baltic Sea Region, to increase security in Europe.



I-24/7 access at airports helps secure borders

OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

Similar to the €1.3-million programme funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Interpol to modernise NCBs in five Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro) in 2004, the EU asked Interpol to design and implement an I-24/7 expansion strategy in Russia and Ukraine within the framework of the Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States project.

Peer evaluations

Within the framework of the Exchange of Good Practice programme, Interpol started the second phase of the Peer Evaluation programme in Europe. Three countries were visited in 2005 to assist them with the implementation of the Interpol Service Standards adopted by the General Assembly in Cancún, Mexico, in 2004. In Europe, this project specifically focused on the establishment of common international police co-operation platforms in member countries.



Payment card fraud is growing as card use expands

Middle East and North Africa

Fraud and robbery collaboration

Regional specialised officers co-ordinated a meeting on fraud crimes between the United Arab Emirates police and the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission in Abu Dhabi in April, after which the two countries agreed to resolve all pending cases between them; facilitated co-operation between United Arab Emirates and Moldovan investigators in a €1.7-million robbery case involving a Moldovan suspect in July; and provided assistance in the extradition of a Tajik national to Tajikistan from the United Arab Emirates in August.

Training and good practice

Interpol assisted the Royal Oman Police and the Omani NCB with the organization of a training course in March for police officers from Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates which focused on drug trafficking, money laundering and credit card fraud. Participants requested the greater involvement of Interpol in the region because of similar trends of criminality across borders.

The Iranian NCB and the Lebanese NCB were pilot sites for the expansion of the Exchange of Good Practice programme to the region. The recommendations made by the visiting team were subsequently adopted: Interpol Tehran increased the number of staff and Interpol Beirut integrated the I-24/7 office into its structure. Six more visits are planned in the region in 2006.

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SUPPORT ACTIVITIES



Communications

Increased press interest in Interpol

The activities of Interpol worldwide generated considerable interest from the public and the media in 2005, and Interpol met this demand by providing information via its press office and on its public web site.

The press office received dozens of enquiries each week from news organizations seeking comment or information about transnational crime and terrorism. During the year, Interpol was mentioned in more than 20,000 news articles around the world.

"Wanted" section tops web site visits

Interpol's public web site – www.interpol.int – received an average of 2.2 million page visits each month. The part of the web site that attracted most public interest was the 'Wanted' criminals section, highlighting people for whom Red Notices have been issued. The terrorism and recruitment sections were the next most popular areas of the site.

New sections added to the web site in 2005 included information on Interpol's response to the Asian tsunami disaster, bioterrorism activities, news stories and a section on the new Interpol-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

Human resources

A total of 502 officials from 78 member countries were working at the General Secretariat, its regional bureaus and the UN office in New York as at the end of 2005. Of these, 67 per cent had direct employment contracts with Interpol; 29 per cent were seconded by their national administrations; and 4 per cent were compensated by Interpol through reimbursement to their national administrations. Women comprised 42 per cent of the staff.

A separate unit was created at the General Secretariat in 2005 to oversee the development and implementation of operational training courses for police in member countries and instruction in Interpol's four official languages for staff members and their families. Sixty-three per cent of General Secretariat staff benefited from training courses offered by the organization in 2005.



5

FINANCES

Financial performance in year 2005

For the financial year 2005, Interpol's gross income totalled €41.7 million, of which 88% was contributed by its member countries, mostly (84%) from statutory contributions. Income received on account of externally-funded projects, from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises that profess a similar purpose as Interpol, constituted 4% of gross income. Other income made up an additional 5% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were €42.8 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 56% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (13%), and telecommunication costs associated with Interpol's global telecommunications system, I-24/7 (6%). Depreciation expenditures constituted 8% of the total.

The financial performance of the Organization was along budgeted lines in 2005, and left an un-appropriated surplus of €752,000 at year-end. Capital projects consumed €4.2 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents declined by €5.65 million from 2004, and fixed assets and debtors showed an increase. The financial equity and reserves of Interpol – represented by its various funds – were stable during 2005.

The financial tables which appear on these pages – balance sheet, and consolidated financial performance and cashflow statements – are externally audited and summarise the financial status and performance of Interpol in 2005 and 2004. The 2004 figures have been regrouped/ rearranged where necessary for like comparison against 2005 data.

Consolidated Balance Sheet (in 000s of Euros)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st December	
Assets	2005	2004
<i>Fixed assets</i>		
<i>at IPSC</i>	21 423	20 786
<i>at NCBs/SRBs</i>	504	256
<i>Sub-total</i>	21 927	21 042
<i>Stock accounts</i>	559	472
<i>Debtors</i>	7 402	4 584
<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	22 468	28 122
Total assets	52 356	54 220
<i>Liabilities</i>		
<i>Capital financing reserve</i>	21 927	21 042
<i>Funds</i>	25 796	25 845
<i>Creditors and payables</i>	3 670	2 313
<i>Contributions received in advance</i>	211	2 339
<i>Accounting result for the year</i>	752	2 681
Total liabilities	52 356	54 220

Consolidated Financial Performance Statement (in 000s of Euros)

PARTICULARS	Consolidated Accounts 2005	Consolidated Accounts 2004
Operating income		
Statutory contributions	34 980	31 132
Sub Regional Bureau financing	744	584
Voluntary contributions - member countries	949	937
Reimbursements and Recoveries	700	699
Project income	1 667	1 146
Financial income	626	578
Other income	1 958	1 643
Exchange rate Gains/Losses (net)	80	-23
Total operating income	41 704	36 696
Operating expenditure		
Pay costs	24 047	20 679
Other staff costs	1 375	881
Premises running costs	1 096	664
Maintenance	1 566	1 232
Missions and meetings	5 777	4 039
Office expenses	2 035	1 371
Telecommunication costs	2 490	4 638
Third party and other costs	974	686
Depreciation expenditure	3 298	2 883
Total operating expenditure	42 659	37 073
Surplus /(Deficit) from operating activities	(955)	(377)
Provisions for doubtful debts	137	
Surplus /(Deficit) from ordinary activities	(1 092)	(377)
Capital Program supported by transfers out of	4 221	2 202
- Capital Investment Fund	3 704	2 103
- ATSFDC	321	47
Surplus /(Deficit) after capital program	(1 288)	(429)
Other transfers to(-) and from funds (net)	2 040	3 110
Net Surplus/Deficit (-) for Appropriations	752	2 681

Consolidated Cashflow Statement (in 000s of Euros)

PARTICULARS	2005	2004
Cash flows from ordinary operating activities		
Surplus / (Deficit) from ordinary operating activities (refer Consolidated Financial Performance Statement)	(1 092)	(377)
Non-cash movements		
Depreciation expenditure	3 298	2 883
Adjustment for Financial income (reported separately)	626	578
Adjustment for other income - Sale of assets (reported separately)	36	41
Increase in Creditors and Payables	1 357	-251
Increase in Contributions received in advance	-2 128	2 042
Increase in Stock Accounts	87	33
Increase in Debtors and Receivables	2 818	-1 195
Net cash flows from ordinary operating activities	-2 132	4 840
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of Fixed assets	4 221	2 202
Sales of Fixed assets	73	41
Net cash flows from investing activities	4 148	2 161
Cash flows from financing activities		
Financial income received	626	578
Net cash flows from financing activities	626	578
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5 654)	3 257
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	28 122	24 865
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	22 468	28 122

MEMBER COUNTRIES AND NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS



Afghanistan, Kabul
Albania, Tirana
Algeria, Algiers
Andorra, Andorra la Vella
Angola, Luanda
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
Bhutan, Thimphu
Bolivia, La Paz
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo
Botswana, Gaborone
Brazil, Brasilia
Brunei, Negara Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria, Sofia
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou
Burundi, Bujumbura
Cambodia, Phnom Penh

Cameroon, Yaoundé
Canada, Ottawa
Cape Verde, Praia
Central African Republic, Bangui
Chad, N'Djamena
Chile, Santiago
China, Beijing
Colombia, Bogotá
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
Ecuador, Quito
Egypt, Cairo
El Salvador, San Salvador
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo
Eritrea, Asmara
Estonia, Tallinn
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
Fiji, Suva
Finland, Helsinki
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Skopje
France, Paris
Gabon, Libreville
Gambia, Banjul
Georgia, Tbilisi
Germany, Wiesbaden
Ghana, Accra
Greece, Athens
Grenada, St George's
Guatemala, Guatemala
Guinea, Conakry
Guinea Bissau, Bissau
Guyana, Georgetown
Haiti, Port au Prince
Honduras, Tegucigalpa
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, Astana
Kenya, Nairobi
Korea (Rep. of), Seoul
Kuwait, Dahiyyat Abdullah Al-Salem
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek
Laos, Vientiane
Latvia, Riga
Lebanon, Beirut
Lesotho, Maseru
Liberia, Monrovia
Libya, Tripoli
Liechtenstein, Vaduz
Lithuania, Vilnius
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Madagascar, Antananarivo
Malawi, Lilongwe
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Maldives, Male
Mali, Bamako
Malta, Floriana
Marshall Islands, Majuro
Mauritania, Nouakchott
Mauritius, Port Louis
Mexico, Mexico City
Moldova, Chisinau
Monaco, Monaco
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar
Morocco, Rabat
Mozambique, Maputo
Myanmar, Yangon
Namibia, Windhoëk
Nauru, Yaren
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, Asuncion
Peru, Lima
Philippines, Manila
Poland, Warsaw
Portugal, Lisbon
Qatar, Doha
Romania, Bucharest
Russia, Moscow
Rwanda, Kigali
St Kitts and Nevis, Basseterre
St Lucia, Castries

St Vincent and the Grenadines, Kingstown
Sao Tome and Principe, Sao Tome
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 Salaam
Thailand, Bangkok
Timor-Leste, Dili
Togo, Lomé
Tonga, Nuku'alofa
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain
Tunisia, Tunis
Turkey, Ankara
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat
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

Sub-Bureaus

American Samoa (US), Pago Pago
Anguilla (UK), The Valley
Bermuda (UK), Hamilton
British Virgin Islands (UK), Road Town, Tortola
Cayman Islands (UK), George Town
Gibraltar (UK), Gibraltar
Hong Kong (China), Hong Kong
Macao (China), Macao
Montserrat (UK), Plymouth
Puerto Rico (US), San Juan
Turks and Caicos (UK), Providenciales

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