

INTERPOL AT WORK



INTERPOL

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
2002 ACTIVITY REPORT

CONTENTS

	Foreword	1
ACTION LINE 1	IMPROVING PERFORMANCE	2
ACTION LINE 2	IMPROVING NCB PERFORMANCE	4
ACTION LINE 3	PROVIDE MORE REGIONAL SERVICES	4
ACTION LINE 4	DEVELOP INTERPOL'S LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW ITS INTERNAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS	6
ACTION LINE 5	PROGRESS KEY PROJECTS	7
ACTION LINE 6	RAISE INTERPOL'S PROFILE AND ENHANCE INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS	11
ACTION LINE 7	ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND DEVELOP AN APPROPRIATE FRAMEWORK	12
ACTION LINE 8	IMPLEMENTING A NEW BUDGET STRUCTURE, FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS	12
ACTION LINE 9	INCREASE REVENUES	13
ACTION LINE 10	MODERNIZE SUPPORT ACTIONS	13
	PERSONNEL MATTERS	14
	FINANCIAL STATEMENT	14



Foreword

2002 has been a year of improving our efficiencies and service to member countries. In the aftermath of 11 September 2001, Interpol's General Secretariat reorganized in order to provide real-time services 24 hours a day and 7 days a week, and we designed a structure that focused on enhancing our operational, regional and specialized crime expertise. We are pleased to say that the reorganization of the General Secretariat has begun to reap real benefits, highlights of which form the basis of this report.

Our commitment is to provide increasingly focused operational support for our police colleagues worldwide through a wide range of new initiatives. First, we improved the way in which we assisted member countries in notifying one another about wanted fugitives or important crime problems. In 2002, we processed more wanted persons notices and requests for assistance by member countries than ever before. Interpol has undertaken an ambitious initiative to connect all of its member countries to its new global communication system, which we call I-24/7, to reflect the new Interpol commitment to around-the-clock worldwide service. I-24/7 will bring the power of Interpol's network and databases to the fingertips of its National Central Bureaus and member country police forces around the world by extending the reach of Interpol to border checkpoints and to police officers in the field.

We also moved from being a passive fugitive-hunting to an active fugitive-hunting organization. We thus created a Fugitive Investigative Support team, which through its flexibility and determination has assisted in the

location and arrest of a number of international criminals, some of whom have been on the run for over ten years. Similarly, our Crimes Against Children team has demonstrated the extraordinary added value that Interpol provides by helping member countries develop over 5,000 search and arrest warrants for suspected subscribers or pay-to-view users of child pornography via the Internet based on information received from one country. Many of the resulting internationally co-ordinated arrests were dramatized in the world's press.

Interpol's becoming a more modern, more dynamic player in the field of international police co-operation has neither been simple nor pain-free. But, as they say, no pain, no gain. It is only right that I should thank the President, the Executive Committee, and especially my staff at the General Secretariat, for responding to the ongoing challenges time and again, beyond anything I could have hoped. But recognition is also due to the men and women who serve in the National Central Bureaus – the national Interpol offices – which are the vital link in the Interpol communication chain and who serve in police forces throughout the world. It is through strong partnerships with these people, and their standing in their national services, that Interpol succeeds.

Finally, 2002 has also been important because Afghanistan and East Timor have joined the Interpol family. I wish them every success in their efforts against the international criminal elements that threaten their hard-won stability.

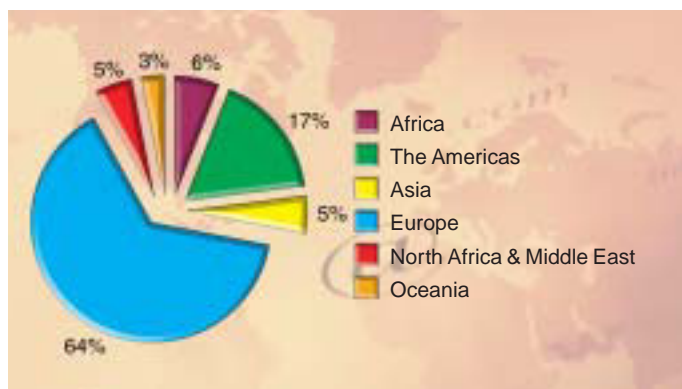
Ronald K. Noble
Secretary General

Action Line 1 - Improving performance

Criminal data processing

Messages

Three million messages transited Interpol's communication network in 2002, an increase of nearly 2% over 2001. In this first full year of 24/7 working, 36% of criminal data processing activity took place during what would previously have been closure time in Lyon - night-time, weekends and bank holidays. The total increase in messages exchanged over the year is small in comparison with the 6% increase year on year in 2001. Nevertheless, round-the-clock working has improved response times which represents a major step forward in the quality of service delivery.



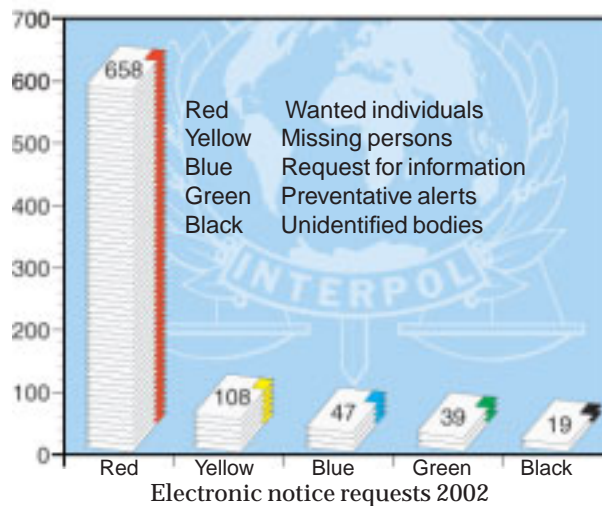
Over 30,000 valid notices and diffusions

There has been a steady rise in the use of Interpol notices and diffusions over the past five years, which indicates that the service is increasingly recognized as a relevant and effective means of progressing international cases.

At the end of 2002, there were nearly 11,000 valid Interpol notices in circulation, an increase of 7.5% on the previous year. Some 2,000 of these were newly created during the year, about 50% of which were requested using the new electronic notice request system via the secure website. This represents 26% of the membership (47 countries). This process has allowed a huge increase in the speed of production of notices – from, in some cases, several months to just a few hours.

Diffusions are requests for location and arrest issued by Interpol member countries themselves using the Interpol communication system. During the year, 7,500 new diffusions were circulated, an increase of 11% over 2001. From previous years, 11,500 remained valid so there was an overall 23% rise in the number of valid diffusions.

Over 1,200 individuals were arrested around the world as a result of an Interpol notice or diffusion.



Interpol databases

The stolen motor vehicle database is by far the largest, and is automatically maintained on a round-the-clock basis by participating countries uploading data from their national databases. Searches in this database increased by nearly 60% over 2001 figures. Some countries use the database systematically to check imported vehicles before registration. Sweden, for example, checked over 120,000 vehicles during a period of just two months.

The content of the databases has also grown significantly, despite the stringent data purge rules which have to be applied to the data held. In effect, these rules mean that the Interpol databases hold current information rather than 'historical' data which has not changed for some time. The new database on stolen travel documents is developing fast, with nearly 170,000 entries in its first year of operation.

Criminal analysis

There are four main strands of criminal analysis activity at the General Secretariat:

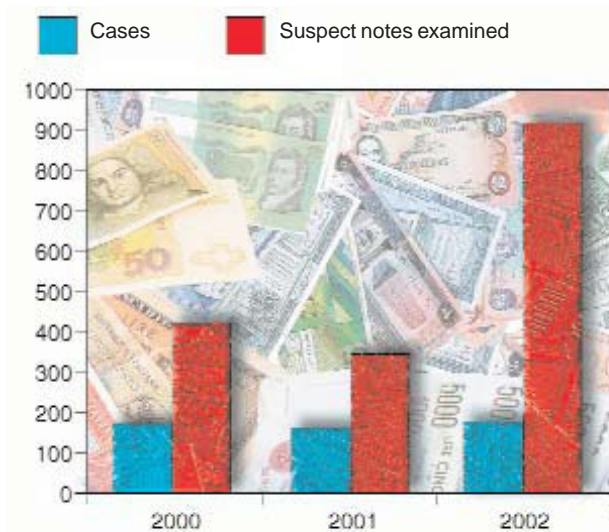
- **Strategic regional and global threat assessments** – to assist senior decision-makers in law enforcement agencies to prioritize threats and prepare their organizations for emerging crime challenges
- **Analytical support to General Secretariat projects** – Millennium (criminal organizations in Russia and Eastern Europe), Bridge (illegal immigration networks), Exit (drugs – especially Ecstasy), Artus (child pornography), Fusion Task Force (terrorism) and the Fugitive Investigative Support
- **Weekly criminal intelligence briefing** – an internal tool cross-checking open sources with Interpol data so that terrorism-related developments, where Interpol has unique intelligence, are quickly identified and relevant member countries are proactively alerted

- **Training programmes** – analytical awareness workshops for senior staff, a two-week analyst training course and follow-up computer training for recently trained analysts. The analytical workshop was introduced in 2002 to provide senior operational managers with an understanding of how criminal intelligence analysis can assist them in their policing strategies, and how they need to task and manage an analytical function. The objective is to improve the prospects for successful implementation of analysis in member countries and build the capacity for long lasting benefits from the analytical training offered to member countries.

Forensic support

Counterfeit banknotes

There are now two main currencies counterfeited in the world – the US dollar and the euro. Counterfeiting also exists for other currencies, but at far lower levels. The number of new cases opened at the General Secretariat remains largely stable, but the quantity of suspect notes examined increased by over 160% year on year.



DNA Identification

Interpol DNA enquiry 2002

This report provides a global overview of DNA usage in criminal investigations, whilst taking into account the differences between the regions. The objective is to facilitate the possibility of future exchange of DNA-related intelligence between member countries.

Interpol Handbook on DNA Data Exchange and Practice

Over 2,000 copies of the handbook have been distributed to law enforcement agencies throughout the world; the handbook currently exists in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, German and Chinese.

Interpol DNA Profile Search Request form

Interpol's form, freely downloadable from the public website, facilitates the worldwide exchange of DNA profiles for criminal investigation purposes. Updated in 2002, it helps avoid transmission errors and provides a standard, widely recognized format containing an agreed data set.

Pilot project – Interpol DNA database

This will be the first international DNA database for criminal investigation purposes. Member countries will be able to compare DNA profiles from their national or regional databases with those supplied by other participating countries. The pilot starts in early 2003 with 11 countries participating initially: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, South Africa and Switzerland.

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)

Interpol DVI forms

Updated in 2002, the ante- and post-mortem forms appear on the public website in the four official languages so that they can be downloaded immediately in case of need. The Interpol DVI Guide, which gives detailed instructions on how to set up a DVI operation, including use of the Interpol forms, is also freely available on the public website.

International DVI assistance

After the terrorist attacks in Bali on 12 October 2002, the Interpol DVI unit offered help to Indonesia in the form of eleven DVI teams from member countries ready to provide practical assistance. The unit also advised all member countries to use the Interpol DVI ante-mortem form to collect and list information concerning individuals who might have died in the explosion. This facilitated the comparison of data in a standard format collected from friends and family of the missing person with data collected at the disaster scene. The DVI unit also provided co-ordination in other disasters, such as two plane crashes in southern Germany on 1 July 2002 and an ammunitions blast in Nigeria earlier in the year.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) - the Interpol fingerprint database

There are over 40,000 searchable records available through AFIS. Five thousand new entries were inserted during the year and over 7,500 searches were conducted, with over 400 positive identifications. Preparations are in progress to allow direct submission of fingerprint search requests via the I-24/7 communication system.

Action Line 2 – Improving NCB Performance

Training

The comprehensive training strategy aimed at enhancing NCB performance initiated in 2001 has continued this year with a training course for NCB officers in Asia and Oceania, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and a seminar on the I-24/7 communication system for the same target group.

Notices

The new electronic notice request system has generated additional benefits from the standardization of the presentation of information. In conjunction with a new initiative prioritizing notice translation, urgent notices can now be issued in under 24 hours, with normal priority notices averaging five days. This is an example of how NCBs can help the General Secretariat improve its service to them, which in turn helps to increase our overall effectiveness in apprehending criminals.

Action Line 3 – Provide more regional services

Africa

Meetings and conferences

- West African Fraud (Netherlands)
- Arms Trafficking in Africa (Zimbabwe)
- Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (Congo)

Training

- Train the Trainer – Regional Organized Counter Crime Intelligence Sharing System (ROCCISS) – 40 countries participated (Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, and Kenya)
- Computer-related Crime Investigations - pilot course (Botswana)
- Middle Management course (Zimbabwe)
- Motor Vehicle Crime Investigations (Botswana)
- Policing Violence against Women and Children – pilot course (South Africa)
- UN CIVPOL Trainer Workshop (Swaziland)
- ROCCISS training (Zimbabwe)
- Interpol Criminal Intelligence Analysis (Kenya, and follow-up at the General Secretariat in France)
- Training Course for NCB Officers from Eastern and Southern Africa (Eritrea)
- Standardized regional training curricula on motor vehicle crime, computer-related crime and offences against women and children.

Setting standards

- Southern African Regional Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organisation (SARPCCO) Code of Conduct for Police Officers in the southern African region – signed by the Chiefs of Police of southern Africa on 20 September 2002
- SARPCCO Human Rights Resource Book and Trainer's Manual
- Regional Police Plan of Action for the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials – implementation of the SADC Protocol signed by the Chiefs of Police of southern Africa on 20 September 2002.

Joint operations

- Phases 1 and 2 of Operation Mangochi were completed in Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. It led to the recovery of stolen motor vehicles, cannabis, firearms, illegal immigrants, stolen animals and several arrests. Preparation for a joint operation on stolen motor vehicles in west and central Africa was undertaken in Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and Niger.

These joint operations are underpinned by shared intelligence gathered and stored using ROCCISS. The quantity and quality of information built up allows the identification of trends which are immensely beneficial in prioritising areas for joint activities.

The Americas

Meetings and conferences

- Americas Regional Conference (Mexico) – attended by 31 countries
- Observer at the Winter Olympic Games (Salt Lake City, Utah, United States) – the experience will allow Interpol to develop its co-ordination role in supporting law enforcement needs at major world sporting events
- American Network to Fight the Illegal Trade of Wild Fauna – workshop (Brazil)
- Regional workshops on illicit traffic in cultural property (El Salvador and Colombia)
- Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP), two meetings – continued encouragement to maintain use of ROCCISS, and the possibility of a memorandum of agreement between Interpol and the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC).

Training

- Awareness workshop on Criminal Intelligence Analysis in the Caribbean (St Lucia)
- Works of Art – investigative techniques (Colombia)
- Training the Trainers – four-year project in co-operation with the United Nations Lima Regional Centre (UN-LiREC), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission Centre (CICAD) and the United Nations affiliated University for Peace (UPEACE).

Improving co-operation

- Regional Contact Officers Network – initiated as a result of the regional conference; initial results are very positive, with enhanced relationships and information flows
- Memorandum of Agreement with the Andean Community – for closer collaboration for the prevention and suppression of crime and to encourage mutual consultation and representation, information exchange, training and technical co-operation.

Joint operations

- Project Andes, organized in co-operation with the Sub-Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, focused on the illicit trafficking of precursor chemicals in five South American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Peru. This is the first time that customs services and

police have worked together in the region and both Interpol and World Customs Organization (WCO) databases were used to check the identities of individuals.

Asia and South Pacific

Meetings and conferences

- Asian Regional Conference (Sri Lanka) – requested proactive encouragement of non-member Asian countries to join Interpol, Afghanistan and East Timor acceded to membership at the 2002 General Assembly
- South Pacific Chiefs of Police Conference (Cook Islands) – briefing on Interpol's activities in the region triggered good prospects for expansion of law enforcement co-operation in the area, and possible applications for membership from certain South Pacific island nations
- Workshop on Terrorism (Philippines) – Interpol participation at the request of the Philippines government.

Joint operations

- FIFA World Cup 2002 – Interpol assistance requested by host countries, South Korea and Japan.

Europe

Meetings and conferences

- The Use of Police Dogs in Criminal Investigations - working group developing a hand book of best practice (Austria and Hungary)
- International Symposium on Works of Art, Antiques and Cultural Property (General Secretariat, France)
- European Regional Conference (Estonia)
- Interpol European Regional Committee (three meetings at the General Secretariat, France)
- Meeting of the Heads of NCBs in northern Europe (Germany)
- Transcontinental Organized Vehicle Crime Symposium: 'Global Networks' (Netherlands).

Training

- Project Formatrain – training to improve investigation and recovery of stolen motor vehicles (Germany).

Setting standards

- Peer evaluation visits to Andorra, Armenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Slovakia and Turkey
- Strategies for the European Regional Conference (ERC) and Interpol European Regional Committee (IERC) – working group with the IERC.

Joint operations

- Under the sponsorship of the Norwegian Government, capacity building assistance is being made available to NCBs in four countries: Azerbaijan, Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Armenia
- As part of the European Union's EC-CARDS project, capacity building assistance is being made available to the NCBs of five further countries, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro.

Middle East and North Africa

Meetings and conferences

- Co-operation between law enforcement agencies and banking and financial institutions (Saudi Arabia) – bringing the two communities together within the Interpol Asian region to share best practice, exchange information, raise awareness of measures to encourage police-bank co-operation and the latest issues on bank-related crimes
- Arab Heads of Drugs Services meeting (Tunisia) – key topics were drugs trafficking by post and over the Internet
- Regional workshop on illicit traffic in cultural property (Lebanon)
- Middle East Police and Law Enforcement Conference (United Arab Emirates) – Interpol presentation on international security
- Arab Police and Security Chiefs' Conference (Tunisia) – raising awareness of the I-24/7 communication system and the opportunities afforded by the possible creation of a Sub-Regional Bureau for the region
- UN Regional Conference on the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (Algeria) – Article 18 of the Convention specifically allows for the use of Interpol channels.

Training

- Training course for NCB officers (Egypt).

Joint operations

- A possible Sub-Regional Bureau for the Arabic speaking region was discussed during the Secretary General's tour of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates
- With the Arab Interior Ministers' Council (AIMC), steps are being taken to inject energy into the memorandum of agreement signed towards the end of 1999.

Action Line 4 –Develop Interpol's legal framework and review its internal decision-making process

A comprehensive study has been undertaken to identify possible legal obstacles to co-operation within the Interpol system. This formed the basis for what is known as the 'Yaoundé Group' which is examining the legal status of the organization.

The Financial Regulations have been updated and approved, along with new Implementing Rules; work has begun to analyse the evolution of the interpretation of Article 3 of Interpol's Constitution with particular reference to the registration in the Interpol database of individuals belonging to terrorist organizations; work continues on the proposed revision of all the rules and regulations governing the treatment of police information.

Action Line 5 – Progress key projects

Criminal organizations and drugs

Drug trafficking

Several trends emerged as predicted by the Specialized Crimes Directorate/Drugs and Criminal Organizations (SC/DCO) during 2002:

- Ecstasy smuggled from Western Europe to North America, south-east Asia and Oceania;
- cocaine smuggled from the Caribbean to Europe, North America and Africa;
- heroin smuggled increasingly from Central Asia to Western Europe and Scandinavia;
- substantial growth in methamphetamine production in Myanmar.

Psychotropic substances

Project Exit deals with the ecstasy phenomenon and methamphetamine trafficking in south-east Asia. Analysis of drug seizure messages enabled a multidisciplinary team at the General Secretariat to identify a set of common denominators, in particular, a suitcase brand ('Worldwide Travel'), which enabled links to be made between over 250 drugs seizures and led to arrests in over 45 countries. In many cases these occurred as a direct result of the intelligence alerts issued from SC/DCO. In-depth analysis culminated in the identification of a criminal organization primarily composed of nationals from the Dominican Republic operating from the Netherlands, the United States and their home country.

The exchange of information between the Interpol Liaison Office for south-east Asia in Bangkok and SC/DCO enabled members in all regions to be kept informed, via the Worldwide Intelligence Message (WIM), of the large scale production of methamphetamine ('Yaba') in Myanmar. Record seizures made by Thai and Myanmar authorities during the year clearly reflect the growth in production, and NCBs in the region (and even in certain European countries and the United States) attest to the increasing availability of this drug.

Cocaine

Direct exchanges between the authorities in Curaçao, the Netherlands and SC/DCO regarding the staggering number of cocaine seizures in both countries led to the development of Operation Trampoline. The trafficking activity between these two countries on an unprecedented scale stemmed from a build-up in cocaine trafficking from Venezuela and Colombia to Curaçao. Operation Trampoline was conducted in co-operation with the Regional and National Police Services Directorate (RNPS) and resulted in the identification of several major Nigerian, Lebanese, Antillean and Dutch drug trafficking organizations whose smuggling activities stretched from the Caribbean to practically every region in the world.

Heroin

A new heroin trafficking route between Central Asia and Western Europe, which presently affects Scandinavian countries and Russia in particular, became the focus of Project Nehro (North European Heroin Route) during the year 2002. The SC/DCO is closely following new developments in this region by analysing open source data, seizure reports sent by the NCBs, and information exchanged at working meetings to determine to what degree 'white' south-west Asian heroin is being smuggled to Western Europe via the Northern Route, in contrast to the well established heroin smuggling route known as the Balkan Route.

Precursors and essential chemicals

The ongoing Operations Topaz and Purple enabled SC/DCO to continue to monitor precursor and essential chemicals at the international level. Several meetings took place concerning this key area:

- the International Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulant (ATS) Precursors convened by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in co-operation with the United States Government and the European Commission (United States);
- the meeting on Project Prism (Netherlands) allowed the various working groups to discuss the feasibility of initiating international operations involving equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, sale and purchase of such equipment over the Internet and back-tracking operations for seizures of ephedrine, pseudo-ephedrine, safrole, safrole-rich oils, P-2-P and 3,4-MDP-2-P.



Economic and financial crime

Payment cards project

Developments in the payment cards website during 2002 have made it the main means of exchanging information on organized payment card crime between law enforcement and payment card investigators. The number of classified counterfeit payment cards in the Universal Classification System increased by nearly 30% to well over 500 types of counterfeit cards. An Approved Forensic Analyst Program was developed to enable existing counterfeit currency forensic analysts to be trained to examine counterfeit payment cards, which will improve their value to member countries. Most importantly, the information contained in the payment cards database is increasingly being used to inform criminal investigations into cross-border payment card crime. For example, a request for assistance for information about card seizures in

2002 led to the identification of 29 similar cards seized in March 2001 and found in the possession of two Malaysians arrested in Portugal. This linked two apparently separate investigations.

Money laundering

As a result of the International Financial Crime conference held at the General Secretariat, a working group was created to develop Interpol's ability to facilitate money laundering investigations by means of wider and more effective information sharing, an expanded database and better analysis of available data. This group has negotiated access to the World Bank AML/CFT training database, and has also drawn expertise from the banking sector and other international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the United Nations (UN). A network of expert contact points in each member country has been put in place so that information on money laundering and the financing of terrorism can be shared more quickly and efficiently. These channels have also been used to build up data on reported cases of money laundering for trend analysis, creating the base for extrapolating future perspectives and operational support.

Intellectual Property crime

In response to the increased evidence of the involvement of organized crime and terrorist groups in the international trade in pirated and counterfeit goods, the General Secretariat was mandated to create the Interpol Intellectual Property Crime Action Group (IIPCAG). The key objective is to facilitate co-operation between all the different players in relation to fighting intellectual property



(IP) crime: law enforcement agencies, customs services, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector. Three meetings have already been held, and the

group has set out its tasks:

- provide training;
- create a generic IP crime manual to include best practice recommendations;
- highlight the involvement of organized crime;
- design a formatted message to standardize information exchanged and collected on specific IP crime cases to assist in the creation of a centralized database;
- establish a central directory of key worldwide contacts who have an operational focus within law enforcement agencies and the private sector. Added value is derived from such a

database by linking contacts with products and brand names to facilitate investigations.

Financing of terrorism

The programme on the financing of terrorism focused on significant methods of money transfer by terrorists, including alternative remittance systems and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discover links with suspicious entities, individuals or companies. Links between NGOs and front companies engaged primarily in import-export across different jurisdictions have been researched along with linkages with other significant sources of terrorist funding, including narcotics and weapons trafficking, precious metals and gems.

These patterns have been analysed after reviewing information mined from the Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS) and also on the basis of feedback from member countries. The objective of the exercise is to bring into clearer focus the different entities, persons, companies and NGOs, which could be funding sources, and thereby enable Interpol to provide information of operational use to its member countries. Three such analytical reports focusing on North Africa and the Balkans area were disseminated among member countries in 2002. Several member countries found this data useful as ready alert references.

Police-bank co-operation

Interpol has developed close relationships with financial institutions in order to promote closer co-operation. Key elements have been discussed during both international and regional conferences. The main objectives have been to further develop good practices in relation to:

- creating or proposing Know Your Customer (KYC) rules and principles regarding new developments in electronic banking
- reviewing legislation likely to hamper data exchange between financial institutions (FIs) and law enforcement agencies (LEAs)
- acknowledging LEA/FI partnerships as a vital proactive and preventive tool in the fight against financial crime
- continuing to support regional working groups in order to secure and improve formal and informal levels of co-operation
- encouraging the establishment of national industry-wide networks for LEA/FI co-operation.

High Tech crime

Working parties on Information Technology (IT) crime exist for the four main Interpol regions: Europe, Asia and South Pacific, the Americas and Africa. Each group met at least once during the year, and the European working group met three times. The focus is very much on techniques of computer crime investigation for law enforcement, creating tools for practical assistance. Training is also a high priority in this area, with the following activities throughout 2002:



- Interpol Internet Investigation Training Course (Finland)
- Interpol Linux Training Course (Germany)
- Interpol Train the Trainer in Computer Crime Training Course (Germany)
- participation in the EU Falcone programs - Cybercrime

Training Network, Early Warning System IWETS, and the Early Warning System CTOSE (on-line forensic tools for cybercrime investigators)

- finalization of the Cybercrime Training Video / CD-ROM.

Over 20 project reports and tools were finalized and distributed during the year including a major overhaul and update of the cybercrime manual, the website and a Fileserver Exchange (FEX) tool developed by the European Working Party on Information Technology Crime for the examination of file servers Panzer 2.3b and JEDI used on the Internet Relay Chat (IRC). It is for use when a hard drive has been seized and can produce a report showing the activity on a fileserver – when the first visit took place, who uploaded and who downloaded illegal files. The tool, including manual, is available to all law enforcement officials on request at no charge.

Interpol also participated in the preparation of the final version of the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime. Implementation of the definitions used in this convention would achieve an important stepping stone towards the global harmonization of cybercrime legislation through the use of a set of agreed, common definitions.

Public safety and terrorism

In the aftermath of 11 September 2001 Interpol's Public Safety and Terrorism team (SC/PST) focused on:

- working closely with the Notices Branch of the General Secretariat to quickly publish red notices and blue notices for wanted terrorists and suspected terrorists.
- intensifying efforts to contact additional member countries to request that they prepare and submit a Terrorism Situation Report depicting the current terrorism situation in their country; working closely with Interpol's criminal intelligence analysts, these Situation Reports will contribute to a Global Terrorism Assessment.

- Project Pacific - working closely with south-east Asian member countries on a proactive and operational project designed to combat the emerging terrorist trends in this region; Project Pacific brings together terrorism experts to share information, populate the database with new information, analyse and ultimately use the information to issue red notices, blue notices, and diffusions that will result in arrests and extraditions.
- the Interpol Weapons and Explosives Tracking System (IWETS) is being redeveloped using a Microsoft Windows user interface, and Internet technologies. The system will operate around-the-clock and enable users to:
 - trace firearms/explosives using standard Interpol tracing elements
 - query the database for stolen, lost, or recovered firearms/explosives
 - use an electronic bulletin board to post, share, and access investigative documents
 - choose their interface from the four official Interpol languages
 - undertake on-line training and tutorials.
- security and liaison functions for major events - an emerging priority has been to make Interpol resources and services readily available during major international events. An officer was provided on site in support of the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, the World Cup in Japan and South Korea, and most recently for the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. Feedback received as a result of Interpol's involvement in these events has been encouraging.
- New York Police Department (NYPD) secondment to Interpol - this is a unique arrangement, where for the first time in US policing, an official from other than a federal agency has been assigned directly to the General Secretariat.
- external partners – during the year, SC/PST has also worked with Europol, the World Customs Organization, the G8 Law Enforcement Sub-Group, and the United Nations Security Council - Counter Terrorism Committee.

Fusion Task Force

Designed to work aspects of terrorism without dealing in classified information, the Fusion Task Force (FTF) relies primarily on obtaining information to serve as a pointer system regarding terrorist organizations and individuals suspected of terrorist activities. The team compiles and distributes lists of suspected terrorists and provides analytical reports on logistics networks that support terrorist activity. Outcomes so far include reports on Italian and Belgian stolen identity documents used by radical fundamentalist groups and a report on the Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat¹

1. Literally, "Salafist Group for Proselytisation and Struggle", a fundamentalist group.

(GSPC) networks in Europe. Seven membership lists of suspected terrorists, totalling nearly 600 individuals, were sent to all member countries. Six of the lists dealt with North African fundamentalist groups and one comprised Chechen terrorists wanted by Russia.

Trafficking in human beings

People smuggling

Project Bridge, on the involvement of organized crime in the smuggling of migrants, continued to be the main focus. The project has adopted a more operational approach with the objective of linking investigations in different countries so as to identify and dismantle international people smuggling networks, particularly handling Asian nationals. Analytical reports have allowed member countries to extend ongoing investigations and/or open new cases. Trends



identified include the changing use of identity documents, alterations to routes and methods of transportation.

Trafficking in women

The working group on trafficking in women for sexual exploitation established in 2000 has finalized a manual of best practice for law enforcement which is in the process of publication. Currently the group has 68 members from 38 countries and has contributed to the creation of an analytical project called Red Routes. This project will begin by establishing an overview of the criminal networks that are trafficking women from Eastern European countries. Once these networks are analysed, the objective will be to take a more operational approach focusing on the offenders rather than the victims.

Crimes against children

By the end of 2002, the Interpol Child Abuse image database had assisted in the identification of nearly 140 victims. The identification of likely environments and countries of origin for certain series of pictures is an added value service increasing the likelihood of a positive result. In one case, a photograph of a shampoo bottle, taken from an image depicting child abuse, was circulated to the international community working at the General Secretariat asking if any member of staff recognized the country of origin. It was very quickly identified as being from Germany. Another case involved a child abuse video - again

with assistance from colleagues at the General Secretariat, a location-specific dialect of US English was identified. A number of operations have been co-ordinated from the General Secretariat. Operation Artus, initiated by Germany, involved ten countries which met in Lyon to plan a joint action, with General Secretariat co-ordination and analysis of the findings.

In April 2002, the US Supreme Court ruled that child pornography has to contain photos of actual children, not simply individuals who appear to be children. The Interpol Child Abuse image database contains information as to whether an individual is known, and can allow the General Secretariat to provide information which will enable the investigator to obtain the necessary evidence. In addition, information can be provided about certain series of images to strengthen the prosecution case.

Fugitive investigative support

In 2002, the General Secretariat's Fugitive Investigative Support team (SC/FIS) began regularly providing proactive investigative support for international fugitive investigations, and demonstrated its first solid results.

The extent of the assistance provided differed from case to case. At times, the police officer requesting assistance was quickly directed to the right person or service in another member country using the developing network of fugitive investigators identified by SC/FIS. These were cases where real-time co-ordination was provided while, for example, a wanted person was en route from one country to another. More often, a regular and continuous exchange of information among fugitive investigators from member countries and SC/FIS took place, in conjunction with analysis and recommendations concerning further investigative steps to be taken. In this capacity, SC/FIS played a central role in the co-ordination of several multinational fugitive investigations.

Among the arrested offenders were suspected or convicted murderers, child molesters, terrorists, fraud artists, and drug traffickers. Many of them had been wanted for more than ten years at the time SC/FIS became involved in the investigation. In one successful case, the relevant country noted that it has been their most important 'catch' for 20 years. The fugitive arrested had been charged with terrorist bombings resulting in numerous casualties.

Crimes against property

Works of art

Interpol continues to maintain its database on stolen works of art, cultural property and antiques. In 2002, information on over 500 new cases was collected, and over 1,500 individually identifiable objects were added to the database. This is made

available to law enforcement agencies and by subscription to relevant organizations by means of a regularly updated CD-ROM, as well as the usual Interpol search channels and website.

Vehicle crime

In addition to the database of stolen vehicles, project Formatrain has developed a basic training manual on dealing with international vehicle crime. A survey has been conducted to evaluate current training in member countries in order to assist in the planning of further activities.

The General Secretariat is co-ordinating Operation Mar Adriatico which was initiated by Interpol Rome. Vehicles have been trafficked from Spain through Italy, Greece and Turkey to Bulgaria. The perpetrators are mainly Bulgarian, but Spanish, German and Italian nationals have also been involved. Since 2001, more than 50 people have been arrested and stolen vehicles seized.

Action Line 6 – Raise Interpol’s profile and enhance internal communications

Web

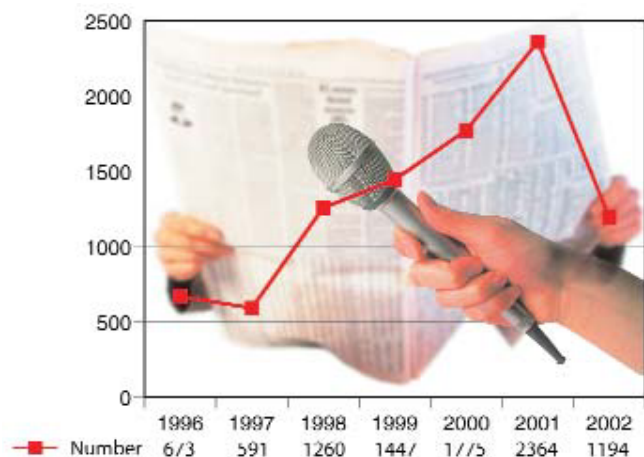
The public website continues to gain momentum, with an average of nearly 3.5 million hits each month. The trend is continuing, although the year on year increase from 2001 to 2002 slowed to 32% as opposed to the huge jump of 140% from 2000 to 2001. The events of 11 September 2001 had a clear impact on public awareness of the site, and the Communications and Publications Office has responded by using the site in a more proactive way.



Media

Interpol in all its guises gets considerable press coverage throughout the world. The name ‘Interpol’ appears in over 6,500 articles each year. Mostly, the media does not distinguish between the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus, probably because the organizational relationship is unusual, and not immediately obvious. This means that the outside world may have a more homogenous view of Interpol than might be imagined. The continuing level of belief in Interpol as a force for good in the world, mainly reinforced by media coverage, is a significant benefit to the organization.

The peak enquiry level represents requests received at the General Secretariat immediately after 11 September 2001, and the downturn afterwards,



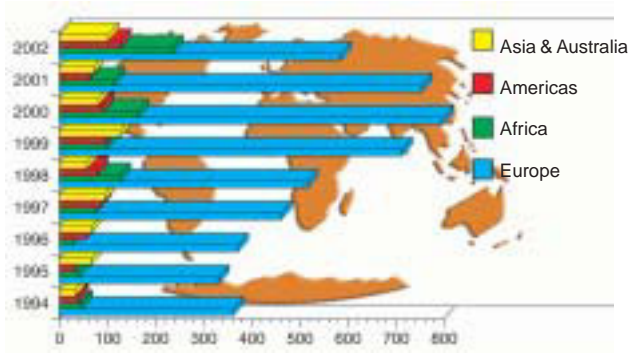
simply reflects a return to more normal levels. However, over 1,000 press enquiries annually for the past five years demonstrates a very high level of media interest.

Missions, meetings and conferences

These are important, but expensive, tools for communicating with Interpol's direct client groups and facilitating the real work of international police co-operation. The figures for the past eight years demonstrate how much more proactive Interpol has become.

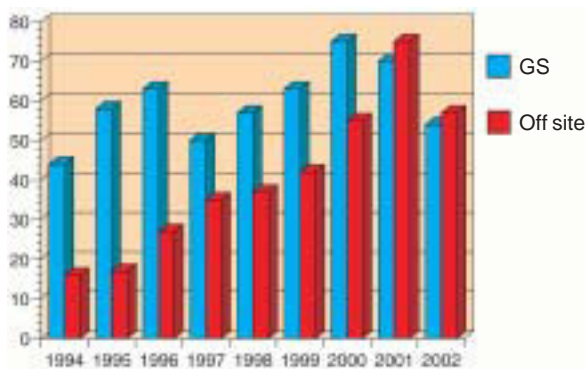
Missions

Up by 119% over the past eight years.



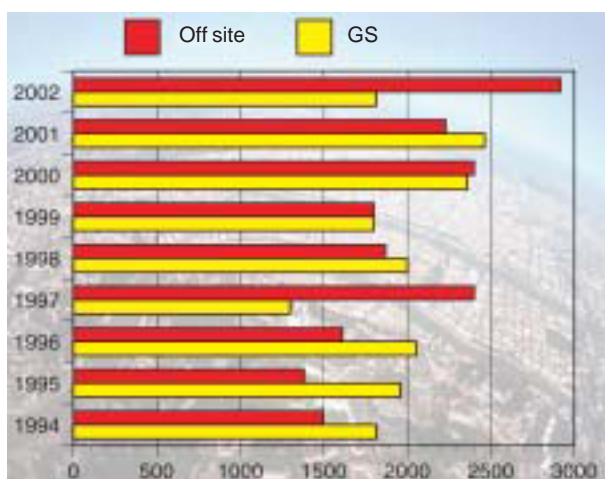
Meetings and conferences

Up 142% over the past seven years, with a planned reduction amounting to 23% during 2002 to save on costs.



Participants

Up 42% over the past eight years.



Action Line 7 – Enhance international relationships and develop an appropriate framework

Three new co-operation agreements have been signed: with the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), with the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), and with the General Secretariat of the Andean Community.

Interpol was represented on the Multidisciplinary Group on Terrorism (GMT) created by the Council of Europe and involved in the work of the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court in the discussion on the structures to be set up for the court.

Interpol's lawyers have also contributed actively to the G8 STOP II programme against child pornography.

Action Line 8 – Implementing a new budget structure, financial planning and management mechanisms

The presentation of financial information, both internally and externally, was substantially reviewed and revised, in terms of both content and format. The 2003 budget presented at the 2002 General Assembly was supported by business cases, performance measures and three year projections to assist member countries with their own budget planning.

2002 was the first year of the implementation of the revised contributions system which envisages a five-year transition period. The impact, as reflected in the level of outstanding contributions, is considered to be positive. Internal communication on financial matters and procedures continue to be reviewed with a view to greater transparency and devolution of budgets.

The balance sheet was reviewed at the 2002 General Assembly and significant revisions were made, including a transfer of EUR 5.7 million from equity into the General Reserve Fund. Other changes were also made in relation to the operation of funds, and this is ongoing during 2003.

Action Line 9 – Increase revenues

In October 2002, Interpol signed an agreement with EuropeAid providing EUR 1.4 million to fund the modernization of NCBs in five Balkan countries – Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro. The funding will provide needed communication and information technology facilities as well as training.

The NCB in Azerbaijan had its equipment completed with the assistance of USD 100,000 funding from Norway. An agreement has been negotiated with Norway to provide similar assistance to the NCBs in the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Armenia with total funding of USD 300,000.

A number of new financings are in negotiation, building on the above relationships as well as potential new partners, from both the public and private sectors.

Action Line 10 – Modernize support activities

The I-24/7 global communication system

As outlined in the 2002 Programme of Activities, project Atlas aimed to replace the ageing X.400 messaging system. When this project encountered insurmountable difficulties with the only viable provider, the opportunity arose to opt for a more far-reaching and innovative solution.

I-24/7 provides police with a range of services to assist in fighting international crime, and is considerably more than a simple message exchange system. Through a single entry portal, countries have access to a complete messaging service, as well as regular General Secretariat police services:

- e-ASF (real-time searches)
 - Nominal information
 - Stolen motor vehicles database
 - Stolen/Lost travel documents
- ASF Mail services
 - Nominal information
 - Stolen motor vehicles database
 - FBI/NCIC database access
- Terrorism watch list
- International notices
- Stolen identity documents database
- Payment cards database
- Stolen works of art database
- The Interpol website (public and restricted)

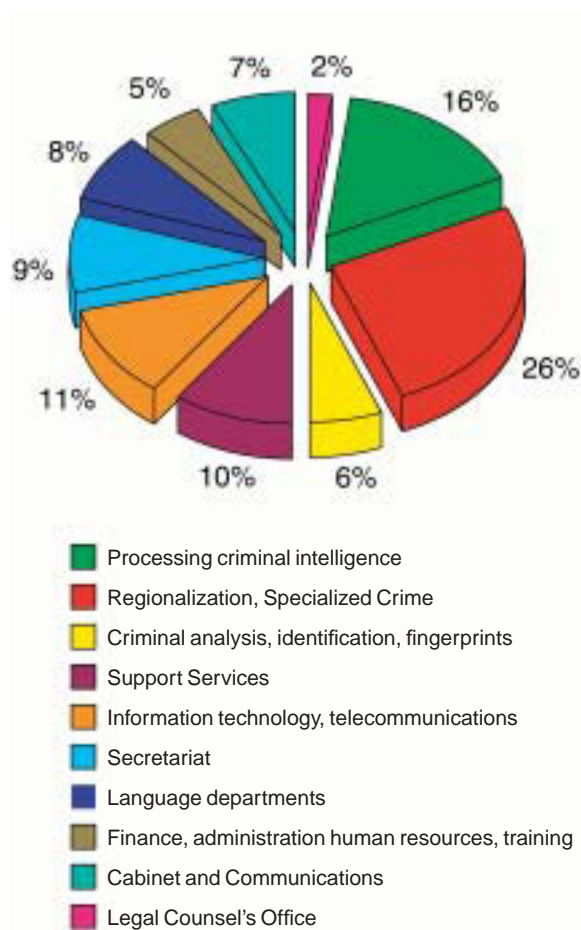
I-24/7 was conceived, devised and endorsed during 2002. It functions by means of a firewall/virtual private network (VPN) device at each NCB and at the General Secretariat, creating secure invisible 'tunnels' over the Internet. Security is a key feature, with measures far exceeding former standards. To ensure confidentiality, messages are encrypted at source and decrypted at destination using a highly sophisticated encoding algorithm. An authentication system identifies and allows access to authorized users only. With its emphasis on developing real-time police services, I-24/7 has the potential to become the driving force behind Interpol's capacity to maximize information sharing and international police co-operation.

Personnel matters

68 Countries represented at the General Secretariat

At 31 December 2002, 406 members of staff were employed in Lyon and the Sub-Regional Bureaus, originating from 68 different countries. Of these, 131 (32% of the total) were seconded officers, 21 (5%) were detached officials, that is, officials for whom Interpol reimburses the officer's national authorities part or all of the cost of that officer. Contract officials form 62% of General Secretariat staff, that is, 254 out of the total 406. Sixty per cent of General Secretariat staff are male, as opposed to 40% female, and the average age is 41.7 years.

Staff analysis by activity type



Financial statement

Out-turn 2002 – Summary (in thousands of euro)

	Actual 2002
EXPENDITURE	
Staff pay costs	15,941
Travel	2,478
Training	310
Contracts (e.g. maintenance)	1,774
Telecomms running costs	3,264
Other (logistics, shop, restaurant, security)	2,890
Sub-total Non-Pay	10,716
Sub-revenue	26,657
Equipment-capital	5,640
Total expenditure	32,297
INCOME	
Contributions	-22,452
Other contributions	-889
Other income	-2,902
Gains on exchange rate and unbudgeted gains/losses	93
Contributions re sub-regional bureaus (ATSFDC*)	-366
Other receipts re sub-regional bureaus (ATSFDC)	-42
Withdrawals from funds	
Capital Investment Fund depreciation - cash	1,838
Capital Investment Fund Withdrawal - cash	-5,023
Sub-total Capital Investment Fund	-3,184
ATSFDC	-1,784
Other specific Funds	0
Total income	-31,537
Net position	760

Note:

Capital excludes slippage on programmes. The overspend of EUR 967,000 was attributable to telecommunication costs for the X.400 communication system .

* Special Fund for Assistance and Technical Support for Developing Countries

Executive Committee (as at 31 December 2002)



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Juris Jasinkevics (Latvia) 2002 – 2005

Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed (Egypt) 2002 – 2005

Sub-Regional Bureaus

Buenos Aires, Argentina
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
San Salvador, El Salvador (2003)
Nairobi, Kenya
Bangkok Liaison Office - Lobang, Thailand
Harare, Zimbabwe

MEMBER COUNTRIES, NCBs AND SUB-BUREAUS

Member country, NCB/Sub-Bureau

Afghanistan , Kabul	Cuba , Havana	Laos , Vientiane	St Lucia , Castries
Albania , Tirana	Cyprus , Nicosia	Latvia , Riga	St Vincent and the Grenadines , Kingstown
Algeria , Algiers	Czech Republic , Prague	Lebanon , Beirut	São Tomé and Príncipe , São Tomé
American Samoa (US) , Pago Pago	Denmark , Copenhagen	Lesotho , Maseru	Saudi Arabia , Riyadh
Andorra , Andorra la Vella	Djibouti , Djibouti	Liberia , Monrovia	Senegal , Dakar
Angola , Luanda	Dominica , Roseau	Libya , Tripoli	Serbia and Montenegro , Belgrade
Anguilla (UK) , The Valley	Dominican Republic , Santo Domingo	Liechtenstein , Vaduz	Seychelles , Victoria (Mahé)
Antigua and Barbuda , St John's	East Timor , Dili	Lithuania , Vilnius	Sierra Leone , Freetown
Argentina , Buenos Aires	Ecuador , Quito	Luxembourg , Luxembourg	Singapore , Singapore
Armenia , Yerevan	Egypt , Cairo	Macao (China) , Macao	Slovakia , Bratislava
Aruba , Oranjestad	El Salvador , San Salvador	Madagascar , Antananarivo	Slovenia , Ljubljana
Australia , Canberra	Equatorial Guinea , Malabo	Malawi , Lilongwe	Somalia , Mogadishu
Austria , Vienna	Eritrea , Asmara	Malaysia , Kuala Lumpur	South Africa , Pretoria
Azerbaijan , Baku	Estonia , Tallinn	Maldives , Malé	Spain , Madrid
Bahamas , Nassau	Ethiopia , Addis Ababa	Mali , Bamako	Sri Lanka , Colombo
Bahrain , Adaliya	Fiji , Suva	Malta , Floriana	Sudan , Khartoum
Bangladesh , Dhaka	Finland , Vantaa	Marshall Islands , Majuro	Suriname , Paramaribo
Barbados , Bridgetown	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , Skopje	Mauritania , Nouakchott	Swaziland , Mbabane
Belarus , Minsk	France , Nanterre	Mauritius , Port Louis	Sweden , Stockholm
Belgium , Brussels	Gabon , Libreville	Mexico , Mexico City	Switzerland , Berne
Belize , Belmopan	Gambia , Banjul	Moldova (Rep. of) , Chisinau	Syria , Damascus
Benin , Cotonou	Georgia , Tbilisi	Monaco , Monaco	Tanzania , Dar es Salam
Bermuda (UK) , Hamilton	Germany , Wiesbaden	Mongolia , Ulan Bator	Thailand , Bangkok
Bolivia , La Paz	Gibraltar (UK) , Gibraltar	Montserrat (UK) , Plymouth	Togo , Lomé
Bosnia-Herzegovina , Sarajevo	Ghana , Accra	Morocco , Rabat	Tonga , Nuku'alofa
Botswana , Gaborone	Greece , Athens	Mozambique , Maputo	Trinidad and Tobago , Port of Spain
Brazil , Brasilia	Grenada , St George's	Myanmar , Yangon	Tunisia , Tunis
British Virgin Islands (UK) , Road Town, Tortola	Guatemala , Guatemala City	Namibia , Windhoek	Turkey , Ankara
Brunei , Bandar Seri Begawan	Guinea , Conakry	Nauru , Yeren	Turks and Caicos (UK) , Providenciales
Bulgaria , Sofia	Guinea-Bissau , Bissau	Nepal , Kathmandu	Uganda , Kampala
Burkina Faso , Ouagadougou	Guyana , Georgetown	Netherlands , The Hague	Ukraine , Kiev
Burundi , Bujumbura	Haiti , Port-au-Prince	Netherlands Antilles , Willemstad	United Arab Emirates , Abu Dhabi
Cambodia , Phnom Penh	Honduras , Tegucigalpa	New Zealand , Wellington	United Kingdom , London
Cameroon , Yaoundé	Hong Kong (China) , Hong Kong	Nicaragua , Managua	United States of America , Washington DC
Canada , Ottawa	Hungary , Budapest	Niger , Niamey	Uruguay , Montevideo
Cape Verde , Praia	Iceland , Reykjavik	Nigeria , Lagos	Uzbekistan , Tashkent
Cayman Islands (UK) , George Town	India , New Delhi	Norway , Oslo	Venezuela , Caracas
Central African Republic , Bangui	Indonesia , Jakarta	Oman , Muscat	Vietnam , Hanoi
Chad , N'Djamena	Iran , Tehran	Pakistan , Islamabad	Yemen , Sana'a
Chile , Santiago	Iraq , Baghdad	Panama , Panama City	Zambia , Lusaka
China , Beijing	Ireland , Dublin	Papua New Guinea , Konedobu	Zimbabwe , Harare
Colombia , Bogota	Israel , Jerusalem	Paraguay , Asunción	
Comoros , Moroni	Italy , Rome	Peru , Lima	
Congo , Brazzaville	Jamaica , Kingston	Philippines , Manila	
Congo (Democratic Rep.) , Kinshasa	Japan , Tokyo	Poland , Warsaw	
Costa Rica , San José	Jordan , Amman	Portugal , Lisbon	
Côte d'Ivoire , Abidjan	Kazakhstan , Almaty	Puerto Rico (US) , San Juan	
Croatia , Zagreb	Kenya , Nairobi	Qatar , Doha	
	Korea (Rep. of) , Seoul	Romania , Bucharest	
	Kuwait , Dahiyyat Abdullah Al-Salem	Russia , Moscow	
	Kyrgyzstan , Bishkek	Rwanda , Kigali	
		St Kitts and Nevis , Basseterre	

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If you are a law enforcement professional with issues relating to specific crime cases, please contact the Interpol National Central Bureau in your country. Private individuals should contact the appropriate law enforcement agency in their countries.

