

# **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION – INTERPOL (ICPO-INTERPOL)**



## **FINANCIAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024**

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# ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2024

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2024 was a resounding financial success for the Organization, with record revenue of EUR 216.5 million, exceeding the budgeted revenue of EUR 191.3 million. Both regular budget revenue (EUR 141.6 million) and project budget revenue (EUR 74.9 million) surpassed budgeted and prior-year levels. Total expenditure for the year was EUR 210.8 million, higher than the planned EUR 193.3 million. As a result, the Organization achieved a positive financial result of EUR 5.7 million in 2024, a significant improvement from the EUR 9.4 million reserve utilization in 2023 and the budgeted reserve utilization of EUR 2.0 million for 2024.

The Organization's financial performance in 2024 was also influenced by a provision made in 2023 related to Enhanced Sickness Contributions (ESC) paid to the French Union de recouvrement des cotisations de sécurité sociale et d'allocations familiales (URSSAF). The provision of EUR 4.5 million was made in response to a decision by the French Constitutional Council dated 13 December 2012, which rendered these deductions no longer required. While discussions with the French Government regarding reimbursement of these deductions continued, the Organization implemented a comprehensive expense management plan in 2024 to mitigate the strain on its financial position. The successful implementation of this plan, approved by the Executive Committee in 2023, was a key factor in achieving the robust 2024 financial performance. The plan aimed to ensure effective planning and delivery of a reserve result above the minimum required level, assuming full budget implementation.

The Organization also benefited from higher-than-budgeted interest earnings on investments (EUR 1.0 million) and project reimbursements (EUR 3.1 million), driven by a record-high level of project implementation. The positive financial results bolster the General Reserve Fund, increasing it from EUR 19.2 million in 2023 to EUR 24.4 million in 2024. With a minimum required level of reserves in 2024 of EUR 17.7 million, this creates a buffer of EUR 6.7 million. This financial buffer will provide the Organization with the flexibility to absorb unexpected expenses, allowing it to maintain its planned activities without disruption. Furthermore, this buffer will enable the Organization to manage unbudgeted costs more effectively, without resorting to sudden reductions in planned activities.

The year 2024 marked the final year of the three years for implementing the EUR 22 million increase in statutory contributions above inflation, approved by the General Assembly during its 89th session in Istanbul, Türkiye, in 2021. The Organization's strong financial position at the end of 2024 provides a solid foundation to mitigate various risks that could impact reserves, including bad debt provisions, litigation costs, settlement costs, and unforeseen expenses caused by external factors. Additionally, this financial stability will help the Organization navigate donor funding risks, which have become more pronounced due to recent governmental changes in several countries.

Key financial indicators	Budget 2024 <sup>1</sup>	Actual 2024	Actual 2023	Annual Change
<b>Financial stability</b>				
Regulatory reserve compliance <sup>2</sup>	100%	138%	108%	28%
<b>Financial liquidity</b>				
Unrestricted cash (months)	N/A	4.8	5.8	(9%)
Statutory contribution collection <sup>3</sup>	100%	97.9%	97.3%	0.6%
Number of countries in arrears	0	13	16	(3)
<b>Financial performance</b>				
Regular budget execution	100%	105%	109%	(4%)
Revenue (EUR million)	191.3	216.5	185.4	17%
Expenditure (EUR million)	193.3	210.8	194.8	8%
Operating result (EUR million)	(2.0)	5.7	(9.4)	160%

**Table 1: Key financial indicators 2024**

The table 1 above provide the key financial indicators that are discussed below:

**Stability:** The Organization demonstrated its commitment to regulatory compliance, with its General Reserve Fund exceeding the statutory required minimum level by 38%.

The Organization successfully outsourced its INTERPOL retirement plan in 2024, the main reason behind the reduction in total assets of EUR 41.9 million (-22%) to EUR 151.1 million down from EUR 193.0 million in 2023. This change was accompanied by a decrease in total liabilities of EUR 47.6 million, to EUR 97.8 million in 2024, down from EUR 145.3 million in 2023. Despite the decrease in total assets, the Organization's financial stability remained intact, reflecting its effective management of its financial resources and its ability to navigate changes in its financial structure.

The Organization's financial stability is reinforced by its robust current ratio, which remained at a healthy 0.59 in 2024, demonstrating its ability to meet its short-term obligations. Although this represents a slight decline from the prior year's ratio of 0.82, it remains a testament to the Organization's prudent financial management. Furthermore, the total assets to liabilities ratio improved to 1.55 in 2024, up from 1.33 in 2023, reflecting the Organization's strong operational performance and efficient use of resources. Overall, the Organization's financial position is characterized by stability and resilience, providing a solid foundation for its ongoing operations and future growth.

**Liquidity:** The Organization's primary financial focus was on closely monitoring accounts receivable, managing budgets, and delivering key operational objectives. This approach yielded positive results, with a high in-year collection rate of statutory contributions for 2024, reaching 97.9%, slightly surpassing the previous year's rate of 97.3%. Additionally, three member countries made voluntary contributions to maintain their overall level of contributions from prior years, demonstrating their commitment to the Organization.

The Organization made significant progress in reducing the number of member countries in long-term payment arrears, with a notable decrease from 16 in 2023 to 13 out of 196 at the end of 2024. This improvement is a testament to the Organization's effective outreach and engagement efforts with its member countries. Moreover, the Organization's proactive approach to debt management yielded positive results, with three countries successfully rescheduling their debts in 2024. Notably, one of these

<sup>1</sup> The Organization's approved budget is further detailed in note 25 to the financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> The regulatory compliance applies to the General Reserve Fund (GRF) and Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief (PFCR)

<sup>3</sup> Combined average statutory contribution collection rate for General and Regional Bureau Budgets

countries received a partial debt cancellation, demonstrating the Organization's commitment to finding flexible and sustainable solutions to support its members.

The Organization's cash flow from operating activities in 2024 was impacted by two significant factors: the high level of operating activities and the successful outsourcing of the INTERPOL retirement plan management. The latter, in particular, represents a major achievement, as it has improved the overall benefits and security for staff. As a result of this outsourcing, the Organization's liabilities related to employee future benefits decreased, which, in turn, affected the cash flow from operating activities, resulting in a decrease of EUR 45.0 million for the year. Additionally, the reduction in deferred revenue on projects also contributed to this decrease. Despite this, the Organization's total cash and cash equivalents remained at a healthy level of EUR 25.5 million at the end of 2024, compared to EUR 65.0 million in 2023. This change is largely a reflection of the Organization's proactive management of its financial resources and its commitment to investing in the well-being of its staff.

The Organization's overall accessible liquidity, including investments, decreased to EUR 108.6 million from EUR 160.0 million in 2023. The unrestricted<sup>4</sup> cash, cash equivalents, and investments, which are available for use by the Organization, decreased to 4.8 months of operating expenditures at the end of 2024, down from 5.8 months at the end of 2023. This key financial indicator provides a measure of the Organization's short-term operational flexibility and highlights the successful management of cash flows, allowing for continued operations without recourse to external financing.

***Financial performance:***

The Organization achieved a strong financial performance in 2024, with a Regular Budget implementation rate of 104.5%. The implementation of the management plan to ensure alignment with the required minimum level of reserves identified areas for savings and reduced the use of reserves. As a result, the Organization reported a positive financial result of EUR 5.7 million in 2024.

Total revenues reached an all-time high of EUR 216.5 million, exceeding the 2024 budget by EUR 25.2 million and representing a 17% increase from 2023. This strong financial performance enabled the Organization to increase its reserves by EUR 5.7 million. The Organization's ability to manage challenges and achieve strong financial results demonstrates its financial stability and sets a solid foundation for future activities.

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<sup>4</sup> Cash, cash equivalents and investments that are available to the Organization to use without internal restrictions.

## INTRODUCTION

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL), commonly referred to as INTERPOL, is the world's largest international police organization, with a global membership of 196 countries. Founded to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation, INTERPOL plays a vital role in enabling countries to work together to combat transnational crime and maintain global security. The Organization provides a range of essential tools and services, sets international standards, and facilitates the secure exchange of information between law enforcement agencies worldwide. Additionally, INTERPOL offers expert analysis and coordinates international law enforcement operations, while also supporting its member countries in developing their capacity to address emerging global security challenges.

### Strategic Framework

The Organization has a comprehensive Strategic Framework for the period 2022 – 2025<sup>5</sup>, which outlines its vision and priorities for the four years. This framework is built around four strategic goals and 17 strategic objectives, designed to guide the Organization's efforts in achieving its long-term global policing goals<sup>6</sup>. These goals are closely aligned with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring that the Organization's work contributes to a broader global effort to promote peace, justice, and security.

The strategic objectives are translated into concrete operational actions, which are implemented through four key crime areas: counterterrorism, cybercrime, organized and emerging crime, and financial crime and anti-corruption. These crime areas are supported by a range of enabling functions, including regional engagement, strategic partnerships, planning, legal oversight, governance, and corporate support. By strengthening these functions, the Organization can enhance its effectiveness and efficiency in addressing the complex and evolving threats to global security.

### Vision - Connecting police for a safer world

The Organization's vision is to enable seamless and secure access to vital police information for every law enforcement professional, anytime and anywhere, fostering a safer and more secure world for all citizens. By facilitating the sharing and communication of critical information, the Organization aims to empower law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat crime, protect communities, and promote global security.

### Mission - Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters

The Organization's Constitution sets forth its core mandate: to facilitate the widest possible cooperation among all criminal police authorities and to combat ordinary law crimes. To achieve this mandate, the Organization plays a critical role in enabling secure communication and collaboration among law enforcement agencies worldwide. It provides access to a vast array of police data and information, facilitating the sharing of intelligence and best practices. Through its four global policing programmes, the Organization delivers operational support to priority crime areas, helping to disrupt and dismantle transnational crime networks. Furthermore, it promotes continuous improvement in the capacity of law enforcement agencies, enhancing their ability to respond effectively to emerging global security threats and fostering a more cohesive and effective international policing community.

### Operational implementation

The Organization implements its global policing programmes through a structured approach, which involves setting specific objectives and activities, allocating dedicated budgets, and monitoring progress against these targets. To ensure effective collaboration with its 196 member countries, the Organization

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/Strategy/Strategic-Framework-2022-2025>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/Strategy/Global-Policing-Goals>

maintains a network of Central Bureaus, each operated by national authorities, to facilitate coordination and communication. Furthermore, the Organization has expanded its secure information exchange network to enable seamless data sharing at border points, enhancing the ability of law enforcement agencies to respond to emerging threats.

In addition, the Organization has established a regional presence through six Regional Bureaus, which play a critical role in coordinating and implementing activities across specific regions. These bureaus work closely with member countries to address regional security challenges and provide tailored support to law enforcement agencies. The Organization also maintains liaison offices in key international organizations, fostering collaboration and information sharing with other global stakeholders to address transnational crime and security threats.

### **Operating environment 2024**

In 2024, INTERPOL capitalized on a dynamic global security landscape, marked by emerging opportunities for international cooperation and innovation. The Organization leveraged its expertise and resources to stay ahead of evolving threats in cybercrime, terrorism, and organized crime, and to support its 196 member countries in addressing these challenges. A significant surge in activity followed, with a substantial increase in database queries, international operations, and capacity-building events, driven by the growing recognition of the importance of collaborative law enforcement. The resulting data surge was successfully managed by INTERPOL's systems, which were enhanced to handle the increased traffic and provide even more effective support to member countries. Despite global economic challenges, including high energy costs and exchange rate volatility, INTERPOL remained agile and adaptable, using its expertise and resources to drive progress and deliver results. By fostering a culture of innovation and collaboration, the Organization was able to turn challenges into opportunities, and to make a tangible impact in promoting a safer, more secure world.

### **Financial objectives**

The Organization's financial objectives are centered on ensuring the availability of sufficient resources to effectively deliver its annual Programme of Activities, in accordance with its Financial Regulations. To achieve this, the Organization aims to maintain a robust financial position, characterized by: (1) adequate funding to respond promptly to operational emergencies worldwide, (2) a prudent level of reserves to safeguard financial stability and liquidity, (3) a balanced budget that ensures long-term sustainability, and (4) effective protection of its assets. The Organization closely monitors its financial performance, tracking key indicators of stability, liquidity, and overall financial health to ensure that it remains well-positioned to achieve its strategic objectives and respond to emerging challenges.

## FINANCIAL STABILITY

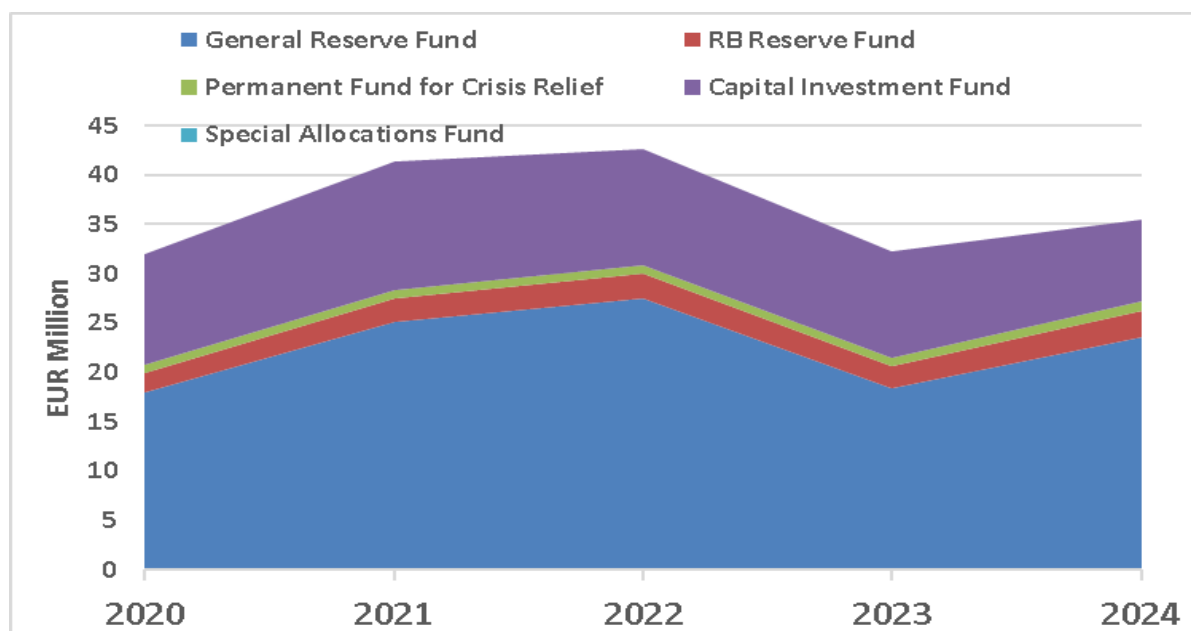
The improvement in the operating environment in 2024 helped to restore business confidence, but the ongoing global economic uncertainty, exacerbated by other significant world events, continued to pose challenges for the Organization and its Membership throughout the year. In response, the Organization's primary financial management focus remained firmly on maintaining its financial stability and ensuring adequate liquidity, thereby safeguarding its financial position and cash flow. To achieve this, the Organization closely monitored its receivables, with a particular emphasis on timely collection of member country contributions. The results were positive, with a statutory contribution collection rate of 97.9% in 2024, demonstrating the Organization's effective financial management and the commitment of its member countries to supporting its activities.

Key financial indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Regulatory reserve compliance	151%	234%	201%	108%	138%

**Table 2: Financial stability – five-year trend in key financial indicators**

### Financial reserves: regulatory reserve compliance

In 2024, the Organization had allocated EUR 2.0 million from its General Reserve Fund to support the implementation of strategic projects. However, due to the successful execution of its management plan, higher-than-expected revenue, and efficiencies in recurring activities, the Organization realized a surplus of EUR 5.7 million, which was added to its reserves. As a result, the Organization's accumulated reserves increased to EUR 35.5 million in 2024, up from EUR 32.3 million in 2023. This represents a reserve coverage of 38% of the 2024 annual statutory contributions call to member countries, compared to 42% in 2023. The significant surplus and resulting increase in reserves demonstrate the Organization's prudent financial management and its ability to deliver on its strategic objectives while maintaining a strong financial position.



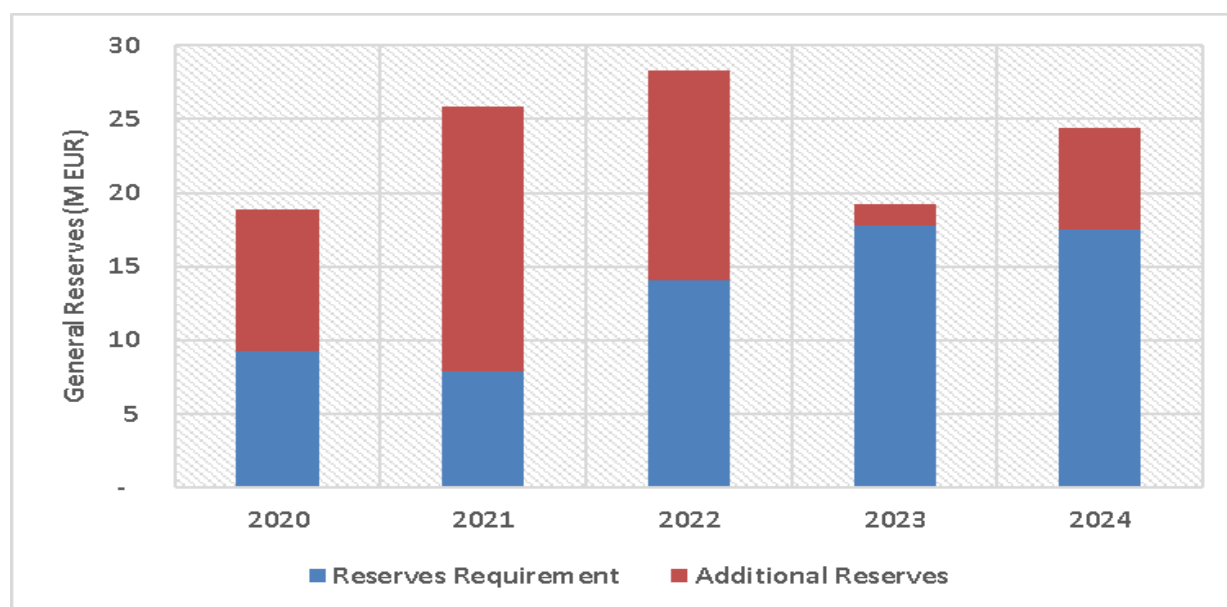
**Figure 1: Five-year trend in the evolution of the level of accumulated reserve funds**

The Organization has established a financial stability criterion to ensure operational continuity in the short term, with a minimum threshold set for its General Reserve Fund and Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief. This threshold is designed to cover two months of operating expenditures, providing a buffer against



unexpected disruptions. As of 2024, the combined level of these funds stands at EUR 24.4 million, representing a surplus of EUR 6.7 million above the minimum requirement<sup>7</sup>. This translates to 4.8 months of cash regular budget operating expenditure, providing a reassuring margin of stability.

As illustrated in Figure 2 below, the actual expenditure levels have a direct impact on the minimum reserve requirements. The increase in spending in 2024, driven by the implementation of activities funded by the rise in statutory contributions and general budget implementation, has resulted in a higher minimum reserve requirement, as shown in blue. The area in red represents the additional reserves held beyond the minimum requirement, providing a valuable buffer against short-term economic uncertainty and unforeseen events. This excess reserve also offers flexibility in future budget planning, mitigating the risks associated with donor funding and volatility in global events. Furthermore, it ensures that the Organization can respond promptly to emerging challenges, even in the face of delayed statutory contributions, which are not due until the end of April each year.

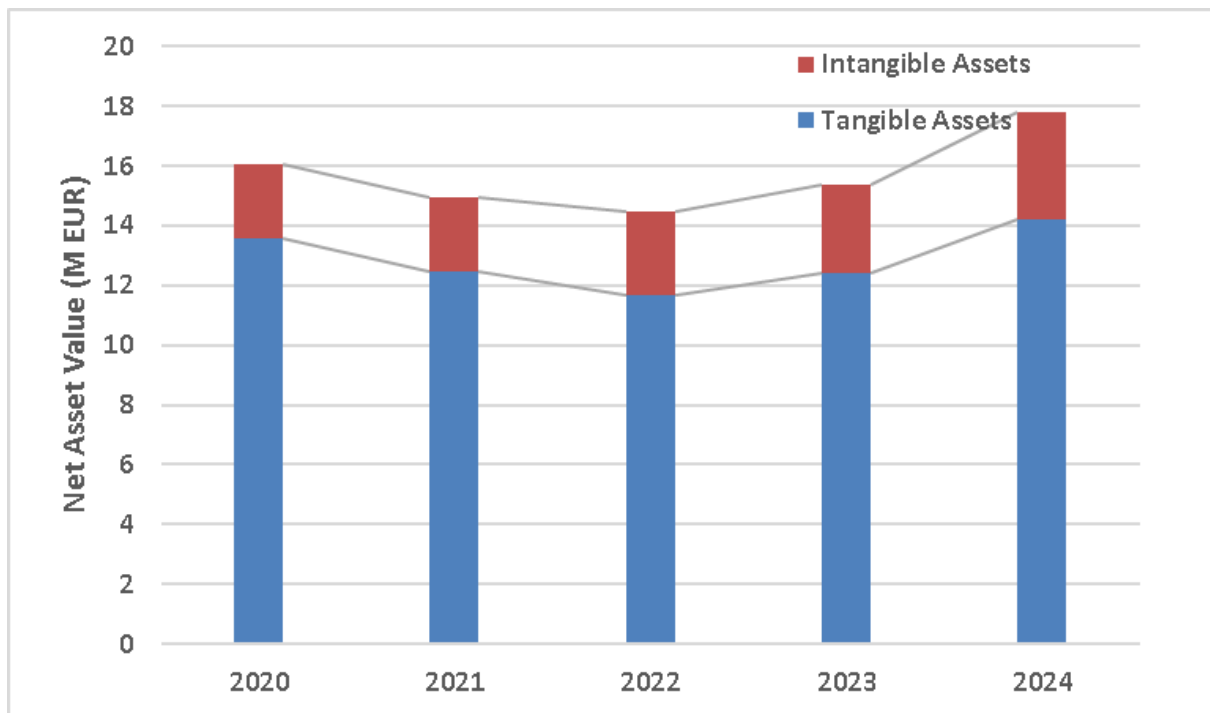


**Figure 2: Five-year trend in the accumulated reserve funds and compliance with the Financial Regulations**

### Assets

The Organization's total assets decreased by 22% to EUR 151.1 million in 2024, down from EUR 193.0 million in 2023. This is mainly due to a reduction in cash and cash equivalents held on behalf of third parties, specifically project funds and employee future benefits. This reduction in cash and cash equivalents was offset by a corresponding decrease in liabilities related to employee future benefits and deferred revenue for projects, resulting in a balanced adjustment. Meanwhile, the Organization's long-term assets, comprising capital items, increased in 2024, with a 16% rise in net fixed assets compared to 2023, and a growing proportion of intangible assets, as illustrated in Figure 3, reflecting the Organization's strategic focus on developing its intellectual capital and digital infrastructure.

<sup>7</sup> There is no statutory level of the capital investment fund or RB reserve fund.



**Figure 3: Five-year trend in net asset value of tangible and intangible assets**

### Liabilities

The Organization's liabilities decreased significantly in 2024, with a reduction of EUR 48.1 million, or 34%, compared to the previous year. This decline is attributed to a decrease in the Organization's three primary liability categories: accounts payable and accrued charges, deferred revenue, and employee future benefits. Notably, the liabilities related to employee future benefits and deferred revenue are fully matched by internally restricted assets, comprising cash, cash equivalents, and/or investments. This means that the Organization holds dedicated assets that exactly offset these liabilities, ensuring a balanced financial position. The decrease in liabilities is a positive development, as it reduces the Organization's financial obligations and enhances its overall financial stability.

### Employee future benefits

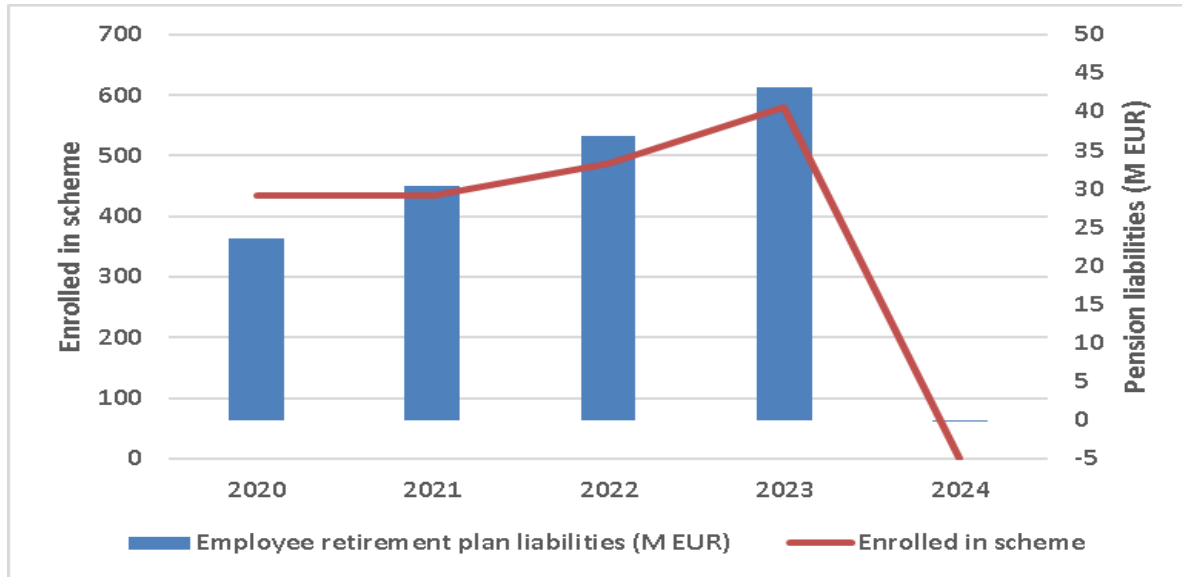
The Organization provides its employees under contract with a defined contribution retirement plan<sup>8</sup>. As outlined in figure 4 below, the total liability associated with the INTERPOL retirement plan decreased to EUR 0 million in 2024, compared to EUR 43.1 million in 2023 for the 580 staff members.

In 2023, the ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly approved amendments to the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations<sup>9</sup>, paving the way for the outsourcing of the administrative and financial management of the Organization's Retirement Plan investments. Following a competitive tender process, AXA Group Pension & Savings (AXA) was selected as the fund manager. The outsourcing of the retirement plan's management was successfully completed, and the accumulated balance of EUR 44.5 million was transferred to AXA on February 29, 2024. The contributions paid by the Organization and its officials into the retirement plan remain unchanged, despite the shift to external management. However, this change

<sup>8</sup> Employees under contract may enroll in national pension schemes, to which the Organization may also contribute. The Organization considers that it has no further liability to the future retiree enrolled in national schemes.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly Resolution: GA-2023-91-RES-15

has had a significant impact on the Organization's financial position, resulting in adjustments to the cash and cash equivalents, investments, and employee future benefits liability balances in the 2024 financial statements.



**Figure 4: Five-year trend in liability and employees enrolled (line) in the defined contribution retirement plan**

### Deferred revenue

The Organization undertakes specific projects funded by external sponsors, primarily aimed at enhancing law enforcement capacity building. Typically, funding is received in advance of project implementation, and revenue is only recognized once project activities are executed. As illustrated in Figure 5 below, the Organization's deferred revenue decreased by 10% in 2024, reaching EUR 55.6 million, down from EUR 61.7 million in 2023. This decrease is consistent with the accelerated implementation of Trust Fund and Special Accounts projects in 2024, which exceeded budget by 21%. The Organization also received new project funding during the year, which contributed to the overall lower net decrease in deferred revenue. At the end of 2024, the deferred revenue balance represented approximately 8.9 months of Trust Fund and Special Accounts implementation based on 2024 rate, providing a clear indication of the Organization's project pipeline and future revenue recognition.

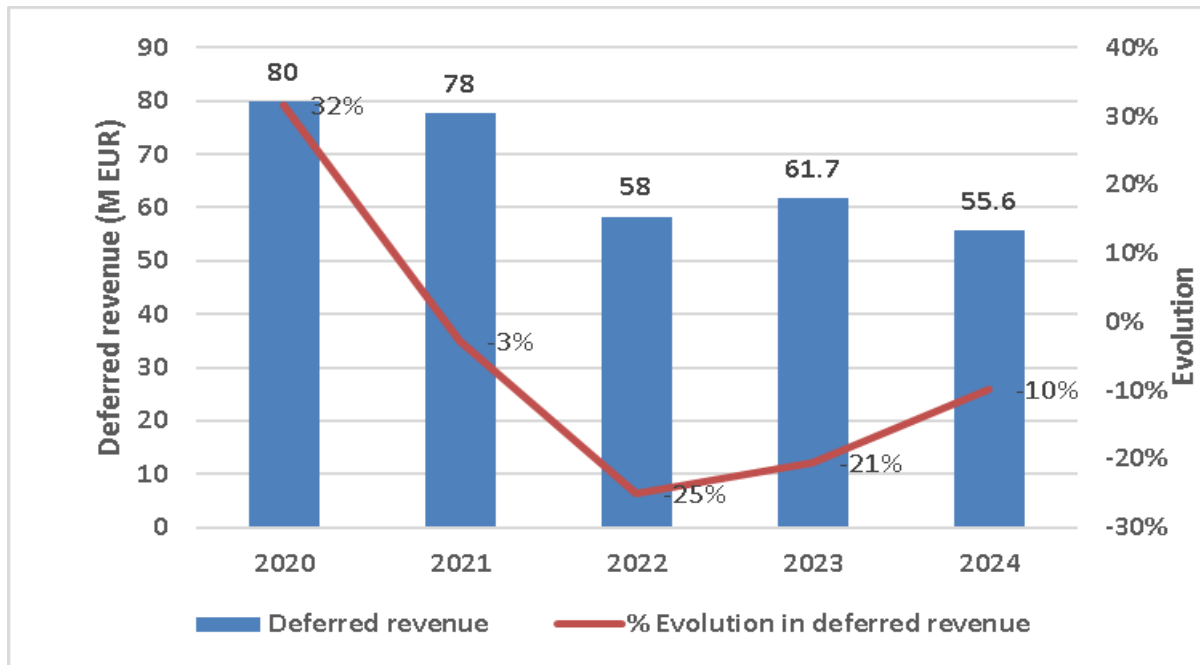


Figure 5: Five-year trend in deferred revenue (future project revenue)

#### Assets to liabilities ratios

The Organization's liabilities are fully matched by its assets, with a robust assets-to-liabilities ratio of 1.55 in 2024, up from 1.33 in 2023. This indicates that the Organization has sufficient assets to cover its long-term liabilities, ensuring a stable financial foundation. As shown in Figure 6, the Organization's current assets and liabilities were carefully managed in 2024, with a strategic classification of deferred revenue and employee liabilities as current liabilities. This approach highlights the Organization's commitment to transparency and accountability, and while it may impact short-term liquidity, it also underscores the Organization's strong overall asset base. With a solid foundation of assets providing a substantial buffer against liabilities, the Organization is well-positioned to maintain its long-term financial sustainability and continue to deliver on its mandate with confidence.

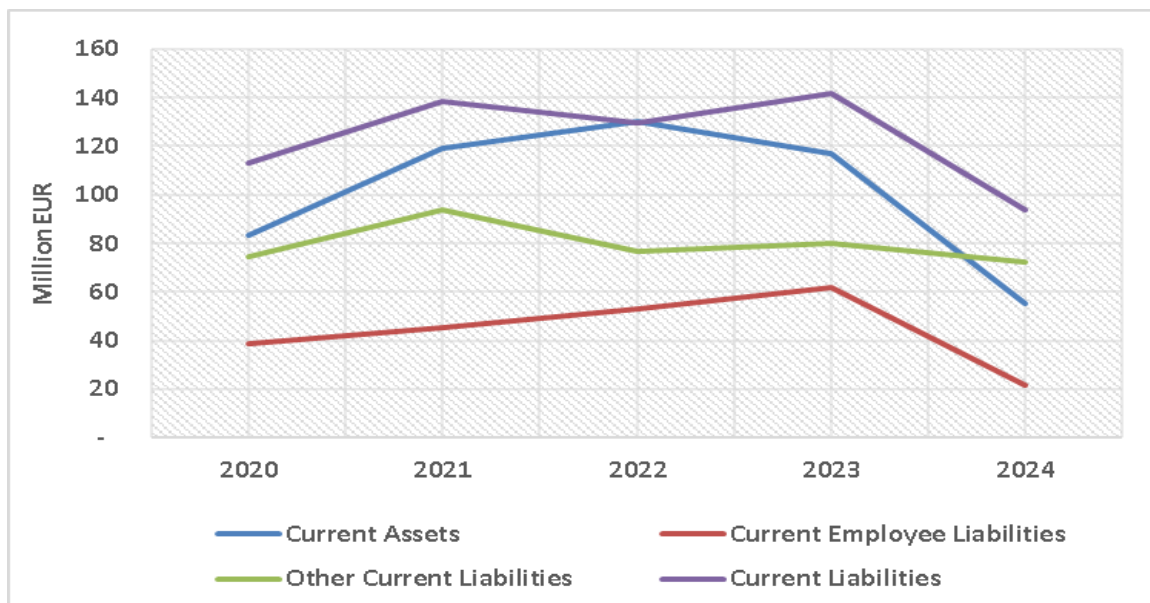


Figure 6: Five-year evolution of current assets and liabilities

## LIQUIDITY

The Organization's cash, cash equivalents, and investments decreased by EUR 51.3 million (32%) to EUR 108.7 million in 2024, down from EUR 160.0 million in 2023. A portion of these funds are subject to internal restrictions, as they are held on behalf of third parties, including sponsors and employees. As noted earlier, a major milestone was achieved in 2024 with the successful outsourcing of the INTERPOL retirement fund management, which led to a significant reduction in restricted funds to EUR 64.5 million, down from EUR 112.8 million in 2023. Meanwhile, the Organization's unrestricted balances, which are available for general use, remained stable, decreasing by only 7% to EUR 44.2 million in 2024, compared to EUR 47.3 million in 2023.

The Organization prioritized the timely payment of statutory contributions, a key metric for ensuring short-term liquidity, as illustrated in Table 3 below. Effective management of expenditure commitments and on-time payments are crucial for maintaining a stable financial position, and the Organization remains focused on achieving these objectives.

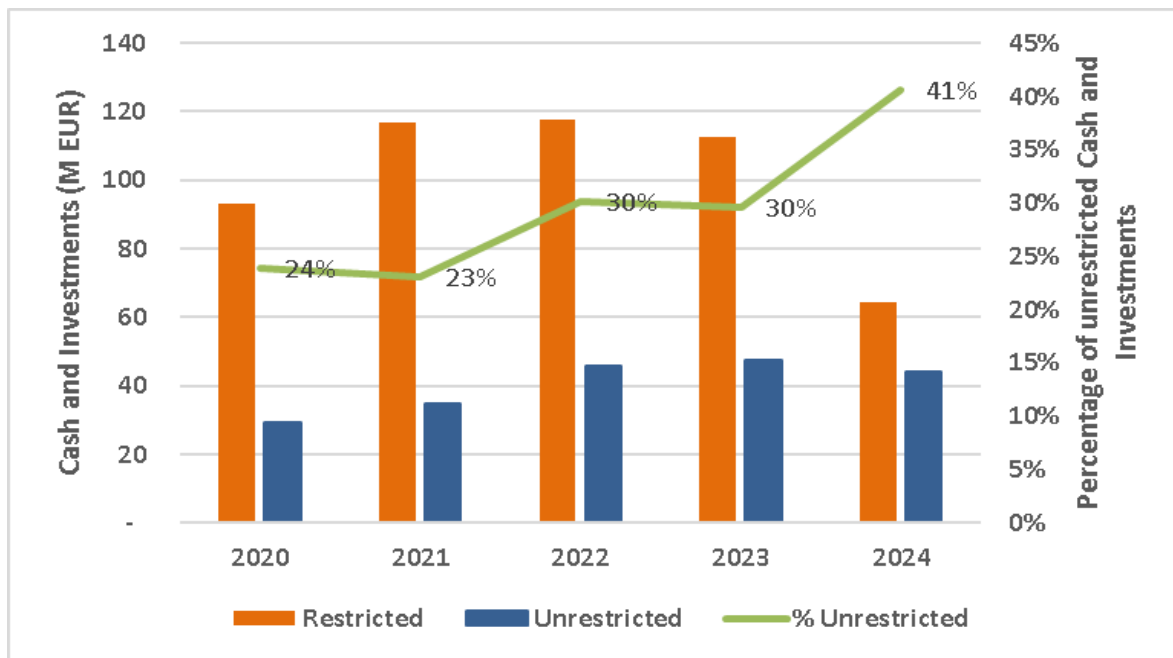
Key financial indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unrestricted cash (months)	6	9	9	6	5
Statutory contribution collection in year	97.60%	97.78%	97.20%	97.25%	97.86%
Number of countries in arrears	15	17	11	16	13

**Table 3: Liquidity: five-year trend in key financial indicators on statutory contribution collection and cash**

### Operating cash flow and unrestricted cash

The Organization experienced a significant decline in operating cash flow in 2024, with a decrease of EUR 45.0 million, compared to an increase of EUR 6.7 million in 2023. Notably, the proportion of cash and investments held on behalf of third parties, including employees and project sponsors, decreased to 59% in 2024, down from 71% in 2023. This shift reflects a change in the Organization's cash management landscape.

A key indicator of the Organization's operating sustainability is its unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investment balances. As shown in Figure 7 below, these balances decreased by 9% in 2024, representing 4.8 months of Regular Budget cash operating expenses, compared to 5.8 months in 2023. The reduction in unrestricted cash balances is attributed to the outsourcing of the retirement plan as, as previously explained. It is encouraging to note that the trend in unrestricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments as a proportion of total assets in this category is positive, indicating a favorable long-term outlook for the Organization's financial sustainability.



**Figure 7: Five-year trend in restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investments (M EUR, % total unrestricted). Restricted amounts are managed on behalf of third parties, including staff.**

### Liquidity ratios

The Organization's sound financial management is evident in its maintenance of a positive assets-to-liabilities ratio, which stood at 1.55 in 2024, compared to 1.33 in 2023. This improvement demonstrates the Organization's effective management of its financial resources and its ability to maintain a strong financial position.

The outsourcing of the INTERPOL retirement fund and the investment of new cash in long-term products on behalf of third parties had a significant impact on the Organization's liquidity ratios. As a result, the current ratio decreased to 0.59 at the end of 2024, down from 0.82 in 2023, and the operating cash flow ratio declined from 0.05 to -0.48. As illustrated in Figure 8 these ratios were influenced by the accounting treatment of liabilities related to Trust Fund and Special Accounts, as well as future employee benefits, which are classified as current liabilities due to their potential for short-notice settlement.

Despite the impact on liquidity ratios, the Organization's overall financial position remains stable and secure. The strong assets-to-liabilities ratio and solid financial foundation provide a robust platform for long-term sustainability. The Organization's ability to manage its financial resources effectively and make strategic investments ensures its continued financial health and stability.

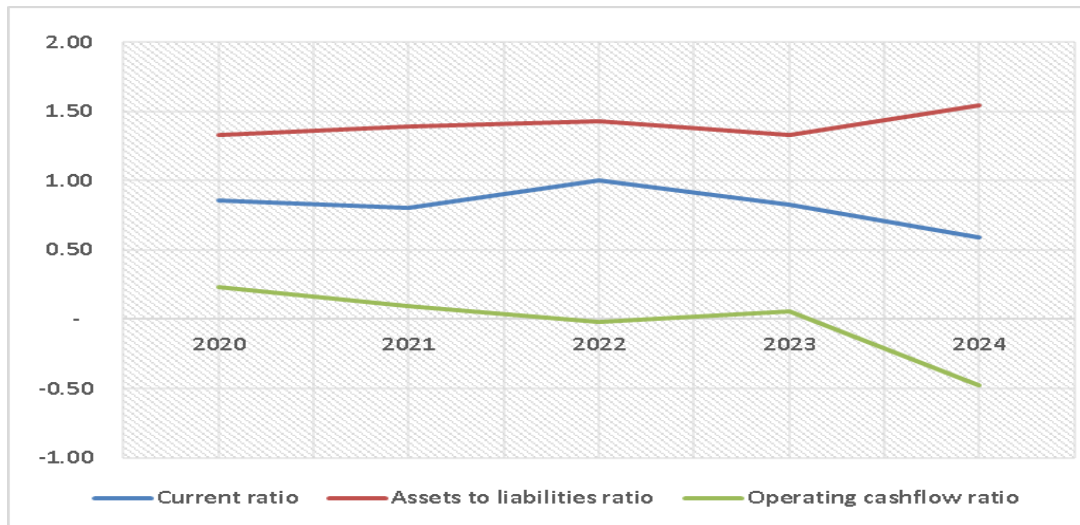


Figure 8: Five-year trend in the current, assets-to-liabilities and operating cash flow ratios

### Payment of statutory contributions

The timely collection of statutory contributions is a crucial financial indicator, as it directly impacts the funding available for the implementation of the Organization's program of activities. Each member country is obligated to pay statutory contributions to the General Budget, based on a scale approved by the General Assembly, with payments due by April 30th of each financial year<sup>10</sup>. The contribution scale is determined by each member country's economic weight in the global economy.

The Organization achieved a high in-year collection rate for the General Budget in 2024, with 98.22% of the statutory contribution budget paid during the year, slightly exceeding the previous year's rate of 97.88%. This maintains the positive trend of timely payments, as shown in Figure 9 below. Additionally, the Regional Bureau Budget collection rate increased significantly to 76.29% in 2024, up from 65.15% in 2023. It's worth noting that the collection of statutory contributions for a given year can continue beyond the year-end, and only when a member country has failed to pay for two consecutive financial years are the outstanding balances considered doubtful debts, triggering Article 52 sanctions.

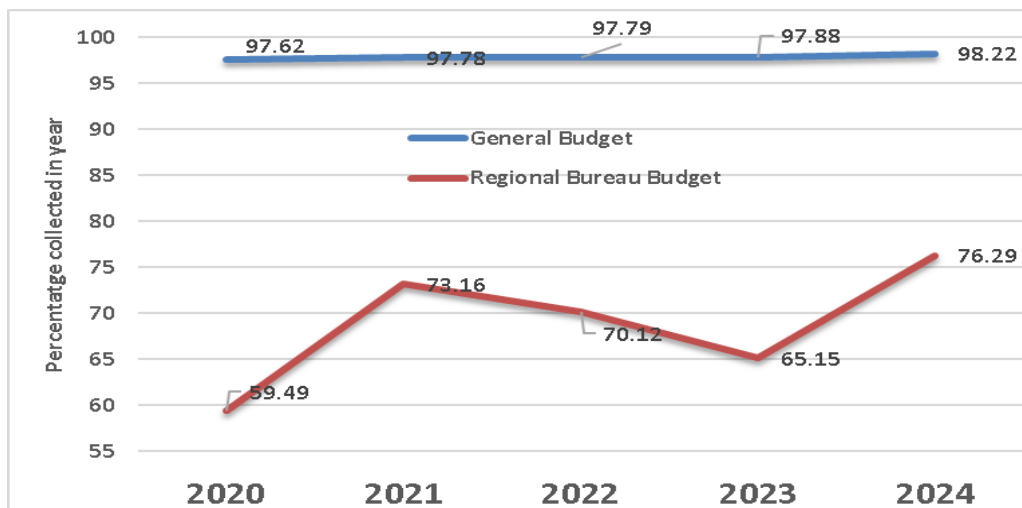
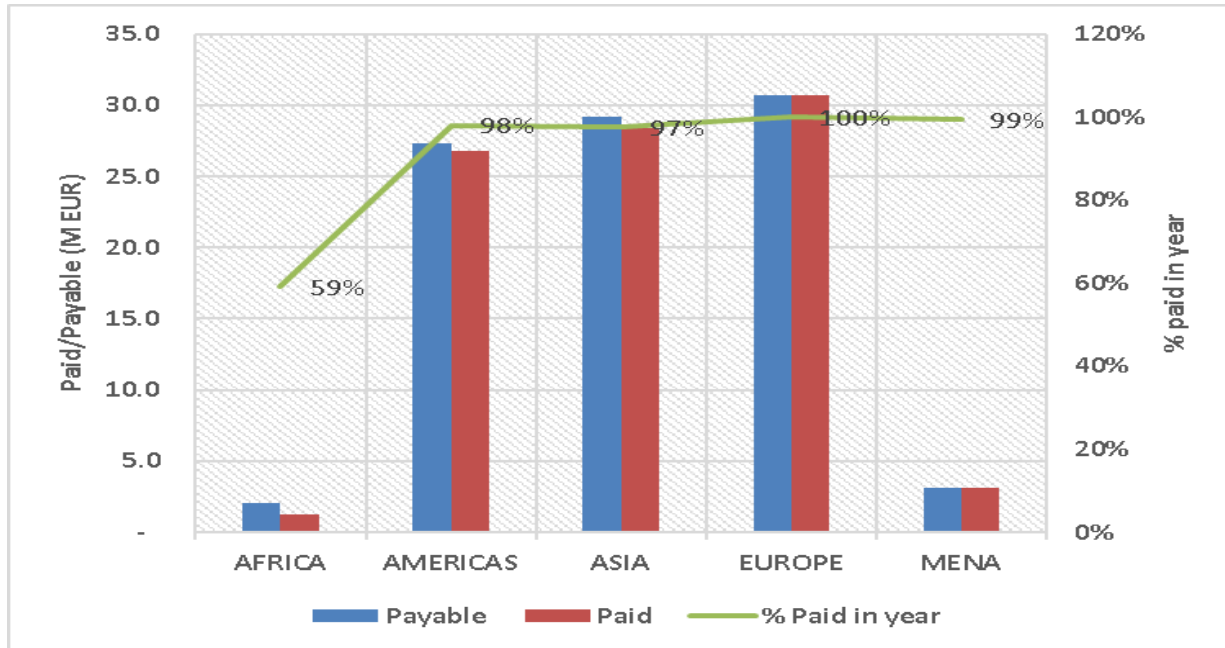


Figure 9: Collection rates of statutory contributions for General and Regional Bureau budgets

<sup>10</sup> Financial Regulation 3.3(2)



The General Budget collection rate of 98.22% in 2024 demonstrates a strong overall performance in statutory contribution payments across most regions. Notably, member countries from the European region achieved a perfect payment record, with a 100% collection rate. Other regions also showed impressive payment rates, including the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region at 99%, Asia at 97%, and the Americas at 98%. However, the Africa region lagged behind, with a collection rate of 59%. As illustrated in Figure 10 below, these regional payment rates highlight the varying degrees of compliance with statutory contribution obligations among member countries.



**Figure 10: 2024 statutory contributions for the General Budget by INTERPOL region and actual and percentage payments made in the year**

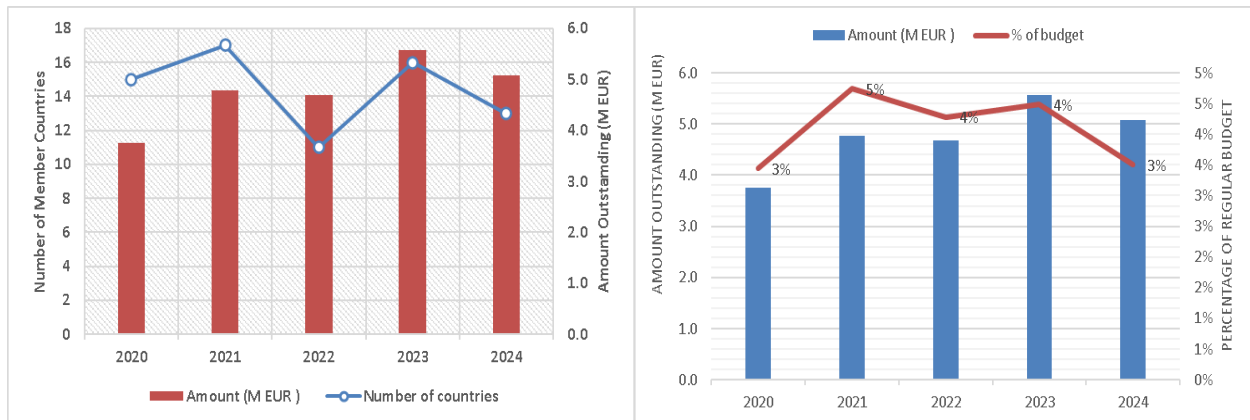
The Organization has made progress in reducing outstanding statutory contributions from member countries, with a decrease of EUR 0.1 million (-1%) to EUR 7.5 million in 2024. This represents a notable reduction in the proportion of outstanding contributions, now standing at 8% of total annual statutory contributions, down from 10% in 2023. After accounting for provisions for doubtful debts, the net amount outstanding has decreased to 3% of total statutory contributions, a positive trend compared with the 4% in 2023 that demonstrates the effectiveness of the Organization's efforts to promote timely payments and financial responsibility among its member countries.

#### Long-term payment arrears

The total amount owed by countries in long-term payment arrears, subject to Article 52, decreased by EUR 0.5 million to EUR 5.1 million in 2024, down from EUR 5.6 million in 2023. The number of countries in arrears decreased from 16 to 13, representing 8% of the total membership. As illustrated in Figure 11 below, this trend reflects the Organization's ongoing efforts to closely monitor and follow up with member countries in arrears. Notably, the outstanding amounts owed by these countries account for only 3% of the regular budget operating expenditure, including in-kind, in 2024, indicating a manageable level of arrears. The Organization's proactive approach to addressing payment arrears has yielded positive results, with a reduction in both the number of countries in arrears and the total amount owed.



## ICPO-INTERPOL



**Figure 11: Five-year trend in the number and amount from countries under long-term payment arrears**

The Organization maintained an active dialogue with member countries, leading to successful debt rescheduling agreements and payment settlements. The dynamic nature of the list of countries subject to Article 52 sanctions, with some member countries rectifying their payment arrears, demonstrates the effectiveness of the Organization's engagement efforts. As of December 2024, thirteen member countries were subject to these sanctions, with only one new addition, indicating that the Organization's approach is helping countries to address their payment obligations.

### Deferred revenue: Trust Fund and Special Accounts

The Organization acts as an implementing partner for third-party sponsors, executing projects on their behalf. As a result, it typically receives funding in advance of project implementation, which is then deferred as revenue until the corresponding project activities are carried out. As of 2024, the Organization held EUR 55.6 million in trust (down from EUR 61.7 million in 2023) on behalf of donors, equivalent to approximately 8.9 months of project execution based on recent implementation rates. This substantial level of implementation reserves, combined with the continued strong support from Trust Fund and Special Accounts sponsors, provides a high degree of assurance regarding the medium-term continuity of these activities. Furthermore, it mitigates the risk of having to rapidly implement projects on behalf of donors, thereby ensuring a more stable and predictable project pipeline.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Key financial indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Regular budget execution	91%	93%	99%	109%	105%
Revenue (EUR million)	134.9	137.3	159.6	185.4	216.5
Expenditure (EUR million)	132.2	129.8	157.0	194.8	210.8
Operating result (EUR million)	2.7	7.5	2.6	(9.4)	5.7

**Table 4: Five-year trend in key financial indicators - financial performance**

### Operating result

As illustrated in Table 4 above, the Organization's key financial performance indicators demonstrate a positive trend. Following the General Assembly's approval of a EUR 22 million statutory contribution increase in 2021, phased over three years, the Organization successfully implemented the incremental increases of EUR 5 million in 2022, EUR 7 million in 2023, and EUR 10 million in 2024. Despite the challenges posed by the URSSAF situation, the Organization developed and executed a comprehensive management plan in 2024, as requested by the Executive Committee in November 2023. Initially, the

Organization had anticipated utilizing EUR 2.0 million of its reserves in 2024, but through diligent management and identification of areas for savings, it was able to reduce this amount to EUR 1 million. Furthermore, the Organization benefited from additional revenue, resulting in a surplus of EUR 5.7 million in 2024, as shown in Figure 12 below. This surplus has strengthened the Organization's financial position, increasing its General Reserves and exceeding the minimum required level for 2024. The successful implementation of the management plan and the resulting surplus demonstrate the Organization's ability to navigate complex financial challenges and ensure its long-term financial sustainability.

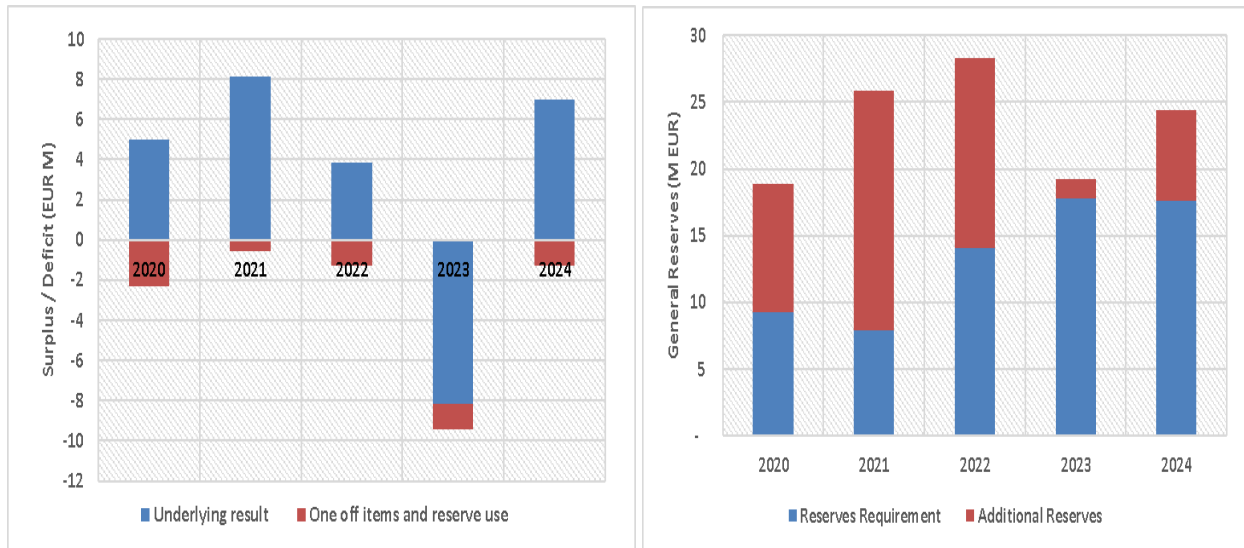
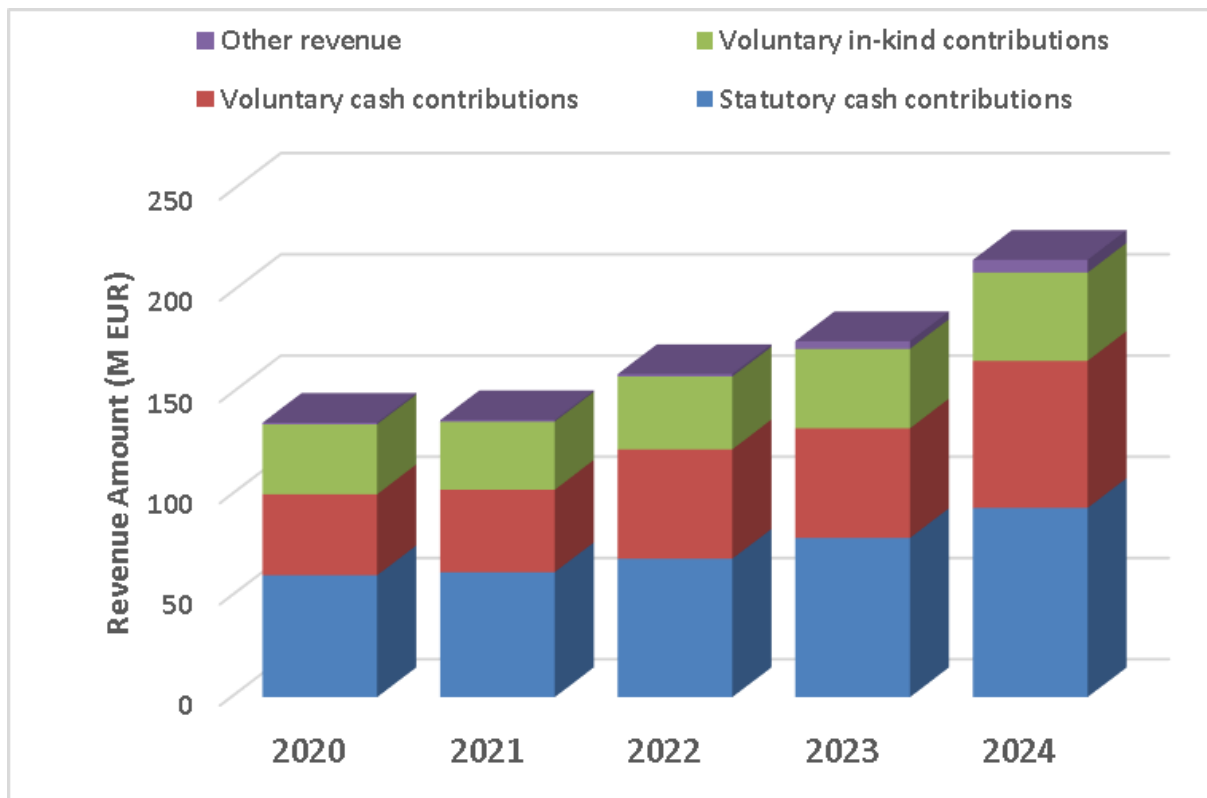


Figure 12: Financial performance - five-year view of operating result

### Revenue overview

Revenue for 2024 saw a significant increase of EUR 40.6 million (+23%) to EUR 216.5 million, up from EUR 185.4 million in 2023. This also represents a 13% surplus over the budgeted revenue of EUR 191.3 million. The key drivers of this revenue growth were: (i) a EUR 14.8 million increase in statutory contributions, comprising a EUR 10 million permanent increase approved by the General Assembly and a EUR 4.8 million annual inflationary adjustment; (ii) a EUR 18.5 million rise in voluntary cash contributions; (iii) a EUR 4.3 million increase in in-kind revenue; and (iv) a EUR 2.5 million increase in other revenues, including financial revenue.

**By type:** The Organization's revenue streams can be categorized into three primary sources: (1) mandatory statutory contributions, which provide a stable foundation for the Organization's core activities; (2) voluntary contributions, which are typically earmarked for specific projects and activities, often in the form of reimbursements and recoveries on Trust Fund and Special Accounts' projects; and (3) in-kind contributions, which include the provision of seconded staff and the free use of buildings. These diverse revenue streams enable the Organization to maintain its financial stability and pursue its strategic objectives.



**Figure 13: Five-year evolution of operating revenue**

The overall revenue increase can be attributed to a dual-factor growth strategy, comprising the phased implementation of the statutory contribution increase approved by the General Assembly in 2021, as well as a significant improvement in the implementation rate of Trust Funds and Special Accounts, as illustrated in Figure 13 above.

**By region:** The statutory contributions are determined by a predefined scale, which allocates contributions among member countries based on a formula adopted for the 2023-2025 period. As illustrated in Figure 14 below, the geographic distribution of these contributions reveals that Europe accounts for approximately one-third (33%) of the statutory contributions, excluding Regional Bureau contributions. The Organization recognizes revenue when it is due, and closely monitors payments to ensure a stable source of liquidity.

To supplement statutory contributions, the Organization actively encourages member countries to provide voluntary contributions, particularly those that have experienced reductions in their statutory contributions due to changes in the contribution scale. Although the total voluntary contribution received in 2024 was EUR 0.3 million, which was lower than the budgeted amount of EUR 0.5 million, it is notable that this amount was contributed by only 3 member countries. In comparison, the previous year saw EUR 0.4 million in voluntary contributions from 10 member countries. The Organization will continue to engage with its members to explore opportunities for increasing voluntary contributions and diversifying its revenue streams.

## ICPO-INTERPOL

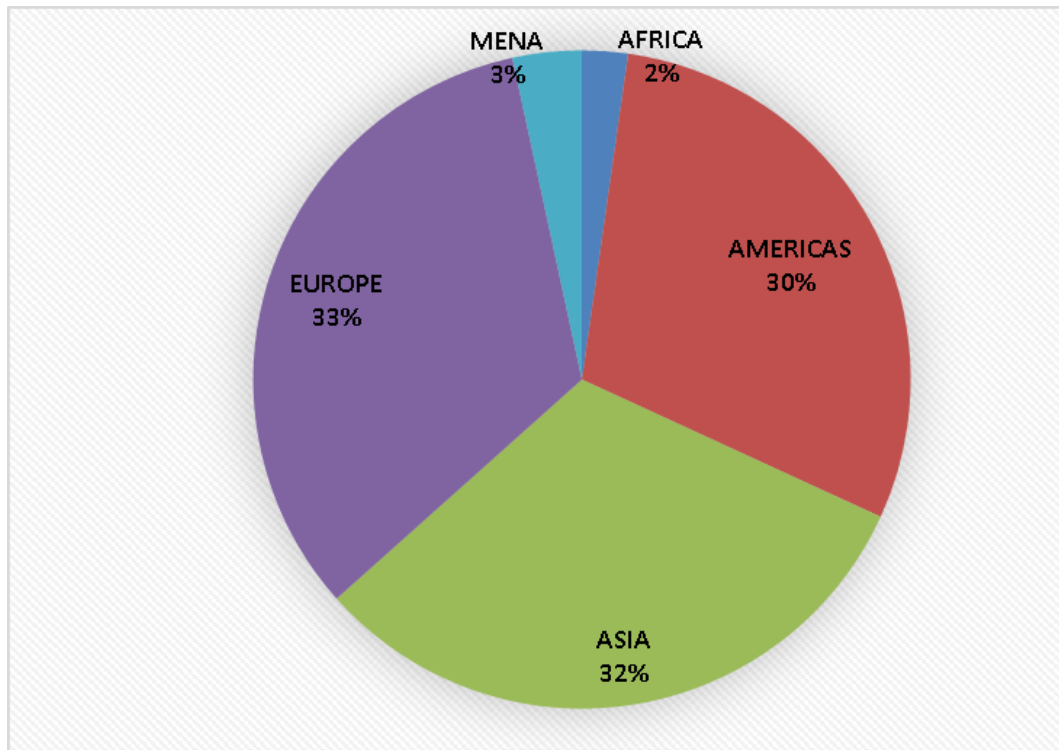


Figure 14: Share of 2024 statutory contributions (General Budget only) revenue by INTERPOL region

### Expenses overview

The Organization's total expenses rose by 14% to EUR 210.8 million in 2024, up from EUR 194.8 million in 2023, driven by increased activity in both the regular budget and the Trust Fund and Special Accounts budget. As illustrated in Figure 15 below, staff pay costs, including in-kind pay costs, continued to be the largest expense category. The surge in activity is evident in the significant increase in mission and meeting costs, which have rebounded to pre-pandemic levels (2020). This uptick in expenses is also attributed to several other factors, including the provision for bad debt, exchange rate losses in the payroll, and legal and litigation settlement costs. These increased costs reflect the Organization's expanded programmatic activities and its efforts to address various operational challenges.

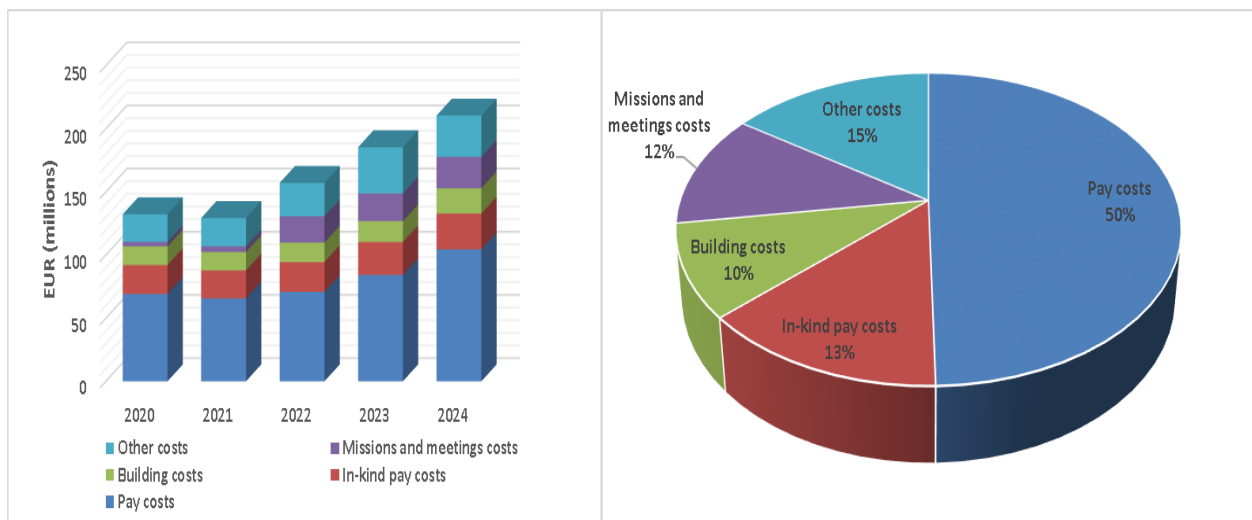


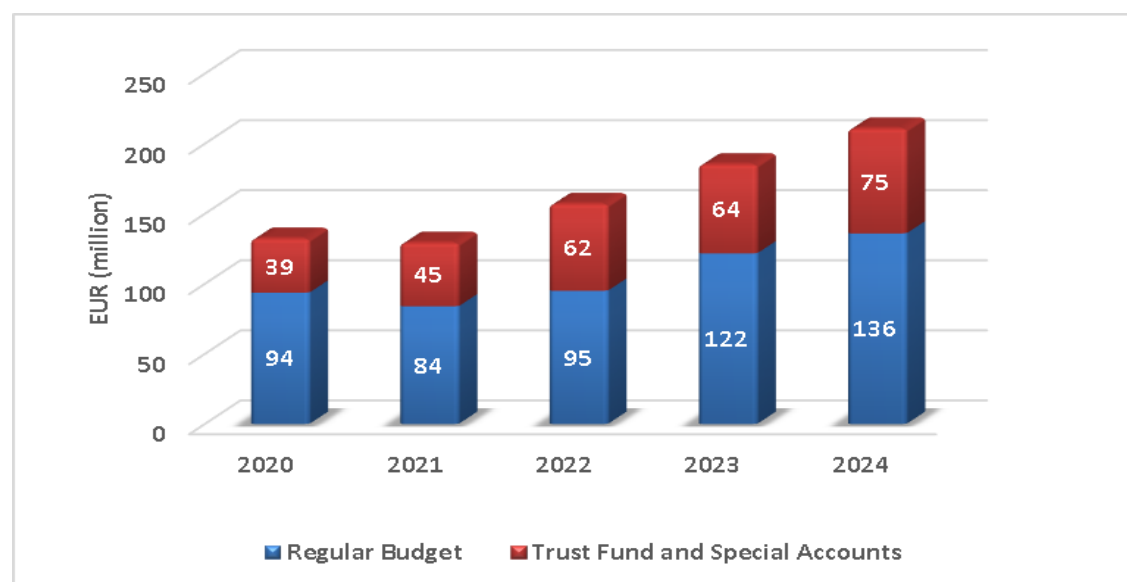
Figure 15: 2024 Operating expenses by type and five-year evolution

### Financial performance by budget segment

Budget type	Budget 2024 (EUR million)	Actual 2024 (EUR million)	Implementation rate %
Regular Budget	131.4	135.5	105%
Capital Budget	4.9	7.8	159%
Trust Fund and Special Accounts	61.9	74.9	121%

**Table 5: Execution rate (expenses) by budget type (including combination adjustments on the regular budget)**

The Regular Budget accounted for EUR 136 million, or 64% of total operating expenditures, while the Trust Fund and Special Accounts expenditure totaled EUR 75 million, comprising the remaining 36%, as illustrated in Figure 16 below. The Capital Budget, which is tracked separately, focuses on capital investment expenditures, including the acquisition of fixed assets. As shown in Table 5 above, the implementation rate of all budgets remained high, with the delivery of program activities maintaining the strong momentum established in 2022 and 2023. This consistent performance is a testament to the Organization's effective financial management and planning. The financial results from each budget are carefully accounted for and allocated against the specific reserve, ensuring transparency and accountability in the use of resources.



**Figure 16: Five-year evolution of operating budgets by type (excluding combination adjustments)**

### Regular Budget excluding Capital Budget

As illustrated in Table 5 above, the execution of the Regular Budget exceeded planned levels, reaching 105% of the target (EUR 135.5 million), and representing a 13.8% increase over the previous year (2023: EUR 121.7 million). This notable improvement in budget execution can be attributed to the enhanced implementation of the program of activities, which was facilitated by a more favorable operating environment. The 2024 operating result yielded a surplus of EUR 5.7 million, surpassing the budgeted use of reserves by EUR 7.7 million (2023: use of reserves of EUR 9.4 million). This positive outcome demonstrates the Organization's effective financial management and its ability to adapt to changing circumstances, ultimately resulting in a stronger financial position.

## Capital Budget

The Capital Budget, which is an integral component of the Regular Budget, recorded expenditures of EUR 7.8 million in 2024, representing a 30% increase over the previous year (2023: EUR 6.0 million). The implementation of the Capital Budget program accelerated in 2024, as the Organization addressed the backlog of investments that had been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This catch-up effort resulted in a significant increase in capital expenditures, with the implementation rate reaching 159% of the budgeted amount in 2024, surpassing the 124% achieved in 2023. This robust implementation rate demonstrates the Organization's commitment to investing in its infrastructure and assets, and its ability to adapt to changing circumstances and prioritize its spending accordingly.

## Trust Fund and Special Accounts' Budget

The Trust Fund and Special Accounts activity maintained its upward trajectory in 2024, with implementation rising to EUR 74.9 million, representing a 17.8% increase over the previous year (2023: EUR 63.5 million) and exceeding the budget by 20.9% (EUR 61.9 million). This growth was fueled by new contracts signed with sponsors, which totaled EUR 84.9 million in 2024, a 15.3% increase over the EUR 73.7 million secured in 2023.

A notable feature of the Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue is the increasing diversification of funding sources. The number of sponsors expanded to 61 in 2024, up from 57 in 2023, reducing dependence on a limited number of partners. While the top five sponsors still accounted for a significant portion of total project budget implementation (57% in 2024, compared to 54% in 2023), the top ten sponsors represented 70% of the total, indicating a more balanced distribution of funding sources. Furthermore, the Organization's strategic focus on public funding yielded positive results, with public entities sponsoring 97% of implemented projects in 2024, up from 94% in 2023. This trend underscores the Organization's success in securing funding from a diverse range of public sources, ensuring a stable and sustainable financial foundation for its activities.

## Transfers between budgets (combination adjustment or cost recovery)

To ensure equitable cost allocation and prevent long-term liabilities for Regular Budget contributors, the Organization employs a standardized cost methodology for shared services across different budgets. This approach enables the Organization to charge Trust Fund and Special Accounts projects for services provided by Regular Budget resources, with the costs subsequently recovered through the Regular Budget. The recovered amounts are recognized as revenue in the Regular Budget, totaling EUR 16.2 million in 2024, a 19.1% increase over the EUR 13.6 million recovered in 2023.

The cost recovery rate, which measures the proportion of project expenditures reimbursed to the Regular Budget, stood at 21.4% in 2024, slightly below the 21.5% achieved in 2023. The implementation of the cost recovery methodology, which began in 2020, has now been largely rolled out to all Trust Fund and Special Accounts sponsors, as evidenced by the stabilization of the recovery rate (see Figure 17 below). This plateauing of the ratio indicates that the methodology has reached a steady state, ensuring that the costs of shared services are fairly allocated and that the Regular Budget is adequately reimbursed for its contributions to Trust Fund and Special Accounts projects.



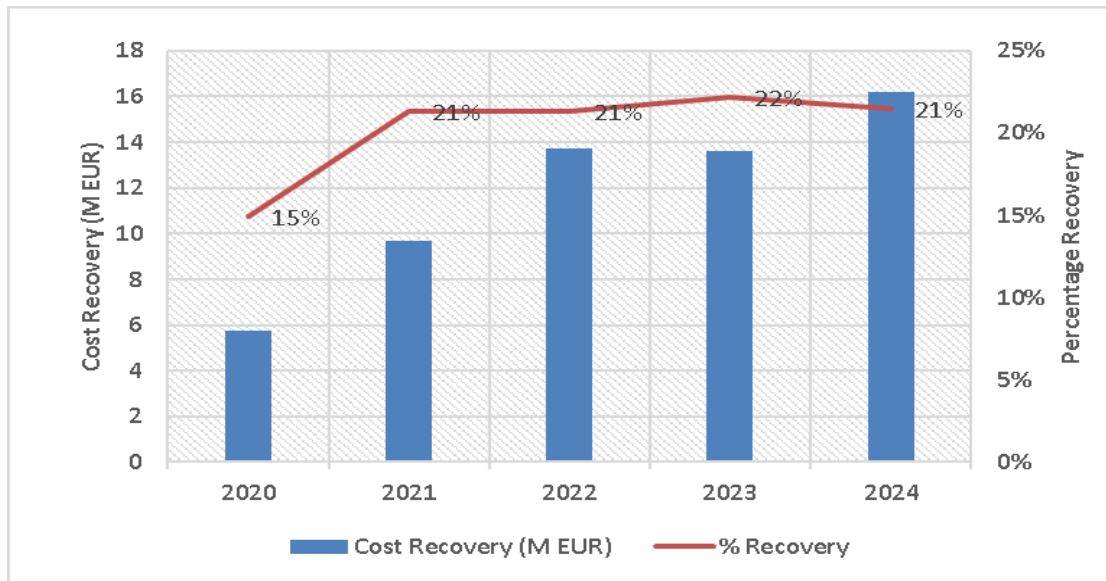


Figure 17: Five-year evolution in cost recovery from Trust Fund and Special Account projects

## Financial risks and risk management

### Principal financial risks and risk management

As a global organization with 196 Member countries, the Organization is exposed to a diverse array of financial risks, including economic shocks that can impact its Membership and, in turn, its financial stability. To mitigate these risks, the Organization has established a robust system of internal control and oversight, which enables it to identify, assess, and manage its principal financial risks. Through this framework, the Organization proactively monitors its financial exposure and develops targeted risk mitigation measures to minimize potential losses and ensure the long-term sustainability of its operations. By maintaining a vigilant and proactive approach to risk management, the Organization is well-positioned to navigate the complexities of the global economic landscape and protect its financial integrity.

### *Reliance on member country contributions*

The Organization is a member-driven entity, relying heavily on the long-term financial support and operational input of its 196 Member countries to deliver its activities. A significant proportion of the Organization's revenue, exceeding 67%, is derived from statutory and in-kind contributions from its Membership. While the cash contributions are distributed among member countries according to an agreed scale, a notable concentration of funding comes from a smaller group of countries. In 2024, the top ten contributors, representing just 5% of the total membership, provided approximately two-thirds of the cash contributions. This concentration of funding sources renders the Organization vulnerable to economic or political fluctuations that may result in unpaid contributions, potentially constraining its operational capacity.

In addition to financial support, the Organization also benefits from non-monetary contributions from its members, particularly through the secondment of law enforcement officials who play a crucial role in implementing the Organization's activities. In 2024, seconded staff accounted for 23% of the Organization's total workforce, consistent with the previous year's level. Furthermore, the Organization receives in-kind support, including the free use of certain buildings and equipment, which helps to supplement its operational resources. However, a reduction in these contributions, whether financial or non-monetary, could have a material impact on the Organization's ability to deliver its mandate, underscoring the importance of maintaining a stable and diverse base of support from its Membership.

**Risk mitigation:** To mitigate the risks associated with reliance on member contributions, the Organization employs a proactive approach to managing its financial resources. This includes closely monitoring the payment of statutory contributions, assessing their recoverability, and maintaining minimum reserve levels and liquidity to ensure financial stability. The Organization's contribution scale is designed to distribute the financial burden fairly among its members, taking into account each country's overall ability to pay. This approach helps to promote a sense of shared responsibility and equity among members.

The Organization also fosters strong relationships with its Membership, particularly with its host countries, through regular engagement and dialogue. Its Executive Committee, which represents all regions, provides a platform for members to contribute to decision-making and shape the Organization's strategic direction. Furthermore, the Organization invests in the development of its seconded officials through international training and development opportunities, enhancing their skills and expertise while promoting a culture of collaboration and knowledge-sharing. By maintaining a strong and inclusive relationship with its Membership, the Organization is better positioned to navigate potential financial risks and ensure the long-term sustainability of its operations.

#### ***Reliance on Trust Fund and Special Accounts partners and voluntary contributions***

To complement its statutory contributions, the Organization receives voluntary contributions from members, which are typically earmarked for specific activities or projects. These voluntary contributions, including cash reimbursements and recoveries, accounted for 34% of the Organization's total revenue in 2024. Additionally, in-kind contributions, also considered voluntary, represented 20% of the Organization's revenue. The Organization's reliance on these voluntary contributions makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in member support, which could potentially impact the scope and delivery of its activities.

Furthermore, the Organization's voluntary activities may generate assets, such as databases, that require ongoing maintenance and servicing, thereby creating a long-term financial obligation to members. This highlights the importance of careful planning and resource allocation to ensure the sustainability of these activities and the associated financial commitments. A decline in voluntary support could not only affect the Organization's ability to deliver its current activities but also compromise its capacity to meet its ongoing financial obligations, underscoring the need for a stable and predictable funding environment.

**Risk mitigation:** To mitigate the risk of over-reliance on Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue, as well as dependence on a single sponsor, the Organization's Financial Regulations establish two key safeguards. Firstly, the regulations stipulate that Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue cannot exceed 50% of the Organization's total operating revenue in any given year. Secondly, the total annual donation from a single donor in Trust Fund and Special Accounts is capped at 15% of the Organization's total operating revenue for that year. In 2024, the Organization successfully maintained a diversified revenue stream, with no single donor exceeding the 15% threshold.

The European Union was the largest contributor to Trust Fund and Special Accounts activities in 2024, accounting for 8% of the Organization's total operating revenue and 23% of total Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue. This represents a stable level of support, comparable to the 8% and 22% levels recorded in 2023. Furthermore, the Organization benefits from a broad base of donors, with 40 contributors providing EUR 100,000 or more in Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue in 2024, slightly down from 41 in 2023. This diversification of revenue streams helps to reduce the Organization's vulnerability to fluctuations in funding from individual donors, ensuring a more stable and sustainable financial foundation.

#### ***Budget execution, commitments and liquidity***

The execution of the Organization's various budgets can have significant implications for its future financial performance, influencing factors such as cost recovery revenue and member country support for future budgets. In 2024, the Organization achieved a high level of budget execution, with notable results across its different budget categories. Specifically, the Regular Budget was executed at 105%, indicating a



slight surplus, while the Capital Budget was executed at 159%, reflecting a significant level of investment in capital projects. The Trust Fund and Special Accounts also saw a high level of execution, at 121% (as detailed in table 5 above). These strong budget execution rates demonstrate the Organization's ability to effectively manage its resources and deliver on its priorities, which is essential for maintaining the trust and support of its member countries and ensuring the long-term sustainability of its operations.

**Risk mitigation:** To mitigate budget risk, the Organization adopts a prudent approach to financial management, avoiding excessive long-term commitments and ensuring that contracts are carefully aligned with corresponding revenue streams. This approach enables the Organization to maintain a stable financial position and minimize the risk of unforeseen expenses. Specifically, contracting on behalf of Trust Fund and Special Accounts is strictly tied to the underlying contractual agreements and the availability of funding from the sponsor, thereby ensuring that expenditures are matched with committed resources. Furthermore, commitments related to payroll costs are carefully managed, with all pay costs linked to fully budgeted and authorized posts, providing an additional layer of financial control and predictability. By maintaining a disciplined approach to budget management, the Organization can effectively manage its financial resources and minimize the risk of budget overruns or shortfalls.

#### ***Data volume and quality, operating environment and legal challenges***

The Organization's databases rely heavily on input from its member countries, and the volume of data and records has been steadily increasing. In 2024, the total number of records in the databases grew by 6% to 152 million, up from 143 million in 2023. This expansion has been accompanied by a significant rise in database activity, with total searches increasing by 9% to 8.1 billion in 2024, compared to 7.5 billion in 2023. Furthermore, the number of successful search results, or "hits," surged by 26% to 1.9 million, up from 1.5 million in 2023.

However, the Organization's dependence on member countries' input and the increasing volume of data also expose it to risks related to data quality and the implementation of new data-handling standards. The Organization may face legal challenges and incur additional costs in reviewing and ensuring the accuracy of its data, which could result in future financial liabilities. Moreover, as the Organization operates in high-risk areas, it may be subject to other legal claims and liabilities in the ordinary course of its operations. To mitigate these risks, the Organization must prioritize data quality and integrity, while also maintaining robust legal and regulatory compliance frameworks to protect its interests and minimize potential financial exposures.

**Risk mitigation:** The Organization proactively manages the risks of litigation that may arise from its activities, with a particular focus on ensuring the secure and responsible handling of data provided by its member countries. To mitigate potential risks, the Organization has established robust data oversight mechanisms and adheres to strict rules on data handling, as outlined in its governing policies and procedures. Furthermore, the Organization has implemented a range of precautionary measures to minimize the financial impact of potential legal risks, including:

- A rigorous review process for red notices and wanted persons diffusions to ensure accuracy and compliance with relevant laws and regulations;
- Enhanced criteria for publishing extracts on the Organization's public website, balancing transparency with the need to protect sensitive information;
- A clear separation between notices and diffusions in the notice form, reducing the risk of confusion or misinterpretation;
- Securing support and guarantees from member countries, providing an additional layer of protection and assurance; and
- Maintaining third-party insurance coverage, providing financial protection against potential liabilities.

By taking a proactive and multi-faceted approach to risk management, the Organization can minimize the likelihood and potential impact of litigation, while also ensuring the integrity and security of its data and operations.

### ***Retirement and social security schemes***

The Organization offers its contracted employees a choice between participating in a defined contribution retirement plan or affiliating with national pension schemes. However, the Organization is aware that national pension schemes may be subject to funding shortfalls, which could potentially lead to additional contribution requirements for employees or the Organization. The Organization implemented the enhancement of its defined contribution retirement plan<sup>11</sup> in 2024, which had a notable one-off impact on the Organization's financial position and cash flow for the year, as it decreased the Organization's cash and cash equivalents and liabilities related to employee future benefits.

**Risk mitigation:** The Organization continues to discuss with its host member country on social security liabilities. The Organization has outsourced the administrative and financial management of the INTERPOL Retirement Plan to AXA Group Pension & Savings ("AXA"), a renowned insurance company with extensive expertise in providing financial services to international clients. This five-year mandate, which commenced in April 2024, enables the Organization to leverage AXA's specialized knowledge and capabilities to optimize the plan's performance. To ensure the effective oversight of the plan's administration, the Organization has also retained the services of DIOT-SIACI, a seasoned Investment Advisor, to provide consulting services and monitor the Fund Manager's activities, thereby guaranteeing the plan's proper management and alignment with the Organization's objectives.

### ***Other financial risks including inflation, currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk***

As a global organization, INTERPOL is exposed to a range of financial risks associated with its international operations. One key challenge is the potential impact of high inflation in certain duty stations, which could erode the purchasing power of the Organization's funds and limit its ability to support expenditure. Additionally, the Organization's multinational presence means that it is subject to foreign exchange risks, as it receives, makes transfers, and holds cash and cash equivalents in multiple currencies. Fluctuations in exchange rates can affect the value of these transactions and the Organization's currency positions. The Organization also manages investments on its own behalf and on behalf of third parties, such as employees and donors, which exposes it to credit risk related to the quality of the investment products and the institutions that manage them. Furthermore, the Organization faces liquidity risk, which could limit its ability to access funds when needed. Moreover, the Organization is also exposed to credit risk related to its accounts receivable, including amounts due from its member countries, which could impact its financial position if these debts are not settled promptly.

**Risk mitigation:** The Organization's Treasury Policy provides a comprehensive framework for managing its financial risks, including currency, credit, and interest rate exposures. To mitigate these risks, the policy establishes strict limits on the amounts held with individual financial institutions and requires a minimum credit rating for investment products. The Organization's financial exposures are subject to regular monitoring and review, ensuring that potential risks are identified and addressed in a timely manner. In terms of currency risk management, the Organization employs a matching strategy, whereby foreign currency inflows are matched with expected outflows to minimize exchange rate fluctuations. Additionally, the Organization conducts regular sensitivity analyses on its financial instruments to assess their potential exposure to interest rate and currency risks, enabling proactive management of these risks and optimization of its financial position.

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<sup>11</sup> General Assembly Resolution: GA-2023-91-RES-15.

## STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

05 MAY 2025

### Scope of responsibility

As Secretary General of ICPO-INTERPOL, in accordance with Regulation 1.3 of the Financial Regulations, I am responsible and accountable for the proper financial management of the Organization. I have established mechanisms of internal oversight and financial control to ensure the effective and efficient use of the Organization's resources and the safeguarding of its assets.

### Operating environment

ICPO-INTERPOL operates globally with a physical representation in all its member countries. The diverse and challenging environments and the engagement with multiple funding and delivery partners expose the Organization to many potential risks and opportunities. There is a high level of inherent risk, including for the security of employees, which presents challenges in maintaining high standards of internal control.

### Purpose of the system of internal control

ICPO-INTERPOL has designed an internal control system to reduce and manage the risk of implementation in its operating environment. Internal control is an ongoing process that identifies and evaluates the principal risks and manages them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The system of internal control consists of measures conducted by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, Advisors and the General Secretariat including senior management, the Office of Internal Oversight and other departments. It is not a single policy or procedure but a set of processes running continuously throughout the Organization at all levels. It is designed to provide reasonable assurance on achieving the internal control objectives:

- Effective and efficient conduct of its operations including all of its financial operations;
- Safeguard of assets;
- Prevention, detection and reporting of fraud;
- Reliable, accurate and complete recording of its transactions and related financial reporting;
- Objective assessment of the risks and potential liabilities and their effective management;
- Compliance with the regulatory framework, notably its Financial Regulations.

### Internal control framework and risk management

The Organization has implemented an internal control framework comprising but not limited to:

- Sets of regulations, policies and rules including the Code of Conduct, Financial Regulations, Staff Manual and data protection and due diligence procedures;
- Automatic system and regular manual operating controls and monitoring activities;
- Senior management accountability reinforced by specific management declarations;
- An Office of Internal Oversight to provide regular reviews and internal audits;
- Governing and review bodies which are independent of management;
- Independent external audit and evaluation.

The Organization has established a risk management system. This includes the identification of risks, classified according to relevance, impact and probability of occurrence and their periodic review. The risk management system is implemented through regular operational reviews and is reinforced by external parties, notably with appropriate insurance cover.

### **Review of the effectiveness of ICPO-INTERPOL system of internal control 2024**

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal controls for 2024 is mainly informed by:

- Senior management, who are formally accountable for results, performance and the control of their activities and the resources entrusted to them;
- Internal departments for ensuring the application of the Organization's regulatory texts including the Executive Directorate of Legal Affairs for pending or potential legal actions;
- Audits, evaluations and investigations performed by the Office of Internal Oversight and independent external financial verifications on behalf of the various sponsors of the Trust Fund and Special Accounts;
- Governing body observations and comments and independent advisors such as the Advisory Group on Financial Matters;
- External audit and other independent review committees including the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL files;
- Feedback from member countries and external sponsors.

### **Internal control issues arising in the year**

The system of internal control identified no major internal control weaknesses in 2024. Areas where further improvements in internal control may be required include:

Legal Framework: The Organization is subject to legal challenges and continues to update its operating processes and strengthen its legal reviews, notably in the processing of data. Significant improvements have taken place and will continue in this front, including strengthening of data protection;

Audit recommendations: The Office of Internal Oversight and the external auditors provide recommendations for improving management processes and financial reporting. The Organization addresses any weaknesses and regularly reports on the progress of the implementation of the recommendations to its governing bodies;

Enterprise risk management: The Organization is strengthening its risk management, including its insurance cover. Systematic risk reporting, especially financial risk reporting, and risk management can be further improved.

### **Approval for the financial year 2024**

No matter how well designed, effective internal control has inherent limitations including the possibility of circumvention. It can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance. The effectiveness of internal control may vary over time owing to changes in operating conditions. I am committed to the continuous development of the system of internal control, addressing weaknesses and taking timely remedial actions.

Based on the above, I conclude that, to the best of my knowledge, ICPO-INTERPOL has an effective system of internal control, that there are no material weaknesses nor are there other significant matters arising which would need to be raised in the present document for the year ended 31 December 2024 and up to the approval of the financial statements.

**Valdecy Urquiza**  
Secretary General

## APPROVAL OF THE 2024 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Regulation 6.3 of the ICPO–INTERPOL Financial Regulations gives the responsibility to management to produce the financial statements. The Organization has adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as its accounting reference standard. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IPSAS and the Financial Regulations, and management considers that it has been compliant with both throughout the year.

The Secretary General is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal financial controls. The Organization’s system of internal financial control is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the reliability of financial reporting including detailed accounting procedures and operations and the prevention, detection and reporting of fraud. The system of internal control includes policies, procedures and approval of financial operations at both the organizational level and transactional level.

Organizational level controls include the policies and procedures that set the internal financial control environment, provide for the maintenance of records, the authorization levels of management and the Office of Internal Oversight that reports directly to the Secretary General. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining transactional level controls that provide reasonable assurance that the Organization complies with its Financial Regulations and other approved policies and procedures including accounting for all authorized receipts and expenditures and for the prevention and detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Organization’s assets. Senior management makes a declaration on their or related parties’ outside interests that may be in conflict or prejudicial to the Organization and that could call into question their independence in exercising their ICPO-INTERPOL functions. These organizational level controls have not identified any transactions that have not been included in these financial statements that may have a material impact on their reliability.

These financial statements include certain amounts that are based on Management’s best estimates and probabilities on the likelihood of occurrence at the financial statement approval date.

Management establishes controls to investigate reported incidents of fraud. No reported incidents were substantiated during the year. Management has reasonable assurance that its system of internal financial control has been operating effectively during the year and that there are no material misstatement or omissions. Management therefore considers that these financial statements present a true and fair view of the Organization’s financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the results of financial operations and cash flows for the year at that date.

The financial statements were approved by Management on 05 MAY 2025. The financial statements are audited by the Supreme Audit Office of Poland, who was appointed by the General Assembly<sup>12</sup> for a three-year term beginning in 2022 and re-appointed for a second and final three-years (2025 – 2027)<sup>13</sup>.

**Valdecy Urquiza**  
Secretary General

**Alberto Varano**  
Executive Director, Resource Management

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<sup>12</sup> General Assembly Resolution: GA-2021-89-RES-06

<sup>13</sup> General Assembly Resolution: GA-2024-92-RES-18

## OPINION OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization–INTERPOL

#### REPORT BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO–INTERPOL, the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

#### *Audit Opinion*

**In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at 31 December 2024, its financial performance, its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The underlying transactions were carried out in compliance with the Constitution, the General Regulations and the Financial Regulations of ICPO–INTERPOL.**

#### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the audited Organization in accordance with INTOSAI-P 10 – Mexico Declaration on SAI14 Independence, and ethical requirements laid down in ISSAI 130 – Code of Ethics, and the Code of Conduct of the Supreme Audit Office of Poland, together with other requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of an international institution as set forth in INTOSAI GUID 5090 – Audit of International Institutions. We have fulfilled our ethical and other responsibilities in accordance with the said standards and requirements. **We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.**

#### *Emphasis of Matter*

We draw attention to the significant transaction disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position, which results in "Employee Future Benefits" as at 31 December 2024 being considerably lower than those as at 31 December 2023. This change is due to the derecognition of the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan, which amounted to EUR 43.1 million at the end of the previous financial year. Therefore, the INTERPOL Retirement Plan, which has been legally separated from the Organization, is not presented in 2024 Financial Statements, following the outsourcing of the fund's asset management and the transfer of the financial assets to an external entity – AXA. This change has no impact on the Organization's financial result for the comparative period. Our opinion is not modified in the respect of this matter.

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<sup>14</sup> Supreme Audit Institution.

We also draw attention to a reclassification made by ICPO–INTERPOL in the current reporting period which is described in Note 35 to the Financial Statements. Comparative figures have been restated to correspond with the current period’s presentation. As a result of the prior period restatement (2023), the Reimbursements and recoveries increased by EUR 7 648 thousand, Other revenue increased by EUR 1 901 thousand, and Total operating expenses increased by EUR 9 549 thousand. This reclassification has no impact on the Organization’s financial result for the comparative period. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

*Responsibilities of the ICPO–INTERPOL Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements*

The Organization’s management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using going concern basis of accounting unless the Organization either intends to liquidate its existence or to cease operations, or the Organization has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization’s financial reporting process.

*Responsibility of the ICPO–INTERPOL Management for Compliance*

ICPO–INTERPOL management is also responsible for the use of the Organization’s financial resources in compliance with the Organization’s regulations, rules and instructions, inter alia, the ICPO–INTERPOL’s Financial Regulations, and all other applicable policies, professional standards, and good practices where standards have not been set<sup>15</sup>.

*Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes auditor’s opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Our objective is also to express an opinion on compliance with the respective Organization’s applicable policies, rules and regulations as regards making use of financial resources of the Organization.

As part of an audit, in accordance with ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.

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<sup>15</sup> Collectively referred to as compliance with authorities.

## ICPO-INTERPOL

- Identify and assess the risks of non-compliance with authorities, whether due to fraud or error (audit of non-compliance with authorities was limited to the realm of the financial statements audit, specifically to the relevant regulations in reference to the voluntary contributions, pensions schemes, remunerations, and compliance with accounting standards and policies), design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance with authorities. The risk of not detecting an incidence of non-compliance with authorities resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained by the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence whether events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that require adjustments of, or disclosures in, the financial statements are appropriately reflected in those financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and with all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period as the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless the Organization's rules and regulations preclude public disclosure or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably outweigh the benefits of such communication.



Signed by:



Marian Banaś  
President of NIK  
Chairman of ICPO-INTERPOL  
External Audit Steering Committee



Magdalena Bratkowska  
External Auditor  
of ICPO-INTERPOL

08 May 2025  
Supreme Audit Office  
ul. Filtrów 57  
Warsaw, Poland

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****As at 31 December**

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>8</b>	25 477	64 985
Investments	<b>9</b>	6 000	34 852
Statutory contributions receivable	<b>10</b>	1 303	1 194
Accounts receivable	<b>11</b>	16 131	10 960
Prepaid expenses	<b>12</b>	5 705	4 394
Inventories	<b>13</b>	543	591
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>55 159</b>	<b>116 976</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments	<b>9</b>	77 205	60 206
Statutory contributions receivable	<b>10</b>	896	421
Intangible assets	<b>14</b>	3 621	2 985
Plant, property and equipment	<b>15</b>	14 197	12 392
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>95 919</b>	<b>76 004</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>151 078</b>	<b>192 980</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	<b>16</b>	14 391	14 031
Contributions received in advance	<b>17</b>	2 215	4 196
Deferred revenue	<b>18</b>	55 590	61 689
Employee future benefits	<b>19</b>	21 603	61 965
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>93 799</b>	<b>141 881</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employee future benefits	<b>19</b>	3 954	3 435
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>3 954</b>	<b>3 435</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>97 753</b>	<b>145 316</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Capital financing reserve	<b>21</b>	17 818	15 378
Accumulated reserve funds	<b>22</b>	35 507	32 286
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>		<b>53 325</b>	<b>47 664</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

For the financial year ended on 31 December

<i>000s euros</i>	Notes	Revised Combined Budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated
<b>Operating revenue</b>	<b>29</b>			
Statutory contributions		92 345	92 375	77 121
Regional bureau financing		1 553	1 552	1 512
In-kind contributions		40 545	43 568	39 239
Voluntary contributions		493	264	415
Reimbursements and recoveries		54 614	72 393	61 393
Financial revenue		1 500	3 564	3 115
Other revenue		270	2 754	2 610
<b>Total operating revenue</b>		<b>191 320</b>	<b>216 470</b>	<b>185 405</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>	<b>30</b>			
Pay costs		95 528	104 381	90 351
In-kind pay costs		28 777	28 354	26 121
Other staff costs		3 440	2 806	3 120
Premises running costs		5 457	4 869	5 286
In-kind premises running costs		11 769	15 214	13 118
Maintenance		7 613	7 294	5 982
Missions and meetings		20 518	24 955	22 093
Office expenses		4 557	3 903	3 859
Telecommunication costs		1 589	1 425	1 366
Third party and other costs		8 755	11 963	18 136
Depreciation and amortization		5 317	5 381	5 074
Exchange rate losses net		0	264	300
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>(193 320)</b>	<b>(210 809)</b>	<b>(194 806)</b>
<b>Surplus / (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>(9 401)</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
For the financial year ended on 31 December

000s euros	Total net assets	Capital Financing Reserve	Accumulated Reserve Funds	Breakdown of Accumulated Reserve Funds			
				General Reserve Fund	Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief	Capital Investment Fund	Regional Bureau Reserve Fund
Notes		21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>57 065</b>	<b>14 475</b>	<b>42 590</b>	<b>27 409</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>11 719</b>	<b>2 607</b>
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	(9 401)	0	(9 401)	(9 073)	0	0	(328)
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>							
- Capital expenditure	0	5 980	(5 980)	0	0	(5 980)	0
- Depreciation and amortization	0	(5 074)	5 074	0	0	5 074	0
- Disposals	0	(3)	3	0	0	3	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>47 664</b>	<b>15 378</b>	<b>32 286</b>	<b>18 336</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>10 816</b>	<b>2 279</b>
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	5 661	0	5 661	5 176	0	0	485
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>							
- Capital expenditure	0	7 831	(7 831)	0	0	(7 831)	0
- Depreciation and amortization	0	(5 381)	5 381	0	0	5 381	0
- Disposals	0	(10)	10	0	0	10	0
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>53 325</b>	<b>17 818</b>	<b>35 507</b>	<b>23 512</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>8 376</b>	<b>2 763</b>

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements*

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**  
For the financial year ended on 31 December

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
Surplus (deficit) for the year		5 661	(9 401)
<i>Adjustments for non-cash movements</i>			
Depreciation and amortization	<b>14, 15</b>	5 382	5 074
Effect of unrealized (gains) losses on foreign currency		(280)	122
Loss on disposal of assets	<b>14, 15</b>	10	3
<i>Changes in assets</i>			
(Increase) decrease in statutory contributions receivable (net)	<b>10</b>	(585)	195
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	<b>11</b>	(1 748)	2 205
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	<b>12</b>	(1 311)	44
Decrease (increase) in inventories	<b>13</b>	48	(15)
<i>Changes in liabilities</i>			
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued charges	<b>16</b>	(793)	2 228
(Decrease) in contributions received in advance	<b>17</b>	(1 981)	(3 676)
(Decrease) increase in deferred revenue	<b>18</b>	(9 521)	611
(Decrease) increase in employee future benefits	<b>19</b>	(39 843)	9 264
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>(44 961)</b>	<b>6 654</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Purchases of plant, property and equipment	<b>15</b>	(5 011)	(3 645)
Purchases of intangible assets	<b>14</b>	(1 668)	(1 126)
Maturity of investments	<b>9</b>	59 952	21 000
Purchases of investments	<b>9</b>	(48 100)	(18 638)
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>5 173</b>	<b>(2 409)</b>
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		280	(122)
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(39 508)</b>	<b>4 123</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	<b>8</b>	64 985	60 862
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25 477</b>	<b>64 985</b>

EUR 1.792 million of interest received is included in the net cash flow from operating activities (2023: EUR 2.303 million).

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Note 1: General information

The International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL (ICPO-INTERPOL, “The Organization”) was founded in 1923 to enhance police co-operation around the world. The Organization is legally registered as an international organization. It currently has 196 countries as equal members who effectively own and govern the Organization by approving its governing texts, including the Constitution and General Regulations. The Organization’s Financial Regulations are an appendix to its General Regulations.

As set out in Article 2 of its Constitution, the aims of the Organization are:

- To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

The vision and mission of the Organization summarize these aims:

**Vision:** *“Connecting Police for a Safer World”;*

**Mission:** *“Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters”.*

The Organization carries out its mission by focusing on achieving its four strategic goals:

1. To serve as the trusted global law enforcement hub for the exchange of actionable information and analysis;
2. To maximize resources, knowledge and operations through cooperation and strategic partnerships;
3. To advance the global law enforcement community through research and innovative solutions;
4. To be an organization of excellence that is accountable, transparent and agile.

The member countries of the Organization convene annually for the General Assembly session, providing a platform for collective decision-making and strategic direction. The Members elect regional representatives to the Executive Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the Organization's activities and ensuring its effective governance. The Executive Committee meets on a regular basis to provide ongoing oversight and guidance, and is also tasked with electing the Secretary General, who is accountable for the Organization's operational management. In November 2024, the General Assembly appointed a new Secretary General, who will serve a five-year term, as mandated by the Organization's governing structure.

The Organization has its General Secretariat headquarters (IPSG) in Lyon, France, and the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore. It has representative Liaison Offices (LOs) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Bridgetown, Barbados; Brussels, Belgium; and New York, United States of America. The Organization has Regional Bureaus (RBs) in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Harare, Zimbabwe; Nairobi, Kenya; San Salvador, El Salvador; and Yaoundé, Cameroon. It has legal agreements with each of these countries and operates in each country in accordance with these agreements. The Organization may also have privileges and immunities in the countries in which it operates, notably that of being exempt from paying most forms of taxation. In addition to these offices, each member country has a representative office, known as the ICPO-INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB), through which the Organization coordinates its operational activities with each member.

## Note 2: Management of the activities of the Organization

The Organization organizes and manages its activities through its Strategic Framework. The Organization's four key crime areas: counterterrorism, cybercrime, organized and emerging crime, and financial crime and anti-corruption are the principal means for delivery against the Strategic Framework, underpinned by continued strengthening of the Organization's regional engagement, strategic partnerships and planning, legal oversight, governance and corporate support functions.

All internal strategies and plans within the Organization, including those for the regions and crime areas, are interconnected, and aligned with the Strategic Framework. Furthermore, all established implementation plans require flexibility to respond to any challenges or risks that may arise in the course of the financial year. Together, these strategic plans cater to the needs of NCBs, by offering effective support and contributing to operational success.

The Programme of Activities is the Organization's annual plan and is financed by the Budget for the period. The Members approve the Programme of Activities and the Budget at the General Assembly session.

The Secretary General is responsible for the delivery of the Programme of Activities within the Budget and ensures that controls are established to monitor their implementation. The Budget for the Organization is the combination of the Organization's different operational budgets, further described in Note 5 below, which may have different financial conditions.

The approval of the Budget empowers the Secretary General to:

- receive revenue and resources for the period, up to the approved limits;
- commit and authorize expenditures for the period for approved activities up to the approved limits.

Minor changes to the Budget allow for operational delivery. These changes result in a revised budget against which financial performance is measured and reported.

## Note 3: Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared according to the Organization's governing texts: its Constitution, General Regulations, Financial Regulations, Financial and Staff Directives. The Financial Regulations establish International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as the Organization's appropriate governing financial accounting and reporting standard.

### Going concern

Management has expressed confidence in the Organization as a going concern:

1. The Organization has the support of its members for long term initiatives:
  - 1.1 The Strategic Framework 2022-2025<sup>16</sup> approved by the General Assembly in 2021 for implementation. The 2024 operations were therefore based on the approved Strategic Framework;
  - 1.2 In 2022, the Organization launched the INTERPOL Vision 2030<sup>17</sup> initiative to meet the needs and expectations of its Membership in the years ahead. Going beyond the scope of the Strategic Framework (2022-2025), the initiative aims to identify the challenges ahead and to help steer the Organization's strategic direction over the next five to seven years to maximize its effectiveness. This critical document outlines the outcome of extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders and is aimed at strengthening INTERPOL's posture for the dynamic future landscape of 2030. The General Assembly endorsed the INTERPOL Vision 2030 at its 91<sup>st</sup> session held in Vienna, Austria in 2023<sup>18</sup>;

<sup>16</sup> General Assembly Resolution GA-2021-89-RES-07

<sup>17</sup> General Assembly Resolution GA-2022-90-REP-17

<sup>18</sup> General Assembly Resolution GA-2023-91-RES-02

- 1.3 The General Assembly, at its 92<sup>nd</sup> session (in 2024), approved the Programme of Activities and Budget for 2025 and Budget Indications for 2026 and 2027<sup>19</sup>.
2. The Organization has long-term financial support from its members and third parties:
  - 2.1 The revised scale of distribution between members of statutory contributions for the period 2023 - 2025 was approved at the 90<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly<sup>20</sup> and some member countries have already made their contributions to the 2025 Budget;
  - 2.2 There is long-term commitment from member countries and third parties, including for the secondment of officials including positions on the Executive Committee, the free-use of assets - including buildings - and the Trust Fund and Special Account projects, which run to 2027 and beyond;
  - 2.3 The overall 2024 collection rates on the General Budget remained above 97 percent.
3. The Organization has its own resources and will continue to garner support for its initiatives:
  - 3.1 Reserve limits of the General Reserve Fund are above its mandated financial requirements;
  - 3.2 The Organization has the capacity to raise additional financing, including loans, should it be needed;
  - 3.3 The Organization is independent and can act rapidly in taking decisions as required, including measures to reduce expenditures in the short term.

#### **Financial statements presentation**

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. The functional and presentation currency of the Organization is the euro. Unless otherwise stated, the information is presented to the nearest one thousand euros (EUR 000s).

#### **Note 4: New accounting standards**

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) revises and issues new accounting standards.

##### **New standards applicable from 1 January 2024**

There were no new IPSAS standards that came into effect in 2024.

##### **Accounting standards issued but not yet effective until 1 January 2025 or later**

The IPSASB has recently issued seven standards IPSAS 43 – Leases, IPSAS 44 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IPSAS 45 – Property, Plant and Equipment, IPSAS 46 – Measurement, IPSAS 47 – Revenue, IPSAS 48 – Transfer Expenses, IPSAS 49 - Retirement Benefit Plans, and IPSAS 50 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources.

IPSAS 43 – Leases: the standard is effective for the annual reporting year beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The Organization has assessed that the adoption of the standard will have a significant impact on the financial statements and has made necessary preparatory work for eventual implementation at its effective date.

IPSAS 44 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard sets out the accounting for non-current assets held for sale and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. The Organization has assessed the standard and considers that it does not impact its financial statements.

<sup>19</sup> General Assembly Resolution GA-2024-92-RES-15

<sup>20</sup> General Assembly Resolution GA-2022-90-RES-11



IPSAS 45 – Property, Plant, and Equipment: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard prescribes the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The Organization has assessed the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements as not significant.

IPSAS 46 – Measurement: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard defines measurement bases that assist in reflecting fairly the cost of services, operational capacity and financial capacity of assets and liabilities. The Organization has assessed the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements as not significant.

IPSAS 47 – Revenue: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from revenue transactions. The Organization has assessed the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements as not significant.

IPSAS 48 – Transfer Expenses: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard establishes the principles that a transfer provider (an entity) shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flows arising from transfer expense transactions. The Organization has assessed the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements as not significant.

IPSAS 49 – Retirement Benefit Plans: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard prescribes the accounting and reporting requirements for public sector retirement benefit plans, which provide retirement benefits to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The Organization has assessed the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements as not significant. However, the INTERPOL Retirement Plan will have its own separate set of financial statements. The Organization has taken necessary steps to prepare for its full implementation at its effective date.

IPSAS 50 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard provides guidance on accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditures, including the recognition of exploration and evaluation assets. The Organization has assessed the standard and considers that it does not impact its financial statements.

## **Note 5: Budgets and budget approval**

The Combined Budget of the Organization consists of the Regular Budget and Specific Budgets and is approved by the General Assembly for a period of one year.

The General Assembly-approved budgets for a year may subsequently be reallocated by the Executive Committee to allow for operational implementation of the activities. The Executive Committee may also approve extensions and amendments to the Trust Fund and Special Accounts' Budgets (Specific Budgets) that have been made with donor approval. Budget comparisons in the financial statements are made against the Executive Committee-approved budgetary revisions.

The Regular Budget has two components: operating and capital budgets. The operating part consists of the General Budget and the Regional Bureau (RB) Budgets. The General Budget is the main operating budget of the Organization. It is primarily financed by all Members, notably via an agreed statutory call for contributions, and supports all activities of the Organization. The Organization's Capital Budget is financed through asset depreciation on the General Budget. Financial results from the General Budget, including the Capital Budget, pass to the Organization's General Reserve Fund (GRF) and Capital Investment Fund (CIF). RB Budgets are limited to the member countries that part-support operational

activities at each RB. Financial results for each Regional Bureau are allocated to the RB Reserve Fund. Pay costs and Capital expenditures at the Regional Bureaus are supported by the General Budget.

Specific Budgets are composed of the Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The Trust Fund and Special Accounts support additional, specific activities that complement the General Budget. The Organization's Trust Fund was established to ensure common conditions for the management of donor funds and the activities that they finance. The Trust Fund has specific operating conditions; the funds are internally separated and managed for the agreed activities. Special Accounts are individual contracts negotiated separately with a funding party, usually national public agencies, for the execution of defined activities. Approval and implementation of Trust Fund and Special Accounts' projects does not necessarily follow the Organization's annual Regular Budget cycle as the projects may be approved at any time within a financial year and/or over multiple financial periods.

An adjustment for financial transactions and transfers between the different budgets, known as the combination adjustment, is made to ensure that transactions are not counted twice in the financial statements.

## **Note 6: Significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Organization are set out below:

### **Revenue recognition**

*Statutory contributions* are recognized as revenue in full in the period that they are due based on General Assembly approval of the budget and are due by 30 April of that budget year. Member country statutory contributions are set according to an agreed scale of assessed contributions that is approved in advance by the General Assembly. The scale of assessed contributions applied in these financial statements was approved by the General Assembly for the period from 2023 to 2025<sup>21</sup>.

*Regional Bureau financing* consists of statutory contributions from specific member countries linked to each Regional Bureau and are recognized as revenue in full in the period that they are due based on General Assembly approval for the amount per member country for that year's budget.

*In-kind contributions* are non-cash, voluntary contributions, usually made from member countries. They consist of officials that are seconded to work under the control of the Organization from their national agencies and the rent-free use of buildings and equipment. There is usually a defined contract between the Organization and the member country or organization that defines the permitted use of the asset or service. The value of the use of these assets and services is estimated at fair-value where a corresponding value can be determined and recognized as revenue in the financial period that they are used. An equivalent expense for the use of the asset or service is also recognized at the same time in the financial statements. Where no value can reasonably be determined no revenue or expense is recognized in the financial statements.

*Voluntary contributions* are donations received with no specific or defined purpose and are recognized in the year they are received or become receivable. Voluntary contributions may include donations of tangible and intangible assets which are accounted for at fair-value at the date of acquisition.

Revenue from statutory contributions, Regional Bureau financing, in-kind and voluntary contributions are considered to be non-exchange transactions under IPSAS 23. Revenue from sales of INTERPOL branded merchandise and booths at conferences including at the General Assembly is considered to be exchange transactions under IPSAS 9.

*Reimbursements and recoveries* include amounts reimbursed for operating expenses under a specific agreement or for revenue from conferences for the sale of exhibitor booths or for hosting events. The revenue is recognized when the right to receive it is established under the contract. The amounts received under Trust Fund and Special Accounts are within specific agreements with external donors, including the general conditions of the Trust Fund, for the implementation of defined project activities. These received amounts are initially accounted as deferred revenue of the Organization and are

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<sup>21</sup> General Assembly Resolution GA-2022-90-RES-11

subsequently recognized as revenue to the extent of direct or accrued expenditure on the defined project activities. Unused funds are treated in accordance with the terms of the agreement on their use.

*Financial revenue* or interest revenue from the Organization's bank accounts and other investments is accounted for on the effective yield basis as it is earned in the month or proportionally over the course of the investment, where the investment extends over multiple months.

*Other revenue* includes different types of revenue usually for the products and services that the Organization may provide including from the shop, for one-off items and any other revenue that does not easily fit into the remaining revenue categories. No one item of revenue is usually significant enough to warrant specific mention.

### **Foreign currencies**

The Organization holds and manages transactions in multiple currencies. All statutory contributions to the Organization's Regular Budget are payable in euros, although there is no restriction on the currency of payment. Foreign currency transactions are recorded in euros at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions for the settlement of invoices and for goods receipts, and at an average rate from the previous month for other accounting transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the Statement of Financial Position. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from the settlement and revaluation of foreign currency transactions are recognized under operating revenue or expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance as exchange rate (gains) / losses based on the net position for the reporting period.

The Organization uses the European Central Bank's foreign currency exchange rates (<https://www.ecb.europa.eu>) for all quoted currencies and XE (<https://www.xe.com>) for other currencies not quoted by the European Central Bank.

### **Offsetting assets and liabilities**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to do so and the intention is to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **Plant, property and equipment (PP&E)**

An item of PP&E is recognized as a non-current asset initially at historical cost if it is deemed probable that a future economic benefit or service potential will flow to the Organization and that the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Historical cost includes any unrecoverable taxes and directly attributable costs associated with bringing the asset into service. Donated assets of PP&E, acquired through a non-exchange transaction, are recognized at their fair value at the date of transaction except for the land on which the building is constructed which is not recognized because the fair value cannot be reliably estimated as it forms part of the premises.

An assessment of each category of assets is made at the reporting date for any potential impairment. If applicable, assets are written down to their estimated recoverable amount, being the higher of the fair value, less costs of sale, or its estimated value in use. PP&E are derecognized either on disposal or when they are permanently withdrawn from use. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance under "Third party and other costs" in the period of derecognition.

All PP&E are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any applicable impairment losses. Depreciation is provided to recognize the use of the assets over their useful lives according to the following asset classes:

- *Buildings* are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 40 years;

- *Fixtures and fittings:* Furniture and office equipment are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at 40% of net asset value at the start of the year, over seven years. Fittings and sports equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 10 years;
- *Equipment and other assets:* IT hardware assets are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at 50% of net asset value at the start of the year, over four years. Vehicles are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at 40% of net asset value at the start of the year, over seven years.

Improvements to PP&E arising from major maintenance works are capitalized over the remaining life of the asset when the improvement results in the increase of future economic benefits to the Organization or an extension of its useful life. Normal repair and maintenance costs are expensed in the year when the costs are incurred.

Where the book value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. There were no such adjustments in 2024.

*Work-in-progress:* PP&E assets that are in the process of construction, installation or commissioning are measured at cost and an estimated stage of completion of the asset usually based on contractual payments. No depreciation is recorded until the asset is available for use.

### **Intangible assets**

Perpetual software licenses and development costs, including internal development costs where appropriate, that are directly associated with bringing software into use are capitalized as intangible assets. Donated intangible assets, acquired in a non-exchange transaction, are recognized at their fair value at the date of the exchange. All intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets is based on a reducing balance basis at 50% of the net asset value at the start of the year, over four years. Intangible assets are derecognized either on disposal or when they are permanently withdrawn from use. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance under "Third party and other costs" in the period of derecognition.

Other development costs that do not meet the capitalization criteria are recognized as an expense in the period that they are incurred, notably Research phase expenditures on internally developed intangible assets. Annual software licences are expensed according to their use.

*Work-in-process:* Intangible assets that are in the process of development are measured at cost and based on the estimated stage of completion. Amounts shown may include part or full payments for assets whose beneficial ownership has passed over to the Organization. No amortization is recorded until the asset is available for use.

### **Heritage assets**

From time to time, the Organization receives donations or free-use of works of art from member countries or other institutions. Such assets are not recognized by the Organization in its financial statements, as the Organization does not consider them to have significant financial value, it is not intended that they will be sold nor are they used in the ordinary course of the Organization's activities.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at their acquisition cost using the weighted average cost method and this is the value used for the cost of goods sold in the Statement of Financial Performance. Allowances are made for inventories with a net realizable value less than cost.

### **Statutory contributions receivable and accounts receivable**

Statutory contributions and accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Member countries that have not fulfilled their financial

obligations towards the Organization according to the Financial Regulations fall under Article 52 of the General Regulations of the Organization. Countries under Article 52 have their right to vote at General Assembly sessions suspended, along with other penalties. Unless there are specific reasons not to do so for a particular country, the Organization makes an allowance for the total amounts due to the Organization from countries under Article 52. Though the Organization may make allowances for the debts per its accounting policy, it retains its rights for the receipt of the gross statutory contributions receivable, unless the Organization's Members decide among themselves to disallow these amounts.

The Organization may conclude specific agreements, including repayment terms and conditions, allowing a member country to honor their statutory contribution obligations. Member country statutory contributions covered under these long-term debt-rescheduling agreements may have both current and non-current portions. Member country dues not falling under either category, Article 52 or debt-rescheduling agreements, are shown as other member country dues.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

The Organization holds cash on hand, has on demand bank deposits (together referred to as cash) and makes short-term investments (highly liquid and referred to as cash equivalents) in several currencies, all of which are subject to its Treasury Management policy.

The amount of cash and cash equivalents held by the Organization includes sums that have specific uses and are considered as internally restricted. Included in internally restricted cash and cash equivalents are amounts set aside for the employee's supplementary retirement scheme, for the defined contribution pension scheme, for the Japanese specific account that is held on behalf of Japan for salaries and allowance paid to officials seconded from Japan and on Trust Fund and Special Accounts.

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and considered to be subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Term deposits with a maturity greater than three months are classified as cash and cash equivalents if they meet the criteria of a cash equivalent, are held to meet short-term cash needs and are not subject to a significant change in value due to an early withdrawal. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Organization did not have any such term deposits.

### **Investments**

Term deposits with a maturity greater than three months are classified as investments if they do not meet the criteria noted above to be classified as cash equivalents.

Investments are made by the Organization usually with the intention to hold them to maturity. They are therefore classified as held-to-maturity and measured at amortized cost using a straight-line method as they fulfil the following conditions:

- a) The investments are held within a management model whose objective is to hold the investments in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) The contractual terms of the investments give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial interest receivable on investments and cash equivalents is shown in accounts receivable. Included in investments with internally restricted use are amounts for the employee's supplementary retirement scheme, and for Trust Fund and Special Accounts.

### **Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities**

Within the scope of IPSAS 19, the Organization recognizes a provision in its financial statements when the following conditions are met:

- a) A present obligation exists as a result of past events;

- b) It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- c) The amount can be reliably estimated.

The provision is measured at the amount of cash outflow that the Organization considers is probable, net of any recoverable amounts for example insurance reimbursements for legal cases and fees.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements unless it has become virtually certain that the revenue will be able to be recognized according to the revenue recognition criteria. A disclosure is made in the notes where the existence of a possible asset is contingent on a future event that is not wholly within the Organization's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

### **Deferred revenue**

The Organization executes projects on behalf of third-party sponsors through Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The amounts received under Trust Fund and Special Accounts are within specific agreements with external donors, including the general conditions of the Trust Fund, for the implementation of defined project activities. It generally receives funding in advance of execution over several instalments. These received amounts are initially accounted as deferred revenue of the Organization and are subsequently recognized as revenue to the extent of direct or accrued expenditure on the defined project activities. Unused funds are treated in accordance with the terms of the agreement on their use. The deferred revenue is normally expected to be used for project activities implementation or paid back to the sponsor within 12 months in case of project closure, hence it is classified as current liability.

### **Employee future benefits**

The cost of all employee benefits, such as paid leave, medical cover and contributions towards retirement, is recognized in the period in which the employee renders service. Employees have acquired these benefits according to their contractual employment rights at the Organization. The Organization's contributions towards employee future benefits, including from Trust Fund and Special Accounts, are recorded under pay costs in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The employee future benefits are recorded as accrued liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and classified according to the contractual terms of the benefit. The liabilities are comprised of both contributions from the Organization and deductions from staff pay. The liabilities under the defined contribution pension scheme are classified as current as they must be settled when a vested official leaves the service. The departing official is entitled to a single lump sum payment. These liabilities are initially measured at the fair value of the contributions and are subsequently adjusted for any gains or losses.

Employees may also be members of a national pension scheme. The Organization contributes to these schemes on behalf of the employee and recognizes no liability for the employee future benefits that are members of the national pension schemes, including on behalf of officials that had been seconded to the Organization from their national administrations.

Employee future benefits are further classified according to their type:

*Internal scheme for involuntary loss of employment (ISCILE):* This employee termination benefit is to compensate individuals that may have undergone involuntary loss of employment. The scheme is funded entirely by the Organization's contributions. Payments are made to the former official either as a lump sum or on a declining basis for consecutive years of an individual not finding alternate employment, per the rules specified in the Organization's Staff Manual.

*Indemnity on retirement and supplementary retirement scheme:* The Organization offers two post-employment benefits: indemnity on retirement and supplementary retirement benefits. They are eligible to contracted employees and are calculated according to seniority and service and are entirely funded by the Organization's contributions. Estimates of the impact of the indemnity upon retirement are made at the Statement of Financial Position date and recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

*Defined contribution pension scheme:* The Organization provides a savings plan designed for post-employment benefits. The INTERPOL Retirement Plan is a defined contribution retirement scheme for the employees who choose to participate in it, and composed of a range of investment options, that offers flexibility in managing Participants' savings under the Retirement Plan. Both the Organization and the employee contribute to the plan at a set level for the period that an employee is under contract with the Organization. Since February 2024, the administrative and financial management of the INTERPOL Retirement Plan over the next five years are performed by the Fund Manager, AXA Group Pension & Savings ("AXA"), a leading insurance company with expertise in providing financial services to an international clientele. An Investment Advisor, Diot-Siaci, is retained to provide consulting services in monitoring the administration of the Plan and to ensure proper management by the Fund Manager. Hence, both the assets and the liabilities of the retirement plan are no longer shown on the Organization's Statement of Financial Position.<sup>22</sup>

### **Employee loans**

The Organization may offer its employees loans for a duration that may not extend beyond the employee contractual end date and for which financial interest is charged that is comparable to market rates. Interest bearing loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method with the remaining amount of the loan outstanding being shown as an account receivable.

### **Leases**

Charges are expensed on a straight-line basis over the operating lease term. Lease agreements entered into are classified as operating leases unless they substantially transfer all of the risk and reward of ownership to the Organization.

### **Financial risk management**

The overall objective of the Organization's Financial Risk Management policies is to manage its Financial Instruments to ensure that its budgets are achieved within the plan set in the agreed Programme of Activities. The Organization's Financial Risk Management policies are consistent with and subject to the Organization's Financial Regulations.

The Organization invests its own funds as well as the funds held for third parties, notably its employees and for external parties that support the Trust Fund and Special Accounts. Exposure to financial risks including currency, liquidity, and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Organization's operations. Further details on the management of the financial instruments and the financial risks are shown in Note 20 below.

### **Financial instruments**

INTERPOL has the following financial instruments within the scope of IPSAS 41:

- a) *Cash and cash equivalents* – As per the definition of a financial asset, a financial asset is any asset that is cash. Thus, cash and cash equivalents are considered to be a financial asset because it represents the medium of exchange and is therefore the basis on which all transactions are measured and recognized in financial statements.

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<sup>22</sup> See note 8 cash and cash equivalents under Cash with internally restricted use, note 9 Investments under Investments with internally restricted use, and note 19 Employee future benefits.

- b) *Investments (debt instruments)* – INTERPOL’s investments include cash and term deposits held with various financial institutions and are in order to meet long-term operational needs, commitments, and obligations. The investments also contain several Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTNs) which are unsecured debt instruments that mature in five to ten years. INTERPOL’s investments do not contain any derivatives nor equity instruments. As per the definition of a financial asset, INTERPOL’s investments are a contractual obligation to receive cash from another entity. A deposit of cash with a bank or similar financial institution is a financial asset because it represents the contractual right of the depositor to obtain cash from the institution. Thus, investments are considered to be a financial asset.
- c) *Statutory contributions receivable* – Statutory contributions receivables are amounts that each member state owes to INTERPOL based on a scale that is approved by the members and is payable by 30 April in a given financial year; it is an obligatory payment. The amount paid by each country is agreed by the General Assembly each year, according to an adapted scale of United Nations contributions, essentially based on economic weight. Statutory contributions generally fund the running costs of the General Secretariat and some of the core policing, training, and support activities according to INTERPOL’s strategic priorities.

Although IPSAS 28 states that “assets and liabilities arising out of non-contractual arrangements do not meet the definition of a financial asset or a financial liability”, an entity is required to consider the substance rather than the legal form of an arrangement in determining whether it is a “contract”. For purposes of IPSAS 28, contracts are generally evidenced by the following (which may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction):

- I. Contracts involve willing parties entering into an arrangement;
- II. Terms of the contract create rights and obligations for the parties to the contract, and those rights and obligations need not result in equal performance by each party; and
- III. The remedy for non-performance is enforceable by law.”

Based on the above points, it is reasonable to conclude that statutory contributions receivables are financial assets as they stem from willing parties entering an arrangement together, they create rights (for INTERPOL) and obligations (for the member countries) for the parties to the arrangement, and they are enforceable by law as they are obligatory payments.

- d) *VAT receivables/recoverable* – These are receivables arising from legal agreements with INTERPOL representative offices around the world. These amounts are financial assets because they represent the contractual right to receive cash in the future.
- e) *Staff loans* – These are receivables arising out of contractual agreements between INTERPOL and its staff. INTERPOL may offer its employees loans for a duration that may not extend beyond the employee contractual end date and for which financial interest is charged that is comparable to market rates. These amounts are deemed to be financial assets because they represent the contractual right to receive cash in the future.
- f) *Trust Fund and Special accounts (receivables)* – These amounts arise from specific agreements with external donors, including the general conditions of the Trust Fund, for the implementation of defined project activities. Where expenditure is already incurred in relation to the fulfilment of the defined project activities, these amounts are recognized as receivables. These amounts are deemed to be financial assets because they represent the contractual right to receive cash in the future.
- g) *Accounts payable and accrued charges* – These are amounts payable to suppliers in the future for goods/services received. These are deemed to be financial liabilities as they are contractual obligations to deliver cash in the future.



All of INTERPOL's financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, all above financial instruments are measured at amortized cost as currently the Organization does not invest in equity instruments, which would have been measure at fair value through surplus or deficit or fair value through net assets/equity.

The Organization uses the 'simplified approach' in the calculation of its expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets as it does not typically have any receivables with a significant financing component.

### Note 7: Accounting judgments and estimates

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IPSAS and ICPO-INTERPOL's Financial Regulations requires the Organization to make judgments and assumptions in the selection and application of accounting policies and about the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and for revenue and expenses. While the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, the effects of revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the estimate affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant estimates and assumptions that may result in material adjustments in future years include selection of the useful lives and the depreciation and amortization policies for plant, property and equipment and intangible assets; impairment of assets; indemnity benefits on retirement; accrued charges; provision for financial risk on inventories and accounts receivable; legal disputes, contingent assets and liabilities.

While preparing the financial statements, significant judgments have been made in the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies relating to non-recognition of the free-use land in Note 15 and classification of investments related to supplementary retirement funds.

Whilst the Organization is confident in the assessments it has made, certain future changes in these other balances could materially impact the Organization, and including:

- *Accounts receivable and statutory contributions receivable*: the Organization is constantly reviewing its Accounts Receivable and maintains close contact with its membership and other sponsors. If the economic depression persists, it could lead to delays in payments, over and above what has been recognized in the Financial Statements according to the Organization's Accounting Policies;
- *Trust Fund and Special Accounts*: travel challenges to some countries exit, affecting the delivery on these projects. Significant delays may impact the amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position if sponsors discontinue their support of the projects;
- *Counterparty and foreign exchange rate risk*: the Organization holds significant cash, cash equivalents and investments. A decrease in credit worthiness of the investing counterparty or a significant deterioration in exchange rates could impact the valuation of these assets.

### Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

The Organization holds cash in several currencies for operational purposes. The Organization has no lines of credit nor does it use any bank overdrafts.

000s euros	31 December	
	2024	2023
Current accounts	14 474	17 068
Savings accounts	11 003	47 917
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents*</b>	<b>25 477</b>	<b>64 985</b>

\* As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Organization did not hold any cash equivalents.

000s euros	31 December	
	2024	2023
Euros	21 274	62 471
USD	2 894	1 601
Other currencies	1 309	913
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>25 477</b>	<b>64 985</b>

*Cash with internally restricted use:*

Included within cash are amounts held for specific purposes. They are subject to contractual constraints, referred to as internally restricted, as they are not free-to-use by the Organization. In February 2024, the Organization formally outsourced the management of the INTERPOL retirement funds to AXA Group Pensions & Savings, which resulted in a decrease of cash under this category.

000s euros	Notes	31 December	
		2024	2023
Deferred revenue - Trust Fund and Special Accounts	18	27 795	30 844
Defined contribution retirement scheme	19	(1)	5 912
Employee futures benefits – supplementary retirement scheme	19	1 987	1 025
Japanese special account	17	1 018	933
<b>Total cash with internally restricted use</b>		<b>30 799</b>	<b>38 714</b>

**Note 9: Investments**

The Organization holds investments to meet long-term operational needs, commitments and obligations.

Name and location of investment 000s euros	Type	Currency	31 December	
			2024	2023
<b>Current</b>				
BECM (France)	EMTN	EUR	0	16 400
BNP Paribas (France)	REPACK	EUR	6 000	0
BP AURA (France)	DAT	EUR	0	10 217
Société Générale (France)	DAT	EUR	0	8 235
<b>Total current</b>			<b>6 000</b>	<b>34 852</b>
<b>Non-current</b>				
BECM (France)	DAT	EUR	13 500	9 500
BFCM(France)	OBLIG	EUR	2 106	2 106
BNP Paribas (France)	REPACK	EUR	0	6 000
BP AURA (France)	CAT	EUR	9 000	0
CA-CIB (France)	EMTN	EUR	6 800	6 800
LCL - PHOENIX/UBS (France)	REPACK	EUR	11 700	11 700
LCL /RBC (France)	EMTN	EUR	11 800	11 800
LCL (France)	CAT	EUR	20 000	10 000
Société Générale (France)	EMTN	EUR	2 300	2 300
<b>Total non-current</b>			<b>77 206</b>	<b>60 206</b>
<b>Total investments</b>			<b>83 206</b>	<b>95 058</b>

(Legend: CAT: Fixed Deposit Account; DAT: Term Deposit linked to bank guarantee; EMTN: Euro Medium Term Note; OBLIG: Obligation to GBP Bond; REPACK: Repackaged Bond converted to Euro.)

*Investments with internally restricted use:*

Included within investments are amounts held for specific purposes. They are subject to contractual constraints, referred to as internally restricted, as they are not free-to-use by the Organization. In February 2024, the Organization formally outsourced the management of the INTERPOL retirement fund to AXA Group Pensions, which resulted in a decrease in investments under this category.

Name and location of investment <i>000s euros</i>	Note	Type	Currency	31 December	
				2024	2023
<b>Defined contribution pension scheme</b>					
BECM (France)		DAT	EUR	0	16 400
BP Aura (France)		DAT	EUR	0	10 217
LCL (France)		EMTN	EUR	0	4 000
LCL (France)		REPACK	EUR	0	6 600
<b>Total defined contribution pension scheme</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>EUR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37 217</b>
<b>Employee futures benefits – supplementary retirement scheme</b>					
LCL (France)		EMTN	EUR	800	800
LCL (France)		REPACK	EUR	5 100	5 100
<b>Total employee futures benefits – supplementary retirement scheme</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>EUR</b>	<b>5 900</b>	<b>5 900</b>
<b>Deferred revenue - Trust Fund and Special Accounts</b>					
BECM (France)		DAT	EUR	13 500	9 500
BFCM (France)		OBLIG	EUR	795	231
BP AURA (France)		CAT	EUR	9 000	0
CA-CIB (France)		EMTN	EUR	4 500	5 032
LCL (France)		EMTN	EUR	0	7 000
Société Générale (France)		EMTN	EUR	0	6 782
Société Générale (France)		EMTN	EUR	0	2 300
<b>Total deferred revenue - Trust Fund and Special Accounts</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>EUR</b>	<b>27 795</b>	<b>30 845</b>
<b>Total investments with internally restricted use</b>			<b>EUR</b>	<b>33 695</b>	<b>73 962</b>

**Note 10: Statutory contributions receivable**

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2024	2023
<b>Current</b>		
<i>Member country dues under Article 52</i>	<i>5 078</i>	<i>5 566</i>
<i>Less: allowance for doubtful debts</i>	<i>(5 078)</i>	<i>(5 566)</i>
<b>Net member country dues under Article 52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Member country dues under debt-rescheduling agreements</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>254</b>
Other member country dues	1 204	1 335
Less: Provision for other member countries dues	(203)	(395)
<b>Net other member country dues</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>940</b>
<b>Total current</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>1 194</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Member country dues under debt-rescheduling agreements	896	421
<b>Total non-current</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Total statutory contributions receivable</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>1 615</b>

Gross statutory contributions receivable, excluding the allowance for doubtful accounts relating to countries under Article 52, is EUR 7.481 million (2023: EUR 7.180 million).

The table below provides movements in provisions for doubtful statutory receivables for the year ended 31 December 2024.

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 1 January 2024	Additional provisions	Amounts reversed	Amounts used	Balance at 31 December 2024
Provision for Article 52 statutory receivable	5 566	1 713	(1 745)	(456)	5 078
Provision for other statutory receivable	395	203	(395)	0	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 961</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>(2 140)</b>	<b>(456)</b>	<b>5 281</b>

#### Note 11: Accounts receivable

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2024	2023
<b>Staff loans</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Receivable on trust fund and special accounts</b>	<b>11 648</b>	<b>5 445</b>
<b>Financial interest receivable</b>	<b>2 084</b>	<b>2 774</b>
<i>Other receivables</i>	350	482
<i>Provision for doubtful debts</i>	(277)	(236)
<b>Net other receivables</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>196</b>
<i>VAT Receivable</i>	2 530	2 651
<i>Provision for VAT Receivable</i>	(462)	(293)
<b>Net value added tax recoverable</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>2 358</b>
<b>Total accounts receivable</b>	<b>16 131</b>	<b>10 960</b>

The table below provides movements in provisions for doubtful accounts receivable for the year ended 31 December 2024.

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 1 January 2024	Additional Provisions	Amounts reversed	Amounts used	Balance at 31 December 2024
Provision for VAT receivable	293	462	(293)	0	462
Provision for doubtful debts	236	95	(28)	(26)	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>(321)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>739</b>

#### Note 12: Prepaid Expenses

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2024	2023
Advances and instalments on plant, property and equipment	146	47
Supplier - advances	867	742
Prepared expenses (rent & maintenance)	4 692	3 605
<b>Total prepaid expenses</b>	<b>5 705</b>	<b>4 394</b>

**Note 13: Inventories**

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Items held for sale/given as gifts	484	535
Items held for maintenance	31	31
Office consumables	28	25
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>591</b>

Inventory recognised as an expense in the year

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Items held for sale/given as gifts	384	476
Items held for maintenance	18	19
Office consumables	162	25
<b>Total inventories recognized as expense</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>520</b>

The following was the turnover for inventory items

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Items held for sale/given as gifts	0.8	0.9
Items (maintenance and office consumables)	3.2	0.7

**Note 14: Intangible assets**

These consist of software licenses and the external development costs associated with their exploitation. There was no impairment of intangible assets in the year.

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 31 December 2022	Additions / amortization	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2023	Additions / amortization	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2024
<b>Cost</b>							
Software	19 238	1 446	0	20 684	2 067	0	22 751
Work in process	353	327	0	680	295	0	975
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>19 591</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 364</b>	<b>2 362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23 726</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>							
Software	(16 796)	(1 583)	0	(18 379)	(1 726)	0	(20 105)
Work in process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total accumulated amortization</b>	<b>(16 796)</b>	<b>(1 583)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(18 379)</b>	<b>(1 726)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(20 105)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
Software	2 442	(137)	0	2 305	341	0	2 646
Work in process	353	327	0	680	295	0	975
<b>Total net book value</b>	<b>2 795</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 985</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 621</b>

<b>Fully amortized assets</b>	<b>31 December</b>					
<i>000s euros</i>	<b>2024</b>			<b>2023</b>		
<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Accumulated amortization</b>	<b>Net book value</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Accumulated amortization</b>	<b>Net book value</b>
Software	16 415	(16 415)	0	15 027	(15 027)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 415</b>	<b>(16 415)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15 027</b>	<b>(15 027)</b>	<b>0</b>

**Note 15: Plant, property and equipment (PP&E)**

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 31 December 2022	Additions / depreciation	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2023	Additions / depreciation	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2024
<b>Cost</b>							
Buildings	18 585	0	0	18 585	0	0	18 585
Equipment and other assets	15 345	1 964	(23)	17 286	2 118	(555)	18 849
Fixtures and fittings	31 404	1 803	(145)	33 062	1 637	(267)	34 432
Work in process	286	439	0	725	1 716	0	2 441
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>65 620</b>	<b>4 206</b>	<b>(168)</b>	<b>69 658</b>	<b>5 471</b>	<b>(822)</b>	<b>74 307</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
Buildings	(14 602)	(460)	0	(15 062)	(460)	0	(15 522)
Equipment and other assets	(13 217)	(1 511)	21	(14 707)	(1 727)	554	(15 880)
Fixtures and fittings	(26 121)	(1 520)	144	(27 497)	(1 469)	258	(28 708)
Work in process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(53 940)</b>	<b>(3 491)</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>(57 266)</b>	<b>(3 656)</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>(60 110)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>							
Buildings	3 983	(460)	0	3 523	(460)	0	3 063
Equipment and other assets	2 128	453	(2)	2 579	391	(1)	2 969
Fixtures and fittings	5 283	283	(1)	5 565	168	(9)	5 724
Work in process	286	439	0	725	1 716	0	2 441
<b>Total net book value</b>	<b>11 680</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>12 392</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>14 197</b>

Fully depreciated assets	31 December					
000s euros	2024			2023		
Asset class	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	200	(200)	0	200	(200)	0
Equipment and other assets	12 038	(12 038)	0	11 409	(11 409)	0
Fixtures and Fittings	22 655	(22 655)	0	21 989	(21 989)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 893</b>	<b>(34 893)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33 598</b>	<b>(33 598)</b>	<b>0</b>

*Buildings:* The headquarters building in Lyon, France is owned by the Organization. The land on which the building is constructed is owned by the City of Lyon and is leased rent-free to the Organization for a period of 99 years from 1985. At the end of the lease, both the title to the building and the land will pass to the City of Lyon. The rent-free use of the land is not recognized, as no comparable value could be fairly determined as it forms part of the building.

*Fixtures and fittings:* Include office equipment and sports equipment.

*Equipment and other assets:* Consist of computer hardware and telecommunications equipment including computers, printers, routers/switches and communications systems and vehicles.

There was no impairment of plants, property and equipment in the year.

**Note 16: Accounts payable and accrued charges**

000s euros	31 December	
	2024	2023
Creditors for goods and services	10 705	6 932
Social security and insurance payable	2 453	2 564
Other creditors	1 233	4 535
<b>Total accounts payable and accrued charges</b>	<b>14 391</b>	<b>14 031</b>

**Note 17: Contributions received in advance**

000s euros	31 December	
	2024	2023
Statutory contributions received in advance	1 185	3 263
Japanese special account*	1 018	933
Other income received in advance	12	0
<b>Total contributions received in advance</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>4 196</b>

\*The Japanese special account is held on behalf of NCB Tokyo for their seconded staff pay costs. INTERPOL does not control the management of the funds and it does not fall within special accounts for projects.

**Note 18: Deferred revenue**

Deferred revenue corresponds to future revenue<sup>23</sup> from Trust Fund and Special Account activity that has been received for projects and that will be implemented in the coming year(s).

000s euros	Trust fund	Special accounts	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>7 289</b>	<b>50 992</b>	<b>58 281</b>
Funds received or receivable during the year	4 563	62 383	66 946
Revenue recognized during the year	(4 202)	(59 336)	(63 538)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>7 650</b>	<b>54 039</b>	<b>61 689</b>
Funds received or receivable during the year	4 277	64 476	68 753
Revenue recognized during the year	(4 268)	(70 584)	(74 852)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>7 659</b>	<b>47 931</b>	<b>55 590</b>

000s euros	Current liability	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trust fund	7 659	7 650
Special accounts	47 931	54 039
<b>Total deferred revenue</b>	<b>55 590</b>	<b>61 689</b>

<sup>23</sup> Revenue recognized in this reconciliation excludes in-kind contributions. This is recognized as revenue in the financial period that it is used and is not shown as deferred revenue on the Statement of Financial Position.



**Note 19: Employee future benefits**

000s euros	31 December	
	2024	2023
<b>Current</b>		
Internal scheme for involuntary loss of employment (ISCILE)	4 843	3 997
Employee future benefits - indemnity on retirement	2 077	1 792
Employee future benefits - supplementary retirement	7 887	6 925
Employee leave not taken	6 797	6 122
Defined contribution retirement scheme	(1)	43 129
<b>Total – current</b>	<b>21 603</b>	<b>61 965</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Internal scheme for involuntary loss of employment (ISCILE)	2 898	2 457
Employee future benefits - indemnity on retirement	1 056	978
<b>Total – non-current</b>	<b>3 954</b>	<b>3 435</b>
<b>Total employee future benefits</b>	<b>25 557</b>	<b>65 400</b>

000s euros	ISCILE	Indemnity on retirement	Supplementary retirement	Employee leave not taken	Defined contribution pension scheme	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>2 374</b>	<b>6 424</b>	<b>5 048</b>	<b>36 787</b>	<b>56 135</b>
<i>Recognized in the statement of financial performance</i>						
• Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Allowances (Restated)	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Retirement and future benefits (Restated)	1 308	1 150	1 901	985	5 095	10 439
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>						
• Staff contribution	0	0	0	0	3 388	3 388
• Financial interest revenue	0	0	97	0	919	1 016
• Settlement of liabilities	(356)	(755)	(1 497)	89	(3 059)	(5 578)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>6 454</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>6 925</b>	<b>6 122</b>	<b>43 130</b>	<b>65 400</b>
<i>Recognized in the statement of financial performance</i>						
• Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0
• Retirement and future benefits	1 705	909	2 304	769	965	6 652
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>						
• Staff contribution					644	644
• Financial interest revenue			114		204	318
• Settlement of liabilities	(419)	(544)	(1 456)	(94)	(44 944)	(47 457)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>7 740</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>7 887</b>	<b>6 797</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>25 557</b>

Supplementary retirement and the defined contributions retirement schemes have a corresponding asset which has been designated as *Cash and cash equivalents* (2024: EUR 2.0 million, 2023: EUR 6.9 million) and *Investments* (2024: EUR 5.9 million, 2023: EUR 43.1 million) with internally restricted use

(refer to Notes 8 and 9). In February 2024, the Organization formally externalized the management of the INTERPOL retirement Fund, which resulted in the transfer of the funds to AXA Group Pensions.

The defined contribution retirement scheme, offered to contracted officials of the Organization, had 580 members enrolled of 957 contracted officials as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 580 of 915). The remaining contracted officials are part of national pension schemes.

Leave not taken was reclassified to retirement and future benefit from allowance in the note for fair presentation. Details are further disclosed in note 35 – reclassification.

## **Note 20: Financial instruments**

The Organization classifies its investments as held-to-maturity and measures them at amortized cost as both of the following criteria are met:

- The financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

The Organization classifies its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and statutory contributions receivable as loans and receivable. These financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Organization classifies its accounts payable and accrued charges as financial liabilities and measures them at amortized cost.

The fair value of investments approximates their carrying value as the principal amounts of these instruments are guaranteed and their low interest rates. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, statutory contributions receivable and accounts payable and accrued charges approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

At each reporting date, ICPO-INTERPOL assesses the expected impairment losses on any financial assets measured at amortized cost. If there is evidence of an impairment loss, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The Organization's financial instruments are subject to changes that can have an impact on the Organization's operating results. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. An assessment of the risks associated with the financial instruments by major type of risk is shown below.

### *Interest rate risk*

The Organization invests its available financial resources and earns financial interest revenue. Investments are subject to security, liquidity and profitability criteria as specified in the Financial Regulations. Cash and cash equivalents and investments are in short-term maturity instruments with banks or in asset management schemes and are subject to fluctuating returns, on account of market-driven interest rates. This may have a bearing on the level of the expenditure that is supported by the Organization. There are no other financial instruments that are impacted by a change in interest rates.

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The weighted average interest rates of the investments and cash and cash equivalents in banks according to their expected maturity profile are as follows:

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Weighted average interest rate %</b>	<b>1 year or less</b>	<b>1 - 5 Years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Investments	0.02%	6 000	56 406	20 800	<b>83 206</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	0.02%	25 402	-	-	<b>25 402</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>31 402</b>	<b>56 406</b>	<b>20 800</b>	<b>108 608</b>

An interest rate risk sensitivity analysis was performed on the above amounts at the Statement of Financial Position date. The potential impact of a change in the interest rate is not considered material:

	Increase (+), decrease (-) in basis points	Potential effect on financial performance ( <i>000s euros</i> )
Investments	+/- 50	+/- 282
Cash and cash equivalents	+/-50	+/- 127

### Currency risk

The Organization's functional currency is the euro that applies across all of its operations and duty stations. The Organization conducts its activities in many different currencies, holding different currencies for operational purposes and is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk in the implementation of its budgets as well as in the translation of the foreign currency balances that it holds. The overall foreign exchange risk is mitigated by limiting the amount of different currencies held, matching its receipts of currencies with future likely payments in those currencies and maintaining investment assets in the same currency as the liability.

At 31 December 2024, the Organization held bank deposits in euros (EUR), United States dollars (USD), Singapore dollars (SGD), Kenyan shillings (KES), Thai baht (THB), Argentine pesos (ARS), West African CFA francs (XOF), Central African CFA francs (XAF) and Ethiopian Birr (ETB). A foreign exchange rate risk sensitivity analysis was performed at the Statement of Financial Position date and the impact is not considered material.

As at 31 December 2024, the Organization had trade payables and receivables in the following currencies: AUD, ARS, GBP, ETB, EUR, KES, SGD, THB, USD and XOF as well as 31 other currencies in amounts that are not deemed significant in the context of the Statement of Financial Position. The principal amounts held are shown below.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>			<b>31 December 2023</b>		
	<i>Receivables</i>	<i>Payables</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Receivables</i>	<i>Payables</i>	<i>Net</i>
AED	0	0	<b>0</b>	60	0	<b>60</b>
AUD	618	0	<b>618</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
GBP	469	(211)	<b>258</b>	0	(1)	<b>(1)</b>
SGD	134	(2 355)	<b>(2 221)</b>	63	(2 301)	<b>(2 238)</b>
USD	282	(1 123)	<b>(841)</b>	715	(882)	<b>(167)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>(3 689)</b>	<b>(2 186)</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>(3 184)</b>	<b>(2 346)</b>

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if counterparties to financial instruments fail to meet their contractual obligations. It arises principally from the Organization's investments, receivables, notably its statutory contributions, and cash and cash equivalents. The number and range of accounts receivables, including statutory contributions receivable, is diverse consisting mainly of government entities, non-profit organizations and some private companies. Credit ratings from external rating agencies are not readily available for all receivables.

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The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Credit risk on accounts receivable is mitigated by reducing overall accounts receivables, given that the delivery of projects funded by external parties by the Organization is subject to receipt on an initial payment.

The Organization provides for amounts that it deems not collectable and the carrying amounts are already reflected in the net amount of statutory contributions receivable and accounts receivable.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>31 December 2023</b>
Statutory contributions receivable*	2 199	1 615
Cash and cash equivalents excluding cash on hand*	25 402	64 890
Investments*	83 206	95 058
Accounts receivable including interest receivable	18 215	18 129
<b>Maximum exposure to credit risk</b>	<b>129 022</b>	<b>179 692</b>

\* Further details are shown below

*Credit risk on statutory contributions receivable:* The table below provides the credit rating attached to the statutory contributions receivable. Statutory contributions receivable are stated net of provision for doubtful debt. The credit rating corresponds to the sovereign credit rating, made by a credit rating agency that evaluates the creditworthiness of the issuer of the country, which may not necessarily correspond to the exact counterparty's ability to pay.

<b><i>Statutory contributions receivable at 31 December 2024 (000s euros)</i></b>				
<b>Rating</b>	<b>1 year or less</b>	<b>1 - 5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
AA-	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
BBB	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
BB+	6	0	0	<b>6</b>
B	108	0	0	<b>108</b>
B-	438	0	0	<b>438</b>
CCC	216	0	0	<b>216</b>
Not rated	531	0	0	<b>531</b>
<b>Total current</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 303</b>
B-	0	47	47	<b>94</b>
CCC	0	141	106	<b>247</b>
Not rated	0	330	225	<b>555</b>
<b>Total non-current</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>896</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2 199</b>

### *Allowance for Credit Losses*

INTERPOL has adopted the 'simplified approach' in the calculation of its expected credit losses (ECLs) as the Organization does not typically have any receivables with a significant financing component. All its receivables are short-term in nature that are due within a period of 1 year or less. Historical loss rates have been considered as an appropriate basis for the estimate of expected future losses.

A 5-year period has been selected for each segment as it is deemed reasonable that the loss rates should consider factors that existed during COVID-19, pre as well as post pandemic. The ageing buckets have been determined consistent with the actual historical past collections/recoverability of these receivables by INTERPOL.

*Statutory contributions receivables:* These are amounts that each member country owes to INTERPOL based on a scale that is approved by the members and is payable by 30 April in a given financial year;

it is an obligatory payment. The amount paid by each country is agreed by the General Assembly each year, according to an adapted scale of United Nations contributions, essentially based on economic weight. The table below discloses the allowance for expected credit losses applied as a reduction to the carrying amount of the financial asset.

<i>Statutory contributions receivable (000s euros)</i>			
Ageing Bucket	Loss rate %	Balance as 31 December 2024	ECL
Current (not due)	0.0%	0	0
Up to 8 months overdue	16.8%	1 204	203
Up to 1 year 8 months Overdue	37.7%	0	0
Over 1 year 8 months overdue	100.0%	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 204</b>	<b>203</b>

*Value Added Tax (VAT) recoverable:* These are receivables arising from legal agreements with INTERPOL representative offices around the world. The VAT receivables have shared credit risk characteristics and are not segmented for the purpose of creation of the provision matrix. Historically, management has provided for VAT receivables that are older than 1 year. A limitation of this ECL model is that it assumes that all the counterparties associated with the VAT receivables encompass shared credit risk characteristics as the model is not segregated on a counter-party basis. The table below discloses the allowance for expected credit losses applied as a reduction to the carrying amount of the financial asset.

<i>VAT receivable (000s euros)</i>			
Ageing Bucket	Loss rate %	Balance as 31 December 2024	ECL
Current (not due)	1.7%	1 996	33
Up to 3 months overdue	2.5%	39	1
>3 up to 6 months overdue	13.4%	31	4
>6 up to 9 months overdue	14.1%	15	2
>9 up to 12 months overdue	13.2%	31	4
>12 months overdue	100.0%	418	418
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 530</b>	<b>462</b>

*Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and investments:* The Organization determines credit quality of the investments and banks using information obtained from external rating agencies for each counterparty. The Organization considers the credit risk not to be significant for cash in non-rated banks.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b> Carrying value	<b>31 December 2023</b> Carrying value
AA-	4 994	11 962
A+	16 225	22 477
A	3 321	30 321
Not rated <sup>24</sup>	862	130
<b>Cash and cash equivalents <i>excluding cash on hand</i></b>	<b>25 402</b>	<b>64 890</b>
AA	11 800	0
AA-	28 406	29 306
A+	40 700	55 217
A	2 300	10 535
<b>Investments at amortized cost</b>	<b>83 206</b>	<b>95 058</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 608</b>	<b>159 948</b>

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organization manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet its current liabilities without incurring unacceptable losses or risking its reputation. It continually monitors its receivables position, available funds and expenditure commitments.

Liquidity risk is mitigated by holding cash and cash equivalents for operational expenditures. The Financial Regulations also specify that member countries pay their contribution dues to the Organization each year before the end of April. Resource allocations for activities are made against available or committed and due funds only, generally before the start of the activity. The tables below present current financial liabilities by maturity date:

<b>As at 31 December 2024</b> <i>000s euros</i>	<b>1 year or less</b>	<b>1 - 5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accounts payable and accrued charges	14 391	0	0	<b>14 391</b>

<b>As at 31 December 2023</b> <i>000s euros</i>	<b>1 year or less</b>	<b>1 - 5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accounts payable and accrued charges	13 784	0	0	<b>13 784</b>

**Note 21: Capital Financing Reserve**

The Capital Financing Reserve forms part of the Organization's equity and is an exact balance of the fixed assets owned by the Organization. Purchases of fixed assets add to the reserve while disposals and sales of fixed assets and depreciation reduce it.

**Note 22: Accumulated Reserve Funds**

Accumulated Reserve Funds constitute the reserves of the Organization. The Organization's funds are created by General Assembly resolutions which determine the use and limits of each of the funds. They are increased by surpluses and reduced by deficits of the Organization each year according to the use of the budgets that are linked to them.

<sup>24</sup> Not-rated concerns cash held with banks in Argentina, Cameroon, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Thailand and Zimbabwe, where ratings are not readily available. For operational reasons, a local bank partner is used in these duty stations. To limit exposure, amounts held are minimized to immediate operational purposes.

**Note 23: General Reserve Fund (GRF)**

The General Reserve Fund is a statutory fund required under the Financial Regulations and created by General Assembly<sup>25</sup> and is the primary operating reserve of the Organization. Transfers to and from the General Reserve Fund are by General Assembly resolutions. General Budget surpluses add to the level of the fund and deficits reduce it. The Financial Regulations stipulate a statutory level on the General Reserve Fund.

In 2024, the operating result from the Regular Budget was a surplus of EUR 5.7 million (2023: use of reserves of EUR 9.4 million) of which EUR 5.2 million (2023: use of reserves of EUR 9.1 million) is attributable to the General Reserve Fund and EUR 0.5 million (2023: use of reserves of EUR 0.3 million) is attributable to the RB Reserve Fund.

**Statutory amount of the General Reserve Fund**

There are two stipulations in the Financial Regulations for the level of the General Reserve Fund. The reserve cumulated with the Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief is sufficient to cover at least: 1) one sixth of the operating expenses on the Organization's Regular Budget for the previous financial period excluding expenditure to cover for depreciation and expenditure valued on an in-kind basis; 2) 117% of the net outstanding statutory contributions receivable from member countries subject to Article 52 of the General Regulations.

1. Operating expenses: Regular Budget operating expenses net of depreciation and in-kind expenditure were EUR 105.7 million in 2024 (2023: EUR 106.9 million) requiring EUR 17.6 million (2023: EUR 17.8 million) as minimum reserves to be set aside;
2. Dues under Article 52: The *net* amount outstanding from member country statutory contributions subject to Article 52 was EUR Nil (2023: EUR Nil). The reserve requirement for dues under Article 52 is EUR Nil (2023: EUR Nil).

The total reserve requirement for 2024 is EUR 17.6 million (2023: EUR 17.8 million). The level of the General Reserve Fund cumulated with the permanent fund for crisis relief is EUR 24.4 million (2023: EUR 19.2 million). The balance of the funds is compliant with the Financial Regulations with a margin of EUR 6.7 million or 38% of the level of the two funds (2023: EUR 1.4 million or 8%).

**Note 24: Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief (PFCR)**

The Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief is a statutory fund, which was created in 2005 by the General Assembly<sup>26</sup>, to enable the Organization to respond immediately to crises or emergencies. It is funded directly from voluntary member country contributions in response to a specific call by the Organization or by amounts transferred to it from other reserve funds following General Assembly approval. The mandated level of the fund is EUR 0.855 million.

There were no expenditures against the PFCR in 2024 and 2023, which remained at its mandated level.

**Note 25: Capital Investment Fund (CIF)**

The Capital Investment Fund is a statutory fund of the Organization created by the General Assembly<sup>27</sup>. It is used to finance acquisitions of the Organization's fixed assets including for the Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices. The Capital Investment Fund is reduced when purchases of fixed assets are made and added to by the amount of annual depreciation on the fixed assets of the Organization's Regular Budget. It can also be replenished via direct sequestration of statutory contributions or through transfers from other reserves following a General Assembly resolution. Although there is no mandatory level of this fund there needs to be adequate funds available for the Capital Expenditure Budget of the Organization for the following year.

<sup>25</sup> General Assembly Resolution AG-52-RES-7

<sup>26</sup> General Assembly Resolution AG-2005-RES-08

<sup>27</sup> General Assembly Resolution AG-52-RES-7

The Capital Investment Fund decreased by EUR 2.4 million (2023: decrease of EUR 0.9 million) from EUR 10.8 million as at 31 December 2023 to EUR 8.4 million as at 31 December 2024.

**Note 26: Regional Bureau Reserve Fund**

The Regional Bureau Reserve Fund is a statutory fund created by General Assembly<sup>28</sup>. It is funded by statutory contributions from countries that are attached to each Regional Bureau. It is reduced by the cash operating expenses of each Regional Bureau (excluding pay costs that are funded by the General Budget). Each Regional Bureau is treated separately within the fund although the overall level of the fund is the sum for all the Regional Bureaus. There is no stipulated mandatory level for this fund.

In 2024, the surplus for Regional Bureaus was EUR 0.5 million (2023: EUR 0.3 million use of reserves) increasing the Regional Bureau Reserve Fund to EUR 2.8 million (2023: decreased to EUR 2.3 million).

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<sup>28</sup> General Assembly Resolution AG-63-RES-5



**Note 27: Combined budget**

The final revised Combined Budget is the approved budget for the Organization that contains re-allocations approved according to the Financial Regulations by the Executive Committee at its March session for the Regular Budget. Reporting in these financial statements is made against the final revised Combined Budget. There were no revisions made to the General Assembly-approved budget for 2024 (GA-2023-91-RES-14).

000s euros	GA Approved Combined Budget 2024				Revisions				Final revised Combined Budget 2024			
	Total	Regular Budget	Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment	Total	Regular Budget	Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment	Total	Regular Budget	Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment
<b>Operating revenue</b>												
Statutory contributions	92 345	92 345	0	0	0	0	0	0	92 345	92 345	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 553	1 553	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 553	1 553	0	0
In-kind contributions	40 545	38 767	1 778	0	0	0	0	0	40 545	38 767	1 778	0
Voluntary contributions	493	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	493	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	54 614	8 200	60 142	(13 728)	0	0	0	0	54 614	8 200	60 142	(13 728)
Financial revenue	1 500	1 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 500	1 500	0	0
Other revenue	270	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	270	0	0
Exchange rate gains net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>191 320</b>	<b>143 128</b>	<b>61 920</b>	<b>(13 728)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191 320</b>	<b>143 128</b>	<b>61 920</b>	<b>(13 728)</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>												
Pay costs	95 528	72 662	27 744	(4 878)	0	0	0	0	95 528	72 662	27 744	(4 878)
In-kind pay costs	28 777	26 999	1 778	0	0	0	0	0	28 777	26 999	1 778	0
Other staff costs	3 440	2 302	1 513	(375)	0	0	0	0	3 440	2 302	1 513	(375)
Premises running costs	5 457	5 511	1 433	(1 487)	0	0	0	0	5 457	5 511	1 433	(1 487)
In-kind premises running costs	11 769	11 769		0	0	0	0	0	11 769	11 769		0
Maintenance	7 613	6 799	1 560	(746)	0	0	0	0	7 613	6 799	1 560	(746)
Missions and meetings	20 518	5 715	14 947	(144)	0	0	0	0	20 518	5 715	14 947	(144)
Office expenses	4 557	2 895	1 699	(37)	0	0	0	0	4 557	2 895	1 699	(37)
Telecommunication costs	1 589	1 303	356	(70)	0	0	0	0	1 589	1 303	356	(70)
Third party and other costs	8 755	3 857	10 865	(5 967)	0	0	0	0	8 755	3 857	10 865	(5 967)
Depreciation and amortization	5 317	5 317	24	(24)	0	0	0	0	5 317	5 317	24	(24)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(193 320)</b>	<b>(145 128)</b>	<b>(61 920)</b>	<b>13 728</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(193 320)</b>	<b>(145 128)</b>	<b>(61 920)</b>	<b>13 728</b>
<b>(Deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Note 28: Financial performance on regular and specific budgets - 2024**

The Organization conducts its activities through its various budgets, which it considers as its operating segments. Whilst the Regular Budget has significant assets and liabilities and is linked to a number of funds, the Specific Budgets are accounted for as liabilities. For this reason and the fact that the Regular Budget covers risks and liabilities of the Specific Budgets, no separate Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cash Flows is provided for the Specific Budgets.

000s euros	Total	Regular Budget	Specific Budgets and adjustment	
			Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment
<b>Operating revenue</b>				
Statutory contributions	92 375	92 375	0	0
Regional Bureau financing	1 552	1 552	0	0
In-kind contributions	43 568	41 038	2 530	0
Voluntary contributions	264	264	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	72 393	17 344	71 226	(16 177)
Financial revenue	3 564	2 469	1 095	0
Other revenue	2 754	2 754	0	0
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>216 470</b>	<b>157 796</b>	<b>74 851</b>	<b>(16 177)</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Pay costs	104 381	78 814	30 458	(4 891)
In-kind pay costs	28 354	25 824	2 530	0
Other staff costs	2 806	2 223	1 040	(456)
Premises running costs	4 869	4 861	2 277	(2 270)
In-kind premises running costs	15 214	15 214	0	0
Maintenance	7 294	6 091	2 280	(1 077)
Missions and meetings	24 955	6 170	19 013	(228)
Office expenses	3 903	2 447	1 485	(29)
Telecommunication costs	1 425	1 206	272	(53)
Third party and other costs	11 963	3 749	15 368	(7 154)
Depreciation and amortization	5 381	5 381	19	(19)
Exchange rate losses net	264	155	109	0
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>210 809</b>	<b>152 135</b>	<b>74 851</b>	<b>(16 177)</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Note 29: Financial performance – operating revenue detail**

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Final revised combined budget 2024*</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023 Restated</b>
<b>Statutory contributions</b>	<b>92 345</b>	<b>92 375</b>	<b>77 121</b>
<b>Regional bureau financing</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>1 552</b>	<b>1 512</b>
<i>In-kind pay costs</i>		28 354	26 121
<i>In-kind premises running costs</i>		15 214	13 118
<b>In-kind contributions</b>	<b>40 545</b>	<b>43 568</b>	<b>39 239</b>
<b>Voluntary contributions</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>415</b>
<i>Trust fund and special accounts revenue</i>		71 226	60 444
<i>Other reimbursements</i>		1 167	949
<b>Reimbursements and recoveries</b>	<b>54 614</b>	<b>72 393</b>	<b>61 393</b>
<b>Financial revenue</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>3 115</b>
<i>I-Checkit revenue</i>		44	49
<i>Other revenue</i>		2 710	2 561
<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2 754</b>	<b>2 610</b>
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>191 320</b>	<b>216 470</b>	<b>185 405</b>

\* The final revised combined budget is approved at a summary level

Material variances versus the budget or the prior year are:

- *Statutory contributions* – actual revenue from statutory contributions is aligned to the budgeted revenue. However, the revenue for 2024 increased by 19% compared to 2023. The increase is mainly due to the implementation of the EUR 10 million, being the final phase of the EUR 22 million permanent increase that was phased over three years up to 2024.
- *Voluntary cash contributions* – actual revenue from voluntary cash contributions was lower than the budgeted revenue by -47% and by -36% compared to 2023. The voluntary revenue is mainly from member countries that maintained their previous contribution rates had reduced on 2023 - 2025 statutory contributions scale. The Organization did not make any specific call to countries as opposed to the case in 2021.
- *In-kind contributions* – actual revenue from in-kind contributions increased by 7% compared to the budgeted revenue and 11% compared to 2023. The increase is mainly due to inflationary effects on in-kind pay cost related seconded officials and the increase in the office rental index for in-kind premises in the various locations in 2024.
- *Reimbursements and recoveries* - actual revenue from reimbursements and recoveries increased by 33% compared to the budgeted revenue and 18% compared to 2023. The increase is mainly due to high level of external project implementation, leading to high recoveries of Regular Budget costs directly related to implementation of these external projects in 2024.
- *Financial revenue* – financial revenue was 138% above budget in 2024 and increased by 14% compared to 2023, primarily due to sustained high interest rates on investments and savings in 2024.
- *Other revenue* – other revenue was 920% above budget in 2024 and increased by 6% compared to 2023, mainly due to change in presentation of revenue from internal tax in 2024, to better and fairly present to readers the true nature of the transaction. The transaction was previously presented and aggregated with pay costs, and therefore 2023 figures have been restated.

**Note 30: Financial performance – operating expenses detail**

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Final revised combined budget 2023*</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023 Restated</b>
<i>Salaries</i>		64 429	55 647
<i>Employer's social charge costs</i>		15 589	13 784
<i>Allowances</i>		10 473	8 430
<i>Retirement and future benefits</i>		13 891	12 490
<b>Pay costs</b>	<b>95 528</b>	<b>104 381</b>	<b>90 351</b>
<b>In-kind pay costs</b>	<b>28 777</b>	<b>28 354</b>	<b>26 121</b>
<i>Training</i>		800	774
<i>Employee welfare and recruitment costs</i>		2 006	2 346
<b>Other staff costs</b>	<b>3 440</b>	<b>2 806</b>	<b>3 120</b>
<i>Building rental</i>		2 680	933
<i>Utilities and other</i>		2 189	4 353
<b>Premises running costs</b>	<b>5 457</b>	<b>4 869</b>	<b>5 286</b>
<b>In-kind premises running costs</b>	<b>11 769</b>	<b>15 214</b>	<b>13 118</b>
<i>IT equipment</i>		6 185	2 796
<i>Building maintenance</i>		1 109	3 186
<b>Maintenance</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>5 982</b>
<i>Travel</i>		18 874	16 647
<i>Conferences and events</i>		6 081	5 446
<b>Missions and meetings</b>	<b>20 518</b>	<b>24 955</b>	<b>22 093</b>
<i>Consumables and supplies</i>		2 337	2 160
<i>Equipment hire and other</i>		1 566	1 699
<b>Office expenses</b>	<b>4 557</b>	<b>3 903</b>	<b>3 859</b>
<i>Network costs</i>		965	901
<i>Communication costs</i>		460	465
<b>Telecommunication costs</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>1 366</b>
<i>Consultancy expenses</i>		5 512	8 217
<i>Provisions for member country contributions</i>		67	1 648
<i>Equipment donated</i>		5 292	2 665
<i>Other administration expenses</i>		1 092	5 607
<b>Third party and other costs</b>	<b>8 755</b>	<b>11 963</b>	<b>18 137</b>
<b>Depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>5 317</b>	<b>5 381</b>	<b>5 074</b>
<b>Exchange rate losses - net</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>193 320</b>	<b>210 809</b>	<b>194 806</b>

\* The final revised combined budget is approved at a summary level

Material variances versus the budget or the prior year are:

- *Pay costs* – were in line with budget in 2024 (+9%) and 16% above 2023 due to the implementation of the increase in statutory contributions, enabling significant momentum to implement activities in 2024. 158 new staff were recruited in 2024 compared to 228 staff in 2023. The change in presentation of internal tax cited under note 29 above also explains the various with 2023, and therefore 2023 figures have been restated.
- *In-kind pay costs* – were in line with the budget (-1%) and 9% higher than 2023 mainly due to increase in the number of seconded officials compared to prior year - 283 in 2024 compared to 271 in 2023.

- *Other staff costs* – were 18% below budget in 2024 but at the same level as 2023. Considering the increase in staff since 2022, the recruitment budget was readjusted with an increase of EUR 0.2 million in the management plan. However, by the end of 2024, only EUR 0.1 million was necessary, resulting in additional savings of EUR 0.1 million.
- *Premises running costs* – were 11% below budget in 2024, but at the same level as in 2023 even though revised rental indexes exceeded inflation and were readjusted using the management plan savings. A new agreement with the United Nations for office rental in New York was expected in 2024; however, due to delays on the UN side the agreement will now come into force in 2025 with no backdating of the costs, generating EUR 0.3 million in savings for 2024. There were also savings of 0.1 million on energy costs, namely on electricity and fuel due to improved climate adaptations.
- *In-kind premises running costs* – were 29% above budget in 2024 and were 16% above 2023 mainly due to the increase in the office rental index for in-kind premises in the various locations in 2024 as well as the New York Office, which was initially budgeted on commercial rentals as the lease agreement is still under negotiation.
- *Maintenance costs* – were within budget (-4%) in 2024 and 44% above 2023 due completion in the year of premise maintenance activities from prior years.
- *Missions and meetings costs* – were 22% higher than budget in 2024 and 14% higher than 2023 mainly attributed to high level of activities related to statutory and other events in 2024.
- *Office expenses* – were 14% lower than budget in 2024, but at the same level (+2%) as in 2023 mainly due to further activity savings in various units of EUR 0.5 million in the year.
- *Telecommunication costs* – were 10% lower than budget in 2024, but at the same level (+4%) as 2023, due a lower level of implementation after revisions of the scope of work, prioritization to ensure sufficient staff resources for the level of activity required, and technical matters, resulting in EUR 0.6 million savings.
- *Third party and other costs* – were 37% higher than budget in 2024 but lower (-34%) than 2023. The major drivers for the overspend were external, and therefore not considered during budgeting, which included bad debt provision for member countries subject to Article 52 sanctions and legal and settlement costs including litigation.
- *Depreciation and amortization* – were in line (+1%) with 2024 budget and slightly higher (+6%) than 2023 as the prior capital investment impacting the level of depreciation in the year remain stable.

### Note 31: Property lease commitments

Amounts payable after the balance sheet date for non-cancellable operating leases for leased office premises at *Cité internationale* in Lyon, for an apartment in Lyon, for leased offices in Brussels and Abidjan are as follows:

000s euros	2024	2023
Not more than 1 year	2 449	2 319
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	6 402	8 044
Later than 5 years	0	0
<b>Total property lease commitments</b>	<b>8 851</b>	<b>10 363</b>

The *Cité internationale* in Lyon and the apartment in Lyon leases include escalation clauses. The leases are indexed according to the *indice des loyers, des activités tertiaires* published quarterly by the *Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques*. These property lease commitments are the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases and exclude the rent-free use properties (in-kind premises running costs).

## Note 32: Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities, commitments and contractual rights

### Provisions

The table below provides a summary of provisions recognized by the Organization for present obligations that existed as at 31 December 2024.

000s euros	Balance at 1 January 2024	Additional Provisions	Amounts Reversed	Amounts Used	Balance at 31 December 2024
<b>Nature of provision</b>					
Supplier accounts payable	5 079	62 579	(12 660)	(48 302)	<b>6 696</b>
Employee expenses payable	6 247	7 043	(6 082)	(244)	<b>6 964</b>
Legal claims and disputes	4 469	1 487	(1 353)	(3 376)	<b>1 227</b>
Employee future benefits	9 223	13 777	(11 036)	(1 090)	<b>10 874</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 018</b>	<b>84 886</b>	<b>(31 131)</b>	<b>(53 012)</b>	<b>25 761</b>

### Contingent assets and contingent liabilities including legal disputes

In the ordinary course of its operations, the Organization is subject to legal claims or challenges both as claimant and/or defendant. These claims may be related to internal or external claims on the Organization. The Organization estimates the likelihood of the outcome of the action in estimating any contingent assets or liabilities.

The Organization has a contingent asset of EUR 3.8 million (2023: EUR 4.1 million) as at 31 December 2024, representing amounts receivable from the host country related to staff litigation. A corresponding provision of EUR 3.8 million was recognized in the statement of performance in 2023 for payments made to staff following a ruling by the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) regarding litigation on enhanced sickness insurance contributions paid to the French *Union de recouvrement des cotisations de sécurité sociale et d'allocations familiales (URSSAF)* for the period 2009 to 2012. Both INTERPOL and France remain committed to resolve the situation and discussions are still ongoing with French authorities for its reimbursements.

As at 31 December 2024, a reliable estimate of the potential resource outflows related to internal claims or legal actions against the Organization (as required by paragraph 34 of IPSAS 19) cannot be determined (2023: EUR 0.291 million). As a result, these liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements, but are instead disclosed as contingent liabilities. Due to the inherent uncertainty surrounding the outcome, amount, and timing of any potential outflows, no specific provision for losses has been accrued in the financial statements. The Organization does not anticipate that the outcome of any external legal proceedings to which it is a party will have a material adverse impact on its financial position, financial performance, or cash flows. As at the reporting date, there are no contingent liabilities related to external claims that are considered significant or require disclosure.

### Commitments

Note 31 above shows future minimum lease rental payments for non-cancellable leases for property. Excluding property commitments, outstanding commitments for signed contracts with suppliers for the acquisition of services and capital goods, but not yet delivered, are as follows:

000s euros	2024	2023
Not more than 1 year	8 472	8 873
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	1 240	1 446
Later than 5 years	0	0
<b>Total commitments excluding property</b>	<b>9 713</b>	<b>10 319</b>

**Contractual rights**

Based on signed agreements and excluding all amounts already received and/or recognized in the financial statements under accounts receivable at the reporting date, the Organization's contractual rights are as follows:

<b>Contractual rights at 31 December 2024</b>	<i>000s euros</i>
Statutory contributions and Regional Bureau financing for 2025	103 634
Revenue for the implementation of Trust Fund and Special Accounts	101 644
Other revenue	133
<b>Total contractual rights</b>	<b>205 411</b>

Of the above, EUR 154.0 million is expected to be received in 2025 and EUR 51.4 million is expected to be received after 2025. Revenue from statutory contributions has been approved by the General Assembly. Revenue for the implementation of trust fund and special accounts is for signed agreements with third parties for the implementation of project activities.

**Note 33: Key management personnel**

The Secretary General directs the Secretariat in the implementation of its activities. A Senior Management Board that reports directly to the Secretary General assists him. Together, the Secretary General and the Senior Management Board comprise the key management personnel of the Organization. The remuneration of the Secretary General is determined by the Executive Committee. The Senior Management Board is subject to the same regulations as other members of staff and they are eligible to the same benefits under the Staff Manual. There is no difference in the contracts of the Senior Management Board from other staff members; their remuneration is determined according to the Organization's salary scales for work provided under a standard contractual work arrangement. There are no specific performance-related criteria that impacts their overall remuneration. The Senior Management Board includes officials that are seconded from their national administrations.

Key management personnel aggregate remuneration, including gross salary and benefits and one-off separation costs where applicable, paid or accrued directly by the Organization, was as follows:

<b>Key management personnel</b>			
<b>31 December 2024</b>		<b>31 December 2023</b>	
<b>Number</b>	<b>Aggregate remuneration <i>000s euros</i></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Aggregate remuneration <i>000s euros</i></b>
8	1 958	8	1 602

There were several changes in the composition of the Senior Management Board during the year, notably in the officials that are seconded to the Organization.

*Related parties:* In 2024 and 2023, no staff working for the Organization under a standard contract was a related party to any key management personnel.

The Secretary General is provided with a serviced apartment in Lyon, France paid for by the Organization (2024: EUR 0.1 million, 2023: EUR 0.1 million), included in the table above.

Key management personnel include two (2) officers that are seconded from their national administrations (2023: three (3)) and whose expenses are wholly or partly paid by their national administration. These seconded officials or their national administrations, received EUR 32 000 from the Organization during the year (2023: EUR 17 000) and is included in the table above. The total value of the in-kind benefit for these seconded officials that the Organization received, accounted for as an

in-kind pay cost in the financial statements but not included in the above table, is estimated as EUR 0.4 million (2023: EUR 0.4 million).

There were no loans to key management personnel or their close family members which were not available to other categories of staff. There were no material accounting transactions declared by senior management between the Organization and related parties during the years 2024 and 2023.

#### **Note 34: Related-party transactions**

The Organization is under the direct control of the member countries. It has no ownership interest in other associations or joint ventures. The Organization's supreme governing body is the General Assembly, composed of representatives from all the member countries. The General Assembly elects an Executive Committee composed of thirteen delegates, including the President of the Organization.

Neither the delegates to the General Assembly nor the Executive Committee members receive any remuneration from the Organization for their roles, nor is the contribution of their time valued as an in-kind contribution. However, members of the Executive Committee are entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses incurred in the execution of their duties, and are paid per-diems for accommodation, in accordance with the Organization's travel policy.

#### **Note 35: Reclassification of transactions**

##### **Statement of Financial Performance - Regular Budget**

<b>Revenue</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Reclassification</b>	<b>2023 Restated</b>
<b>Reimbursements and recoveries</b>	<b>6 927</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 927</b>
Project recharges	0	7 647	7 647
<b>Total reimbursements and recoveries</b>	<b>6 927</b>	<b>7 647</b>	<b>14 574</b>
<b>Other revenue</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>709</b>
Internal Tax <sup>29</sup>	0	1 901	1 901
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>2 610</b>

In 2024, two changes were made to improve the presentation of revenue in the financial statements. Firstly, project recharges were reclassified to accurately reflect the revenue component under the Regular Budget, as they were previously aggregated with related expense lines. Secondly, the presentation of revenue from internal tax was revised to better reflect the true nature of the transaction, which was previously combined with and presented as a reduction of pay costs. As a result of these changes, the comparative figures for 2023 have been restated to ensure consistency and are presented in the table above.

<sup>29</sup> Staff Manual Rule A.2 1: General provisions: The proceeds of the tax shall be entered as income in the Organization's budget



ICPO-INTERPOL

Expenses	2023	Reclassification	2023 Restated
<b>Pay costs</b>	<b>66 661</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66 661</b>
Internal Tax	(1 901)	1 901	0
Project recharges	(4 287)	4 301	0
<b>Total pay costs</b>	<b>60 458</b>	<b>6 202</b>	<b>66 661</b>
<b>Other staff costs</b>	<b>2 519</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 519</b>
Project recharges	(348)	348	0
<b>Total other staff costs</b>	<b>2 171</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>2 519</b>
<b>Premises running costs</b>	<b>5 194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 194</b>
Project recharges	(1 900)	1 900	0
<b>Total premises running costs</b>	<b>3 295</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>5 194</b>
<b>Maintenance</b>	<b>5 594</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 594</b>
Project recharges	(909)	909	0
<b>Total maintenance</b>	<b>4 685</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>5 594</b>
<b>Missions and meetings</b>	<b>8 640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 640</b>
Project recharges	(170)	170	0
<b>Total missions and meetings</b>	<b>8 470</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>8 640</b>
<b>Office expenses</b>	<b>2 574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 574</b>
Project recharges	(20)	20	0
<b>Total office expenses</b>	<b>2 554</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2 574</b>

In 2024, project recharges were reclassified to accurately reflect the revenue component under the Regular Budget. Additionally, the presentation of revenue from internal tax was revised in 2024 to provide a clearer representation of the underlying transaction. Previously, these revenues were aggregated with related expense lines, which has been corrected to ensure transparency and accuracy. As a result, the comparative figures for 2023 have been restated, as shown in the table above, to maintain consistency and fairness in financial reporting.

The reclassifications noted above affect only the Statement of Financial Performance and are summarized in the table below for further reference.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON REGULAR AND SPECIFIC BUDGETS FOR 2023 - RESTATED

<i>000s Euros</i>	Total restated	Regular Budget Restated	Specific Budgets Project Trust Accounts	Combination Adjustment
<b>Operating revenue</b>				
Statutory contributions	77 121	77 121	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 512	1 512	0	0
In-kind contributions	39 239	36 948	2 291	0
Voluntary contributions	415	415	0	0
Reimbursements and Recoveries	61 393	14 574	60 444	(13 625)
Financial revenue	3 115	2 312	803	0
Other revenue	2 610	2 610	0	0
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>185 405</b>	<b>135 492</b>	<b>63 538</b>	<b>(13 625)</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>				
Pay costs	90 351	66 662	27 976	(4 287)
In-kind pay costs	26 121	23 830	2 291	0
Other staff costs	3 120	2 519	962	(361)
Premises running costs	5 286	5 195	1 934	(1 843)
In-kind premises running costs	13 118	13 118	0	0
Maintenance	5 982	5 594	1 275	(887)
Missions and meetings	22 093	8 640	13 623	(170)
Office expenses	3 859	2 574	1 319	(34)
Telecommunication costs	1 366	1 158	270	(62)
Third party and other costs	18 136	10 327	13 770	(5 961)
Depreciation and amortization	5 074	5 074	20	(20)
Exchange rate losses -net	300	202	98	0
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>194 806</b>	<b>144 893</b>	<b>63 538</b>	<b>(13 625)</b>
<b>Deficit for the year</b>	<b>(9 401)</b>	<b>(9 401)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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Leave not taken was reclassified to retirement and future benefit from allowance in the Note 19 for fair presentation of the true nature of the transaction, which necessitated the restatement of the comparative figures for 2023 as presented in the table below.

<i>000s euros</i>	ISCILE	Indemnity on retirement	Supplementary retirement	Employee leave not taken	Defined contribution pension scheme	TOTAL
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>2 374</b>	<b>6 424</b>	<b>5 048</b>	<b>36 787</b>	<b>56 135</b>
<i>Recognized in the statement of financial performance</i>						
- Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Allowances	0	0	0	985	0	985
- <i>Reclassification of leave not taken</i>	0	0	0	(985)	0	(985)
- <b>Restated allowances</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
- Retirement and future benefits	1 308	1 150	1 901	0	5 095	7 553
- <i>Reclassification of leave not taken</i>	0	0	0	985	0	985
- <b>Restated retirement and future benefits</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>5 095</b>	<b>8 538</b>
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>						
- Staff contribution	0	0	0	0	3 388	3 388
- Financial interest revenue	0	0	97	0	919	1 016
- Settlement of liabilities	(356)	(755)	(1 497)	89	(3 059)	(5 578)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>6 454</b>	<b>2 769</b>	<b>6 925</b>	<b>6 122</b>	<b>43 130</b>	<b>65 400</b>

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## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

*This section provides users with further information to allow for a better understanding of the Organization, its operational context and the financial operating environment, the interpretation of the Organization's financial statements with information reported in the Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis, and more detailed comparisons with approved budgets.*

*It is not a requirement under International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) to supply this information, much of which is specific to the Organization and its budgets. This supplementary information – as well as the financial discussion and analysis section - is not subject to the detailed external audit requirements applied to the actual financial statements, although it is checked by the external auditors for consistency with the main financial statements. Where relevant, the links between the supplementary information and the financial statements and notes are highlighted.*

# CONTENTS OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## **A. ORGANIZATION SET-UP, FINANCING AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This section provides more detail on the Organization's structure, governance and oversight, its sources of finance and its risk management activities.*

### **A1. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE**

### **A2. FINANCING**

### **A3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

## **B. MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS**

*This section provides more detail on the status and specific contributions by each member country, which includes statutory contributions, according to the Organization's Financial Regulations and additional voluntary contributions, which may be in cash or in-kind.*

### **B1. STATUS OF STATUTORY MEMBER COUNTRY PAYMENTS**

### **B2. ADDITIONAL MEMBER COUNTRY VOLUNTARY SUPPORT**

### **B3. TOTAL MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET**

## **C. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY BUDGET TYPE**

*This section provides more detail on the implementation of the different budgets, through which the Organization implements its activities. The comparison with the Regular Budget is made against the approved re-allocated Regular Budget (C1). The Organization also contracts with third parties, usually public or international public organizations, for the support of specific activities. Section C2 provides more detail on the external funding agreements by sponsor for Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The combination adjustment (C3) allows for transfers between these budgets. The Capital Budget is managed separately (C4). Section C5 provides details on financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives.*

### **C1. REGULAR BUDGET**

### **C2. TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS**

### **C3. COMBINATION ADJUSTMENT: TRANSFERS BETWEEN BUDGETS**

### **C4. CAPITAL BUDGET**

### **C5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

## **D. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS**

*This section provides additional financial information.*

### **D1. INVENTORIES**

## A. ORGANIZATION SET-UP, FINANCING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### A1. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

#### Organization structure

The Organization coordinates its activities through the General Secretariat, led by the Secretary General. The Secretary General manages the Organization's activities and coordinates them through five Executive Directorates via its General Secretariat headquarters, the Global Complex for Innovation, Special Representatives, Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices. Each member country also maintains a National Central Bureau staffed by its own law enforcement officials, which does not form part of these financial statements.

Operational implementation of the Organization's mission is defined in the annual work plan, the Programme of Activities, which includes: the secure exchange of law enforcement information; the maintenance of specific criminal databases; the conduct of operations; capacity building and training; the provision of intelligence analysis. The Organization provides support across a wide range of different crime areas.<sup>30</sup> It implements its Programme of Activities through different budgets, its Regular Budget – for continuing operations – and Trust Fund and Special Accounts' budget, which are voluntary contributions, generally from member countries for specific project activities.

#### Governance and oversight

The Organization functions under international law and is recognized as an international organization by the United Nations. The Organization is established and controlled by its legal texts, including its Constitution and Financial Regulations. The governance structure ensures control and oversight and is independent of operational management. The Organization's supreme governing body is its General Assembly, composed of delegates from each member country. The General Assembly elects the Organization's Executive Committee to oversee its decisions and the delivery of the Programme of Activities. The Executive Committee is headed by the President and has representatives from each region. External advisors provide independent oversight and report directly to the General Assembly.

#### Relations with other entities

Transnational crime cannot be countered by national law enforcement agencies in isolation. The Organization has several key stakeholders. It works closely with its members through coordination offices in each member country (the National Central Bureau) that assist in collecting data, organizing, and conducting operations and providing criminal analysis reports and capacity building sessions. Law enforcement agencies and selected national organizations may second personnel who provide expertise and resources for the delivery of the Organization's programmes. Member states provide the delegates of the Organization's Executive Committee as well as funding which also includes the rent-free use of buildings and equipment and support for specific activities.

Partnerships to share expertise, technology and resources play an important role in coordinating operations and providing capacity building. The Organization cooperates closely with several partners, such as the AFRIPOL, AMERIPOL, ASEANAPOL, CARICOM, CEMAC, European Union, EUROPOL, IPCC, UNODC, the World Customs Organization, and government agencies. It works with selected partners from the private sector, primarily non-governmental organizations and foundations.

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<sup>30</sup> Additional details are available at <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas>.

## A2. FINANCING

The Organization's principal source of funding is the annual statutory contribution provided by its members. Each member country contributes based on an approved scale for a stated period. Member countries and other organizations may also make additional voluntary contributions, which may be monetary or in-kind, such as the free-use of equipment and services. Voluntary contributions for pre-determined activities are managed separately in the trust fund and special accounts. The Organization is also able to generate some of its own funding through financial investments or shop sales.

### Overview on sources of financing by sector in 2024

<i>Source</i>	<b>Total</b> 000s euros	<b>Regular budget</b> 000s euros	<b>Trust fund and special accounts</b> 000s euros
Foundations	27	0	27
Government agencies*	207 527	135 229	72 298
International organizations	1 012	0	1 012
Non-governmental organizations	64	0	64
Private sector	1 450	0	1 450
Own funding (investments, recoveries, shop)	6 390	6 390	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>216 470</b>	<b>141 619</b>	<b>74 851</b>

\*This includes in-kind contributions. The above table includes combination adjustments.

### A3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organization regularly reviews its financial instruments and exposures and dynamically manages the perceived risks, according to the perceived market conditions and operating activities.

#### A3.1 Foreign Exchange sensitivity analysis

Based on the amounts held in bank accounts at the financial statement dates, if the currency rates appreciate or depreciate by 10% above or below the rates at those dates, the impact on the Statement of Financial Performance in the main currencies would have been:

000s euros	31 December			
	2024		2023	
	10%	(10%)	10%	(10%)
EUR/USD	298	(298)	169	(169)
EUR/SGD	171	(171)	121	(121)

Based on the balances of receivables and payables in foreign currencies, the foreign exchange sensitivity is as follows:

000s euros	31 December			
	2024		2023	
	10%	(10%)	10%	(10%)
EUR/AUD	37	(37)	0	0
EUR/GBP	31	(31)	0	0
EUR/SGD	(157)	157	(153)	153
EUR/USD	(81)	81	(15)	15

#### A3.2 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If the average interest rate had been 50 basis points higher or lower in 2024 the financial interest revenue would have been impacted as follows (assuming the Organization is paying financial interest where rates would be below zero):

	Increase (+) / decrease (-) in basis points	Effect on surplus / deficit 000s euros
Investments	+/- 50	+/- 282
Cash and cash equivalents	+/- 50	+/- 127



## B. MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

The Organization's principal source of financing is from its Membership. Contributions may be both statutory – according to the Organization's regulatory texts – and voluntary. These latter contributions may be both in cash and /or in-kind.

### B1. STATUS OF STATUTORY MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

The tables below show the status of statutory contributions as at 31 December 2024 including the amount outstanding for the current budget year (see note 10 of the financial statements). The amounts include the contributions for the General Budget and the Regional Bureaus budgets.

The total amount outstanding for statutory member country contributions is EUR 7.480 million. Of this amount:

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
B1.1 Member country dues: subject to Article 52	5 078
B1.2 Member country dues: debt rescheduling	1 198
B1.3 Member country dues: other	1 204
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 480</b>

The amount of the outstanding contributions relates to the following budgets:

<b>Budget Type</b> <i>000s euros</i>	<b>Article 52</b>	<b>Debt Rescheduling</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
General budget	<b>3 747</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>5 288</b>
Regional bureau budgets	<b>1 331</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2 192</b>
- RB Abidjan	916	120	177	1 213
- RB Buenos Aries	235	0	3	238
- RB Harare	0	0	98	98
- RB Nairobi	122	185	15	322
- RB San Salvador	0	109	3	112
- RB Yaoundé	59	150	0	209
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 078</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>7 480</b>

The total amount of statutory contributions paid in advance of budget year 2024 (note 15 of the financial statements):

B1.4 Member country statutory contributions paid in advance: EUR 1.184 million.

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(Unaudited)

**B1.1 Member country dues: Members subject to Article 52 of the General Regulations**

The following countries are subject to non-payment sanctions under Article 52 of the General Regulations as at 31 December 2024 and owe the Organization the amounts shown in the table for each budget period.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Prior to 2019 dues</b>	<b>2019 dues</b>	<b>2020 dues</b>	<b>2021 dues</b>	<b>2022 dues</b>	<b>2023 dues</b>	<b>2024 dues</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	25	29	35	89
Bolivia*	0	0	0	0	0	66	74	140
Central African Rep.*	0	0	0	0	41	45	51	137
Cuba	0	0	0	0	63	93	112	268
Dominica	206	17	19	19	22	25	30	338
Guinea-Bissau*	363	34	36	38	41	45	51	608
Haiti	0	0	4	20	23	29	35	111
Liberia*	357	35	36	38	41	45	51	603
Micronesia	0	0	0	0	1	25	30	56
Nauru	268	17	18	19	23	25	30	400
Sierra Leone*	0	0	0	0	20	45	51	116
South Sudan*	61	32	34	35	39	43	48	292
Venezuela*	241	253	293	336	409	179	209	1,920
<b>Total amount due</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>5 078</b>
<i>Less allowance for doubtful debts</i>	<i>(1 496)</i>	<i>(388)</i>	<i>(440)</i>	<i>(505)</i>	<i>(748)</i>	<i>(694)</i>	<i>(807)</i>	<i>(5 078)</i>
<b>Net amount Article 52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* The country is also attached to a Regional Bureau (RB).

Dues for Regional Bureau specific budgets included in the above: EUR 1.331 million. Of this amount, EUR 0.916 million relates to RB Abidjan, EUR 0.235 million relates to RB Buenos Aries, EUR 0.122 million relates to RB Nairobi and EUR 0.059 million relates to RB Yaoundé.

EUR 1.884 million (37%) of the outstanding dues from countries under Article 52 have been outstanding for more than five years.

A specific doubtful debt provision is made in the financial statements as required by International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The Organization actively seeks recovery of these amounts.

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(Unaudited)

**B1.2 Member country dues: Members under debt-rescheduling agreements**

The Organization's Financial Regulations allow countries to pay contributions over a specific time, notably where the country may have temporary problems in making payments. The following countries have signed specific agreements with the Organization to pay their outstanding member country dues over a specified period.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Prior to 2019 dues</b>	<b>2019 dues</b>	<b>2020 dues</b>	<b>2021 dues</b>	<b>2022 dues</b>	<b>2023 dues</b>	<b>2024 dues</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Belize*	0	23	41	43	46	0	56	209
Burundi*	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Cabo Verde*	0	0	0	20	41	45	0	106
Comoros*	185	32	33	35	37	42	0	364
Gambia*	0	32	36	38	41	0	0	147
Sao Tome and Principe*	0	0	20	37	41	45	7	150
Somalia*	89	0	0	0	0	1	47	137
Yemen	0	0	0	0	11	30	21	62
<b>Total rescheduled debt</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 198</b>

\* The country is also attached to a Regional Bureau.

Dues for Regional Bureau specific budgets included in the above: EUR 0.565 million (2023: EUR 0.294 million). Of the amounts EUR 0.302 million is payable in 2025 and EUR 0.896 million is payable after 2025.

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(Unaudited)

**B1.3 Member country dues: Other**

The following countries have outstanding balances on their member country dues at the end of each financial period. These are not subject to Article 52 sanctions, nor have they signed debt-rescheduling arrangements.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>31 December 2023</b>
Angola*	63	0
Bhutan	1	0
Bolivia	0	66
Chad	0	46
Congo (Dem. Rep.)*	0	52
Cote D'Ivoire*	130	143
Ecuador	1	0
Djibouti*	0	42
Dominican Republic	0	21
El Salvador*	0	59
Eswatini	56	51
Ghana	15	0
Guatemala	0	79
Guinea*	52	0
Honduras	6	1
Iran	351	293
Israel	0	25
Kiribati	30	0
Korea (Rep.)	1	0
Myanmar	38	0
Lesotho*	0	50
Madagascar	58	0
Malawi*	51	51
Mali*	4	48
Marshall Islands	0	2
Mauritania*	14	1
Micronesia	0	26
Pakistan	129	107
Papua New Guinea	38	0
Paraguay*	7	19
Peru*	3	33
Samoa	22	22
Senegal*	0	50
Solomon Islands	30	0
Sudan*	49	48
Tanzania*	2	0
Timor-Leste	1	0
Togo*	52	0
<b>Total other outstanding contributions</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>1 334</b>

\* The country is also attached to a Regional Bureau.

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(Unaudited)

**B1.4 Member country dues – Statutory contributions received in advance**

The following countries have made payments in advance of the dues for the budget year 2025:

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>31 December 2023</b>
Armenia	0	36
Burundi	7	0
Canada	0	2 305
Czech Republic	362	324
Gabon	11	39
Gambia	3	0
Ghana	0	1
Hungary	254	0
Ireland	0	409
Latvia	46	43
Lithuania	108	96
New Zealand	332	0
Panama	2	0
Senegal	10	0
Uganda	12	9
Zambia	35	0
Zimbabwe	2	0
<b>Total statutory contributions received in advance</b>	<b>1 184</b>	<b>3 262</b>

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**B2. ADDITIONAL MEMBER COUNTRY SUPPORT**

**B2.1 Seconded officials**

The following countries have officials seconded to the Organization (total as at 31 December):

Member	2024	2023	Member	2024	2023
Albania	0	1	Korea (Rep.)	3	3
Angola	1	1	Kuwait	3	5
Argentina	12	11	Malaysia	1	0
Australia	1	1	Maldives	1	1
Austria	0	1	Mali	1	0
Bahrain	3	2	Mauritania	1	1
Bangladesh	2	0	Namibia	3	3
Belgium	2	2	Nepal	1	1
Botswana	2	1	Netherlands	1	1
Brazil	8	7	Nicaragua	1	1
Burkina Faso	3	1	Niger	2	2
Burundi	1	1	Nigeria	6	5
Cameroon	10	9	North Macedonia	1	1
Canada	2	3	Norway	2	1
Central African Republic	2	2	Pakistan	1	1
Chad	2	2	Peru	1	0
Chile	6	6	Poland	3	2
China	12	11	Portugal	5	5
Congo	1	1	Qatar	4	5
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	1	1	Romania	0	1
Costa Rica	1	1	Rwanda	5	3
Côte d'Ivoire	4	5	Saudi Arabia	1	1
Croatia	1	1	Senegal	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	Serbia	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	Sierra Leone	1	1
Djibouti	1	0	Singapore	9	8
Egypt	1	0	Slovakia	1	1
El Salvador	2	3	Slovenia	0	1
Equatorial Guinea	1	0	Somalia	1	1
Eswatini	2	2	South Africa	3	3
Ethiopia	3	3	Spain	7	6
Finland	1	1	Sudan	1	1
France	19	19	Sweden	0	1
Gabon	2	2	Switzerland	1	2
Germany	7	9	Syria	1	1
Greece	1	1	Tanzania	1	1
Grenada	0	1	Tunisia	0	1
Guinea	2	2	Türkiye	6	6
India	3	3	Uganda	3	2
Iran	1	1	Ukraine	3	2
Ireland	3	2	United Arab Emirates	9	7
Israel	1	1	United Kingdom	5	6
Italy	13	11	United States of America	12	15
Jamaica	1	1	Vietnam	3	2
Japan	5	6	Zambia	2	1
Jordan	1	1	Zimbabwe	9	9
Kazakhstan	1	1			
Kenya	5	8	<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>275</b>

The financial benefit of the seconded officials is assessed according to the Staff Manual and valued as an in-kind contribution. The value is shown in the total member country table below. The valuation is

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based on INTERPOL grades and duty stations of the positions in which they are working. The amount recognized in the financial statements in 2024 was EUR 28.4 million (2023: EUR 26.1 million).

## **B2.2 Rent-free use of buildings**

In-kind premises running costs are for the rent-free use of buildings owned by member countries or other organizations that are made available to the Organization. An estimate has been made for valuing the rent free-use of these assets, based on the market rental rates in these locations. No valuation is made of country National Central Bureau premises that are not under the direct control of the Organization.

Type	Country/Organization	2024 000s euros	2023 000s euros
INTERPOL Global Innovation Centre	Singapore	12 004	11 770
Liaison office	United Nations*	2 104	72
Regional bureau	Côte d'Ivoire	119	119
Regional bureau	Argentina	123	127
Regional bureau	Zimbabwe	284	284
Regional bureau	Kenya	144	144
Regional bureau	El Salvador	136	302
Regional bureau	Cameroon	300	300
<b>Total rent-free use of buildings</b>		<b>15 214</b>	<b>13 118</b>

\* Also attributed to a host member country

## **B2.3 Voluntary donations by member country and organization**

The following countries and organizations have made additional voluntary contributions to the Organization's Regular Budget in the periods. The budget for voluntary contributions was EUR 0.5 million (see Note 29 to the financial statements).

Member	2024 000s euros	2023 000s euros
Bangladesh	89	74
Kuwait	0	8
Libya	0	63
Liechtenstein	0	3
Mexico	0	22
Monaco	80	80
Netherlands	0	79
Spain	0	1
St Kitts and Nevis	95	79
Syria	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>415</b>

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(Unaudited)

**B3. TOTAL MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET**

The following table summarizes the total contribution by type and by country to the Organization's *regular budget only* by type. The amount owing (advance) represents the amount outstanding to be paid (or made in advance of budget year 2025) *as at 31 December 2024*. This is summarized in the country payment status: 2024 only; 2025 in advance; Article 52; DRA (debt rescheduling agreement) ("0" represents All paid for 2024). N/A means that the member does not host a bureau.

Member	Statutory contribution 2024		Regional bureau 2024	Amount owing (advanced)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2024 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Afghanistan	0.006	34 745	N/A	89 171	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Albania	0.008	36 476	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	50 930
Algeria	0.109	123 918	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Andorra	0.005	33 879	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Angola	0.010	38 208	25 210	63 418	2024 only	0	N/A	89 220
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	31 282	N/A	(485)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	0
Argentina	0.719	652 030	28 190	0	All paid	0	122 561	911 485
Armenia	0.007	35 610	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Aruba	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Australia	2.111	1 857 166	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	180 540
Austria	0.679	617 400	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	26 466
Azerbaijan	0.030	55 523	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Bahamas	0.019	45 999	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Bahrain	0.054	76 301	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	198 348
Bangladesh	0.010	38 208	N/A	0	All paid	88 315	N/A	189 126
Barbados	0.008	36 476	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Belarus	0.041	65 046	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Belgium	0.828	746 398	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	178 440
Belize	0.001	30 416	25 860	208 652	DRA	0	N/A	0
Benin	0.005	33 879	20 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Bhutan	0.001	30 416	N/A	866	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Bolivia	0.019	45 999	28 190	140 056	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	39 939	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Botswana	0.015	42 536	25 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	152 061
Brazil	2.013	1 772 321	28 190	0	All paid	0	N/A	719 258
Brunei	0.021	47 731	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Bulgaria	0.056	78 032	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Burkina Faso	0.004	33 013	20 210	(454)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	187 298
Burundi	0.001	30 416	16 890	17 527	DRA	0	N/A	56 364
Cabo Verde	0.001	30 416	20 210	106 425	DRA	0	N/A	0
Cambodia	0.007	35 610	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Cameroon	0.013	40 805	20 210	(7)	2025 in advance	0	299 930	700 488
Canada	2.628	2 304 763	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	349 148
Central African Republic	0.001	30 416	20 210	136 553	Article 52	0	N/A	132 192
Chad	0.003	32 147	20 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	132 192
Chile	0.420	393 168	28 190	0	All paid	0	N/A	643 965
China	15.254	13 235 826	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	1 654 387
Colombia	0.246	242 527	28 190	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Comoros	0.001	30 416	16 890	363 987	DRA	0	N/A	0
Congo	0.005	33 879	20 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	66 096



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Member	Statutory contribution 2024		Regional bureau 2024	Amount owing (advanced)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2024 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	0.010	38 208	20 210	(7 000)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	117 660
Costa Rica	0.069	89 287	25 860	0	All paid	0	N/A	68 292
Côte d'Ivoire	0.022	48 597	20 210	129 516	2024 only	0	119 135	264 034
Croatia	0.091	108 334	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Cuba	0.095	111 797	N/A	268 017	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Curacao	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Cyprus	0.036	60 717	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Czech Republic	0.340	323 908	N/A	(361 468)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	89 220
Denmark	0.553	508 314	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Djibouti	0.001	30 416	16 890	0	All paid	0	N/A	4 697
Dominica	0.001	30 416	N/A	338 338	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Dominican Republic	0.067	87 556	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Ecuador	0.077	96 213	28 190	527	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Egypt	0.139	149 890	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	29 740
El Salvador	0.013	40 805	25 860	0	All paid	0	135 704	123 692
Equatorial Guinea	0.012	39 939	20 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	59 480
Eritrea	0.001	30 416	16 890	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Estonia	0.044	67 643	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Eswatini	0.002	31 282	25 210	56 492	2024 only	0	N/A	123 132
Ethiopia	0.010	38 208	16 890	0	All paid	0	N/A	202 752
Fiji	0.004	33 013	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Finland	0.417	390 571	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
France	4.318	3 767 894	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	1 851 931
Gabon	0.013	40 805	20 210	(10 490)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	155 316
Gambia	0.001	30 416	20 210	143 600	DRA	0	N/A	0
Georgia	0.008	36 476	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Germany	6.111	5 320 199	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	870 932
Ghana	0.024	50 328	20 210	14 577	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Greece	0.325	310 921	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Grenada	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	24 130
Guatemala	0.041	65 046	25 860	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Guinea	0.003	32 147	20 210	52 357	2024 only	0	N/A	160 956
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	30 416	20 210	608 281	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Guyana	0.004	33 013	28 190	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Haiti	0.006	34 745	N/A	110 847	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Honduras	0.009	37 342	25 860	6 153	2024 Only	0	N/A	0
Hungary	0.228	226 943	N/A	(253 263)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	0
Iceland	0.036	60 717	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
India	1.044	933 402	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	406 108
Indonesia	0.549	504 851	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Iran	0.371	350 746	N/A	350 746	2024 only	0	N/A	147 012
Iraq	0.128	140 367	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Ireland	0.439	409 618	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	200 745
Israel	0.561	515 240	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Italy	3.189	2 790 453	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	1 213 075
Jamaica	0.008	36 476	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	110 352
Japan	8.033	6 984 186	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	696 969
Jordan	0.022	48 597	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	109 812

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Member	Statutory contribution 2024		Regional bureau 2024	Amount owing (advanced)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2024 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Kazakhstan	0.133	144 696	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Kenya	0.030	55 523	16 890	0	All paid	0	144 400	407 610
Kiribati	0.001	30 416	N/A	30 416	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Korea (Rep.)	2.574	2 258 012	N/A	904	2024 only	0	N/A	385 818
Kuwait	0.234	232 137	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	515 079
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	31 282	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Laos	0.007	35 610	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Latvia	0.050	72 838	N/A	(45 280)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	0
Lebanon	0.036	60 717	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Lesotho	0.001	30 416	25 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Liberia	0.001	30 416	20 210	601 355	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Libya	0.018	45 134	N/A	(93)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	0
Liechtenstein	0.010	38 208	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Lithuania	0.077	96 213	N/A	(107 379)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	0
Luxembourg	0.068	88 422	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Madagascar	0.004	33 013	25 210	58 223	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Malawi	0.002	31 282	25 210	50 675	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Malaysia	0.348	330 834	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	59 724
Maldives	0.004	33 013	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Mali	0.005	33 879	20 210	3 615	2024 only	0	N/A	29 890
Malta	0.019	45 999	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	30 416	N/A	243	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Mauritania	0.002	31 282	20 210	14 428	2024 only	0	N/A	71 736
Mauritius	0.019	45 999	25 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Mexico	1.221	1 086 641	25 860	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Micronesia	0.001	30 416	N/A	56 704	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Moldova	0.005	33 879	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Monaco	0.011	39 073	N/A	0	All paid	80 000	N/A	0
Mongolia	0.004	33 013	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Montenegro	0.004	33 013	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Morocco	0.055	77 167	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Mozambique	0.004	33 013	25 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Myanmar	0.010	38 208	N/A	38 208	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Namibia	0.009	37 342	25 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	212 352
Nauru	0.001	30 416	N/A	400 738	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Nepal	0.010	38 208	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Netherlands	1.377	1 221 699	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	109 812
New Zealand	0.309	297 069	N/A	(331 518)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	135 405
Nicaragua	0.005	33 879	25 860	0	All paid	0	N/A	68 292
Niger	0.003	32 147	20 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	179 832
Nigeria	0.182	187 118	20 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	646 422
North Macedonia	0.007	35 610	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	109 812
Norway	0.679	617 400	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	118 960
Oman	0.111	125 649	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Pakistan	0.114	128 246	N/A	128 564	2024 only	0	N/A	158 796
Palau	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Palestine	0.011	39 073	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0

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Member	Statutory contribution 2024		Regional bureau 2024	Amount owing (advanced)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2024 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Panama	0.090	107 468	25 860	(1 127)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	0
Papua New Guinea	0.010	38 208	N/A	38 208	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Paraguay	0.026	52 060	28 190	6 868	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Peru	0.163	170 669	28 190	3 099	2024 only	0	N/A	14 870
Philippines	0.212	213 091	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Poland	0.837	754 190	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	383 307
Portugal	0.353	335 163	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	444 936
Qatar	0.269	262 439	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	598 317
Romania	0.312	299 667	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Russia	1.866	1 645 055	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Rwanda	0.003	32 147	16 890	0	All paid	0	N/A	429 299
Samoa	0.001	30 416	N/A	22 065	2024 only	0	N/A	0
San Marino	0.002	31 282	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	30 416	20 210	150 225	DRA	0	N/A	0
Saudi Arabia	1.184	1 054 608	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Senegal	0.007	35 610	20 210	(10 039)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	160 956
Serbia	0.032	57 254	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	109 812
Seychelles	0.002	31 282	16 890	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Sierra Leone	0.001	30 416	20 210	116 131	Article 52	0	N/A	89 220
Singapore	0.504	465 892	N/A	0	All paid	0	12 004 438	1 094 171
Sint Maarten	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Slovakia	0.155	163 743	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	89 220
Slovenia	0.079	97 945	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	66 915
Solomon Islands	0.001	30 416	N/A	30 416	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Somalia	0.001	30 416	16 890	137 284	DRA	0	N/A	89 220
South Africa	0.244	240 795	25 210	0	All paid	0	N/A	253 140
South Sudan	0.002	31 282	16 890	291 542	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Spain	2.134	1 877 078	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	758 387
Sri Lanka	0.045	68 509	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
St Kitts and Nevis	0.002	31 282	N/A	0	All paid	95 241	N/A	0
St Lucia	0.002	31 282	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
St Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Sudan	0.010	38 208	16 890	48 384	2024 only	0	N/A	56 364
Suriname	0.003	32 147	28 190	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Sweden	0.871	783 625	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Switzerland	1.134	1 011 320	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	244 573
Syria	0.009	37 342	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	71 724
Tajikistan	0.003	32 147	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Tanzania	0.010	38 208	16 890	2 124	2024 only	0	N/A	58 968
Thailand	0.368	348 149	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
The Vatican City State	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Timor-Leste	0.001	30 416	N/A	936	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Togo	0.002	31 282	20 210	51 492	2024 only	0	N/A	0
Tonga	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.037	61 583	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Tunisia	0.019	45 999	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Türkiye	0.845	761 116	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	513 503
Turkmenistan	0.034	58 986	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0

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Member	Statutory contribution 2024		Regional bureau 2024	Amount owing (advanced)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2024 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Uganda	0.010	38 208	16 890	(12 095)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	257 453
Ukraine	0.056	78 032	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	238 408
United Arab Emirates	0.635	579 306	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	1 026 745
United Kingdom	4.375	3 817 242	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	939 432
United States of America*	22.000	19 076 231	N/A	0	All paid	0	2 103 279	1 819 913
Uruguay	0.092	109 200	28 190	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Uzbekistan	0.027	52 925	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Vanuatu	0.001	30 416	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	0
Venezuela	0.175	181 058	28 190	1 920 641	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Vietnam	0.093	110 066	N/A	0	All paid	0	N/A	220 919
Yemen	0.008	36 476	N/A	62 147	DRA	0	N/A	0
Zambia	0.008	36 476	25 210	(34 081)	2025 in advance	0	N/A	107 226
Zimbabwe	0.007	35 610	25 210	(1 242)	2025 in advance	0	284 468	556 304
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.009</b>	<b>92 375 429</b>	<b>1 552 290</b>	<b>6 295 721</b>		<b>263 556</b>	<b>15 213 915</b>	<b>28 353 863</b>

\*Indirectly attributed as the hosting member country for alignment purposes in the above table.

## C. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY BUDGET TYPE

Performance on the Organization's operating budgets is presented in note 28 for the current financial year.

Further analysis is provided below by budget type: Regular Budget (C1); Trust Fund and Special Accounts (C2), the combination adjustment (C3), the Capital Budget (C4) and financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives (C5).

### **C1: The Regular Budget**

The Regular Budget (C1.1) is an operating budget that comprises the General Budget and the Regional Bureau (RB) Budgets. The separation into these two budgets is presented in table C1.1A. The financial year 2024 was characterized by the approved use of reserves, which are separated and presented in C1.1B. The financial performance of the Regional Bureaus is presented separately in table C1.1C. Further details on Regular Budget revenue, including for Regional Bureaus, are presented in C1.2. Further details on Regular Budget expenses, including for Regional Bureaus, are presented in C1.3.

### **C2: Trust Fund and Special Accounts**

The Trust Fund and Special Accounts' Budget is an operating budget that comprises the INTERPOL Trust Fund for Police Cooperation and individual projects in separate Special Accounts. The financial performance against budget and previous year is presented in C2.1. The amount that was implemented is presented by sponsor and for the program in C2.2.

### **C3: The combination adjustment: Transfer between budgets**

Resources are shared between the Regular Budget and Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The combination adjustment removes the effect of double counting these resources.

### **C4: Capital Budget (C4)**

The Capital Budget is monitored separately, and expenses are withdrawn from the Capital Investment Fund.

### **C5: Financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives (C5)**

The financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives against budget are presented in C5.1 and C5.2 respectively.

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C1. REGULAR BUDGET

C1.1 Detailed financial performance on the Regular Budget versus Budget and prior year

000s euros	Details	Revised Regular Budget 2024		2024		2023		2024 variance to revised budget		2024 variance to 2023	
								000s	%	000s	%
<b>Operating revenue</b>											
Statutory contributions	C1.2.1	92 345		92 375		77 121		(235)	(0%)	14 989	19%
Regional bureau financing	C1.2.2	1 553		1 552		1 512		(191)	(12%)	(150)	(10%)
In-kind contributions	C1.2.3	38 767		41 038		36 948		2 270	6%	4 090	11%
Voluntary contributions	C1.2.4	493		264		415		(229)	(47%)	(152)	(37%)
Reimbursements and recoveries	C1.2.5	8 200		17 344		14 574		9 144	112%	2 770	19%
Financial revenue	C1.2.6	1 500		2 469		2 311		969	65%	158	7%
Other revenue	C1.2.7	270		2 754		2 610		2 484	920%	144	6% %
<b>Total operating revenue</b>			<b>143 128</b>		<b>157 796</b>		<b>135 490</b>	<b>14 212</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>22 306</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>											
Pay costs	C1.3.1	72 662		78 814		66 661		6 152	8%	12 153	18%
In-kind pay costs	C1.3.2	26 999		25 824		23 830		(1 175)	(4%)	1 994	8%
Other staff costs	C1.3.3	2 302		2 223		2 519		(79)	(3%)	(296)	(12%)
Premises running costs	C1.3.4	5 511		4 861		5 194		(650)	(12%)	(333)	(6%)
In-kind premises running costs	C1.3.5	11 768		15 214		13 118		3 446	29%	2 096	16%
Maintenance	C1.3.6	6 799		6 091		5 594		(708)	(10%)	497	9%
Missions and meetings	C1.3.7	5 715		6 170		8 640		455	8%	(2 470)	(29%)
Office expenses	C1.3.8	2 895		2 447		2 574		(448)	(15%)	(127)	(5%)
Telecommunication costs	C1.3.9	1 303		1 206		1 158		(97)	(7%)	48	4%
Third party and other costs	C1.3.10	3 857		3 749		10 328		(564)	(15%)	(6 579)	(64%)
Depreciation and amortization	C1.3.11	5 317		5 381		5 074		64	1%	307	6%
Exchange rate losses net				155		202		155	100%	(46)	(23%)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>			<b>(145 128)</b>		<b>(152 135)</b>		<b>( 144 891)</b>	<b>6 551</b>	<b>(5%)</b>	<b>7 244</b>	<b>(5%)</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>			<b>(2 000)</b>		<b>5 661</b>		<b>(9 401)</b>	<b>7 661</b>		<b>15 062</b>	

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**C1.1A Detailed Regular Budget financial performance by budget type**

000s euros	Total Regular Budget		General Budget*		Regional Bureau Budgets	
	2024	2023 Restated	2024	2023 Restated	2024	2023
<b>Operating revenue</b>						
Statutory contributions	92 375	77 121	92 375	77 121	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 552	1 512	0	0	1 552	1 512
In-kind contributions	41 038	36 948	39 993	35 736	1 045	1 212
Voluntary contributions	264	415	264	415	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	17 344	14 574	17 284	14 516	60	58
Financial revenue	2 469	2 311	2 469	2 610	0	0
Other revenue	2 754	2 610	2 754	709	0	0
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>157 796</b>	<b>135 490</b>	<b>155 139</b>	<b>132 708</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 782</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>						
Pay costs	78 814	66 661	78 814	66 661	0	0
In-kind pay costs	25 824	23 830	25 824	23 830	0	0
Other staff costs	2 223	2 519	2 135	2 447	88	72
Premises running costs	4 861	5 194	4 798	5 113	63	81
In-kind premises running costs	15 214	13 118	14 169	11 906	1 045	1 212
Maintenance	6 091	5 594	6 013	5 469	78	125
Missions and meetings	6 170	8 640	5 618	7 653	552	987
Office expenses	2 447	2 574	2 325	2 459	122	115
Telecommunication costs	1 206	1 158	959	923	247	235
Third party and other costs	3 749	10 328	3 774	10 045	(25)	283
Depreciation and amortization	5 381	5 074	5 381	5 074	0	0
Exchange rate losses net	155	202	153	202	2	0
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(152 135)</b>	<b>(144 891)</b>	<b>(149 963)</b>	<b>(141 781)</b>	<b>(2 172)</b>	<b>(3 110)</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>(9 401)</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>(9 073)</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>(328)</b>

General Reserve Fund

RB Reserve Fund

\* The General Budget includes the budgeted use of the General Reserve Fund (Reserves). The financial performance on the use of the reserves and the Base General Budget is separated below.

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**C1.1B General Budget financial performance: Use of General Reserve Fund and reserve-funded projects**

000s euros	Total Regular Budget			Base General Budget*			Reserves		
	Budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated	Budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated	Budget 2024	2024	2023
<b>Operating revenue</b>									
Statutory contributions	92 345	92 345	77 121	92 345	92 375	77 121	0	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 553	1 552	1 512	1 553	1 552	1 512	0	0	0
In-kind contributions	38 767	41 038	36 948	38 767	41 038	36 948	0	0	0
Voluntary contributions	493	264	415	493	264	415	0	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	8 200	17 344	14 574	8 200	17 344	14 574	0	0	0
Financial revenue	1 500	2 469	2 311	1 500	2 469	2 311	0	0	0
Other revenue	270	2 754	2 610	270	2 754	2 610	0	0	0
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>143 128</b>	<b>157 796</b>	<b>135 490</b>	<b>143 128</b>	<b>157 796</b>	<b>135 490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>									
Pay costs	72 662	78 814	66 661	71 484	77 921	65 914	1 178	893	746
In-kind pay costs	26 999	25 824	23 830	26 999	25 824	23 830	0	0	0
Other staff costs	2 302	2 223	2 519	2 302	2 209	2 515	0	14	4
Premises running costs	5 511	4 861	5 194	5 511	4 861	5 194	0	0	0
In-kind premises running costs	11 768	15 214	13 118	11 768	15 214	13 118	0	0	0
Maintenance	6 799	6 091	5 594	6 491	6 081	5 531	308	9	63
Missions and meetings	5 715	6 170	8 640	5 695	6 167	8 637	20	3	4
Office expenses	2 895	2 447	2 574	2 895	2 369	2 548	0	79	27
Telecommunication costs	1 303	1 206	1 158	1 303	1 206	1 158	0	0	0
Third party and other costs	3 857	3 749	10 328	3 363	3 446	9 922	494	303	406
Depreciation and amortization	5 317	5 381	5 074	5 317	5 381	5 074	0	0	0
Exchange rate losses net		155	202		155	202	0	0	0
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(145 128)</b>	<b>(152 135)</b>	<b>(144 891)</b>	<b>(143 128)</b>	<b>(150 834)</b>	<b>(143 641)</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>(1 301)</b>	<b>(1 250)</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>5 661</b>	<b>(9 401)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 962</b>	<b>(8 151)</b>	<b>(2 000)</b>	<b>(1 301)</b>	<b>(1 250)</b>

\* The Organization had approval to use the General Reserve Fund for specific projects. No Regional Bureau Reserves were used as shown in C1.1.1. This together with the movement in doubtful debt provision in third party and other costs are the main variance on the Base General Budget.



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**C1.1C Financial performance on Regional Bureau Budgets**

**C1.1C.1 Financial performance of the Regional Bureau on Regional Bureau Reserve only**

RB Reserve Fund Only <i>000s euros</i>	RB Abidjan			RB Buenos Aires			RB Harare			RB Nairobi			RB San Salvador			RB Yaoundé			TOTAL		
	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
<b>Operating revenue</b>																					
Regional Bureau financing	323	322	315	338	338	329	303	303	295	220	220	214	207	207	201	162	162	158	1 553	1 552	1 512
In-kind resource contributions	93	119	119	76	62	64	183	284	284	120	144	144	304	136	302	217	300	300	993	1 045	1 213
Reimbursements and recoveries	0	60	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	58
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 783</b>
Other staff costs	28	37	20	1	12	11	7	5	2	2	14	4	1	3	2	16	17	32	55	88	71
Premises Running costs	4	13	15	10	3	20	(2)	8	8	10	14	14	32	11	11	13	14	15	67	63	83
In-kind Premises Running costs	93	119	119	76	62	64	183	284	284	120	144	144	304	136	301	217	300	300	993	1 045	1 212
Maintenance	63	14	34	22	13	20	49	16	13	28	7	12	21	6	10	35	22	36	218	78	125
Missions and meetings	159	112	114	267	170	312	127	79	153	115	93	124	130	90	230	31	8	54	829	552	987
Office expenses	30	35	15	7	15	16	24	26	21	5	13	20	8	19	20	11	14	22	85	122	114
Telecommuni- cation costs	33	30	28	27	15	29	93	110	87	50	25	25	14	8	8	52	59	59	269	247	236
Third party and other costs	6	13	42	4	101	54	5	16	16	10	(96)	155	1	6	(84)	4	(65)	100	30	(25)	283
Exchange rate losses -net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(416)</b>	<b>(373)</b>	<b>(387)</b>	<b>(414)</b>	<b>(391)</b>	<b>(526)</b>	<b>(486)</b>	<b>(544)</b>	<b>(584)</b>	<b>(340)</b>	<b>(216)</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>(511)</b>	<b>(279)</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>(379)</b>	<b>(369)</b>	<b>(618)</b>	<b>(2 546)</b>	<b>(2 172)</b>	<b>(3 111)</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(133)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>(328)</b>

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**C1.1C.2 Total financial performance of the Regional Bureau**

Total expenses of the regional bureau 000s euros	Abidjan			Buenos Aires			Harare			Nairobi			San Salvador			Yaoundé			TOTAL		
	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
Operating expenses - RB budget	(416)	(373)	(387)	(414)	(391)	(526)	(486)	(544)	(584)	(340)	(216)	(498)	(511)	(279)	(498)	(379)	(369)	(617)	(2 546)	(2 172)	(3 110)
Pay costs - General budget	(306)	(107)	(169)	(228)	(256)	(142)	(278)	(260)	(261)	(279)	(195)	(193)	(166)	(181)	(167)	(235)	(230)	(91)	(1 492)	(1 229)	(1 023)
<b>Total operating expenses of RB</b>	<b>(722)</b>	<b>(480)</b>	<b>(556)</b>	<b>(642)</b>	<b>(647)</b>	<b>(668)</b>	<b>(764)</b>	<b>(804)</b>	<b>(845)</b>	<b>(619)</b>	<b>(411)</b>	<b>(691)</b>	<b>(677)</b>	<b>(460)</b>	<b>(665)</b>	<b>(614)</b>	<b>(599)</b>	<b>(708)</b>	<b>(4 038)</b>	<b>(3 401)</b>	<b>(4 133)</b>
In-kind pay costs - General Budget	(746)	(804)	(684)	(825)	(705)	(604)	(669)	(717)	(701)	(603)	(502)	(543)	(349)	(277)	(314)	(633)	(720)	(92)	(3 825)	(3 726)	(2 938)
<b>Total in-kind operating expenses of RB</b>	<b>(746)</b>	<b>(804)</b>	<b>(684)</b>	<b>(825)</b>	<b>(705)</b>	<b>(604)</b>	<b>(669)</b>	<b>(717)</b>	<b>(701)</b>	<b>(603)</b>	<b>(502)</b>	<b>(543)</b>	<b>(349)</b>	<b>(277)</b>	<b>(314)</b>	<b>(633)</b>	<b>(720)</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>(3 825)</b>	<b>(3 726)</b>	<b>(2 938)</b>
Total capital expenditures of RB	(40)	(47)	(23)	(30)	(28)	(5)	(28)	(8)	(73)	(106)	(49)	(7)	(31)	(31)	(3)	(112)	(186)	(57)	(347)	(348)	(168)
<b>Total expense of RB</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>1 619</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1 359</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>8 210</b>	<b>7 475</b>	<b>7 239</b>

**C1.1C.3 RB reserve fund by RB**

Regional Bureau Reserve Fund 000s Euros	Abidjan	Buenos Aires	Harare	Nairobi	San Salvador	Yaoundé	Total RB reserve fund
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>2 279</b>
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	128	9	43	148	64	93	485
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>(182)</b>	<b>2 764</b>

## C1.2 REGULAR BUDGET REVENUE

The Regular Budget comprises the General Budget and the Regional Bureaus Budgets. The tables presented below include both budgets. The Regional Bureaus Budgets are detailed separately in financial performance on Regional Bureau budgets as presented for each Regional Bureau above (C1.1B).

### C1.2.1 Statutory contributions

The revenue by member country for the General Budget and the payment status of the country as at 31 December 2024 are presented in table B3 above.

### C1.2.2 Regional Bureau financing

The revenue by member country of the Regional Bureau financing budget and the payment status of the country as at 31 December 2024 (including Regional Bureaus) are presented in table B3 above.

### C1.2.3 In-kind contributions

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
In-kind pay costs	26 999	25 824	23 830
In-kind premises running costs	11 768	15 214	13 118
<b>Total in-kind contributions</b>	<b>38 767</b>	<b>41 038</b>	<b>36 948</b>

### C1.2.4 Voluntary contributions

Member countries and organizations that have made voluntary contributions are presented in tables B2.3 and B3 above.

### C1.2.5 Reimbursements and recoveries

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated
Trust fund and special accounts recharges	7 625	16 803	14 183
Other reimbursements	575	541	441
<b>Total reimbursements and recoveries</b>	<b>8 200</b>	<b>17 344</b>	<b>14 574</b>

In 2024, the revenue from conferences was EUR 153 000 for the sale of exhibitor booths at the General Assembly (2023: EUR 93 200).

### C1.2.6 Financial revenue

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
On bank balances	416	714	1 486
On investments	1 084	1 755	825
<b>Total financial revenue<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 469</b>	<b>2 311</b>

The effective rate of financial interest on the average bank and investments held by the Organization was 0.02% (2023: 0.02%).

### C1.2.7 Other revenue

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised Budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023 Restated</b>
Shop sales	191	364	424
I-Checkit revenue	79	44	49
Internal tax	1 635	2 313	1 901
Miscellaneous receipts	0	33	236
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>2 754</b>	<b>2 610</b>

Other revenue includes receipts from Shop Sales of emblems, logos, wines and duty-free stocks. The Organization receives I-Checkit revenue from verification of data held in its databases that is included under this category. The Organization also received revenue from internal tax levied on staff salaries which included under this category.

### C1.2.8 Foreign exchange gains / losses

Foreign exchange gains/losses are reported on a net basis under revenue for both realized and unrealized amounts. There was a total net loss of EUR 0.3 million in 2024 (2023: loss of EUR 0.3 million). Of the total loss, the realized loss was EUR 0.544 million (2023: loss of EUR 0.178 million) and unrealized gain was EUR 0.283 million (2023: gain of EUR 0.122million).

## C1.3 REGULAR BUDGET EXPENSES

The Regular Budget comprises the general budget and the Regional Bureaus budgets. The tables presented below include both budgets. The Regional Bureaus budgets are detailed separately in financial performance on Regional Bureau budgets as presented for each Regional Bureau above (C1.1B). The amounts include the use of the reserves.

### C1.3.1 Pay costs

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023 Restated</b>
Salaries	46 252	48 782	42 760
Employer's social charge costs	16 996	12 289	10 751
Allowances	9 319	7 720	5 801
Provision for employee leave not taken	0	563	721
Provision for retirement benefits	1 731	8 832	6 297
Indemnity for contract termination	0	442	208
Reimbursement of national taxes paid	0	186	124
<b>Total pay costs</b>	<b>74 298</b>	<b>78 814</b>	<b>66 661</b>

\*Internal tax deduction which was in the past included under pay costs is now reported under other revenue to better reflect the true nature of the material item.

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**C1.3.2 In-kind pay costs**

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
In-kind pay costs	26 999	25 824	23 830
<b>Total in-kind pay costs</b>	<b>26 999</b>	<b>25 824</b>	<b>23 830</b>

**C1.3.3 Other staff costs**

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated
Employee welfare costs	1 133	1 388	1,433
Recruitment expenses	256	472	826
Training expenses	913	363	260
<b>Total other staff costs</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>2 519</b>

**C1.3.4 Premises running costs**

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated
Rental costs	3 614	2 672	2 679
Running costs	1 897	2 189	2 516
<b>Total premises running costs</b>	<b>5 511</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>5 195</b>

**C1.3.5 In-kind premises running costs**

The use of premises provided by member countries

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
In-kind equipment	11 768	15 214	13 118
<b>Total in-kind pay costs</b>	<b>11 768</b>	<b>15 214</b>	<b>13 118</b>

**C1.3.6 Maintenance**

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated
IT and telecom maintenance	5 433	5 063	3 344
Premises and equipment maintenance	1 365	1 028	2 250
<b>Total maintenance</b>	<b>6 491</b>	<b>6 091</b>	<b>5 594</b>

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**C1.3.7 Missions and meetings**

Missions and meetings include expenditure for costs for staff and outside officials to attend statutory meetings, training and conferences of the Organization. It includes travel costs of EUR 2.359 million (2023: EUR 2.996 million), amounts for per diem and accommodation of EUR 2.277 million (2023: EUR 3.174 million) and for conferences costs of EUR 0.433 million (2023: EUR 0.83 million).

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Shop merchandise consumed	0	288	340
Corporate hospitality including gifts	312	391	608
Interpretation and minute taking fees	563	421	505
Travel and agency costs	2 421	2 359	3 166
Hotel and accommodation including per diem	1 714	2 277	3 174
Conferences and meetings organization	562	433	830
Grants and subsidies for meetings	143	1	17
<b>Total missions and meetings</b>	<b>5 715</b>	<b>6 170</b>	<b>8 640</b>

Statutory meetings' costs include some travel expenses and tickets for delegates, and interpretation and minute taking fees. Costs shown for the General Assembly and Regional Conferences are on a gross basis and exclude revenue received on the sale of exhibitor booths during the General Assembly of EUR 0.153 million (2023: EUR 0.093 million).

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
General Assembly	609	515	561
Executive Committee	216	399	320
Regional conferences	180	253	946
Heads of NCB conference	473	440	1 070
Committee for Control of INTERPOL files	302	147	168
<b>Total statutory meetings</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>3 064</b>

The Executive Committee meetings' costs include some travel expenses and tickets for delegates, and interpretation and minute taking fees. These equally cater for costs related to the Advisory Group on Financial matters. The cost details by nature are shown in the table below:

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Executive Committee</b>	<b>Advisory Group on Financial Matters</b>	<b>2024 Total</b>
Corporate hospitality including gifts	0	0	0
Interpretation and minute taking fees	42	8	50
Travel and agency costs	268	1	269
Hotel and accommodation incl. per diem	64	0	64
Conferences and meeting organization	16	0	16
<b>Total Executive Committee meetings</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>399</b>

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### C1.3.8 Office expenses

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023 Restated
Equipment rentals and hire charges	74	162	127
Fuel for vehicles	51	48	33
Mailing and courier costs	85	127	132
Printing and publications	64	56	79
External security services	1,874	899	877
Supplies' costs	721	852	854
External translation	26	303	472
<b>Total office expenses</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>2 574</b>

### C1.3.9 Telecommunication costs

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
Network hire charges	706	804	764
Telephone charges	597	402	394
<b>Total telecommunication costs</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>1 206</b>	<b>1 158</b>

Although some network hire charges involve rentals, these do not involve leasing of equipment nor the leasing of network capacity.

### C1.3.10 Third party and other costs

Changes in provisions for member country statutory contributions includes amounts (paid)/due on both General and Regional Bureau budgets as EUR (0.583) million (2023: EUR 1.146 million) and EUR (0.096) million (2023: EUR 0.336 million) respectively.

<i>000s Euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	2023
Interns	258	173	129
Consultancy charges	2 083	2 350	2 934
Bank charges	31	51	49
Insurance	1 485	1 004	884
Equipment donated	0	0	0
Other Administrative costs including legal	0	146	4 436
Provision for statutory contributions and other losses	0	25	1 648
<b>Total third party and other costs</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>3 749</b>	<b>10 080</b>

### C1.3.11 Depreciation

The total amount of depreciation by asset class on the Regular Budget is presented in notes 14 (Intangible assets) and 15 (Plant, property and equipment).

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## **C2. TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS**

Trust Fund and Special Accounts consists of funds received from external sponsors with a defined purpose such as the implementation of special activities in various crime areas. Projects are separated and tracked individually. Implementation is usually according to the crime area that is managing the project.

### **C2.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS**

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Operating revenue</b>			
In-kind contributions	1 778	2 530	2 291
Reimbursements and recoveries	60 141	71 226	60 443
Financial Income	0	1 095	804
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>61 920</b>	<b>74 851</b>	<b>63 538</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Pay costs	27 744	30 458	27 977
In-kind pay costs	1 778	2 530	2 291
Other staff costs	1 513	1 040	962
Premises running costs	1 433	2 277	1 934
Maintenance	1 560	2 280	1 275
Missions and meetings	14 947	19 013	13 623
Office expenses	1 699	1 485	1 318
Telecommunication costs	356	272	270
Third party and other costs	10 865	15 368	13 770
Depreciation and amortization	24	19	20
Exchange rate losses -net	0	109	98
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(61 920)</b>	<b>(74 851)</b>	<b>(63 538)</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Operating expenses relating to the INTERPOL Fund for International Police Cooperation (Trust Fund) in the above are EUR 4.268 million (2023: EUR 4.202 million) of which operating expenses relating to the INTERPOL Foundation amounted to EUR 5 000 (2023: EUR 1.045 million).



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**C2.2. TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BY SPONSOR IN 2024**

The following table presents the Trust Fund and Special Accounts projects that were executed in the year 2024 by sponsor and for each programme (including in-kind).

Sponsor	Programme	Amount recognized in 2024 <i>000s euros</i>
European Union	Africa Regional Programme; Capacity Building Programme; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; Counter Terrorism Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme; Drugs and Organised Crime Programme; Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Firearms (iARMS) Programme; Legislation Programme; Information Technology Infrastructure; Maritime Piracy Programme; Migration & Border Management Programme; NCB Support and Upgrade Programme; Operational Support; Research and Innovation	17 274
German Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs	G5 Sahel Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; Capacity Building Programme; Terrorism Network Programme; Drugs and Organized Crime Programme; Africa Regional Programme.	9 610
Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	Cybercrime Programme; Migration & Border Management Programme ; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	7 180
United States Department of State	Anti-Corruption Programme; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme; Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Maritime Piracy Programme; Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	4 847
United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	Cybercrime Programme; Child Exploitation Programme	4 058
United States Defence Threat Reduction Agency	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	2 487
Germany Federal Ministry of Interior, Building and Community	Crime Against Children Programme; I-CORE Programme; INSIGHT Programme.	2 135
Chinese Ministry of Public security	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Counter Terrorism Programme; Financial Crime and Fraud Programme; Operational Support; Fugitives Programme; INTERPOL Financial Assistance for Secondments Programme	1 790
Italian Ministry of Interior	INTERPOL Cooperation Against 'Ndrangheta (I-CAN) Programme	1 747
Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	1 615

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<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Amount recognized in 2024 <i>000s euros</i></b>
Economic et Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	I24/7 extension Programme	1 540
United States Department of Energy	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	1 381
Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Migration & Border Management Programme; Organized and Emerging Crime Programme	1 331
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	1 304
United Kingdom Home Office	INSIGHT Programme ; Internet Domain Names (WHOIS) Programme	1 116
The Supreme Committee for Qatar 2022	Sports Security Programme	1 084
United Nations	Capacity Building Programme; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; Counter Terrorism Programme	1 055
New Zealand Police	Counter Terrorism Programme	1 035
Republic of Korea Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Global Health and Safety Programme	959
Republic of Korea National Police Agency	Crimes Against Children Programme; Financial Crime Programme; Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	953
Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Maritime Piracy Programme	900
Council of Europe	Cybercrime Programme	857
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat (CITES)	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	829
United Kingdom Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	783
United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)	Crime Against Children Programme	742
Underwriters' Laboratory Inc.	Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme; International Police Cooperation Programme	714
Dutch National Police	Crimes Against Children Programme; Innovation Programme; Integrity in Sport Programme; INTERPOL Capabilities for Operational Relevance (I-CORE) Programme	674
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Counterfeit Document Programme; Drugs and Organized Crime Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Firearms (iARMS) Programme	667
Saudi Arabian Ministry of Interior	I-CORE Programme	594
The Foundation for Graduate	Firearms (iARMS) Programme	418

**ICPO-INTERPOL**  
**(Unaudited)**

<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Amount recognized in 2024 <i>000s euros</i></b>
Institute of International Studies and Development		
The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)	Migration & Border Management Programme	361
International Olympic Committee	Integrity in Sport Programme	295
French Ministry of Europe and of Foreign Affairs	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme;	286
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd	Global Health and Safety Programme	235
Swedish Police Authority	I-CORE Programme	225
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counter Terrorism Programme; Capacity Building Programme	187
United Kingdom Ministry of Defence	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	185
German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ)	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	181
Environment Canada	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	175
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Capacity Building Programme	156
United Kingdom National Crime Agency	Anti-Corruption Programme; Migration & Border Management Programme	92
United States Federal Bureau of Investigation	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	91
Australian Federal Police	Crime Against Children Programme	91
German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conversation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)	Environmental and Wildlife	75
Thorn	Crime Against Children Programme	71
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	Environmental and Wildlife	64
United States Patent and Trademark Office	Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	54
Alibaba Group	Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	48
Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs	I-CORE Programme	47
Public Safety Canada	Public Safety Programme	43
Naif Arab University for Security Science (NAUSS)	Stadia Training Programme	41
United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Interior	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	40
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	40

**ICPO-INTERPOL**  
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<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Amount recognized in 2024 <i>000s euros</i></b>
Centro Zaragoza	Stolen Motor Vehicles Programme	36
United States Forest Service	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	18
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; Innovation Programme	8
French Ministry of Interior	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	7
World Anti-Doping Agency	Integrity in Sport Programme	6
Royal Institute of International Affairs (CHATHAM HOUSE)	Innovation Programme; Capacity Building Programme	6
INTERPOL Foundation	Counter Terrorism Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme; Cybercrime Programme; Drugs and Organised Crime Programme; Vulnerable Communities Programme; Stolen Motor Vehicles Programme; Stolen Works of Art Programme; Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme; INTERPOL Organization Support	5
Human Dignity Foundation	Crimes Against Children Programme	3
<b>Total trust fund and special accounts</b>		<b>74 851</b>

**ICPO-INTERPOL**  
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**C3. COMBINATION ADJUSTMENT: TRANSFERS BETWEEN BUDGETS:**

Trust Fund and Special Account projects share budget resources and infrastructure, and benefit by having access to internal experts. The consolidation adjustment removes the effect of double counting the revenue and expenses between budgets when they are combined.

Overhead recoveries, expert fees and charges for other services such as office rentals are charged to the Trust Fund and Special Accounts from the Regular Budget and counted as an expense on the Trust Fund or Special Account. All such costs on Trust Fund and Special Accounts are agreed in advance with the sponsor, either in a specific contract or in the general terms and conditions of operation of the Trust Fund. These are accounted under the category, third party and other costs.

The average overhead recovery rate was 10.6% of total Trust Fund and Special Accounts expenses (2023: 10.4%). Total recoveries from projects, including overhead and other recharges were EUR 16.177 million, or 21.61% (2023: EUR 13.625 million or 21.5%). Of this amount, expert fees recovered were EUR 4.994 million (2023: EUR 4.287 million).

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Operating revenue</b>			
Reimbursements and recoveries	(13 728)	(16 177)	(13 625)
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>(13 728)</b>	<b>(16 177)</b>	<b>(13 625)</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Pay costs	(4 878)	(4 891)	(4 287)
Other staff costs	(375)	(456)	(361)
Premises running costs	(1 487)	(2 270)	(1 843)
Maintenance	(746)	(1 077)	(887)
Missions and meetings	(144)	(228)	(170)
Office expenses	(37)	(29)	(34)
Telecommunication costs	(70)	(53)	(62)
Third party and other costs	(5 967)	(7 154)	(5 961)
Depreciation and amortization	(24)	(19)	(20)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>13 728</b>	<b>16 177</b>	<b>13 625</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

ICPO-INTERPOL  
(Unaudited)

**C4. CAPITAL BUDGET**

**C4.1 2023 CAPITAL PROGRAMME AGAINST BUDGET**

Location	Capital expenditure programme <i>000s Euros</i>	Revised budget 2024	2024	Difference
IPSG	Building works	629	513	(116)
	Security	143	238	95
	Specific equipment, furniture and fixtures	133	291	158
	<b>Building and security</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>137</b>
	EDPS database projects	904	1 073	170
	End user computer hardware and peripherals	101	238	136
	IS infrastructure including global capacity	1 342	1 473	131
	Other IS software projects	863	933	71
	<b>IT systems and communications</b>	<b>3 210</b>	<b>3 717</b>	<b>508</b>
IGCI	Building Works	78	1 508	1 430
	Security	0	0	0
	Specific equipment, furniture and fixtures	103	623	520
	<b>Building and security</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2 131</b>	<b>1 430</b>
	End user computer hardware and peripherals	0	318	318
	IGCI database Projects	2	40	38
	IS Infrastructure including global capacity	0	30	30
	Other IS software projects	35	9	(26)
	<b>IT systems and communications</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>361</b>
RB	Building Works	195	150	(45)
	Security	35	35	(0)
	Specific equipment, furniture and fixtures	0	0	0
	<b>Building and security</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>(45)</b>
	EDPS database projects	65	0	(65)
	End user computer hardware and peripherals	42	64	22
	IS infrastructure including global capacity	40	119	79
	<b>IT systems and communications</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>36</b>
NCB	End-user computer hardware and peripherals	0	0	0
	IS Infrastructure including global capacity	220	176	(44)
	<b>IT Systems and Communications</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>(44)</b>
	<b>Total capital expenditure programme</b>	<b>4 930</b>	<b>7 831</b>	<b>2 382</b>

ICPO-INTERPOL  
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**C5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

**C5.1 2024 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY CAPABILITIES**

000s euros	Revised budget 2024			Actual 2024		
Capability	Total	Police	Corporate	Total	Police	Corporate
<i>Documents</i>	662	467	195	1 833	1 197	636
<i>Individuals</i>	2 330	1 945	385	6 293	4 109	2 184
<i>Property</i>	1 093	770	323	2 020	1 319	701
Identification services	4 085	3 182	903	10 146	6 625	3 521
<i>Analytical support &amp; intelligence</i>	21 161	15 394	5 767	32 622	21 299	11 323
<i>Investigative support &amp; coordination</i>	39 576	28 241	11 335	24 404	15 636	8 768
Operational support	60 737	43 635	17 102	57 026	36 935	20 091
<i>Groups &amp; networks</i>	14 590	10 420	4 170	37 071	24 204	12 867
<i>Guidelines &amp; frameworks</i>	1 852	1 326	526	4 805	3 137	1 668
<i>Strategic analysis</i>	7 806	5 571	2 235	6 512	4 252	2 260
Strategic support	24 248	17 317	6 931	48 388	31 593	16 795
<b>Operational</b>	<b>89 070</b>	<b>64 134</b>	<b>24 936</b>	<b>115 560</b>	<b>75 153</b>	<b>40 407</b>
<i>Capacity building</i>	18 105	12 729	5 376	13 810	9 017	4 793
<i>Curriculum management</i>	275	195	80	1 582	1 033	549
<i>Training delivery</i>	15 996	11 238	4 758	26 636	17 391	9 245
<i>Training needs &amp; capability assessments</i>	20 843	14 702	6 141	6 430	4 198	2 232
Capacity building	55 219	38 864	16 355	48 458	31 639	16 819
<i>Content management</i>	49	37	12	2 350	1 535	815
<i>Knowledge exchange platforms</i>	5 584	4 044	1 540	2 271	1 483	788
<i>Knowledge networks</i>	5 327	3 805	1 522	2 244	1 465	779
Knowledge management	10 960	7 886	3 074	6 865	4 483	2 382
<b>Knowledge and training</b>	<b>66 179</b>	<b>46 751</b>	<b>19 428</b>	<b>55 323</b>	<b>36 122</b>	<b>19 201</b>
<i>Databases &amp; applications</i>	14 554	10 704	3 850	12 476	8 146	4 330
<i>Ideation, architecture &amp; IT project management</i>	5 603	4 182	1 421	5 272	3 442	1 830
<i>Infrastructure management</i>	8 074	5 880	2 194	9 417	6 148	3 269
<i>IT governance &amp; security</i>	4 697	3 704	993	4 443	2 901	1 542
<i>IT support to member countries</i>	4 751	3 712	1 039	5 410	3 532	1 878
Information technology	37 679	28 182	9 497	37 018	24 169	12 849
<i>Applied innovation</i>	259	196	63	768	502	266
<i>Strategic innovation</i>	133	102	31	2 140	1 397	743
Innovation	392	298	94	2 908	1 899	1 009
<b>Technology and innovation</b>	<b>38 071</b>	<b>28 480</b>	<b>9 591</b>	<b>39 926</b>	<b>26 068</b>	<b>13 858</b>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>193 320</b>	<b>139 364</b>	<b>53 956</b>	<b>210 809</b>	<b>137 343</b>	<b>73 466</b>

**ICPO-INTERPOL**  
(Unaudited)

**C5.2 2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

Strategic goals		Strategic objectives		Revised budget 2024	Actual 2024
Goal 1	Trusted information for action <i>Serve as the trusted global law enforcement hub for the exchange of actionable information and analysis.</i>	1.1	Strengthen law enforcement access and use of information systems through better interoperability, network extensions and development of secure innovative exchange solutions.	26 339	12 552
		1.2	Increase the quality and quantity of threat-driven and criminal intelligence analysis to support the operational and investigative needs of member countries.	23 180	23 658
		1.3	Uphold INTERPOL’s privacy and data security regulations and technology to comply with the evolving international standards for data protection.	3 824	2 040
		1.4	Enhance information management in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant and binding international instruments to ensure a high level of trust in INTERPOL’s information systems.	1 768	1 574
		Trusted information for action			55 111
Goal 2	Enrich policing through partnerships <i>Maximize resources, knowledge and operations through cooperation and strategic partnerships.</i>	2.1	Be the global police leader in information sharing, incident response, and operational coordination to combat transnational crimes.	35 431	38 353
		2.2	Cultivate diverse partnerships that will improve and develop our capabilities, maximize their use and enrich our services for member countries.	6 703	11 095
		2.3	Provide capabilities to maximize capacity, knowledge, and skills of law enforcement globally.	17 288	31 929
		2.4	Engage with national governments and international forums to obtain support and promote our role in shaping global security.	17 242	18 769
		Enrich policing through partnerships			76 664
Goal 3	Advance & innovate policing Advance the global law enforcement community through research and innovative solutions.	3.1	Leverage digital transformation to improve the efficiency of our processes and the quality and speed of our services to member countries.	5 850	8 211
		3.2	Facilitate global dialogue on emerging technologies and cutting-edge solutions with private and public partners to develop innovative policing services.	13 331	7 972
		3.3	Use emerging technologies to deliver innovative policing solutions to member countries.	7 539	10 837
		3.4	Adopt creative thinking and multi-disciplinary collaboration to build a culture of innovation and foresight planning.	2 073	3 805
		Advance and innovate policing			28 793
Goal 4	Enhance organizational performance & delivery Be an organization of excellence that is accountable, transparent and agile.	4.1	Make the organization more competitive, efficient and flexible through strong leadership and a modern approach to human resources.	7 345	8 646
		4.2	Increase our agility to respond to a changing environment by decentralizing governance and transforming financial management with an emphasis on empowerment, transparency and accountability.	9 203	7 433
		4.3	Ensure organizational resilience by implementing robust mechanisms for risk management, performance management and business continuity.	2 731	2 531
		4.4	Foster a culture based on ethics, diversity and inclusion that embodies the values of the Organization.	2 504	3 871
		4.5	Strengthen the Organization’s legal framework and harmonize institutional policies and practices to improve capabilities and programs.	10 969	17 533
		Enhance organizational performance and delivery			32 752
Total expenditure				193 320	210 809



## D. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### D1. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of items of stock held at the shop for resale or to be given as gifts and stocks of office consumables and items held for maintenance (Note 13).

### D2. SHOP SALES

Presented below is the summary trading results for the Organization's shop. Merchandise consumed in the shop is reported under missions and meetings expenses.

<i>000s euros</i>	<b>Revised budget 2024</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Shop sales	191	364	424
Merchandise consumed	0	(288)	(340)
<b>Gross trading profit</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>
<i>Shop merchandise consumed</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>340</i>
<i>Items given as gifts (not included above)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>137</i>

### D3. FINANCIAL RATIOS

<b>Liquidity ratio</b>	<b>What is measured</b>
Curent ratio	Measures an organization's ability to pay off short-term liabilities with current assets
Quick ratio	Measures an organization's ability to pay off short-term liabilities with quick assets
Operating cash flow ratio	A measure of the number of times an organization can pay off current liabilities with the cash generated in a given period
Assets to liabilities ratio	Indicates how an organization can potentially settle its liabilities by selling its assets

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