



INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

INTERPOL member countries conducted more than **half a billion searches** of its global databases

More than 6,000 Red Notices were published, helping take **thousands of wanted persons** off the streets

The INTERPOL Secretary General addressed the United Nations General Assembly for the first time urging **all nations to unite** to fight organized crime

INTERPOL teams **supported security** for the FIFA World Cup football championships in South Africa

Operation Infra-Red led to 160 wanted fugitives being **arrested or located**

Hundreds of child victims were rescued during operations against trafficking and forced labour in Burkina Faso and Gabon

Operation Jupiter V saw 1,000 arrests and USD 200 million worth of **counterfeit and pirated goods seized** in raids across South America

A mobile police training programme and online Global Learning Centre **improved training support** to member countries

The INTERPOL Travel Document initiative will enable a **rapid response** to support member countries

The fight against maritime piracy was boosted by the UN Security Council and the European Union urging their member countries to **work with INTERPOL**

The creation of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore was endorsed, **to tackle new 21st century crime threats**

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► “We must reach higher, innovate and continue to stay ahead of the game,” Secretary General Ronald K. Noble tells the 79th Session of the General Assembly.



الجمعية العامة للمنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية الـ 79 (القطر)
79th Session of the INTERPOL General Assembly
79^{ème} session de l'Assemblée générale
79^a reunión de la Asamblea General
Doha, 8-11 November 2010 - ٢٠١٠

Secretary General's Foreword

The year 2010 will be remembered by INTERPOL as transformational for the Organization. The General Assembly's unanimous support to create the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore – a future centre for the research and development of cutting-edge tools to fight 21st century crimes – will reinforce our status as the world's premier international police organization.

This Annual Report provides just a snapshot of who we are today, the successes we have attained this year and a glimpse at the proactive players ready to build the INTERPOL of tomorrow.

With more than 1,000 searches conducted on average in our databases every minute by police services around the globe, the past 12 months have seen INTERPOL constantly at the side of our 188 member countries.

In parallel, we have rejoiced at the successes they have achieved through multinational field operations co-ordinated with INTERPOL officials worldwide.

A single operation, combining 29 countries and an innovative model, allowed 160 wanted fugitives either to be arrested or positively located worldwide within a few weeks. We have also seen hundreds of children rescued

from trafficking and slave labour in Africa, illegal betting rings worth more than USD 100 million disrupted across Asia in the defence of sports, and tons of counterfeit and illegal medicines taken off international markets to protect consumers.

Once again, we were shown how the true power of the INTERPOL network lies first and foremost in dedicated individuals and their will to work as one across our National Central Bureaus, our General Secretariat and in our Regional Bureaus around the world.

None of this would have been possible without the great guidance we found in our President, Executive Committee, our National Central Bureaus and without the steadfast support of our partners at the national and international level. In each case, their leadership matched our ambitions.

On a more personal note, the General Assembly's decision in November in Doha, Qatar to appoint me for a third term as Secretary General has been an extraordinary honour for me and my staff at INTERPOL. I will do all in my power to ensure that I discharge my duties as Secretary General with honour and dignity.

As a watershed moment for the Organization, it is natural for us to briefly look back at how much we have achieved together, yet our eyes remain focused on the horizon, at the new challenges we face, and the opportunities we will seize.

I have a strong conviction in my mind: 10 years from now, INTERPOL will be looking back on 2010 as an even more dynamic, vibrant and relevant organization, yet unchanged in its stance. Proud of its achievements, confident in its future.



Ronald K. Noble

Secretary General of INTERPOL

Leadership

INTERPOL's updated priorities and far-reaching projects reflect the dynamic environment and challenges of international policing in the 21st century. Backed by the strength of its governing bodies and member countries, INTERPOL continues to innovate towards its vision of "Connecting police for a safer world".

1

Strategic priorities

Recognizing the need to reinforce existing strengths while developing capacity in key areas, the Organization set a course for the next three years defined by four strategic priorities and two corporate priorities. Approved by the General Assembly in November, these priorities are in line with the Organization's vision and mission.

■ Secure global communications network

The I-24/7 network is fundamental to INTERPOL's activities. It forms the critical link between the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in 188 member countries, and beyond, to law enforcement officers at airports and borders and to police in the streets. INTERPOL will make I-24/7 and the databases and services it provides to member countries more efficient and effective through continuing to expand the system beyond NCBs to officers in the field and better integrating the sharing of data between INTERPOL and other systems.

■ 24/7 support to policing and law enforcement

In an instant, a terrorist attack, natural disaster or major criminal act can overwhelm the ability of any one country to respond. INTERPOL will provide con-

tinued round-the-clock support and a wide range of operational assistance to its member countries, with shorter response times and more integration across the board. The 24-hour Command and Co-ordination Centre will remain the focal point for these efforts.

■ Capacity building

Developing the police of tomorrow goes to the core of INTERPOL's mission. The Organization will strengthen law enforcement training and raise standards in international policing. It will work to leverage the expertise and resources found in its member countries, implement new training programmes, build partnerships with the public and private sectors to deliver training and technical assistance, and work with member countries to develop common standards and recognized best practices.

■ Identification of crimes and criminals

An area where constant innovation is needed is expertise in the identification of crimes and criminals. INTERPOL will strengthen the quality and quantity of information contained in its databases, enhance investigative and analytical capabilities, develop a global approach to integrated border management,

and actively support member countries in locating and apprehending fugitives and other transnational criminals.

■ Business continuity and sustainability

Volatility – whether in the security realm or financial markets – has made clear the necessity for INTERPOL to undertake more aggressive contingency planning. The Organization will focus on strengthening its core infrastructure, fine-tuning its business model, and better communicating its long-term relevance in policing and law enforcement leadership and support.

■ Legal foundation

The Organization will ensure that it has the sound legal basis it needs to provide optimal assistance to its member countries. Objectives include registering INTERPOL's Constitution with the United Nations; extending privileges and immunities, such as facilitating the international travel of INTERPOL officials deployed to member countries; and ensuring compliance with INTERPOL rules and regulations. One of the overriding considerations is to enhance the Organization's independence.

Executive Committee

Major items discussed and endorsed by the Executive Committee during its three sessions of 2010 included the new strategic priorities, the budget for 2011 and the candidature of Mr Noble for re-election as Secretary General. The Committee also approved two innovative projects aimed at keeping INTERPOL ahead of the game and increasing our ability to respond quickly to crimes and incidents: the creation of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore and the Travel Document Initiative.

Mireille Ballestrazzi of France was elected as Vice-President for Europe – our first female Vice-President – replacing Juergen Stock of Germany, who completed his term of service in November.



Executive Committee

Elected by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee is headed by INTERPOL's President. It provides guidance and direction to the Organization and oversees the implementation of decisions made at the annual General Assembly.



- ▶ The Executive Committee meets with senior management to prepare key issues for the General Assembly.

■ President

KHOO Boon Hui (Singapore)

■ Vice-Presidents for:

Africa: Mostapha MOUZOUNI (Morocco)

Americas: Néstor Jorge VALLECCA (Argentina)

Europe: Mireille BALLESTRAZZI (France)

■ Delegates for:

Africa: Magdy ELSHAFFEY (Egypt)
Adamu Abubakar MOHAMMED (Nigeria)

Americas: Jorge BARBOSA PONTES (Brazil)
William J.S. ELLIOTT (Canada)

Asia: Nobuyuki KAWAI (Japan)
Tariq KHOSA (Pakistan)

Europe: Petter DYHRE (Norway)
Francisco GIL MONTERO (Spain)
Süleyman ISILDAR (Turkey)

► Khoo Boon Hui, INTERPOL's President, takes a moment to reflect on the General Assembly.



Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files

The commission is an independent body that monitors the processing of personal data. Its three primary functions are to oversee compliance of data processing with the Organization's regulations, to advise INTERPOL on information management, and to process requests concerning the information contained in INTERPOL's files.

The procedures for the management of individual requests were reinforced in 2010 in line with the modernization of the Organization's information systems, in the spirit of balancing the requirements for international police cooperation with the fundamental rights of individuals whose personal information is contained in INTERPOL's files.

Video



Setting course

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DOHA, QATAR

A roadmap for stronger national and international policing and a solid grounding for identifying and combating future crime and terrorism threats – key decisions taken by the top-level law enforcement officials who attended our 79th Session of the General Assembly.





General Assembly

The 79th session of the General Assembly was held in Doha, Qatar in November and attended by some 650 police chiefs and senior law enforcement officials from 141 countries.

The Assembly opened with a ministerial discussion on 'Challenges to Fighting Crime in the 21st Century' with ministers from 18 countries addressing a range of issues relating to international security. They issued a statement endorsing INTERPOL's pivotal role at the centre of global law enforcement, and calling for countries to use our services to form a strong, global network to counter international crime and terrorism.

In addition to re-electing Ronald K. Noble to a third term as Secretary General and endorsing the establishment of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore and the INTERPOL Travel Document initiative, the General Assembly approved a number of other important resolutions, including:

- ▶ Calling on the National Central Bureau (NCB) of any member country requesting the deployment of a specialized INTERPOL team to urge its national authorities to grant the Organization and its staff the privileges and immunities necessary for the proper conduct of the team's activities and the accomplishment of its mission;

- ▶ Requesting member countries and partner organizations to support INTERPOL's Environmental Crime Programme through voluntary financial contributions or secondments of specialized personnel;
- ▶ Urging NCBs to increase the exchange of information on criminal networks and offenders involved in people smuggling or human trafficking through the use of the INTERPOL Human Smuggling and Trafficking message;
- ▶ Encouraging all member countries to continue their co-operation with INTERPOL in the investigation and prosecution of suspected perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.



General Assembly

INTERPOL's supreme governing body is composed of delegates appointed by the governments of member countries. It meets once a year to take all major decisions affecting general policy, resources, working methods, finances and activities.

A stronger Organization

► The new INTERPOL Global Complex will be built in Singapore.

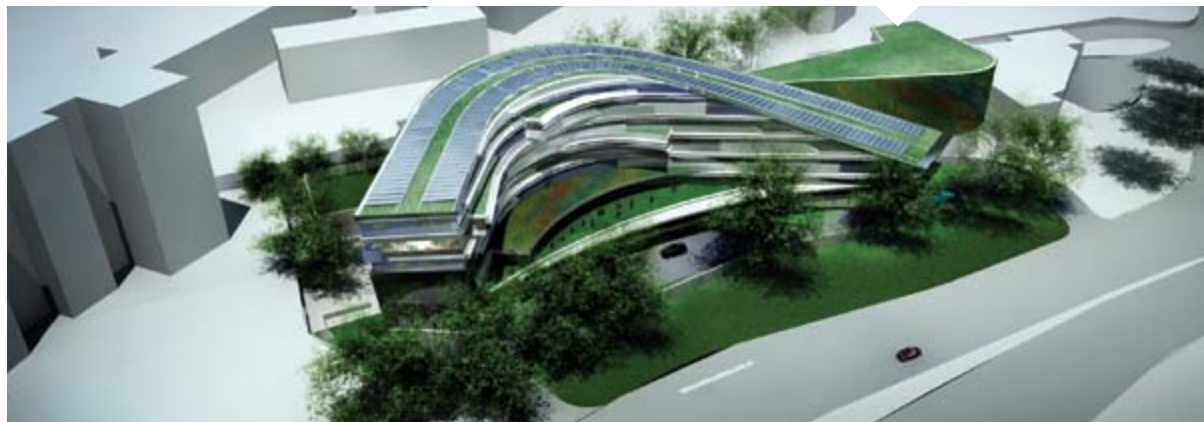
■ INTERPOL Global Complex

Criminal groups and the crimes they commit are becoming increasingly transnational and complex. Technology, communications and globalization have facilitated criminal activities from counterfeiting to terrorism. Global law enforcement must either take the lead – or fall behind.

INTERPOL aims to become the pre-eminent global resource for police around the world. The Organization will do so by strengthening its core infrastructure to be able to seize opportunities and mitigate threats more nimbly and quickly. Part of this necessitates an increased physical presence across the world.

The General Assembly in 2010 endorsed the selection of Singapore as the proposed site for the INTERPOL Global Complex (IGC), scheduled to open in 2014. A number of countries have since come forward to serve on the Working Group that will lead the development of the IGC.

The activities to be centred at the IGC are likely to revolve around research and development in the identification of crimes and criminals, innovation-based capacity building, and provision of 24/7 operational police support. A third Command and Co-ordination Centre (CCC) operations room will be established at the IGC, complementing the



one at the General Secretariat in Lyon, France, and the operations room due to open in 2011 at the Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, Argentina. This will ensure that INTERPOL has the full array of tools and services to offer any member country in need, no matter the time or location.

■ Border control management

A global approach for integrated border management is vital in order to prevent criminals from travelling between countries. Two fundamental elements are police training and increased access to INTERPOL's secure global network and databases. This will allow frontline officers to make greater use of the Organization's database of stolen and

lost travel documents, the only global repository for this type of information.

In addition, law enforcement officers must be able to mobilize quickly to answer a country's call for assistance in tackling a serious crime or responding to a large-scale calamity. The INTERPOL General Assembly endorsed the INTERPOL Travel Document initiative, which aims to facilitate INTERPOL officers' travel in the function of their official duties by asking member countries to attach special visa status to the Travel Document. Six member countries – Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, Senegal and Swaziland – endorsed the Travel Document in 2010, with another 20 in various stages of recognition.

National Central Bureaus

■ NCBs in action

As INTERPOL's presence in each member country, NCBs were actively involved in all our successes and operations during the year. High-profile cases included the arrests of several wanted criminals as a result of cross-border co-operation between countries, and NCB staff provided critical support to our 30 field operations (see page 23).

NCB officials provided the liaison between national police and INTERPOL's network of databases, uploading data directly – including the issuance of Red Notices, now done electronically through I-link – and searching for matches from fingerprints to stolen passports. They supported the expansion of access to our databases to field officers in their country, such as border guards, using our MIND/FIND technology.

■ Heads of NCBs Conference

This conference provides a unique opportunity for senior police officers to discuss issues on a global level. During the sixth annual meeting, held in Lyon, delegates gave their firm backing to the establishment of the INTERPOL Global Complex in Singapore and INTERPOL's security assistance during the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa. They also pledged greater co-operation in apprehending international fugitives and in fighting corruption.

■ Regional conferences

Delegates from our member countries come together to address issues specific to their geographical location. Regional conferences are held every year in Europe and every other year for Africa, the Americas and Asia.

Montenegro hosted the 39th European Regional Conference in Budva, with 125 delegates from 48 countries in attendance. Delegates discussed ongoing collaborative efforts with regional bodies and the expanding phenomenon of Internet-facilitated crimes.



National Central Bureaus

Each INTERPOL member country maintains a National Central Bureau (NCB), staffed by national law enforcement officers. It forms the link with INTERPOL's global network, enabling member countries to work together on cross-border investigations. NCBs are increasingly involved in shaping the Organization's direction.

Video



Stop fakes

OPERATION JUPITER V, LATIN AMERICA

NCBs and law enforcement officials across Latin America supported an INTERPOL operation to seize counterfeit and pirated goods.

Criminal data management

From the development of the I-24/7 global police communications system to unique police databases and the technical solutions required to access them remotely, INTERPOL has pursued an ongoing culture of innovation. In 2010, the Organization enhanced its existing technical tools and created new ones in a reflection of the changing landscape.



Innovation in technology

- Officials at NCBs worldwide can now issue Red Notices directly using I-link.

■ I-link

The year saw the continued development of I-link, an electronic system for exchanging information, putting data submission and control functions directly into the hands of officers in National Central Bureaus (NCBs). The aim is to ensure that all criminal data is complete, uniform and readily accessible to all member countries, and to enable investigators to make links between cases that would not previously have been apparent.

In 2010, a full 100 per cent of Red Notices (see page 26) were published via I-link, up from half in 2009. The system streamlined the internal data verification process and reduced publication delays for Red Notices to all member countries from an estimated seven days to one. Also, nearly 3,000 diffusions for wanted persons with a view to their arrest were published through I-Link during the year. Diffusions are a similar mechanism to Notices but are not necessarily published to all member countries. The aim is to have all diffusions processed through I-link by the end of 2011.

Yellow, Green and Blue Notices will go live in all four languages from 2011. Another important enhancement will be greater flexibility for NCBs to modify the status (for example, from a diffusion to a Red Notice) or cancel notices



they have already recorded in the INTERPOL database. Each NCB will be the unique owner of its information. Countries will receive an automatic alert when their file approaches its expiry date and can decide whether to reactivate the data or not.

■ Blocking access to online abuse material

INTERPOL compiled a list of Internet domains containing severe child sexual abuse content and distributed it to Internet access service providers (ASPs) that chose to

participate in a scheme to reduce the availability of such material on the Internet.

Under the scheme, Internet users attempting to visit domains on the list are redirected either to an INTERPOL 'stop' page or an error page. The General Secretariat worked with NCBs and national police services to update and expand the list according to criteria set in collaboration with CIRCAMP, the COSPOL (Comprehensive Operational Strategic Planning for the Police) Internet-Related Child Abusive Material Project.

■ FASTID

Following the adoption of a Resolution at the General Assembly in 2010 recognizing the need for an international database of missing persons and unidentified bodies, the development of the FAST and efficient international disaster victim IDentification (FASTID) project was launched with experts from police agencies, academia and the private sector, with funding from the European Commission. Over the next three years, FASTID will develop a system using INTERPOL's tools to provide a 'one-stop shop' for teams in the field responding to a disaster or for national police trying to locate a missing person or identify a dead body.

■ Maximizing Internet tools

The Organization made major advances in overhauling its online presence. A new, improved public-facing website will be launched in 2011 with a more modern design, intuitive structure, up-to-date content and additional multimedia. NCBs will be given greater prominence, as each member country will have its own dedicated page to showcase its activities and success stories. Importantly, the revitalized public website prepares the ground for future upgrades to the I-24/7 Dashboard, the key portal for NCB and other

users, both in terms of an enhanced technical platform and user experience.

Greater use was made of social media sites such as YouTube and Twitter to engage the public in our activities. Accounts were created for both media, with six videos published on YouTube's INTERPOLHQ channel and all major news stories and media releases 'tweeted' via @INTERPOL_ICPO as well as being published on www.interpol.int.

► INTERPOL's new public website will be launched in 2011.



YouTube



Twitter



Website



Connecting more police

The year saw the completion of several projects to expand access to I-24/7 beyond the NCB and to officers in the field. This led to record numbers of users and connection points, with messages exchanged through the system exceeding 14 million in 2010.

Access to INTERPOL databases in the field is possible using a number of technical solutions developed by the Organization, including MIND, for access through mobile devices, and FIND, for access through devices in fixed locations. Fifty-six member countries have implemented technical solutions to conduct systematic checks of INTERPOL databases at airports, border checkpoints and other remote sites.

More than 50 sites in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were connected to I-24/7 through an initiative funded by the European Union.

In collaboration with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, access to INTERPOL services was extended beyond the NCBs in Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to border points.

With funding from the US Department of State, I-24/7 is being established as the central communications system for the exchange of information and intelligence throughout Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Following technical enhancements, Southeast Asian member countries performed 200,000 more searches of INTERPOL databases per month on average, with positive matches almost doubling from the previous year.

In Senegal, access to INTERPOL tools was expanded to the Dakar airport, seaports, and air, border and military police units. At the airport, 16 passport readers were installed, enabling checks of INTERPOL databases to be carried out through MIND.

Project Aircop involves the deployment of I-24/7 to 10 selected international airports in West Africa, Morocco and Brazil to combat drug trafficking along origin and transit routes. The project is being implemented with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.



I-24/7

INTERPOL's secure global police communications system is known as I-24/7. It connects law enforcement officers in all our member countries, enabling authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. I-24/7 provides investigators with direct access to INTERPOL's range of criminal databases, allowing them to search and cross-check data in a matter of seconds.

Databases

INTERPOL member countries conducted more than half a billion searches of its global databases during the year.

■ Child sexual abuse images

To date, 2,025 victims from 40 countries and 1,144 offenders have been identified by investigators using the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) image database. A total of 137 investigators have been trained on the use of the application and 24 countries have specialized units connected to the database. This database was initially developed with G8 funding. Currently, the EU is funding a programme worth EUR 3 million over several years that will enable INTERPOL to implement new technical features to further enhance the investigative use of this database, notably to process video material in addition to still images.

■ Project Geiger

Project Geiger maintains a database of 2,450 case files on the illicit trafficking of nuclear and/or radiological materials, with 210 created in 2010. The data comes from law enforcement bodies, nuclear regulatory agencies and open sources. Twelve monthly analytical reports on nuclear trafficking and terrorism were published during the year.

Initially funded by the US Department of Energy, this project is now continuing thanks to funding from the US Department of Justice.

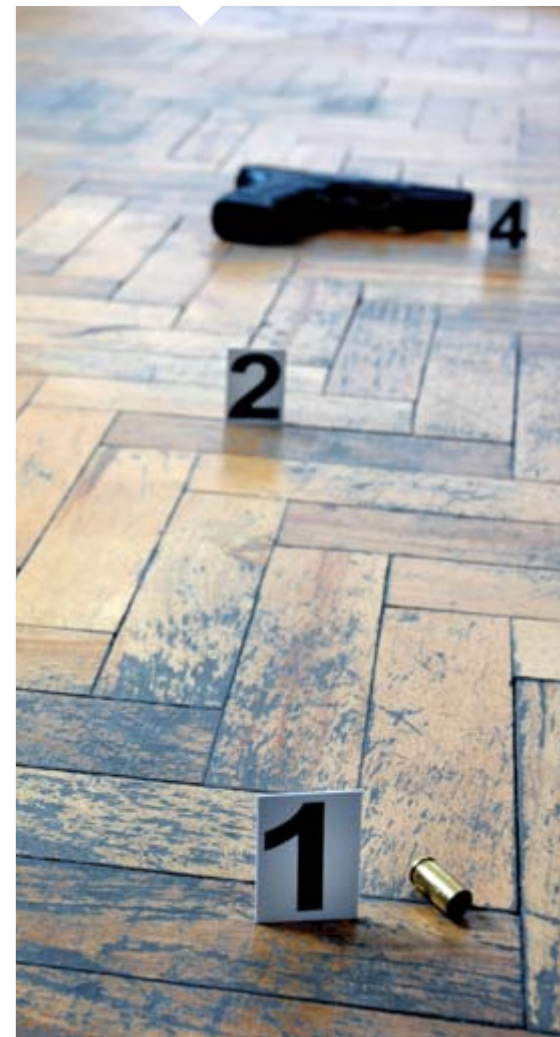
■ Firearms

The INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN) is a platform for the large-scale international sharing of ballistics data, enabling investigators to make connections between the same firearms used in separate crimes. The number of records in the system grew to more than 100,000, contributed by Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Forensic laboratory representatives from IBIN Steering Committee countries have created a ballistic evidence casting method. The method is in the process of being peer-reviewed and will be used to facilitate the entry of ballistic evidence into IBIN from countries that use non-compatible technologies or lack ballistic imaging systems.

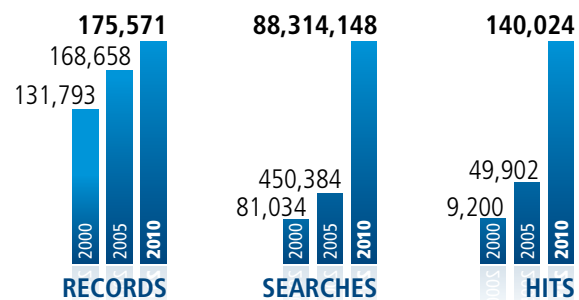
At the request of the UN and several member countries, the development of the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Firearms Database is under way, with funding from the EU.

► INTERPOL enables investigators to make connections between firearms used at crime scenes.



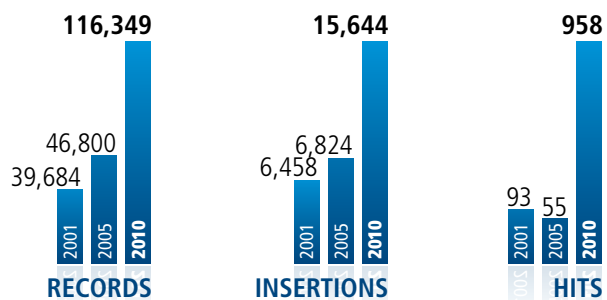
■ Nominal data

The database contained 66,725 records on wanted persons. The phenomenal growth between 2005 and 2010 can be attributed to the implementation of MIND/FIND in some countries.



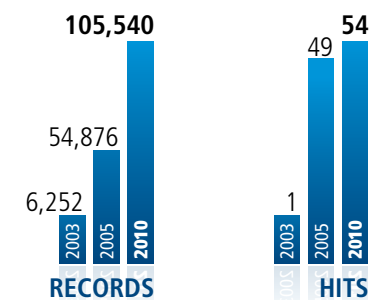
■ Fingerprints

This database contained images and ten-print forms for comparing and identifying fingerprints submitted by 159 countries.



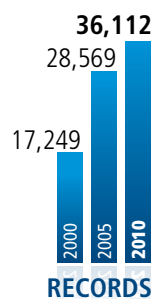
■ DNA profiles

Fifty-seven countries have contributed DNA profiles to this database. It contains DNA profiles from unsolved crimes, known offenders, missing persons and unidentified deceased persons.



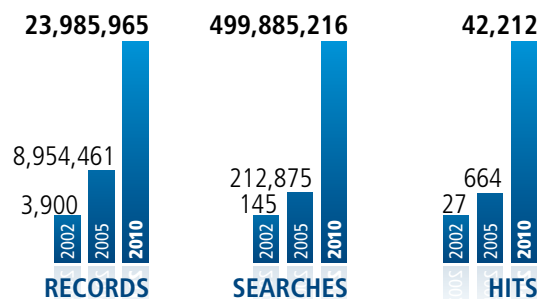
■ Works of art

More than 2,100 users from 79 countries representing police, customs, state authorities, cultural institutions, art trade professionals and private collectors had access rights to this database in 2010. The database contained more than 35,000 records submitted by 123 different countries.



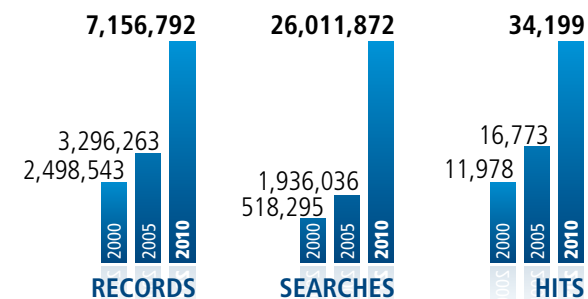
■ Stolen and lost travel documents

This database contained almost 24 million records of stolen blank travel documents or travel documents reported as stolen or lost by 154 member countries. Searches reached half a billion, up from a couple of hundred thousand just five years earlier.



■ Stolen motor vehicles

The database contained information on vehicles reported stolen by 129 member countries, who searched the database more than 25 million times during the year.



Video



Global manhunt

OPERATION INFRA-RED

29 countries joined forces in a hunt that saw 160 wanted fugitives either located or arrested.





Operation
INFRA-RED
BASED ON THE ARREST OF THOMAS WILSON

08:42
09:42
10:42
11:42

Police services

In a world of porous borders, easy air travel and no limits to criminal ingenuity, police data must reach officers in all countries in an instant. Throughout the year, INTERPOL demonstrated its singular ability to support global law enforcement with its array of tools and operational services.

3

Operations

INTERPOL, in co-operation with police in its member countries, carried out nearly 30 operations in 2010 in Africa, Europe, the Americas and Asia. Four were global operations involving all regions of the world.

A number of operations carried out in countries in Africa were funded by Project OASIS.

■ Operation Pink Panthers

In May, a Serbian national who was wanted by Austria for his alleged role in the armed robbery of a jewellery shop in Vienna in 2008, was arrested and detained following a check by Montenegro police at the Montenegrin-Serbian border, after they identified him on the basis of nominal information supplied by Austrian authorities. It was one of several arrests that have taken place recently with the support of Operation Pink Panthers.



Video



■ Operation Infra-Red

More than 160 fugitives were located or arrested worldwide during Operation Infra-Red. Officers from 29 different countries on all continents participated in the two-month operation. It was INTERPOL's second global operation with member countries targeting some of the world's most wanted fugitives.

Organized crime - Soga III

Asia

Organized crime - Java

Europe

Organized crime - Pink Panthers

Europe & Middle East

Drug trafficking - Operation under Project Besa

All SEPCA countries except Croatia + EU countries

Drug trafficking - Operation under Project Besa

Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Croatia

Drug trafficking - Operation under Project Besa

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Drug trafficking - Cocair II

22 countries (West / Central Africa, Brazil, Morocco)

Drug trafficking - Siska

Germany

Drug trafficking - World Cup

Namibia

Fugitives - Infra-Red

Global

Child trafficking - Bana
Gabon

Child trafficking - Cascades
Burkina Faso

Drugs and criminal organizations
INTERPOL-SARPPCO operation
Five countries in Southern Africa

Stolen motor vehicles - Modjadji
Tanzania

Stolen motor vehicles - Leo
Germany

Stolen motor vehicles - No code name
Senegal

Stolen motor vehicles - Logone
Cameroon

Stolen motor vehicles - Gbanda III
Equatorial Guinea

People smuggling - DSN - Manila
International Airport, Philippines

People smuggling - DSN – Germany
Germany



■ Operation Modjadji

Activities to detect and recover stolen motor vehicles demonstrated clearly the importance of backing up interventions in the field with training and improved infrastructure. Prior to Operation Modjadji in Tanzania, 30 law enforcement officers received training and were equipped with mobile devices giving them remote access to the INTERPOL database on stolen motor vehicles. More than 3,350 vehicles were checked, with 51 identified as stolen and impounded.

■ Dismantling Smuggling Networks (DSN)

DSN is an operational project that supports INTERPOL member countries in border management issues. In particular, Project DSN aims to detect criminal networks that provide stolen or lost travel documents to illegal immigrants or individuals involved in organized crime. The project works to extend police access to the I-24/7 network at strategic border points, giving officers access to INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents Database. In 2010, key interventions were carried out in the Philippines and Germany.

■ Operations Cascades and Bana

Hundreds of child victims of trafficking and forced labour were identified and rescued during Operations Cascades and Bana in Burkina Faso and Gabon. More than 50 individuals suspected of involvement were arrested in the two operations. Equally as important, the operations gave law enforcement a clearer picture of the extent of child trafficking in the region and of the potential criminal networks involved, equipping them to prevent or investigate cases more effectively in the future.

Video



■ Operation Pangea

For the third phase of Operation Pangea, more than 40 countries joined an international week of action targeting the online sale of counterfeit and illegal medicines, with 300 websites shut down and more than 2.3 million pills seized. Awareness campaigns were conducted in Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore and Switzerland to sensitize the public to the potential health risks associated with the purchase of medicines from illicit websites.



Pharmaceutical crime - **Pangea**
Global

Pharmaceutical crime - **Mamba III**
East Africa

Pharmaceutical crime - **Storm II**
Southeast Asia

■ Operation Jupiter V

Almost 1,000 individuals were arrested during the fifth phase of Operation Jupiter. The operation, co-ordinated with the World Customs Organization across 13 countries in Latin America, also resulted in the seizure of nearly eight million counterfeit products, including construction materials, sportswear, sunglasses, mobile phones, books, auto parts, computer software and alcohol worth more than USD 200 million.



Intellectual property crime - **Jupiter V**
13 countries in Latin America

Hazardous waste - **Haz 2**
USA, Canada

Wildlife trafficking - **Tigre**
China, India, Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam

■ Operation Ramp

The operation resulted in the seizure of thousands of illegally traded reptiles and amphibians and animal products worth more than EUR 25 million. During the operation, which involved 51 member countries on all continents, thousands of inspections were conducted and hundreds of suspects were investigated or charged.

Wildlife trafficking - **Ramp**
Global

Wildlife trafficking - **Tram**
Global

Wildlife trafficking - **Mogatle**
Southern Africa

Video



Global notices and diffusions

More than 10,000 notices were issued worldwide in 2010, of which 6,344 were Red Notices, or international alerts for wanted persons.

■ Working Group on Enhancing the International Status of Red Notices

The Working Group established to review the Red Notice system and identify ways to assist member countries currently unable to make full use of this vital policing tool met twice during 2010. The Working Group looked at the integration of Red Notices into national systems and considered a range of means to ensure greater harmonization with regard to the status accorded to Red Notices by INTERPOL member countries. It came up with 20 recommendations on the role, purpose and criteria for Red Notices to be published and implemented. The final outcome of its deliberations is expected to be presented at the 2011 General Assembly.

■ Arrests

Austrian police arrested Ali Achekzai in January after INTERPOL matched a DNA profile submitted by Austrian authorities as part of a rape investigation in April 2009 with one submitted by the USA in December of the same

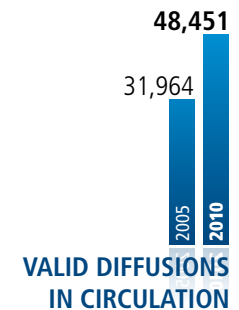
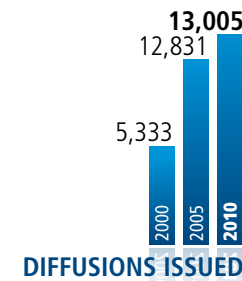
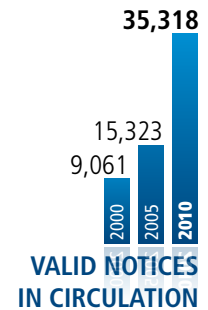
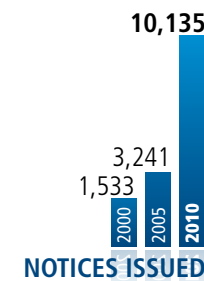
year that was linked to a number of violent sexual attacks between 2002 and 2004. The foresight of NCBs in both countries proved pivotal in the arrest of the suspected serial rapist, an Afghani national.

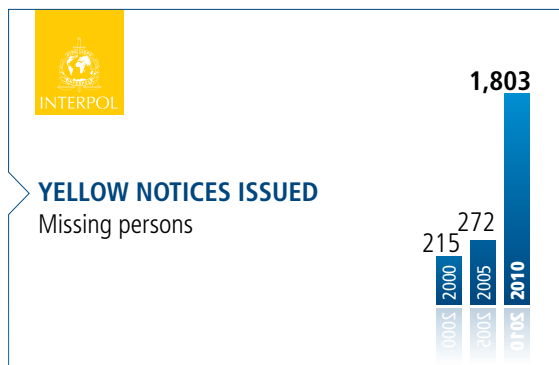
Joran Van der Sloot, a Dutch national, was arrested in Chile in June on suspicion of murder in Peru, following close cooperation between NCBs in the two countries. Separately, Van der Sloot was sought by the USA for extortion and wire fraud in relation to the high-profile disappearance of an American teenager in Aruba in 2005. He was a named suspect in that case.

Through co-ordination between NCBs in Australia and Croatia, Dragan Vasiljkovic, a suspected war criminal who was the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice issued at the request of Croatia, was arrested in May. He had disappeared after an Australian court had approved his extradition to Croatia to face charges.

Jean-Bosco Uwinkindi, who was sought by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), was arrested in June following close collaboration between the ICTR Tracking Unit, NCB in Kampala and Ugandan law enforcement. Uwinkindi, a pastor, was accusing of ordering the killing of Tutsis, including women and children, after they had

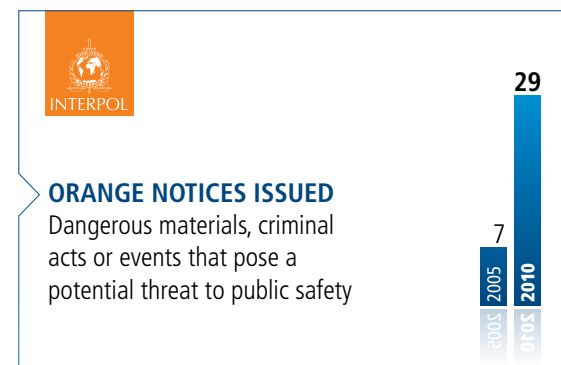
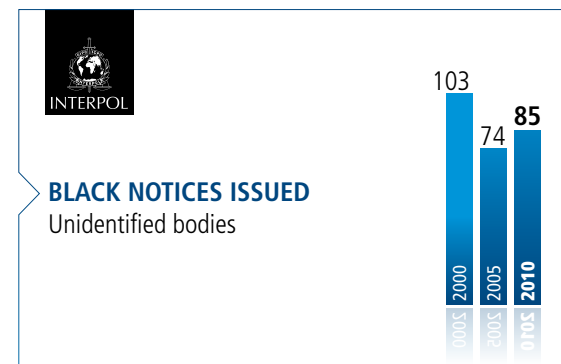
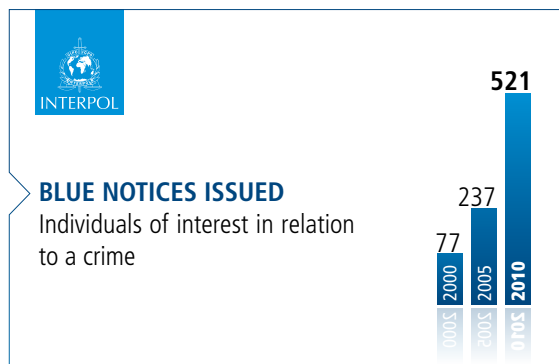
sought refuge in his church during the 1994 genocide. He was arrested after entering Uganda from the Democratic Republic of Congo.





i **Notices and diffusions**

INTERPOL notices serve to alert police to fugitives, suspected terrorists, dangerous criminals, missing persons or weapon threats and are available to all member countries. In addition, a diffusion is another type of alert that can be distributed directly from one NCB to some or all member countries, requesting the arrest or location of an individual or additional police information.



Command and Co-ordination Centre

The Command and Co-ordination Centre (CCC) is the link between the General Secretariat, regional offices and National Central Bureaus in all 188 member countries. Operational around the clock, the CCC works in all four official languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) and serves as the first point of contact for any member country faced with a crisis situation.

The CCC monitors open and closed sources to ensure the full resources of the Organization are ready and available whenever and wherever they may be needed. Other services include instant, real-time searches of INTERPOL databases, support for fugitive investigations and prison breaks, and initiation or co-ordination of emergency-response measures.

Incident Response Teams (IRTs) deliver urgent assistance or specialized investigative support and can be deployed in a matter of hours. They are multi-disciplinary and comprise experts from different member countries. In 2010, they provided direct operational support following large-scale drug seizures, plane crashes, terrorist attacks, natural disasters and major criminal cases.

In July, an IRT was sent to Kampala, Uganda, following bombing attacks on a restaurant and social club during the final match of the FIFA World Cup. The attacks left more than 70 people dead and at least 70 others seriously injured. Two Black Notices featuring reconstructed photographs of the suspected suicide bombers were issued and an Orange Notice was published to inform law enforcement authorities worldwide of the modus operandi used by the terrorists.

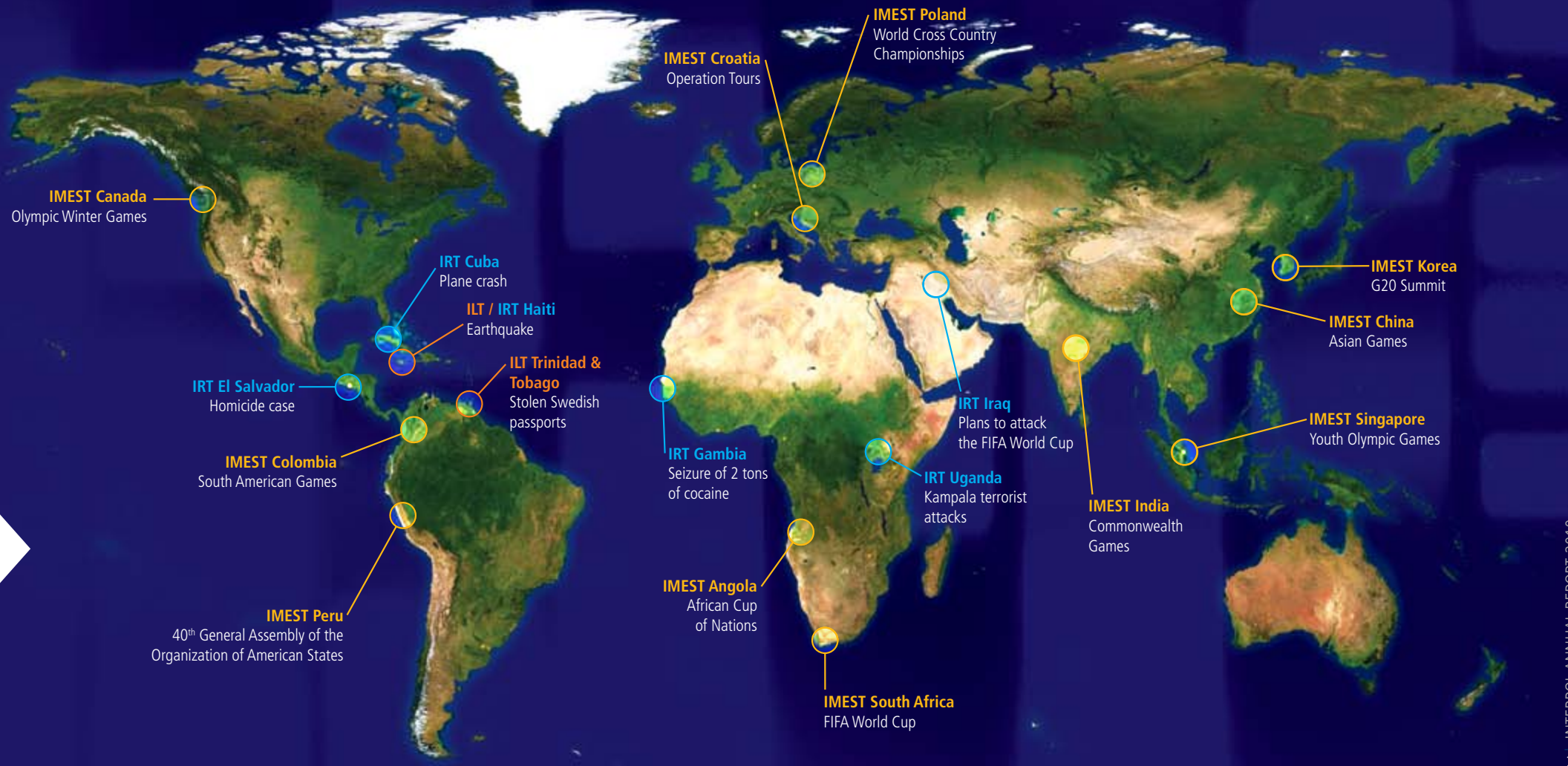
INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMESTs) assist with the planning, preparation and implementation of security arrangements for international gatherings and large sporting events. The training and infrastructure put in place for the event benefit the host country on a long-term basis.

In 2010, INTERPOL deployed its largest-ever IMEST for the FIFA World Cup in South Africa. Over 58 days in seven locations, 50 INTERPOL officers supported 95 different cases and conducted more than 1.3 million searches of INTERPOL databases.



Nineteen specialized teams were deployed in 2010:

- ▶ 11 INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMEST)
- ▶ 6 Incidence Response Teams (IRT)
- ▶ 2 INTERPOL Liaison Teams (ILT)



Video



World Cup

IMEST, SOUTH AFRICA

With the safety of millions of spectators and players at stake, multinational INTERPOL teams joined the South African Police to support security for the FIFA 2010 World Cup.





Acting on intelligence

INTERPOL's criminal analysts perform operational and strategic analysis for crime-related projects and operational deployments, and deliver analytical training.

During 2010, analysts produced and disseminated 15 analytical reports, including threat assessments and other finished intelligence products, to member countries and other units within INTERPOL. In the framework of specific projects, the analysts provided continuous analytical support to member countries throughout the year.

Criminal analysts can also be deployed in the field to assist investigations. An INTERPOL officer and an analyst provided support to the Dubai Police (United Arab Emirates) during the investigation into the assassination of Hamas official Mahmoud Al-Mabhouh.

■ Maritime Piracy Task Force

The task force provided operational support and training to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Seychelles, including in the discovery and dismantling of a money laundering organization and the seizure of assets worth at least USD 10 million linked to a European value-added tax fraud case that was being investigated by Germany, Norway, Switzerland and other countries.

It formed part of INTERPOL's wider efforts to counter this growing threat to regional and global security and industry.

■ Project BESA

At the request of the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association (SEPCA), INTERPOL specifically designed, developed, implemented and managed Project BESA, targeting organized crime groups in the region. More than 200 individuals were arrested and huge quantities of illegal drugs and weapons were seized as part of the project. Participating countries included Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia. The project supported the countries in several key areas, including the establishment of a network of officers in each country, access to INTERPOL's global tools and services such as I-24/7, and the provision of analytical, operational and investigative support.

■ Operation Ice Trail

This was created in response to a surge in the trafficking of methamphetamine from Iran via Turkey to Southeast Asia and the Pacific. An operational Working Group meeting was held in July with participants from the main transit

and destination countries. Bilateral operational meetings were organized with Iran and Syria in attendance. The most notable success of the operation was the rapid change in both routing and modus operandi of the criminal enterprises involved, which could be attributed to increased awareness and interdictions made in member countries.

Pirates

Maritime piracy is a growing threat to global security and industry.



Capacity building

Providing long-term institutional assistance and development remained a top priority for the Organization. Police training is complemented by international partnerships and conferences, allowing the Organization to maximize its impact through shared expertise and joint activities.

4

Innovation in training

- ▶ Operation Formatrain was filmed in Germany to create a training video and e-learning module on stolen motor vehicles.

■ INTERPOL Group of Experts on Police Training (IGEPT)

The IGEPT was established in 2009 with a mandate to advise INTERPOL on strategic and operational issues with regards to police training.

At its first meeting, IGEPT decided on the creation of an e-journal on training-related research and programme delivery, process and training governance, and general policing trends with a direct impact on police training. At its second meeting, topics included women in policing, the use of simulators in training, human rights in relation to training, and accreditation. The first issue of the biannual International Police Training Journal was published on the INTERPOL public website in 2010.

INTERPOL and the US Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia (USA), co-hosted a two-day exercise involving more than 80 managers and experts from national and international police training entities, who shared best practices on how the latest technologies covering simulations, multimedia and virtual environments are used in the field of police training.



■ INTERPOL Global Learning Centre (IGLC)

The goal of IGLC is to encourage the sharing of knowledge and best practice among INTERPOL member countries. A major part of the IGLC is an online library of resources, which provides a wealth of links to reports, documents and websites of policing-related organizations. Complementing the law enforcement topics are resources from other relevant organizations as well as universities, police colleges, academies and training institutions. The government of Canada funded the translation of the IGLC interface and content into Spanish and French.

■ International Intellectual Property Crime Investigator's College (IIPCIC)

IIPCIC is a fully interactive online training facility for the benefit of all law enforcement, regulatory authorities and private-sector investigators. INTERPOL is working in co-operation with Underwriters Laboratories' UL University to develop and launch this important crime-fighting tool. The IIPCIC's main objective is to deliver cutting-edge training to equip investigators with the necessary skills to combat current and emerging threats related to IP crime. Development work continued throughout 2010, with an expected launch in February 2011.

Skills for police

During the year, 141 operational training sessions were conducted in 17 different crime areas. The goals of the sessions were to assist member countries to bridge the gap between national and international policing; provide countries with the knowledge, skills, and best practices necessary to meet today's policing challenges; and ensure that law enforcement agencies were fully aware of the services provided by INTERPOL.

More than 4,000 officers from National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and other national law enforcement agencies participated in the training programmes, to the benefit of 182 member countries.

■ International police programmes

Thirty-six sessions were organized in different countries. The first-ever Spanish-language INTERPOL International Police Training Programme (IIPTP) was conducted at the General Secretariat, with 15 participants, mainly from Central and South America.

The Mobile Police Training Programme (IMPTP) is a condensed version of the IIPTP, more specifically oriented towards the regional needs and priorities of the location of the training. Three IMPTPs were conducted in Argentina,

Barbados and El Salvador, with 52 participants from Central and South America and the Caribbean region in total. Most of these programmes were sponsored by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

■ NCB staff training

INTERPOL develops training sessions in each region and in all four official languages. The courses are designed to give officers working in NCBs the knowledge and skills necessary to provide more comprehensive and efficient services to their national police and other law enforcement agencies, as well as to their counterparts in the region, with a view to more effectively fighting transnational crime and protecting their citizens at home and abroad. In 2010 a total of 135 NCBs participated in this programme.

■ IT crime

INTERPOL organized training sessions on computer forensics, Internet and cybercrime investigations for French and English speakers in Asia, Europe and Africa throughout the year. Nearly 300 officers benefited from these sessions.

■ Bioterrorism

"Bio-Shield Global 2010" was a table-top exercise co-organized by INTERPOL and the Dutch National Co-ordinator for Counterterrorism and held in Utrecht, Netherlands. It brought together senior officials and experts from close to 30 countries, with the goal of reinforcing the ability of police, health-care professionals and experts worldwide to investigate, prevent and respond to terrorist attacks using biological agents.

Another exercise brought together 42 senior representatives from public health authorities, law enforcement and national crisis centres from 14 countries, as well as experts from various national, regional and international agencies. Participants were faced with a fictional bio-terror attack to assist them in identifying critical co-operation and co-ordination issues involved in responding to such an attack.

■ Forensics

Specialists from INTERPOL and Germany's Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police) conducted a joint course on developing crime scene investigation techniques for 23 police officers in Benin. The officers took part in practical exercises across various disciplines, including fingerprint and DNA trace retrieval, shoe and tyre imprint identification, and collection and general evidence preservation procedures. The course took place under the OASIS initiative.

DNA workshops were organized for investigators in the Middle East and North Africa, and a forensic currency counterfeiting training course was conducted in South Africa.

■ Stolen motor vehicles

Seven training sessions were held in 2010 in Argentina, Botswana, Chad, Montenegro, Senegal, Syria and Tanzania within the context of Project FORMATRAIN. Nearly 350 police officers received training in vehicle and document identification, investigative strategies, techniques and tools, databases and legal preconditions. The aim was to create a standardized training programme to facilitate investigations into international cases of vehicle theft through basic, intermediate and advanced courses, to train trainers, and to take advantage of INTERPOL's global network to spread expertise.



► Police officers attend a training workshop in forensics, crucial to matching criminals and crime scenes.

■ Intellectual property rights

Identifying ways to target and dismantle transnational organized crime groups involved in the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit goods was the focus of an intellectual property (IP) regional crime training and operational meeting co-hosted by INTERPOL, Europol and the Turkish National Police. Attended by 45 police and customs officers from 26 countries, the meeting identified

common denominators affecting all of the countries and enabled participants to develop a better understanding of where collective law enforcement efforts would have the most impact in the region. It concluded with an agreement to examine how countries could work together to carry out cross-industry interventions.

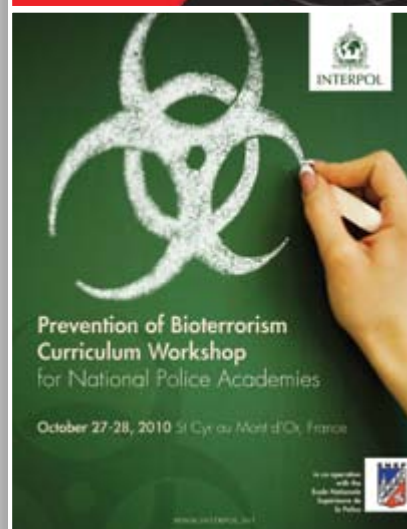
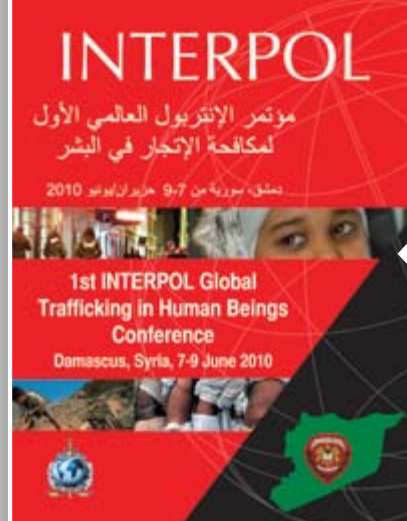
International conferences

In order to ensure the timely exchange of knowledge and expertise among police worldwide, particularly in emerging or growing forms of crime with global implications, INTERPOL officials organized or participated in a number of international conferences throughout the year.

Almost 200 international meetings, organized in locations across the world, covered an extensive range of crime areas and were attended by more than 8,600 participants.

■ Task force against maritime piracy

The first-ever international conference on maritime piracy financing announced the creation of a special task force to co-ordinate INTERPOL's international response to all aspects of the maritime piracy threat. The Conference, co-sponsored by the US Department of State and the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, brought together some 100 investigators, experts and policy makers from the public and private sectors, along with a dozen international organizations.



■ Regional and global response to human trafficking

The first global conference on human trafficking was attended by more than 120 law enforcement and non-governmental experts from 50 countries. Participants shared expertise and strategies in the prevention, protection of victims and prosecution of offenders of this high-profit, low-risk criminal activity that affects every region of the world.



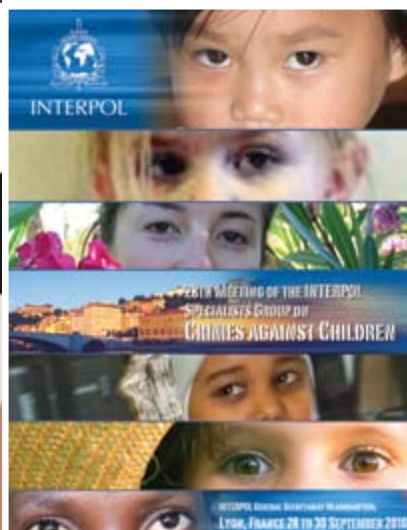
■ StAR Focal Points Database

This platform contains a wealth of information in the fight against corruption, including a secure contacts database of law enforcement officials available to respond to emergency requests for assistance in asset recovery investigations. The meeting discussed key actions required to strengthen international co-operation amongst anti-corruption and asset recovery practitioners.



■ Tackling organized crime in Southeast Europe

The Conference brought together more than 70 senior law enforcement officials from 25 countries in addition to representatives from international organizations such as Europol, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the European Commission to address a range of issues including drug trafficking, human trafficking and terrorism.

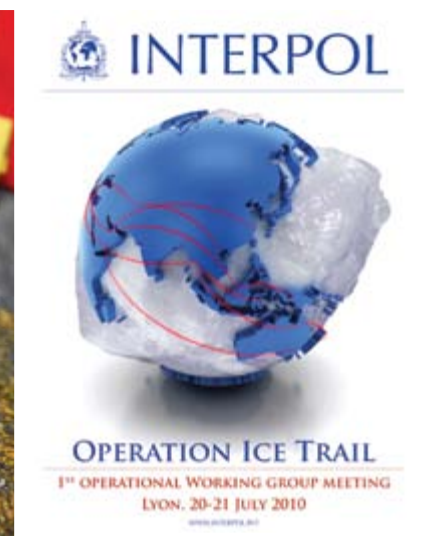
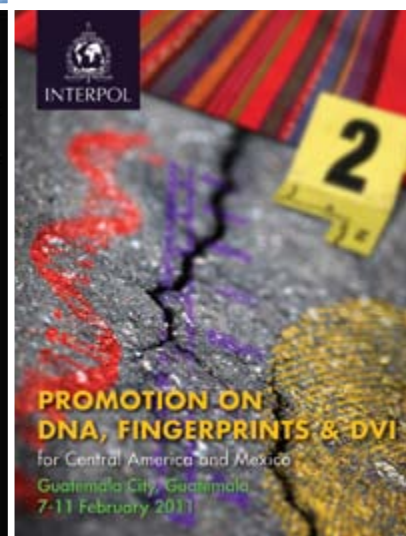


■ Responding to the challenges of cybercrime

The Global Conference on Cyber and Payment Card Crimes in the 21st Century looked at new and innovative ways of combating financial crimes, in particular credit card fraud involving purchases made over the telephone or Internet, which is among the fastest-growing types of payment card fraud in many countries and regions.

■ Organized networks behind environmental crime

The Conference addressed the need for enhanced global collaborative and intelligence-led strategies to reduce pollution and wildlife crime and to combat the increasing prevalence of organized crime networks behind environmental crime. It brought together some 200 senior officials from law enforcement agencies, non-governmental environmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies.



International partnerships

The Organization continually strives to forge stronger ties with other bodies whose comparative strengths complement its mission. During 2010, INTERPOL negotiated several co-operation agreements, five of which were finalized and approved by the General Assembly. Notably, the Organization entered into formal partnerships with the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA), the African Union, Crime Stoppers International and Underwriters Laboratories. It has signed 60 co-operation agreements with other international organizations since 2000, taking to 68 the total in force today.

► The European Union and INTERPOL join forces in a high-level symposium to tackle crime in West Africa.



■ European Union

The European Union continued to be a key partner for INTERPOL.

An EU Council Decision passed in December called for information on suspected maritime pirates collected by members of the EU's Operation Atalanta, such as fingerprints, nominal information and identification documents, to be provided to INTERPOL for checking against its global databases, with a view to facilitating the identification, location and prosecution of suspects.

A joint EU-INTERPOL symposium held under the aegis of Belgium's EU presidency in September ended with a call for more integrated approaches to addressing the threat to regional and global peace and security from drug trafficking and organized crime in West Africa. The symposium brought together some 180 senior law enforcement and justice officials from the West African Police Chiefs Committee, the UN, the World Customs Organization and Europol, in addition to the organizers.

■ United Nations

Joint activities in 2010 between INTERPOL and the United Nations consolidated ongoing initiatives.

Ministers from more than 60 countries who gathered in Singapore prior to the INTERPOL General Assembly in 2009 had tasked INTERPOL and the UN to devise a plan of action for enhancing the role of police in UN peacekeeping missions within 12 months of their declaration. The product, the Action Plan for International Police Peacekeeping, was

presented at the General Assembly in Qatar in 2010. More than 75 member countries participated in the development of the Action Plan.

In 2010, INTERPOL took part in an assessment of a UN peacekeeping operation to explore ways to put into practice the two organizations' co-operative instruments related to police peacekeeping, with another joint mission planned for 2011.

The Organization also finalized negotiations on an implementation instrument to strengthen the existing co-operation between INTERPOL and the 1267 Committee established by the UN Security Council concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. As a result of the instrument, in 2011 the competent UN Security Council bodies will be granted direct access to select INTERPOL databases.

Along with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Department of Political Affairs/UN Office for West Africa, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Economic Community of West African States and national partners, INTERPOL advanced the implementation of the West African Coast Initiative. The initiative aims to enhance the investigative, analytical and technical capacity of law enforcement in the region to combat drug trafficking and organized crime. The first phase will see the establishment of specialized transnational crime units in four pilot countries.

Best practices

■ Police research

The first INTERPOL Working Group Meeting on Police Research in June brought together 16 representatives from 10 countries from each INTERPOL region, Europol and the European Police College (CEPOL) to exchange information on best practices in a range of policing areas.

■ Strengthening NCBs

The NCB revitalization programme follows up on the implementation of the recommendations made to an NCB after an Exchange of Good Practice visit by officials from INTERPOL and another NCB. The objective of this programme is also to provide necessary training or assistance and to assess future needs. As a result of these visits, new recommendations were made and the needs of the NCBs visited were better understood.

■ Internal Audit

To assist individual departments in the efficient management of their resources, five major internal audits were completed during the year, connected to activities as diverse as the deployment of specialized teams in the field and the management of access rights for the new human resources and purchasing system (INTERPOL Resource

Management Application). Work also continued on the development of the audit function and the presentation and follow-up of findings of audits. This saw the successful implementation of audit recommendations since 2008 rise to 91 per cent, contributing to the Organization's overall effectiveness.

Video



Rescued

OPERATION CASCADES

Child victims of forced labour in mines receive food and medical care, following their rescue in a joint operation between INTERPOL and national authorities in Burkina Faso.





Finances

The operating revenue that enabled the Organization to carry out its activities during 2010 is presented here in a set of financial tables, which are externally audited and comply with international accounting standards.



Financial summary

For the financial year 2010, INTERPOL's operating income totalled EUR 59 million, of which 85% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (84%). Income received on externally-funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises with similar objectives or interests to INTERPOL, constituted 13% of gross income. Other income and reimbursements made up 2% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were EUR 61 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 59% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (15%), third-party and other costs (4%), and maintenance, premises running costs, office expenses, other staff costs, and telecommunications costs associated with our I-24/7 global telecommunications system (3% each). Depreciation expenditure constituted 7% of the total.

INTERPOL's financial performance saw a deficit during 2010 which was adjusted against the Accumulated Reserve Funds of the Organization. Capital projects consumed EUR 4.7 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents declined during the year, due mainly to long-term financial investments undertaken by the Organization. This decline was partially countered by an increase in employee pension liabilities and in the

payables of the Organization. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – decreased by EUR 2.3 million over the previous year due to the operational deficit in 2010.

The financial tables which appear on the following pages – statements of financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, and cash flows – are externally audited and summarize the financial status and performance of the Organization in 2010 and 2009. These financial statements are prepared, where possible, in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Where IPSAS does not have a specific standard, the International Accounting Standards have been used.

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

Statement of financial position as at: (in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	28,283	32,561
Other accounts receivables and prepayments	3,290	4,078
Statutory contributions receivable	3,053	2,546
Inventories	717	635
Total current assets	35,343	39,820
Non-current assets		
Non-current statutory contributions receivable	154	500
Investments	8,059	0
Intangible assets	2,061	1,472
Plant, property and equipment	19,297	19,639
Assets in progress	1,126	1,132
Total non-current assets	30,697	22,743
TOTAL ASSETS	66,040	62,563
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	(6,929)	(4,932)
Income received in advance	(462)	(806)
Deferred project income	(4,690)	(3,096)
Employee-related liabilities	(3,251)	(2,740)
Total current liabilities	(15,332)	(11,574)
Non-current liabilities		
Employee-related liabilities	(7,067)	(5,008)
Total non-current liabilities	(7,067)	(5,008)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(22,399)	(16,582)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	43,641	45,981
EQUITY		
Capital financing reserve	22,484	22,243
Accumulated reserve funds	21,157	23,738
TOTAL EQUITY	43,641	45,981

Statement of financial performance for the financial year ended on: (in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
OPERATING REVENUE		
Statutory contributions	48,615	47,440
Regional Bureau financing	815	815
Voluntary contributions	586	585
Reimbursements and recoveries	1,189	1,058
Financial income	204	251
Other income	7,424	8,540
Exchange rate gains/(losses) net	(36)	4
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	58,797	58,693
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Pay costs	36,359	33,126
Other staff costs	1,181	1,167
Premises running costs	1,973	1,867
Maintenance	2,045	2,436
Missions and meetings	9,158	8,440
Office expenses	1,712	1,532
Telecommunication costs	1,661	1,576
Third party and other costs	2,631	4,308
Depreciation expenditure	4,417	4,355
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	(61,137)	(58,807)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(2,340)	(114)

Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended on:

(in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus / (deficit) from ordinary operating activities	(2,340)	(114)
Non-cash movements		
Depreciation expenditure	4,417	4,355
Adjustment for accrued financial income	(59)	(251)
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of assets	31	1
Adjustment for leave provision of employees	273	244
Adjustment for provision under ICSILE	298	(217)
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	1,997	816
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	(344)	(2,638)
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred project income	1,594	(1,211)
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities current	144	16
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities non-current	1,855	1,815
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(82)	(102)
(Increase) / Decrease in other accounts receivables & prepayments current	788	718
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable current	(507)	56
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable non-current	346	(105)
Net cash flows from operating activities	8,411	3,383
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(8,000)	
Purchases of fixed assets	(4,689)	(3,868)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(12,689)	(3,868)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Financial interest income received		251
Net cash flows from financing activities		251
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,278)	(234)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	32,561	32,795
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	28,283	32,561
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,278)	(234)

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended on

31 December 2010: (in 000s Euros)

	Capital financing reserve	Accumulated reserve funds	Total
Balance at 31 December 2009, as previously reported	22,243	23,692	45,935
Prior year adjustments		46	46
Restated balance at 31 December 2009	22,243	23,738	45,981
Net gains and losses not recognized in statement of financial performance, being capital expenditures (net) funded out of accumulated reserve funds	241	(241)	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		(2,340)	(2,340)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2010	22,484	21,157	43,641



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United Nations: New York, United States of America

Liaison Office:

Bangkok, Thailand

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INTERPOL's role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Our high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.

We work to ensure that police around the world have access to the tools and services necessary to do their jobs effectively. We provide targeted training, expert investigative support, relevant data and secure communications channels.

This combined framework helps police on the ground understand crime trends, analyse information, conduct operations and, ultimately, arrest as many criminals as possible.

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