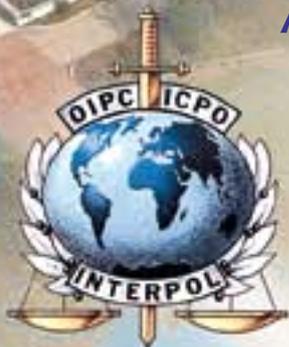




2006

ANNUAL REPORT



INTERPOL

CONNECTING POLICE

SECURING THE WORLD





INTERPOL

186 member countries

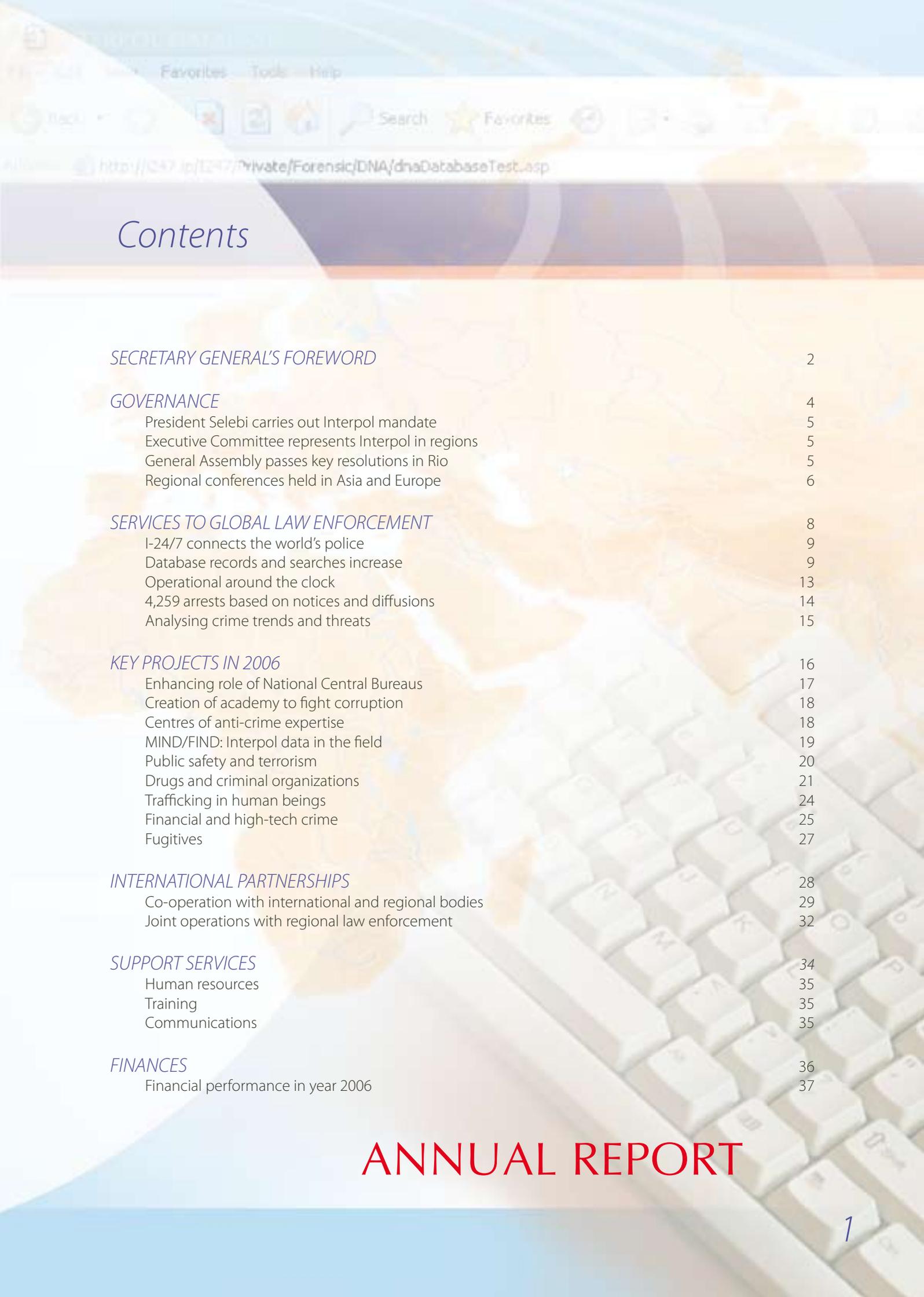
Afghanistan, Kabul
Albania, Tirana
Algeria, Algiers
Andorra, Andorra la Vella
Angola, Luanda
Antigua and Barbuda, St John's
Argentina, Buenos Aires
Armenia, Yerevan
Aruba, Oranjestad
Australia, Canberra
Austria, Vienna
Azerbaijan, Baku
Bahamas, Nassau
Bahrain, Adaliya
Bangladesh, Dhaka
Barbados, Bridgetown
Belarus, Minsk
Belgium, Brussels
Belize, Belmopan
Benin, Cotonou
Bhutan, Thimphu
Bolivia, La Paz
Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo
Botswana, Gaborone
Brazil, Brasilia
Brunei, Negara Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria, Sofia
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou
Burundi, Bujumbura
Cambodia, Phnom Penh
Cameroon, Yaoundé
Canada, Ottawa
Cape Verde, Praia
Central African Republic, Bangui
Chad, N'Djamena
Chile, Santiago
China, Beijing
Colombia, Bogotá
Comoros, Moroni
Congo, Brazzaville
Congo (Democratic Rep.), Kinshasa
Costa Rica, San José
Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Croatia, Zagreb
Cuba, Havana
Cyprus, Nicosia
Czech Republic, Prague
Denmark, Copenhagen
Djibouti, Djibouti
Dominica, Roseau
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo
Ecuador, Quito
Egypt, Cairo
El Salvador, San Salvador
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo
Eritrea, Asmara
Estonia, Tallinn
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
Fiji, Suva
Finland, Helsinki
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Skopje

France, Paris
Gabon, Libreville
Gambia, Banjul
Georgia, Tbilisi
Germany, Wiesbaden
Ghana, Accra
Greece, Athens
Grenada, St George's
Guatemala, Guatemala City
Guinea, Conakry
Guinea Bissau, Bissau
Guyana, Georgetown
Haiti, Port au Prince
Honduras, Tegucigalpa
Hungary, Budapest
Iceland, Reykjavik
India, New Delhi
Indonesia, Jakarta
Iran, Tehran
Iraq, Baghdad
Ireland, Dublin
Israel, Jerusalem
Italy, Rome
Jamaica, Kingston
Japan, Tokyo
Jordan, Amman
Kazakhstan, Astana
Kenya, Nairobi
Korea (Rep. of), Seoul
Kuwait, Kuwait City
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek
Laos, Vientiane
Latvia, Riga
Lebanon, Beirut
Lesotho, Maseru
Liberia, Monrovia
Libya, Tripoli
Liechtenstein, Vaduz
Lithuania, Vilnius
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Madagascar, Antananarivo
Malawi, Lilongwe
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Maldives, Male
Mali, Bamako
Malta, Floriana
Marshall Islands, Majuro
Mauritania, Nouakchott
Mauritius, Port Louis
Mexico, Mexico City
Moldova, Chisinau
Monaco, Monaco
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar
Montenegro, Podgorica
Morocco, Rabat
Mozambique, Maputo
Myanmar, Yangon
Namibia, Windhoek
Nauru, Yaren
Nepal, Kathmandu
Netherlands, The Hague
Netherlands Antilles, Willemstad
New Zealand, Wellington
Nicaragua, Managua
Niger, Niamey
Nigeria, Lagos
Norway, Oslo
Oman, Muscat
Pakistan, Islamabad
Panama, Panama City
Papua New Guinea, Konedobu
Paraguay, Asuncion
Peru, Lima
Philippines, Manila
Poland, Warsaw
Portugal, Lisbon
Qatar, Doha
Romania, Bucharest
Russia, Moscow
Rwanda, Kigali
St Kitts and Nevis, Basseterre
St Lucia, Castries
St Vincent and the Grenadines, Kingstown
San Marino, San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe, Sao Tome
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Senegal, Dakar
Serbia, Belgrade
Seychelles, Victoria (Mahé)
Sierra Leone, Freetown
Singapore, Singapore
Slovakia, Bratislava
Slovenia, Ljubljana
Somalia, Mogadishu
South Africa, Pretoria
Spain, Madrid
Sri Lanka, Colombo
Sudan, Khartoum
Suriname, Paramaribo
Swaziland, Mbabane
Sweden, Stockholm
Switzerland, Berne
Syria, Damascus
Tajikistan, Dushanbe
Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Thailand, Bangkok
Timor-Leste, Dili
Togo, Lomé
Tonga, Nuku'alofa
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain
Tunisia, Tunis
Turkey, Ankara
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat
Uganda, Kampala
Ukraine, Kiev
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi
United Kingdom, London
United States of America, Washington, DC
Uruguay, Montevideo
Uzbekistan, Tashkent
Venezuela, Caracas
Vietnam, Hanoi
Yemen, Sana'a
Zambia, Lusaka
Zimbabwe, Harare

Sub-Bureaus

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





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Secretary General's foreword



I am proud to present this Annual Report, which provides an overview of our achievements in 2006. I say "our" achievements because they embrace the vision, commitment and hard work of all of Interpol, which includes our President Jackie Selebi, Executive Committee, National Central Bureaus (NCBs), General Secretariat and all of our member countries' police and law enforcement services.

The year 2006 was another historic year for Interpol in so many ways.

We celebrated the 50th anniversary of our constitution. In recognition of one of the most important principles enshrined in that document, the 2006 General Assembly adopted a resolution confirming the organization's neutrality and independence.

We welcomed Montenegro and San Marino, the world's newest and oldest republics, to the Interpol family, increasing our membership to 186 countries.

The theme of the 2006 General Assembly – "In the Service of Frontline Police to Secure the World" – points to another historic aspect of the year's activities. Interpol began rolling out its MIND/FIND technologies, marking the first time in the organization's history that instant access to Interpol's database on stolen and lost travel documents (SLTD) was placed directly into the hands of control officers at airports, borders and other field locations around the world. The SLTD database witnessed record growth during the year – 121 countries contributing more than 4 million document numbers, pushing the grand total to more than 13 million.





The 2006 General Assembly also approved the process of creating the world's first international anti-corruption academy for law enforcement. Progress on this historic initiative moved at a rapid pace. By year-end, a site was secured in Vienna, Austria, and implementation of the business and fundraising plans was well underway.

Use of Interpol data services and operational support services continued to reach all-time highs. The number of Interpol international notices issued this year jumped nearly 40 per cent, to an all-time high of 4,556, including the first Interpol notices ever issued at the request of the International Criminal Court. The number of people arrested who were subject to Interpol notices or diffusions rose 20 per cent to an all-time high of 4,259.

While these remarkable achievements, among others described in this report, are impressive, we all know they are only part of the story. Each police and law enforcement officer, in each of our 186 member countries, is confronted on a daily basis with the same daunting dilemma – no matter how hard we work, the threats posed to our societies by terrorism and other crime do not subside. In fact, they remain at a constantly alarming level. To adequately serve the needs of global law enforcement, the 2006 General Assembly recognised that we must strengthen the organization's infrastructure, and set in motion a fundraising campaign for reinforcing our infrastructure and the services Interpol provides to NCBs and law enforcement officers worldwide.

We began an ambitious initiative to create and define Interpol Global Anti-Crime Centres (GACCs), which will provide ongoing specialised crime and urgent support to all parts of the Interpol family. The concept of GACCs grew out of our realisation that we must develop more focused, comprehensive and sustained approaches to preventing, investigating, prosecuting and fighting crime; holistic and innovative ways to more effectively pool and utilise the talents, skills, knowledge and experiences that exist in both the public and private sectors. This is what creating the GACCs is all about, and it is critical to our success as an organization. We will be conferring with the organization's constituencies throughout 2007 to flesh out the precise manner in which the GACCs will achieve these goals.

All of us at Interpol's General Secretariat and offices worldwide look forward to building on the successes of the past as we confront the challenges of the future together. We look forward to continuing our work with our President Jackie Selebi, Executive Committee, National Central Bureaus and member countries' police and law enforcement services to ensure the security of our countries and safety of our citizens in 2007 and beyond.

Ronald K. Noble
Secretary General

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Governance
Governance



President Selebi carries out Interpol mandate

Interpol President Jackie Selebi chaired the General Assembly and three sessions of the Executive Committee, working with the Secretary General to ensure that Interpol's activities conformed to the decisions made at these meetings. Mr Selebi, the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, also participated in regional conferences in Europe and Asia and the South Pacific.

Executive Committee represents Interpol in regions

In addition to their statutory role, Executive Committee members represented Interpol at regional meetings and maintained regular contact with chiefs of police and other officials in their regions. This important liaison work ensured that Interpol provided national police forces with the tools and services they needed to co-operate with their counterparts around the world.

The members of the Executive Committee as of the end of 2006 were:

President

Jackie Selebi, South Africa, 2004-2008

Vice-President for Europe

Rodolfo Ronconi, Italy, 2004-2007

Vice-President for the Americas

Arturo Herrera Verdugo, Chile, 2006-2009

Vice-President for Asia

Boon Hui Khoo, Singapore, 2006-2009

Delegates for Africa

Mohand Amokrane Mahmoud, Algeria, 2005-2008

Mostapha Mouzouni, Morocco, 2006-2009

Delegates for the Americas

Zulmar Pimentel Dos Santos, Brazil, 2005-2008

Thomas V. Fuentes, United States, 2006-2009

Delegates for Asia

Ki Ryun Park, Republic of Korea, 2006-2009

Vijay Shanker, India, 2006-2009

Delegates for Europe

Francisco J. Aranda, Spain, 2005-2008

Juergen Stock, Germany, 2005-2008

Konstantin Machabely, Russia, 2006-2009

The following members completed their terms of service in September:

Georges Boustani, Lebanon

Michael J. Garcia, United States

Florence Agathe Lélé, Cameroon

Uma Shankar Misra, India

Kenneth Pandolfi, United Kingdom

Hiroaki Takizawa, Japan

General Assembly passes key resolutions in Rio

The General Assembly is composed of delegates appointed by the governments of member countries. As Interpol's supreme governing body, it meets once a year and takes all major decisions affecting general policy, operational priorities, working methods, finances and programmes of activities. It also elects members of the Executive Committee.

During its 75th session in Rio de Janeiro in September, the General Assembly elected six new members of the Executive Committee, elected Delegate Arturo Herrera Verdugo of Chile as a vice-president and passed several important resolutions, including:

- approved the membership of Montenegro and San Marino, bringing the total number of member countries to 186



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- endorsed the creation of the Interpol Anti-Corruption Academy (see page 18)
- urged member countries to submit timely records to Interpol's stolen and lost travel documents database to enhance its effectiveness in border control
- highlighted the need for member countries to alert one another of prison breaks by suspected or convicted terrorists or other criminals who may pose a threat to public security
- called on Interpol to devise the most efficient ways to support various regional law enforcement initiatives
- reaffirmed Interpol's independence and political neutrality

Regional conferences held in Asia and Europe

Regional conferences provide a forum for officers working in Interpol's National Central Bureaus to meet and discuss policing issues affecting their regions. A regional conference is held once a year in Europe, and every two years in Africa, the Americas, and Asia and the South Pacific.

Asian Regional Conference

The 19th Asian Regional Conference took place in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 11-13 April, with more than 160 delegates from 35 countries in Asia and the South Pacific and several observer organizations in attendance.

Delegates passed several key recommendations, including the expansion of access to I-24/7 to remote users such as border police and immigration officers. They also urged the use of the Command and Co-ordination Centre during crisis situations, the implementation of the revised Service Standards for the Exchange of Good Practice programme (see page 17), and stronger international co-operation in fugitive investigations and other crime areas. The next Asian Regional Conference will be held in Hong Kong, China, in 2008.

European Regional Conference

The 35th European Regional Conference, held in Minsk, Belarus, from 17-18 May, reinforced Interpol's constitutional obligation to facilitate international police co-operation without regard to politics. With police representatives from European Union countries barred by the EU from attending the conference because of concerns about the integrity of the Belarusian presidential elections held in March, only 12 of the 46 countries in the region sent delegates.

A follow-up extraordinary session was organized in Lyon to allow for full dialogue among all countries in the region on conference agenda items, including the expansion of access to Interpol databases to borders and greater co-operation in tracking fugitives. The 36th European Regional Conference will be held in Varna, Bulgaria, in 2007.



Interpol is the world's largest international police organization, with 186 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.

Interpol reaffirms political neutrality

"Interpol's mission is to promote communication and co-operation among the world's law enforcement agencies. Interpol is constitutionally barred from undertaking any activity which is political, military, religious or racial. This is increasingly difficult in a politicised world, but political neutrality is fundamental if the organization is to remain effective and fulfill its basic role of supporting international law enforcement co-operation." – Secretary General Ronald K. Noble said of Interpol's decision to keep the conference in Minsk, which had been approved by delegates at the 2005 regional conference in Nicosia, Cyprus.

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

*Services to global
law enforcement*





I-24/7 connects the world's police

The I-24/7 communications system connects the Interpol General Secretariat, National Central Bureaus and regional offices, creating a secure global electronic network for the exchange of police information and providing member countries with instant access to Interpol's databases and other services. With all member countries except Somalia now connected to I-24/7, the focus switched to expansion of access beyond the National Central Bureau to law enforcement officers in the field, particularly at international transit points. By the end of 2006, almost 90 countries had taken or were in the process of taking this step to help secure their borders from dangerous criminals and goods.

Of significance in 2006 was the additional expansion of I-24/7 in countries that had previously extended access to a limited number of national law enforcement entities. The United Kingdom connected agencies in several major cities and airport offices. I-24/7 gave the Immigration Service at Heathrow International Airport access to Interpol's databases on stolen and lost travel documents and nominal records. El Salvador, which had already connected its national motor vehicles unit, expanded access to immigration and customs officers at the main international airport in San Salvador.

In order to facilitate and expedite manual searches of existing Interpol databases, the second version of the electronic automated search facility (e-ASF2) was launched in July after six months of development and testing in several NCBs. The e-ASF2 is a web-based, single interface that permits simultaneous consultation of all Interpol databases. Based on the success of e-ASF2, I-24/7 users recommended the implementation of an ASF online training tool and the possibility of querying the databases by batch. Both enhancements became operational in December.

As access to Interpol databases was increasingly expanded to officers in the field, several NCBs began to adapt the e-ASF2 screens to their own languages. Greek was implemented, and other languages including Czech, German, Italian and Portuguese were in development.

Database records and searches increase

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

- nominal data
- photographs
- stolen and lost travel documents
- child sexual abuse images
- stolen works of art
- stolen motor vehicles
- fingerprints
- DNA profiles
- Notices
 - Red Notice
 - Blue Notice
 - Green Notice
 - Yellow Notice
 - Black Notice
 - Interpol-United Nations Security Council Special Notice
 - Orange Notice

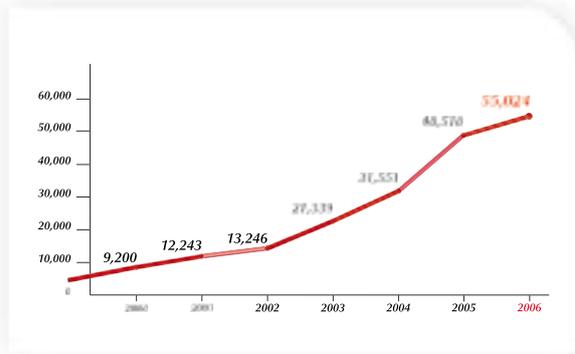


INTERPOL



Nominal data

55,000 known criminals in database

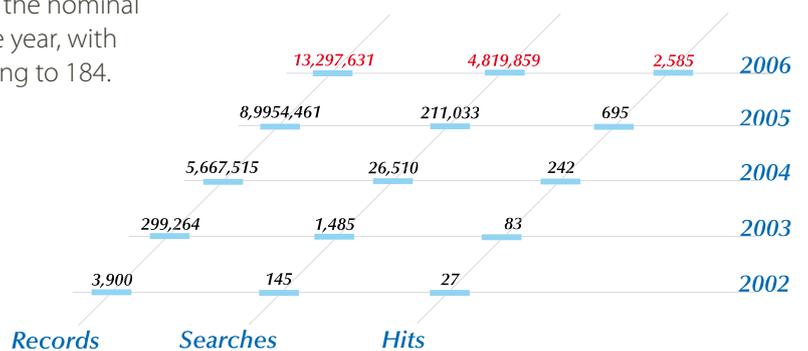


The number of searches conducted rose by 62 per cent in 2006 from 2005, resulting in more than 55,000 'hits' – queries from member countries that matched records in the database. The number of records of names and photos of known criminals in the nominal database increased to 173,000 during the year, with the number of contributing countries rising to 184.

Stolen and lost travel documents

More than 2,500 passports, visas and other travel documents were identified as stolen or lost during the year following checks against the database. The large-scale rollout of MIND/FIND integrated solutions (see page 19) in 2006, which gave remote users direct access to this database, significantly boosted the number of records, searches and hits. The total number of records in the database increased close to 50 per cent on the year in 2006 to 13.3 million, submitted by 121 member countries. The number of searches jumped to 4.8 million, from 211,000 in 2005.

More than 2,500 documents identified as stolen or lost





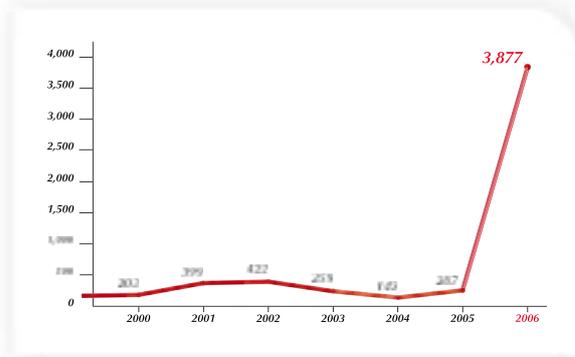
Child sexual abuse images

Stolen works of art

In 2006, police identified and rescued 131 victims of child sexual abuse using the Interpol Child Abuse Image Database (ICAID), taking the five-year total to more than 500 victims in 29 countries. The ICAID operates as a stand-alone system housed at the General Secretariat, while work continued on the development of the International Child Sexual Exploitation Database, which member countries will be able to access directly through I-24/7. The G8 Ministers of Justice and Interior have earmarked more than €1.4 million to support the elaboration of the interactive database. Interpol will start connecting countries to this database in 2007.

Two United States agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, agreed to share their image banks of identified victims with Interpol, bolstering the database's effectiveness in fighting child sexual abuse globally.

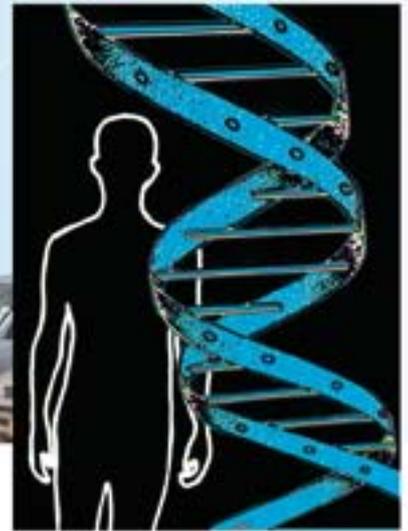
More than 3,800 searches conducted



This database was made more user-friendly with the introduction of an electronic automated search facility via I-24/7 in English, French and Spanish. In 2006, member countries conducted more than 3,800 searches of the database, compared to 287 for all of 2005, when an older system was in place for much of the time. The database contributed to the recoveries of numerous stolen items throughout the year, including a 17th-century painting in Spain that had been stolen from a church in Portugal 10 years earlier. An enhanced DVD replaced the previous CD-ROM version of the database, offering improved image quality and increased storage capacity.

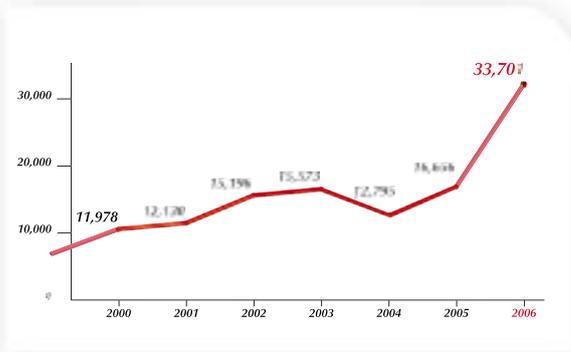
Ancient Iraqi statue recovered

An ancient statue of King Entemena added to Interpol's 'Most Wanted Stolen Works of Art' poster and stolen works of art database after it was looted from the Iraqi National Museum in 2003 – was recovered and returned to Iraq in July, following a three-year worldwide investigation led by the United States. The statue (pictured above), the oldest known representation of an ancient Iraqi king, was one of the most significant items taken from the museum during a period of civil unrest.



Stolen motor vehicles

33,700 vehicles identified as stolen



More than 2,800 vehicles per month on average were identified as stolen by national law enforcement officers using this database, an increase of 50 per cent from 2005. Searches rose almost 67 per cent, as more countries connected officers in the field to I-24/7. By the end of the year, the database contained 3.7 million records from 106 member countries. In 2006, the database was made available on DVD for two major Interpol operations in Africa, which led to the identification and seizure of almost 1,000 stolen cars (see page 32).

DNA database links suspect to crimes in three countries

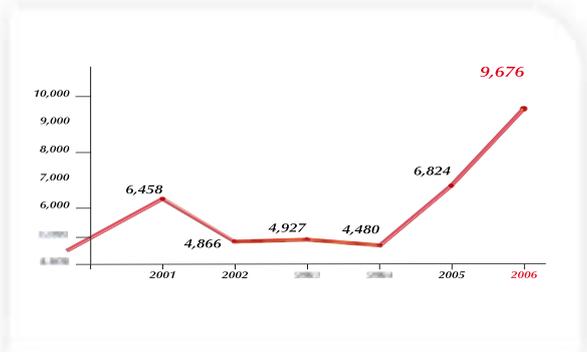
In November, the DNA profile database helped police in three countries link previously unconnected crimes to the same individual. An anonymous DNA profile tied to a series of burglaries in Austria was sent to Interpol, where a positive match was made with a profile submitted by Croatia two years earlier. This information was then combined with the suspect's fingerprints at Interpol, connecting him to burglaries in Germany.

DNA profiles

Direct online access through I-24/7 to the Interpol database of DNA profiles, called the DNA Gateway, was made available to all member countries in 2006 upon their signing of the charter governing its use. With the addition of 13 countries in 2006, the number of countries contributing to the database rose to 42. Containing more than 65,000 DNA profiles, the database logged 56 hits during the year.

Fingerprints

9,600 fingerprints added



The database recorded 100 hits in 2006, nearly double the total for the previous year. Close to 10,000 fingerprint records submitted by 107 member countries were entered in the database in 2006, pushing the total number to almost 57,000.



Operational around the clock

The Command and Co-ordination Centre (CCC) served as the central point of contact between the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus (NCBs), providing assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week in Interpol's four official languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish. In 2006, the CCC co-ordinated the deployment of six Interpol Major Event Support Teams (IMEST) and five Incident Response Teams (IRT).

- IMESTs consisting of specialised police officers and operational assistants supported host countries during the football World Cup championships in Germany, Asian Games in Doha, Qatar, Winter Olympic Games in Turin, Italy, and Central American and Caribbean Games in Cartagena, Colombia, as well as the International Monetary Fund/World Bank meeting in Singapore and the ASEAN summit in Cebu, Philippines. The teams conducted checks of Interpol's databases and responded to urgent queries from national authorities and liaison officers from foreign countries.
- IRTs were dispatched to Egypt for investigations into two separate bombings, to Barbados to assist the identification of apparent victims of a human-trafficking operation, to Germany to support the investigation into an alleged plot to attack the Berlin transportation system, and to Thailand to help authorities with follow-up work related to the identification of victims of the December 2004 tsunami.

The daily services the CCC provided to member countries included:

- instant, real-time searches of Interpol databases
- priority issue of Interpol notices, particularly the Orange Notice, of which nine were issued in 2006
- support for fugitive investigations
- around-the-clock monitoring of open sources and messages between NCBs
- initiation of emergency-response measures





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4,259 arrests based on notices and diffusions

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

Interpol published 4,556 notices in 2006

- *2,804 Red Notices* seeking the arrest or provisional arrest of a wanted person with a view to extradition based on an arrest warrant
- *359 Blue Notices* requesting additional information about a person's identity or illegal activities in relation to a criminal matter. Among these, Interpol issued notices in relation to high-profile prison breaks by suspected Al Qaeda-linked terrorists and the nephew of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein
- *676 Green Notices* providing warnings and criminal intelligence about persons who committed criminal offences and were likely to repeat these crimes in other countries
- *316 Yellow Notices* requesting assistance in locating missing persons, especially minors, or in identifying persons who were not able to identify themselves
- *114 Black Notices* seeking information about unidentified bodies
- *278 Interpol-United Nations Security Council Special Notices* alerting police of individuals who were the targets of UN sanctions against Al Qaeda and the Taliban
- *9 Orange Notices* warning police, public entities and other international organizations about dangerous materials, criminal acts or events that posed a potential threat to public safety



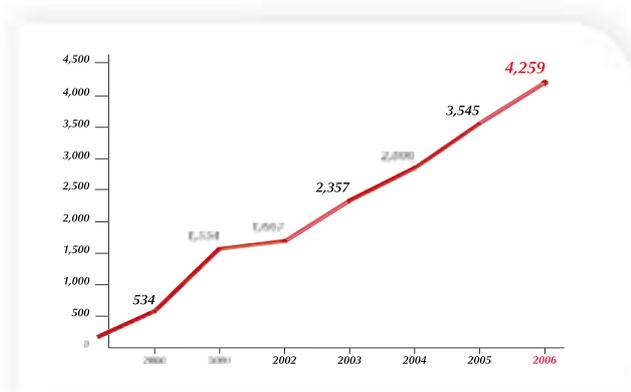


In addition to notices, 12,212 'diffusions' were published in 2006. Unlike the more formal notice, a diffusion can be distributed directly by an NCB to other member countries via I-24/7. The number of people arrested on the basis of a notice or diffusion rose 20 per cent in 2006 to 4,259, from 3,545 in 2005. Total arrests since the year 2000 reached 16,716.

In June, Interpol issued the first Red Notices on behalf of the International Criminal Court for five members of the Lord's Resistance Army suspected of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Uganda, including the rebel group's leader, 'General' Joseph Kony.

The first Orange Notices for modus operandi were also issued in June to warn authorities of high-quality counterfeit US dollars, known as 'Supernotes', allegedly produced in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).

More than 4,200 arrests based on Interpol Red Notices or diffusions



Analysing crime trends and threats

The Criminal Analysis Service (CAS) provided operational and strategic analysis of crime trends and threats, as well as training and consulting, throughout the year.

Interpol posted criminal analysts in the Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau in San Salvador and the Liaison Office in Bangkok to provide more focused analytical support to the regions and more comprehensive criminal analysis throughout the organization. The plan is to eventually have a criminal analyst in each regional office.

During 2006, Interpol's criminal analysts produced 14 operational analytical assessments for investigators in member countries, seven of which focused on individuals or groups linked to terrorism, covering Central Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and South America. Other reports addressed diverse forms of criminality, including organized vehicle trafficking in the Balkans, human trafficking, illegal immigration and drug trafficking. Two reports looked at the phenomena of criminal proceeds and Asian organized crime. CAS made threats assessments for the host countries of several major sporting events and world summits.

The unit also provided analysis and administrative support for Project Geiger, a joint initiative with the International Atomic Energy Agency to combat trafficking in radiological materials.

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Key projects in 2006 **Key projects in 2006**





Enhancing role of National Central Bureaus

The Exchange of Good Practice programme, first launched in Europe and then expanded to Interpol's other working regions, sought to enhance the status and role of National Central Bureaus (NCBs) within their organizational structures, increase countries' contributions to Interpol databases, and ensure the most efficient use of staff and resources.

Within the framework of this project, Interpol continued the second phase of the Peer Evaluation project in Europe, visiting 14 countries in 2006 to evaluate and assist countries in the region on the implementation of the Interpol Service Standards.

In Europe, the programme focused on the establishment of common international police co-operation platforms in each member country to co-ordinate the various activities of regional parties, including Europol, Schengen and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative. Ten countries will be visited in 2007.

In Africa, 14 countries were visited in 2006. Exchange of Good Practice teams provided advice and support during the reconstruction of four premises of NCBs that were destroyed as a result of conflict. In the Asia and South Pacific region, eight NCBs were visited, and in the Middle East and North Africa, four.

The visits ultimately persuaded national governments to increase staff and resources for the NCBs, and prompted the NCBs to exchange more messages with the General Secretariat and nominate emergency contact officers.



INTERPOL



Creation of academy to fight corruption

Following a General Assembly resolution adopted in September, significant steps were taken to develop the Interpol Anti-Corruption Academy, which is due to open by 2009.

A site for the facility (pictured above left) was selected on the outskirts of Vienna as the venue for the world's first educational institute dedicated to the study and prevention of corruption. Work is currently underway to raise initial start-up funding of €15 million.

It will provide academic instruction to police and anti-corruption professionals in such areas as oversight and investigation of development aid, independent agency creation and management, forensic accounting, ethics, asset tracing and recovery, money laundering, and computer-based evidence-gathering.

The Academy will be open to all individuals who play a key role in fighting corruption in their countries, notably law enforcement officers, but also judicial, governmental and private-sector personnel, and representatives of non-governmental and international organizations.

It will conduct its activities within the framework of the UN Convention against Corruption and in partnership with other international and regional organizations committed to rooting out corruption at all levels of society and tracing and recovering funds obtained through corrupt practices.

Centres of anti-crime expertise

Interpol moved forward on a resolution approved by the General Assembly in September to establish a fund for the construction of an additional building to house a cluster of Global Anti-Crime Centres, which would serve as focal points for international law enforcement expertise in investigative techniques and operational support to member countries. An artist's rendering of the development project which would include the centres is pictured above right.

Built around the organization's five priority crime areas, the centres would focus on crimes of global importance, such as the use of the Internet by terrorists, crimes against children and intellectual property crime.

A steering committee made up of Interpol officials and outside experts began to study the feasibility of the project and what types of value-added services the centres could offer to member countries.



MIND/FIND: Interpol data in the field

In 2006, Interpol further developed two technical solutions – known as MIND/FIND, for mobile or fixed Interpol network databases – to give front-line officers access to Interpol’s databases of stolen or lost travel documents (SLTD), stolen motor vehicles (SMV) and wanted persons. The member countries that implemented the solutions, either with or in lieu of existing systems at the national level, saw immediate results.

Switzerland, the first country to use FIND to provide 20,000 federal law enforcement officers with direct access to Interpol’s databases, conducted more than 300,000 searches of the SLTD database each month in 2006, identifying documents from close to 40 countries as stolen or lost.

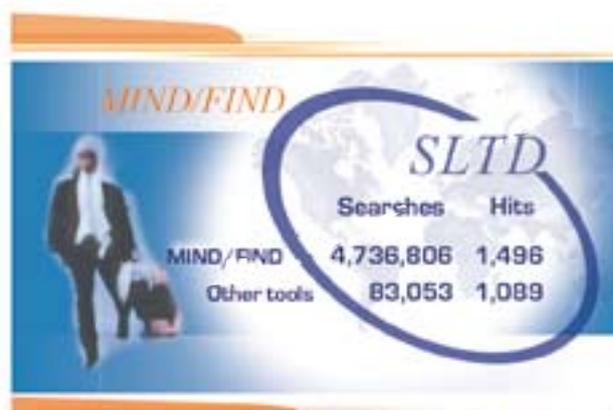
Spain generated 77 positive hits in just two months after connecting all 30,000 users in its national police system to the SLTD database through FIND in November. Spanish authorities performed more than 830,000 searches of the SMV database, which resulted in more than 600 hits.

In France, border police at Paris-Charles de Gaulle International Airport conducted more than 550,000 searches of the SLTD database from June to December, which led to close to 60 hits involving 12 countries.

Stability Pact donor countries agreed during the year to fund the implementation of MIND/FIND to connect main border points in eight Southeast European countries to Interpol’s databases.

Interpol also worked with 11 member countries in the West Indies to fast-track the installation of MIND ahead of the 2007 Cricket World Cup. Checking the passports of all visitors, nine host countries – Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago – plus Bahamas and Dominica, were able to establish a virtual perimeter around their islands to keep out individuals who might try to enter with fraudulent travel documents.

FIND enabled the police body of the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEANAPOL, to submit one query to national, ASEANAPOL and Interpol databases, and receive a single reply from the three sources. It also made ASEANAPOL’s database available to police worldwide through I-24/7. This represented a significant step in addressing crime issues in the region, which has historically been a low contributor to Interpol’s databases.





INTERPOL

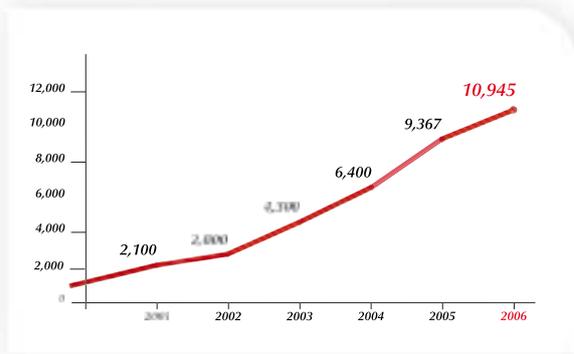


Public safety and terrorism

Sharing intelligence through Fusion Task Force

The Fusion Task Force, Interpol's chief initiative to assist member countries in their terrorism-related investigations, became more operationally focused in 2006. The task force conducts six regional projects and two global initiatives. The number of names of suspected terrorists recorded in the project's database rose to almost 11,000 during the year.

Close to 11,000 names of suspected terrorists recorded



In March, the first working group meeting for Fusion Task Force-Middle East took place in Amman, Jordan. Participants reviewed a number of regional case studies, identifying terrorists' travel routes, terrorist group profiles and means of financing. Participants supported Jordan's move to connect 12 border points to Interpol's stolen and lost travel documents database to assist in the detection and prevention of terrorists' movements.

Other working group meetings were held in June in the Czech Republic on the Kurdistan Workers Party militant group, organized specifically at the request of member countries, and in October in Chile for Project Amazon, which covers terrorism in Central and South America.

The topic of suicide bombers led discussions during the second working group meeting for Project Kalkan, which addresses terrorism in Central Asia, held in February in Baku, Azerbaijan. Other issues included the financing of terrorism, terrorists' use of forged passports and terrorist groups' recruitment methods. Member countries were urged to share information and intelligence on profiles of suicide attackers and patterns of suicide terrorism, and to block or monitor terrorist websites.

Resources to counter bioterrorism threat

In 2006, the Interpol Bioterrorism Prevention Resource Center was created to act as a central clearinghouse for useful bioterrorism-related websites covering areas such as training materials, online tests, scientific documents, pre-planning guidelines, and response and crisis management. A crucial component of Interpol's efforts to help member countries prepare for a bioterrorism incident, the Interpol Bioterrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide, was also completed in the year.

Regional workshops in Chile, Singapore and Ukraine brought together senior law enforcement officials to raise awareness, and encourage greater regional co-operation and a more co-ordinated response to the bioterrorism threat.



The Biocriminalisation Project was launched in September to identify legislative and regulatory gaps in member countries – seen as a key obstacle in the fight against bioterrorism – and assist them with drafting and enacting legislation to prohibit and prevent the misuse of biological agents and toxins.

Protecting wildlife from poachers

Interpol's efforts to help member countries protect their natural resources from criminals gained momentum in 2006 with the arrival at the General Secretariat of the first specialised officer in wildlife crime.

In March, the Kenya Wildlife Service used a €22,750 award – given by the Interpol Working Group on Wildlife Crime and funded by the International Fund for Animal Welfare – to conduct a comprehensive training programme for 32 of its officers. Also in 2006, Interpol donated €64,500 to Kenya to purchase a patrol plane to better facilitate aerial surveillance of its national parks.

A draft co-operation agreement between Interpol and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force was drawn up in 2006. The task force works to harmonise investigations, legislation and penalties for crimes against wildlife in the region.

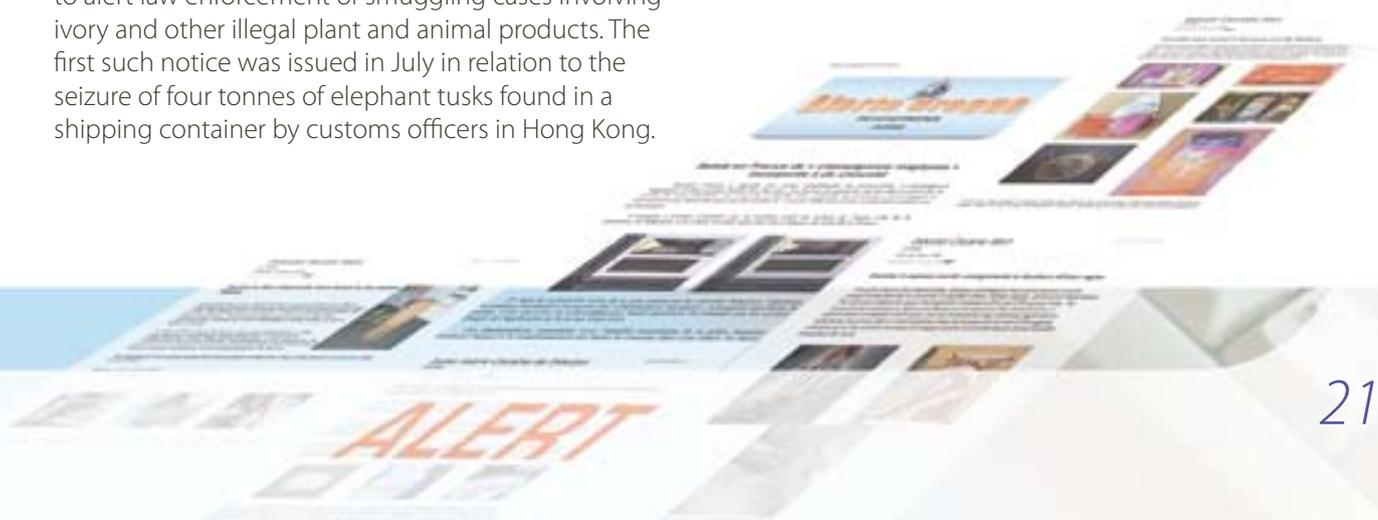
A special 'modus operandi' notice was revived in 2006 to alert law enforcement of smuggling cases involving ivory and other illegal plant and animal products. The first such notice was issued in July in relation to the seizure of four tonnes of elephant tusks found in a shipping container by customs officers in Hong Kong.

Drugs and criminal organizations

Trends in drug trafficking identified

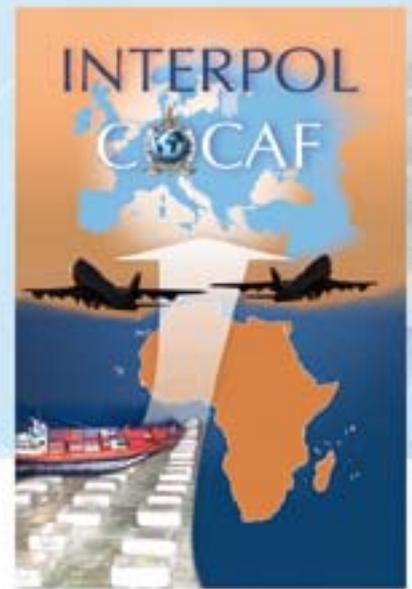
Interpol issued a total of 24 Drug Intelligence Alerts to all NCBs, providing detailed accounts of the most recent drug trafficking trends and modus operandi culled from thousands of reports from NCBs and the media. Among the emerging trends noted by Interpol in 2006:

- a substantial increase in maritime trafficking of cocaine in bulk shipments from South America to West Africa
- a jump in the volume of cocaine trafficking between West Africa and Western Europe by commercial air
- the emergence of a heroin trafficking route between Pakistan and China by commercial air





INTERPOL



Initiatives target cocaine trafficking

Maritime cocaine trafficking to Europe through Africa remained the most significant trend in 2006. South American criminals recruited middlemen in Western Africa to arrange the collection of the drug in the open sea, its storage and transport to Europe. It was suspected that the middlemen were being compensated with a portion of the cocaine shipment, which was then split up and sent to Europe by more traditional means. Interpol initiated Operation COCAF to facilitate co-operation with law enforcement in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and transit and destination countries to locate and identify the criminals involved.

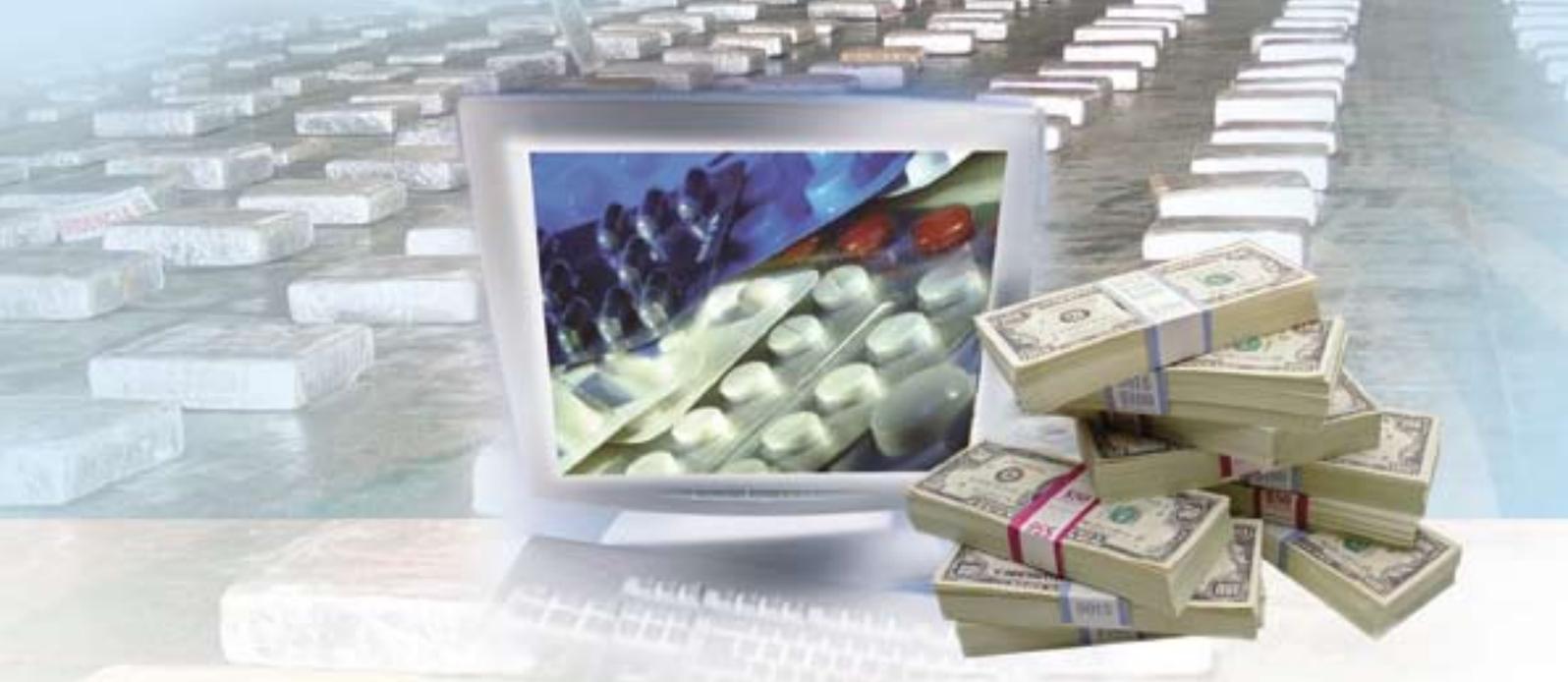
Nine links were established in Interpol's database of cocaine logos in 2006. The database contains more than 1,500 photos of unique logos, which are used by producers to distinguish shipments, denote purity and aid distribution. The database is an important tool for determining the origins of seizures.

Fighting online sales of synthetic drugs

Project Drug.net was launched in 2006 to tackle the purchase, sale and production of prescription drugs and anabolic steroids through the Internet. Operational data such as identified Internet user nicknames were placed in an Interpol database and made available to relevant law enforcement agencies. In order to avoid duplication of efforts concerning individual targets by several member countries, Interpol co-ordinated and supported national initiatives. A training manual was published on Interpol's restricted website.

Two training workshops to help investigators learn how to identify criminals on the Internet were conducted in 2006; one in Brussels, Belgium, which was attended by representatives from 11 countries, and another in Tallinn held at the request of Estonian authorities. A training workshop will take place in 2007 in Singapore, which is in a region heavily affected by the trade in psychotropic drugs and precursor chemicals.





Organized crime in Asia and Eurasia

Project AOC – Asian organized crime

Project AOC (Asian Organized Crime) was initiated in 2006 to fight the continued worldwide expansion of AOC groups. Interpol created a Project AOC database to serve as an international platform for intelligence-sharing. Interpol also organized the 1st Working Group Meeting for European Countries on AOC in Manila, Philippines, in May, and established the Interpol Asian Expert Group on AOC, whose first meeting took place in Bangkok, Thailand, in December. Interpol has started research on illegal football gambling and on AOC groups in the Pacific Islands and in Europe, with a view to mounting tactical operations.

Project Millennium – Eurasian organized crime

Thirty-nine countries took part in Project Millennium, which collates and shares intelligence on transnational Eurasian organized crime. More than 5,000 names of individuals, groups and enterprises suspected of links to organized crime were entered in the project's secure database in 2006. The project was developed at the request of the G8 Law Enforcement Projects Group.

In 2006, 874 messages were processed – the highest number since the start of the project – and more than 900 hits were catalogued, a threefold increase within the last three years. France, Japan and New Zealand joined Project Millennium in 2006, and Austria has expressed its desire to participate.

Millennium intelligence links suspect to multiple crimes

Luxembourg police requested Interpol to search its databases concerning an individual suspected of money laundering. Searches revealed that the Russian national, who had been registered in the Interpol Criminal Information System database linked to Project Millennium, was suspected of being involved in criminal activities in Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Russia, Switzerland and the United States.



Project Bada – maritime piracy

To counter the increase in incidents of maritime piracy in Southeast Asia and along the Somali coast, Interpol began in 2006 to collect information on maritime piracy and armed robberies against ships, which it shared with NCBs and the international maritime community. Interpol also looked at other organized crime activities related to maritime routes, such as illegal immigration and trafficking in humans, drugs and arms.

Project Bada helped to identify members of gangs, existing hierarchies, areas of operation, modus operandi and links to other criminal activities in co-operation with other international organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization, International Maritime Bureau and the Maritime Organization for West and Central Africa (MOWCA).

Trafficking in human beings

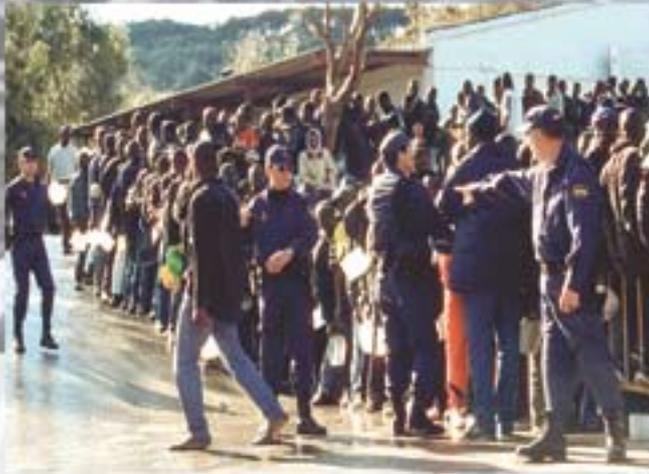
Assisting child sexual abuse investigators

The Image Analysis Resource Centre, funded by the US National Center for Missing and Exploited Children through a grant from the US Department of State, was created in 2006. As part of this initiative, investigators from nine countries worked at Interpol for one-month periods to help specialised officers at the General Secretariat identify children from their home regions depicted in abuse images. This collaboration resulted in a number of children being rescued and the identification of locations where many others had been victimised.

The centre created an Expertise Reference Database to facilitate the identification of locations of abuse, often the first step for rescuing victims. The database includes the names of more than 500 experts in diverse fields such as botany, interior design and languages. Sexual abuse images frequently contain regional, historical, linguistic or other clues that can help investigators pinpoint locations of abuse.

Interpol helps rescue three abused victims

Two young victims of sexual abuse in Belgium were rescued after Interpol helped police identify the attacker as their father based on a video seized in Australia. Police in Australia had sent a copy of the tape to specialised officers at the General Secretariat, who were able to establish that the girls were speaking Flemish, while images from the video enabled Belgian police to pinpoint the location. Follow-up work by police in Belgium and Italy led to the arrests of the girls' father and the Italian man who made the video, and rescue of a third victim who appeared in the images but was not related to the others.



Interpol supports trafficking investigation

Forensic specialists from the General Secretariat and member countries helped investigators in Barbados identify 11 bodies found on a small boat, believed to be victims of a human-trafficking operation. The boat, which departed Africa for Spain, drifted across the Atlantic Ocean and was discovered near the island's east coast in June. Interpol worked with international authorities to try to locate the Spanish man who was believed to have arranged the journey. Thousands of African migrants die each year trying to reach Europe.

Financial and high-tech crime

'Botnets': emerging high-tech crime

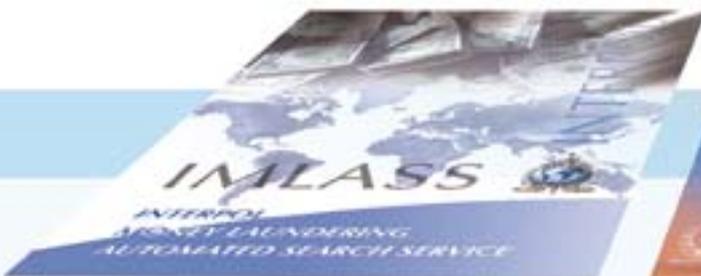
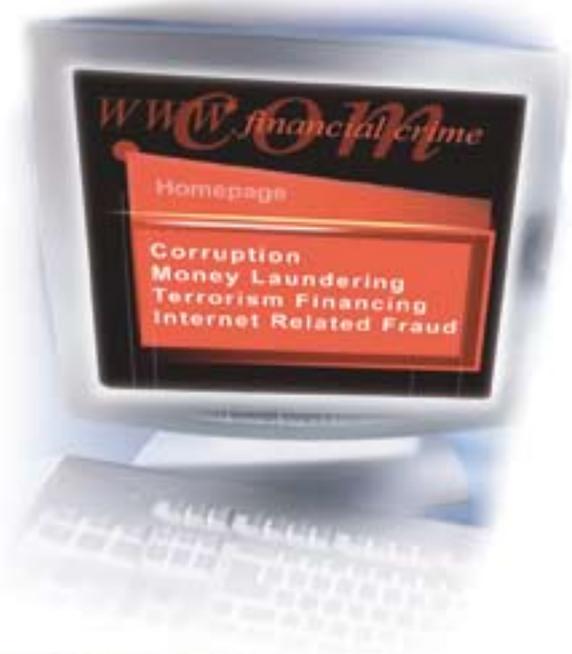
Microsoft and Interpol organized in April the fourth meeting of the BotNet Task Force, which addresses the growing threat of botnets – networks of infected computers controlled by remote users for spreading malicious viruses, sending mass junk e-mails or stealing online banking passwords.

The *Interpol IT Crime Manual* was also updated and enhanced, with new articles on botnets, voice over Internet protocol and other areas of concern for cyber-crime investigators. Training programmes on network investigations, Internet investigations and Linux forensics were developed, enhanced and delivered throughout the year.

Automated tool to fight money laundering

Planning on the Interpol Money Laundering Automated Search Service (IMLASS) was completed in 2006. When fully operational, IMLASS will enable anti-money laundering investigators to automatically compare suspected money-laundering queries with police data collected from member countries.

A basic version of the system that processes a formatted message and displays the search results is expected to be offered to member countries in 2007. Further enhancements such as link-analysis visualisation diagrams and Arabic transliteration are also in the planning stages.





INTERPOL

Co-ordinated action to protect intellectual property

Interpol focused renewed attention on counterfeiting and the growing evidence of the use of counterfeits to fund organized crime and terrorist activities in 2006. The Interpol Intellectual Property Crime Action Group (IIPCAG), whose members include police and customs representatives from member countries, international organizations and industry bodies, worked to raise awareness of this threat among policymakers and the general public through promotional, training and operational support.

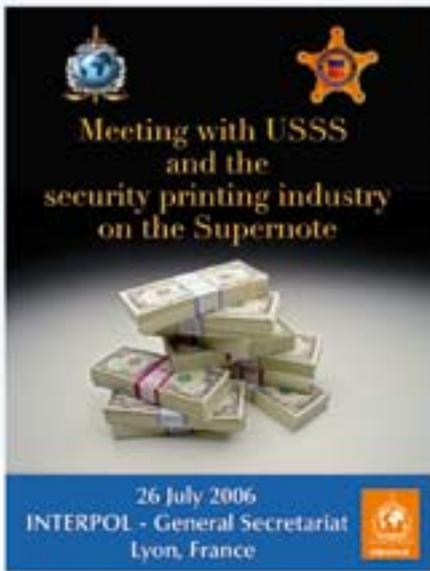
The group met twice in 2006 to develop a comprehensive training strategy to be delivered in 2007 and to support the creation of a database, which will enable investigators to share information and intelligence on intellectual property crime cases. The IIPCAG also compiled a manual for investigators.

Global initiative targets fake medicines

Interpol assumed an active role in the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT), a World Health Organization-led initiative to fight counterfeit pharmaceuticals – which may contain no active ingredients or potentially dangerous ones – following the task force's creation in February.

IMPACT brings together national regulatory authorities, seven international organizations and international associations of patients, health professionals, pharmaceutical manufacturers and wholesalers in both developing and developed countries to share expertise, identify problems, formulate solutions and co-ordinate activities. Interpol and the Permanent Forum on International Pharmaceutical Crime co-chair the enforcement sub-committee.





Project fights currency counterfeiting in Colombia

In cooperation with the US Secret Service, European Central Bank, European Anti-Fraud Office and other agencies, Interpol conducted several training sessions throughout the year for Colombian police officers in identifying counterfeit notes.

Additionally, in January, Interpol provided operational support to Colombian law enforcement officers related to the arrest of a primary suspect responsible for the distribution of €319,000 in counterfeit euros. In May, Interpol assisted Colombian authorities in the discovery of an illegal print shop where fake polymer Australian dollars were being made, which resulted in the arrests of two individuals, and the seizure of 100-dollar notes worth AU\$5.2 million and an offset printing press.

Fugitives

Interpol assisted member countries in the location and apprehension of thousands of fugitives in 2006. Officers also worked with member countries and international criminal tribunals to ensure that war criminals were brought to justice, by circulating electronic notices and diffusions containing identification and judicial information, and by providing investigative support.

Interpol co-operated closely with the International Criminal Court (ICC) to develop joint analytical and administrative initiatives. The ICC was granted access to I-24/7 in April.

The ICC, International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo and the Special Court for Sierra Leone can request the issue of Red Notices for individuals suspected of committing serious violations of international human-rights laws.

Interpol helps arrest fugitive in 15-year-old murder

United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents located a woman wanted by Panama for a murder committed 15 years earlier, thanks to information provided by National Central Bureaus in Washington and Panama City. The woman, the subject of an Interpol Red Notice issued at the request of Panama for the killing of a pregnant woman in 1991, escaped from custody in Panama, illegally entered the US and fraudulently obtained permanent resident status there. ICE agents uncovered the woman's criminal past after checking the fingerprints in her citizenship application against Interpol's database and US Department of Homeland Security US-VISIT records of foreign visitors to the country.

INTERPOL

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

International
International
partnerships
partnerships



WANTED BY
INTERPOL



SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS OF THE
UN SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT TO: ASSETS FREEZE, TRAVEL BAN, ARMS EMBARGO





Co-operation with international and regional bodies

Fighting terrorism with United Nations

In 2006, Interpol's office at the United Nations in New York further strengthened the organization's co-operation with the UN to more effectively prevent and combat terrorism, trafficking in human beings, and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

The UN General Assembly adopted by consensus in September the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and corresponding Plan of Action. Interpol representatives actively participated in the drafting of the strategy. As a result, Resolution 60/288 recognised Interpol as a crucial partner in the international effort to counter terrorism and included important references to Interpol's specific tools and activities.

Interpol further collaborated with the UN Security Council's 1267 Committee, which is responsible for implementing sanctions against individuals and entities associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban. In 2006, Interpol-UN Security Council Special Notices were issued for 273 subjects of sanctions.

As a direct result of the successful co-operation between Interpol and the UN Security Council 1267 Committee, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1699 to increase co-operation between the UN and Interpol, with the objective of providing the remaining sanctions committees of the UN Security Council with the means to fulfill their mandates.

Interpol specialised officers actively participated in 10 site visits of the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) to evaluate the nature and level of assistance needed by UN member countries to fully implement the counter-terrorism provisions of Security Council Resolution 1373. Interpol also developed a guide, *Best Practices in Combating Terrorism*, for inclusion in the CTED's *Directory of International Best Practices, Codes and Standards*, which was published on the UN website.





INTERPOL



Collaboration with World Customs Organization

In 2006, Interpol and the World Customs Organization (WCO) worked to forge closer ties between police and customs to address issues of common concern, including terrorism, trafficking in drugs and precursors, intellectual property crime, money laundering and environmental crime.

Interpol supported the Container Control Programme of the WCO and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which aimed to help several countries in Africa, Asia and Central America prevent the use of shipping containers for drug trafficking and other illegal activities. A training workshop for the programme was held in Dakar, Senegal, in May and June 2006. Interpol also participated in the WCO's European Regional Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, in February.

Throughout the year, WCO joined various conferences and workshops organized by Interpol, including the 3rd International Financial Crime Conference, the Interpol Workshop on Preventing Bioterrorism and the third meeting of the Interpol Expert Group on Stolen Cultural Property.

Co-operation with Europol on common issues

On 10 November, Interpol's first liaison officer to Europol, Marc Maïsto (pictured above), was tragically killed by a drunken driver. Mr Maïsto, a commandant with the French police, had worked at Interpol for eight years. During his distinguished international career, he served as a regional specialised officer and criminal intelligence officer at Interpol, and as an investigator with the UN Independent Inquiry Committee looking into the Oil-for-Food programme.

Based on the success of Marc Maïsto's work, Interpol and Europol agreed on a two-week exchange programme for officers to facilitate better understanding and co-operation. The two organizations worked together on a number of fronts to fight trafficking in human beings, illegal immigration, child sexual abuse images, money laundering and currency counterfeiting.

Interpol Secretary General Ronald K. Noble and Europol Director Max-Peter Ratzel also agreed to explore ways to enable Europol to access Interpol's databases using existing channels, and for Interpol to be able to forward relevant data for inclusion in Europol's analytical work files.



UNITED NATIONS

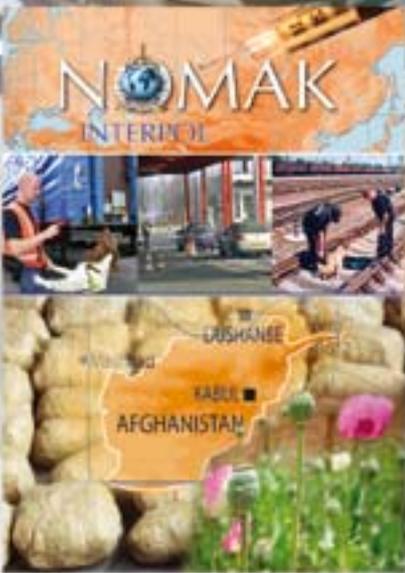


WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

EUROPOL



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION



Working with Frontex to secure borders

Interpol and Frontex, the European Union's border agency, collaborated on several ongoing projects in 2006:

- Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) focused on the establishment of migration-governance guidelines, including safeguards for the protection of migrants, to be developed by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Europol and partner countries in Europe and North Africa.
- Project JAWA (Joint Action Western Africa) examined criminal networks involved in smuggling people from Western Africa to Europe, and was carried out jointly with Europol, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and ICMPD.
- Operation Amazon, in which Interpol co-chairs the intelligence unit, tackled air routes from South America to Europe used to smuggle people.

Interpol is moving to provide access to its databases to Frontex and is exploring joint initiatives targeting specific border-crime issues such as human trafficking and fugitives.



Technical assistance to CIS countries

The Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (TACIS) project is a European Commission-Interpol partnership aimed at providing equipment, training and services to national police forces in the CIS to strengthen police co-operation in the region.

In 2006, work began on efforts to modernise NCB Moscow and to connect 41 remote sites in Russia, including the Prosecutor-General's Office, to I-24/7 under the auspices of the TACIS project. The TACIS action plan addresses, in particular, human trafficking, drugs, arms and stolen property, money laundering, corruption, high-tech and financial crime, and illegal immigration.

Fighting heroin trafficking in Central Asia

A joint initiative of Interpol and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) was created in 2006 to counter the movement of heroin from Afghanistan through Central Asia to Russia and beyond along the so-called Northern Route. The centre will have direct access to Interpol databases through I-24/7. Interpol's work with CARICC is supplemented by Project NOMAK, which aims to increase the flow of data between NCBS in Central Asia on the movement of heroin and precursors.



INTERPOL



Joint operations with regional law enforcement

Operation Umoja

In April and May, this joint operation of the Eastern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) and Sub-Regional Bureau (SRB) Nairobi took place at sites throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The operation targeted vehicle theft, drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and illegal immigration.

It combined traditional police techniques – roadblocks, inspections of secondhand car sellers, car showrooms, scrap metal yards and garages, and searches of known dealers of drugs and weapons – with high-tech assistance from Interpol in the form of laptops, encrypted DVDs of Interpol databases and technical support.

The outcomes exposed key features about the illicit trafficking of stolen motor vehicles, including modus operandi, major figures and organizations, and origin countries. At the end of the eight-day operation, police had seized:

- 339 stolen motor vehicles
- 72 illegal firearms
- 366 kilogrammes of illegal drugs

Additionally, 141 illegal immigrants were arrested and deported.

Operation Palanca Negra

The General Secretariat and SRB Harare, which serves as the secretariat for the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organization (SARPCCO), launched Operation Palanca Negra in September. The third phase of the operation resulted in:

- 598 stolen motor vehicles recovered
- 858 illegal firearms seized
- more than 5,500 rounds of ammunition confiscated
- 1,470 illegal immigrants arrested and deported
- various drugs seized, including more than one tonne of cannabis

SRB Harare facilitated the operation by providing laptop computers with access to Interpol's database of stolen motor vehicles and training for participating officers. Training in stolen motor vehicle identification techniques ensured that the positive benefits extended well beyond the duration of the operation. Vehicle trafficking is a growing crime issue in Africa, a major transit point for cars stolen from Japan, South Africa, the United Kingdom and other countries.



Operation Jupiter

Following the success of the first Operation Jupiter in 2005 in the tri-border area between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, a second operation was carried out in September and November in various locations in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. The objective was to disrupt the activities of organized criminals involved in the transnational counterfeiting of pharmaceuticals, CDs, DVDs, clothing and tobacco products.

The operation, co-ordinated by the General Secretariat and SRB Buenos Aires, involved law enforcement, customs agencies and cross-industry representatives, and achieved positive results in each country:

- In Brazil, the operation focused on the counterfeiting and smuggling of cigarettes. Co-ordinated action by authorities in 11 states led to the seizures of not only thousands of cartons of cigarettes, but also cash, weapons, luxury cars and boats, and gems. Several Red Notices were issued, one of which led to the arrest of a suspect in Uruguay.
- In Paraguay, machinery to produce counterfeit shoes was seized. Fake products recovered included medicines, cigarettes and toothpaste.
- In Uruguay, large amounts of DVDs and CDs were seized, as well as computer equipment to produce fake labels.
- In Chile, mass quantities of counterfeit bath towels of a well-known brand were confiscated, as well as the fabric to produce them.





INTERPOL

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Support services
Support services





Human resources

A total of 541 officials worked at the General Secretariat, regional bureaus and the UN office as of the end of 2006, representing 79 different nationalities. Of these, 170 officials, or 34 per cent of the staff, were law enforcement personnel either seconded by their national administrations or compensated by Interpol through reimbursements to their national administrations. The remaining 66 per cent were employed directly by Interpol. Women comprised almost 42 per cent of the staff.

Interpol strives to ensure that the composition of its staff is representative of the organization's worldwide membership. This enables Interpol to effectively address the specific needs of law enforcement in its five working regions, and also allows the organization to benefit from a diversity of ideas, skills and backgrounds.

Training

Launched in 2006, the Training Office enabled Interpol to develop new training opportunities for member countries, as well as provide continuing education and career development within the organization.

Among its main initiatives, the office designed an advanced, comprehensive three-month training programme for police, the Interpol International Police Training Program (IIPTP), to provide senior officers in member countries with experience in fighting crime at the international level. The first session will begin in 2007 with seven participants.

Communications

The Communications and Publications Office was responsible for all of Interpol's internal and external communications activities. The Press Office handled dozens of enquiries each week from journalists seeking a global perspective on various aspects of transnational crime. The topics that attracted the most interest from the media included terrorism, art theft, child sexual abuse images on the Internet, drug trafficking and fugitive investigations. Interpol continued to attract interest from media around the world. The organization was mentioned in more than 20,000 news articles during the year, almost double the figure for 2000.

Financial performance in year 2006

For the financial year 2006, Interpol's budget totalled €45.1 million, of which 89% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (87%). Income received on externally-funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises with a similar purpose as Interpol constituted 4% of gross income. Other income made up 4% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were €46.7 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 58% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (14%), maintenance expenditures (4%), third-party and other costs (4%), and telecommunications costs associated with Interpol's global telecommunications system, I-24/7 (3%). Depreciation expenditures constituted 8% of the total.

Due to unforeseen contingencies – value erosion of the organization's US-dollar holdings, expenditures on staff cases and provisions against doubtful VAT reimbursement – the financial performance of Interpol led to a deficit during 2006. Seventeen per cent of this deficit was attributable to crisis relief activities, 18% to projects run by the organization out of its past savings, and 15% to unbudgeted expenses.

Capital projects consumed €4.2 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents increased by €1.3 million, due mainly to advance receipts on externally-funded project accounts and decreases in current receivables. Receivables declined 23% over the previous year. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – fell by €1.6 million over the previous year because of the operational deficit in 2006.

The financial tables which appear on the following pages – statements of financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flow – are externally audited and summarise the financial status and performance of the organization in 2006 and 2005.

The financial statements of the organization are prepared, where possible, in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Where IPSAS does not have any specific standard, the International Accounting Standards (IAS) have been used. The organization is in the process of transitioning to full compliance with IPSAS. Figures for 2005 have been restated for the presentation of results according to IPSAS requirements.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, conforming to the historical cost convention using the accrual method of accounting. All transactions comply with the organization's financial regulations.

Financial position statement

As of 31 December

("000 euros)

2006

2005

ASSETS*Current assets*

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 23 766 | 22 468 |
| Statutory contributions receivable | 2 394 | 4 122 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 2 646 | 2 565 |
| Inventories | 624 | 559 |
| Total current assets | 29 430 | 29 713 |

Non-current assets

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Net fixed assets | 22 507 | 21 927 |
| Non-current statutory contributions receivable | 274 | 196 |
| Total non-current assets | 22 781 | 22 123 |
| Total assets | 52 211 | 51 836 |

LIABILITIES*Current liabilities*

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Payables | 3 333 | 2 996 |
| Income received in advance | 158 | 564 |
| Deferred project income | 2 807 | 890 |
| Total current liabilities | 6 298 | 4 450 |

Non-current liabilities

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Employee-related liabilities | 1 001 | 840 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 1 001 | 840 |
| Total liabilities | 7 299 | 5 290 |

TOTAL NET ASSETS

44 911 46 546

EQUITY

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Capital financing reserve | 22 507 | 21 927 |
| Accumulated reserve funds | 22 404 | 24 619 |

TOTAL EQUITY

44 911 46 546

Financial performance statement

("000 euros)

Actual 2006

Actual 2005

OPERATING REVENUE

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Statutory contributions | 38 370 | 34 980 |
| Sub-Regional Bureau financing | 767 | 744 |
| Voluntary contributions | 852 | 949 |
| Reimbursements and recoveries | 616 | 701 |
| Project income | 1 715 | 1 667 |
| Financial income | 895 | 626 |
| Other income | 2 009 | 1 957 |
| Exchange rate gains/losses (net) | -131 | 80 |
| Total operating revenue | 45 093 | 41 704 |

OPERATING EXPENSES

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pay costs | 27 032 | 24 047 |
| Other staff costs | 1 088 | 1 375 |
| Premises running costs | 1 527 | 1 096 |
| Maintenance | 2 012 | 1 566 |
| Missions and meetings | 6 424 | 5 777 |
| Office expenses | 1 597 | 2 036 |
| Telecommunications costs | 1 283 | 2 490 |
| Third-party and other costs | 1 732 | 974 |
| Depreciation expenditures | 3 614 | 3 298 |
| Provision for doubtful debts | 421 | 137 |
| Total operating expenses | 46 728 | 42 796 |

SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR

-1 635 -1 092

Changes in equity statement

| ("000 euros) | Accumulated reserve funds | Capital financing reserve | Total |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2005 | 25 796 | 21 927 | 47 723 |
| 2005 result | 752 | | 752 |
| Changes in accounting policy | -1 929 | | -1 929 |
| Restated balance at 31 December 2005 | 24 619 | 21 927 | 46 546 |
| Net gains and losses not recognised in financial performance statement, being capital expenditures (net) funded out of accumulated reserve funds | -580 | 580 | |
| Net deficit/surplus for the year | -1 635 | | -1 635 |
| BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 | 22 404 | 22 507 | 44 911 |

Cash flow statement

| ("000 euros) | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Cash flow from operating activities</i> | | |
| Surplus / (deficit) from ordinary operating activities | -1 635 | -1 092 |
| <i>Non-cash movements</i> | | |
| Depreciation expenditures | 3 614 | 3 298 |
| Provision for VAT receivable added back | 421 | 137 |
| Adjustment for financial income (reported separately) | -895 | -626 |
| Adjustment for gain/ loss on sale of assets | 11 | -36 |
| Increase / (decrease) in payables | 338 | 1 357 |
| Increase / (decrease) in income received in advance | -406 | -2 128 |
| Increase / (decrease) in deferred project income | 1 917 | |
| Increase / (decrease) in employee-related liabilities | 160 | |
| (Increase) / decrease in inventories | -65 | -87 |
| (Increase) / decrease in other receivables - non-current | -78 | |
| (Increase) / decrease in other receivables - current | 1 226 | -2 955 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | 4 608 | -2 132 |
| <i>Cash flow from investing activities</i> | | |
| Purchases of fixed assets | -4 205 | -4 221 |
| Sales of fixed assets | 0 | 73 |
| Net cash flow from investing activities | -4 205 | -4 148 |
| <i>Cash flow from financing activities</i> | | |
| Financial interest income received | 895 | 626 |
| Net cash flow from financing activities | 895 | 626 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 1 298 | -5 654 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period | 22 468 | 28 122 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period | 23 766 | 22 468 |
| MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 1 298 | -5 654 |

INTERPOL

186 member countries



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

Interpol General Secretariat

200, quai Charles de Gaulle

69006 Lyon

France

Tel : (33) 4 72 44 70 00

Fax: (33) 4 72 44 71 63

E-mail: press@interpol.int

Office of the Special Representative of Interpol at the United Nations in New York

Sub-Regional Bureaus:

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

San Salvador, El Salvador

Nairobi, Kenya

Harare, Zimbabwe

Liaison Office in Bangkok, Thailand

www.interpol.int

INTERPOL



About INTERPOL

Interpol is the world's largest international police organization, with 186 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime. Interpol's General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France, with Sub-Regional Bureaus in Abidjan, Buenos Aires, Harare, Nairobi and San Salvador, a Liaison Office in Bangkok and an office of the Interpol Special Representative to the United Nations in New York. Each member country maintains a National Central Bureau staffed by national law enforcement officers.



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION