



INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



2009: **188**
MEMBER COUNTRIES

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“IN 2009 WE FOCUSED MORE ATTENTION ON REGIONALIZED APPROACHES THAT EMPOWERED OUR MEMBER COUNTRIES TO BUILD EFFECTIVE AND ROBUST ALLIANCES AMONG THEMSELVES, WHILE DRAWING ON OUR UNIQUE GLOBAL TOOLS, SERVICES AND REACH.”

SECRETARY GENERAL'S FOREWORD

The year 2009 closed a decade filled with formidable challenges for police forces worldwide, as serious transnational crimes and other threats to public security grew in diversity and scope. In line with this, we also saw the emergence of a new global environment in which our National Central Bureaus and police in all our member countries became more engaged, inter-dependent and responsive than ever before.

This Annual Report, my 10th as Secretary General of INTERPOL, highlights our responses to these challenges.

Throughout this time, our member countries – now totalling 188 – have increasingly relied on our communications network, databases and 24/7 support capacity, especially in the past year, as our unique ability to help them secure their borders, track down fugitives and investigate crimes with an international element has become more clearly understood and appreciated.

The historic joint meeting with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations prior to our General Assembly in Singapore in October brought together more than 60 ministers from around the world, a clear endorsement for an enhanced role for police in international peacekeeping missions.

With border security high on the agenda, more countries implemented the systematic screening of passports at airports and borders; as a result, searches of our Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database exceeded 300 million in 2009. We also unveiled the INTERPOL passport, which will facilitate the official travel of personnel when member countries request our assistance by eliminating delays and will showcase the latest innovations in travel document security.

This Report presents our greatest achievements in 2009, which were all made possible by the strength of our National Central Bureaus, the leadership of our President and Executive Committee, and the support of our member countries, together with the commitment of our staff at the General Secretariat and in our Regional Bureaus.

We will build on this past year's successes as we initiate more intensive strategic planning to enable us to reach even higher in 2010.



Ronald K. Noble
INTERPOL Secretary General

THE YEAR IN FIGURES

THE YEAR 2009 SAW MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS IN ALL AREAS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES, PROVIDING A COMBINED BOOST TO THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CRIME.

45

Operation Infra-Red resulted in the location and arrest of 45 wanted fugitives around the globe.

188

Samoa became INTERPOL's 188th member country.

2

Our regional presence was reinforced by the official opening of two offices: the Office of the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the European Union and our new Regional Bureau in Yaoundé.

60

An unprecedented INTERPOL–United Nations meeting saw government ministers from more than 60 countries back a plan to boost the role of police in peacekeeping operations.

4,500

We provided more than 4,500 law enforcement officials from around the world with specialist training in a range of crime areas.

9m

More than 9 million searches of our Stolen Motor Vehicles database – containing details of 6.2 million vehicles – were carried out, almost three times as many as during 2008.

1,453

Thanks to our International Child Sexual Exploitation database, 1,453 child abuse victims had been identified and rescued worldwide by the end of 2009.

326m

More than 300 million searches of our Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database, containing nearly 20 million records, were conducted worldwide.

5,020

More than 5,000 INTERPOL Red Notices – or alerts for international wanted persons – were issued.



1



GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGY

INTERPOL'S VISION OF "CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD" GUIDES OUR DAILY WORK. ACTIVITIES ARE DRIVEN BY MEMBER COUNTRIES, THROUGH A CLEAR FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNING BODIES AND STATUTORY MEETINGS.

STRATEGY AND CORE FUNCTIONS

In response to the pressing security challenges of an increasingly globalized world, we are developing comprehensive strategies to address terrorism, cybercrime and other transnational threats. We are exploring new and enhanced approaches for working with governments, other international organizations and the private sector with the common goal of building greater global stability.

Four core functions guide our work towards our mission of preventing and fighting crime through enhanced international police co-operation:

■ SECURE GLOBAL POLICE COMMUNICATION SERVICES

A global police communications system, known as I-24/7, enables police in all member countries to request, submit and access vital data instantly in a secure environment.

■ OPERATIONAL DATA SERVICES AND DATABASES FOR POLICE

Member countries have direct and immediate access to a wide range of databases including information on known criminals, fingerprints, DNA profiles and stolen or lost travel documents. We also disseminate critical crime-related data through a system of international Notices.

■ OPERATIONAL POLICE SUPPORT SERVICES

We provide law enforcement officials in the field with emergency support and operational activities, especially in our priority crime areas. A Command and Co-ordination Centre operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and can deploy an Incident Response Team to the scene of a serious crime or disaster.

■ POLICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

We provide focused police training initiatives in order to enhance the capacity of member countries to effectively combat transnational crime and terrorism. This includes sharing knowledge, skills and best practices in policing and establishing global standards.



INTERPOL DEVELOPS STATE-OF-THE-ART PASSPORT

A prototype for an INTERPOL passport, unveiled at October's General Assembly, aims to facilitate INTERPOL travel internationally when asked by member countries to provide assistance – be it investigating crime or responding to a disaster. Four countries – Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan and Ukraine – pledged to waive visa entry requirements for INTERPOL officials, while the initiative was also endorsed by the Committees of the West African and Central African Chiefs of Police (WAPCCO and CAPCCO).

A further purpose of the initiative is to set new standards in document security. The state-of-the-art passport incorporates a range of security features such as laser engraving, an electronic chip, holographic, micrographic and optical security elements.



**PRESIDENT**

KHOO Boon Hui
(Singapore) 2008-2012

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR AFRICA**

Mostapha MOUZOUNI
(Morocco) 2008-2011

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR THE AMERICAS**

Néstor Jorge VALLECCA
(Argentina) 2009-2012

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR EUROPE**

Juergen STOCK
(Germany) 2007-2010

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee provides guidance and direction to the Organization and oversees the implementation of decisions made at the annual General Assembly. The Committee met four times in 2009.

DELEGATES**AFRICA**

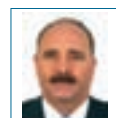
Magdy ELSHAFEY
(Egypt) 2008-2011

THE AMERICAS

Jorge BARBOSA PONTES
(Brazil) 2009-2011

ASIA

Nobuyuki KAWAI
(Japan) 2009-2012

EUROPE

Petter DYHRE
(Norway) 2008-2011



Adamu Abubakar MOHAMMED
(Nigeria) 2009-2012



William J.S. ELLIOTT
(Canada) 2009-2012



Tariq KHOSA
(Pakistan) 2009-2012



Francisco GIL MONTERO
(Spain) 2009-2012

The following members completed their terms of service in October:

Eduardo Fernandes CERQUEIRA, Angola

Thomas V. FUENTES, United States

Arturo HERRERA VERDUGO, Chile

Konstantin MACHABELY, Russian Federation

Ki Ryun PARK, Republic of Korea

Vijay SHANKER, India



Süleyman ISILDAR
(Turkey) 2008-2011

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Our supreme governing body, the General Assembly is composed of delegates appointed by each member country. It meets annually to take all important decisions related to policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities and programmes. It also elects members of the Executive Committee.

The 78th Session, held in Singapore from 11 to 15 October, opened with a special INTERPOL–United Nations meeting, bringing together more than 60 ministers from around the world to discuss plans to increase the role of police in peacekeeping operations (see page 24).

The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions, including:

- Voting unanimously to admit Samoa to the Organization, bringing our total membership to 188 countries;
- Signing a co-operation agreement with the Commission of Chiefs of Police of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, to establish our Regional Bureau in San Salvador as the permanent secretariat for the Commission;
- Calling for member countries to intensify the fight against the dissemination of child sexual abuse images on the Internet, by using all available technical solutions including site access-blocking;
- Endorsing the creation of a dedicated information exchange network and database (known as UMBRA) for national anti-corruption entities;
- Calling for standard operating systems in order to ensure the systematic comparison of unidentified fingerprints and DNA profiles taken from crime scenes against INTERPOL's databases.



INTERPOL'S NEUTRALITY ENSHRINED IN CONSTITUTION

We aim to facilitate international police co-operation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, while our constitution prohibits "any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character".

REGIONAL CONFERENCES



20TH AMERICAS REGIONAL CONFERENCE, VIÑA DEL MAR, CHILE, 1–3 APRIL

Bringing together some 60 senior law enforcement officials from almost 30 countries, the conference focused on the expansion beyond National Central Bureaus of INTERPOL's vital tools and services, notably for border security. Delegates highlighted the need to extend the use of MIND/FIND technology to border control officers for instant checking of passports against INTERPOL's database of stolen and lost travel documents, as these are often used by terrorists and other international criminals to conceal their identities when travelling.



38TH EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE, SAN MARINO, 27–29 MAY

The conference called for increased strategic regional planning and closer co-operation in sharing police information. Among practical measures discussed, with the aim of enhancing regional security, was the need for the increased exchange of DNA and fingerprint data from crime scenes in order to solve transnational crimes and to locate and arrest criminals attempting to evade justice. More than 130 delegates from 49 countries and 10 international organizations attended the conference.



20TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE, CAIRO, EGYPT, 7–9 JULY

The resources and investigative capacity of countries in Africa formed a major topic on the conference agenda. By continuing to bolster police capabilities, both nationally and regionally, cross-border operations into major crime areas such as drug trafficking, maritime piracy and counterfeit medicines will see improved results. The conference was attended by more than 160 law enforcement officials from almost 40 countries and eight international organizations.

DATA PROTECTION

The processing of personal data – such as names and fingerprints – forms a key activity at INTERPOL and is carried out within a legal framework in order to protect both the fundamental rights of individuals and the co-operation among police internationally. The year 2009 was marked by the following achievements:

- Entry into force of amendments to the Regulations introducing a system of information classification and levels of confidentiality;
- Development of administrative procedures for processing each level of confidentiality;
- Raising awareness among National Central Bureaus of procedures for protecting data.
- Strengthening the role and visibility of the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF), an independent monitoring body, which deals with queries from individuals and advises and monitors the Organization's information processing;



2



A GLOBAL PRESENCE

OUR UNIQUE NETWORK OF 188 NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS ENABLES POLICE TO DELIVER EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS ON A REGIONAL LEVEL, REINFORCED BY BROAD-RANGING TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS.

INTERPOL AROUND THE WORLD

At the heart of every INTERPOL member country is a National Central Bureau (NCB), linking national police with our global network. It is typically a division of the national police agency or investigation service and serves as the contact point for all INTERPOL activities in the field. Staffed by highly trained police officers, NCBs are the lifeblood of INTERPOL, contributing to our criminal databases and co-operating together on cross-border investigations, operations and arrests.

We have six Regional Bureaus (RBs), which are permanent departments of the General Secretariat, and a liaison office in Bangkok serving Southeast Asia. The duties of the RBs are the same as those of the General Secretariat but focus on regional issues. Our new Regional Bureau for Central Africa officially opened in Cameroon in November, equipped with the latest technology, including two training rooms and a Command and Co-ordination Centre. Harare, San Salvador and Yaoundé also act as the secretariat for their respective regional committee of chiefs of police.

The following highlights show how close co-operation between multiple NCBs, local police authorities, the Regional Bureau and regional police bodies led to successful activities in the field.

AFRICA

CHILD WORKERS RESCUED

Operation Bia resulted in the rescue of 54 child workers and the arrest of eight people in connection with the illegal recruitment of children. The children were of seven different nationalities – demonstrating the extent of transnational child trafficking in the region – and had been bought by plantation owners needing

cheap labour to harvest the cocoa and palm plantations. Nearly 300 Ivorian law enforcement officers participated in the operation, planned by the RB in Abidjan in conjunction with Ghanaian and Côte d'Ivoire police authorities and supported by our OASIS programme and by the German governmental organization GTZ.

CRACKING DOWN ON THE ILLEGAL IVORY TRADE

More than two tons of illegal ivory were seized and more than 100 people arrested in our largest-ever transnational operation targeting wildlife crime across Africa. Codenamed Operation Costa, it involved officers from police, wildlife, customs and national intelligence agencies across six countries – Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda – who carried out inspections and raids on shops and markets in addition to making checks on suspect vehicles at border crossing points.





TWELVE SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES COMBINE OPERATIONAL FORCES

A combined INTERPOL–SARPCCO operation resulted in the seizure of 390 stolen vehicles. More than 1,000 police officers took part in Operations Kalahari (Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe), Hornkranz (Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland) and Namutoni (Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zambia), supported by police officers from other SARPCCO countries. Systematic checks were made at roadblocks, while backyard garages and scrap yards were inspected and border crossing points patrolled, with more than 20,000 vehicles checked against our Stolen Motor Vehicles database. Prior to the operation, the RB in Harare trained 259 officers on how to use our policing services, tools and network, as well as motor vehicle identification tactics.



DIVERSITY OF STAFF REFLECTS INTERPOL MEMBERSHIP

At the end of 2009, a total of 645 people worked at the General Secretariat and Regional Bureaus, representing 89 different nationalities. Of these, 207 officials, or 32% of staff, were law enforcement personnel seconded or loaned by their national administrations. The remaining 68% (438 staff) were employed directly by INTERPOL. Women made up 42% of the staff (272 officials).

TOTAL STAFF

2009	645
2005	502
2000	381

NATIONALITIES

2009	89
2005	78
2000	54

FEMALE

2009	272
2005	210
2000	138

SECONDED FROM MEMBER COUNTRY

2009	207
2005	146
2000	95

AMERICAS

ARREST OF A WANTED DRUG TRAFFICKER

A major investigation by five NCBS, the RB in Buenos Aires and the General Secretariat led to the arrest of senior drug cartel member William Cobo Idrobo at Panama's Tocumen International airport in September. Following weeks of investigations, the NCBS – Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru and the USA – ascertained that the Colombian national was travelling from Mexico to Panama and co-ordinated his arrest on arrival. Wanted by Peru for serious drug offences, Cobo Idrobo is believed to have been engaged in the manufacture of metamphetamines and the sale of cocaine hydrochlorate.

ANALYSING AND SHARING DATA ON STOLEN VEHICLES

Under the mandate of the CJPCAMC, Huracán II saw co-operation between seven countries in Central America plus Mexico and the Dominican Republic, with the purpose of identifying stolen vehicles in the region and dismantling the criminal networks behind the crime. A total of 594 database matches were identified and 53 vehicles impounded. Operational activities were backed up by training, provided by the RB in San Salvador, and an evaluation meeting in November resulted in 16 diverse recommendations to improve the effectiveness of vehicle investigations in the region.



ASIA

INVESTIGATING LINKS BETWEEN DRUG TRAFFICKING AND TERRORISM

Investigative links between drug trafficking, money laundering organizations and known terrorist organizations were discussed at an operational meeting held in December at our liaison office in Bangkok. Key players in the counter-terrorism intelligence community came together with leading narcotics investigators from across the world and UNODC representatives to discuss patterns relating to recent seizures of acetic anhydride – an essential chemical in the production of heroin – in Asia and the Middle East with a view to identifying individuals and companies involved.

INNOVATION IN DATA SHARING

The automatic transfer of data between the system (known as e-ADS) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) and INTERPOL became operational. This is the first time that a regional police organization has implemented the automatic upload of their own data to our systems, and has resulted in the contribution of data on stolen motor vehicles (SMV) by five ASEANAPOL members for the first time, with a very significant increase in the overall contribution rate to the INTERPOL SMV database by ASEANAPOL member countries.



EUROPE**THREE MEMBERS OF PINK PANTHERS GANG ARRESTED**

The Pink Panthers gang is responsible for armed jewel robberies worth millions of euros committed across the world. Rifat Hadziahmetovic, a national of Montenegro and subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice, was arrested by Cypriot police after an identity check against our databases revealed he was travelling on a forged passport, and fingerprint checks confirmed his identity. Two further individuals were arrested in Paris in May thanks to collaborative efforts between the Swiss and French authorities, in the wake of a jewellery raid in Lausanne, Switzerland, the previous week.

NEW REGIONAL APPROACH TO OPERATIONS

Improving regional policing among eight countries of Southeast Europe by adopting a common approach to planning and conducting joint operations was the aim of a new project, BESA, initiated in December. Supported by the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association, BESA provides analytical support and facilitates information sharing using INTERPOL's global communication tools and brings together Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia. BESA's first joint operation saw several arrests and seizures.

UNITED NATIONS AND EUROPEAN UNION**WORKING WITH THE UN IN AREAS OF JOINT CONCERN**

Our Office of the Special Representative to the United Nations in New York enabled us to work more closely and gain more visibility with those UN departments and entities that share our mission of preventing and combating transnational crime, including the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

A notable achievement with UN partners during the year was the launch of the West Africa Coast Initiative, which will support the Economic Community of West African States to strengthen national and cross-border capacities in fighting organized crime and drug trafficking.

**WORKING WITH REGIONAL POLICE BODIES**

In many regions, the heads of national police forces meet in formal committees to arrange closer co-operation on issues of common interest. These include facilitating cross-border operations, harmonizing legislation, improving the dissemination of criminal intelligence and developing shared training structures. We work closely with the four organizations in Africa (EAPCCO – eastern Africa, WAPCCO – western Africa, SARPCCO – southern Africa and CAPCCO – central Africa) as well as the Commission of Police Chiefs of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean (CJPCAMC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL).

**NEW BRUSSELS OFFICE ENHANCES EU RELATIONSHIP**

The Office of the Special Representative of INTERPOL to the European Union was officially inaugurated in September 2009, marking a milestone in the continuing collaboration between the two organizations. The opening of the Brussels office is the latest step in identifying and developing new areas for co-operation between INTERPOL and the EU in joint efforts to enhance regional and global security.

FIELD OPERATIONS

During 2009, we supported a wide range of field operations at a national, regional or international level. Often preceded by training programmes and providing field access to our databases, this operational support resulted in the arrests of criminals, seizure of stolen or counterfeit goods and dismantling of criminal networks. Some of our major successful operations from the year are listed below:

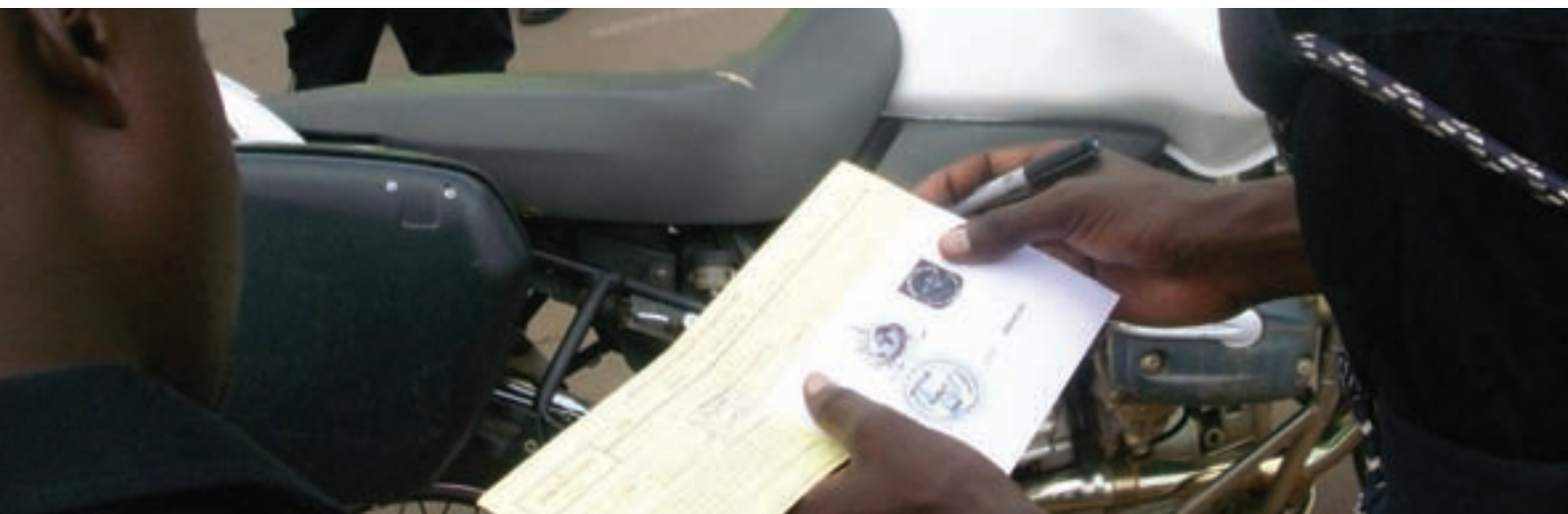
OPERATION	LOCATION	DURATION	RESULTS
FUGITIVES			
INFRA-RED	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Jamaica, United Kingdom, United States	One month	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 45 fugitives, wanted for serious crimes such as murder, rape and drug trafficking, were either located or arrested worldwide.
TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN			
BIA	Côte d'Ivoire	Two days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Nearly 300 law enforcement officers took part;■ 54 child workers rescued;■ Eight people arrested in connection with the illegal recruitment of children.
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME			
COSTA	Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	Two days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Seizure of more than two tons of illegal ivory;■ Arrest of more than 100 people;■ Firearms, ammunition, vehicles and other illegal wildlife also seized.
HAZARDOUS WASTE	Canada, USA	Two days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 350 vehicles checked;■ 140 violations identified;■ Eight investigations launched.
OXOSSI	Brazil, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Portugal	One day	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 450 officers took part in nine Brazilian states;■ 102 arrest warrants issued;■ 140 search warrants served;■ Six Red Notices issued;■ More than 3,500 wildlife specimens seized.



OPERATION	LOCATION	DURATION	RESULTS
COUNTERFEIT MEDICAL PRODUCTS			
PANGEA II	25 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA	Five days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identification of more than 1,400 websites engaged in illegal activity; ■ More than 150 websites taken down; ■ More than 21,200 packages inspected by regulators and customs officials; ■ More than 2,350 packages seized.
FIELA	Lesotho	Five days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Raids carried out on 50 establishments; ■ Eight shops and pharmacies closed and investigated for operating illegal businesses without the necessary licenses and controls; ■ 45 officers trained in advance of the operation.
MAMBA II	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	One month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ More than 270 premises targeted, including pharmacies, hospitals, warehouses and shops; ■ Seizure of hundreds of counterfeit, unregistered and banned medical products; ■ Identification of criminal links across the region; ■ 83 police cases opened.
STORM II	Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam	Five months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ More than 30 arrests; ■ More than 100 pharmacies and illegal drug outlets closed; ■ Seizure of some 20 million counterfeit and illegal medical products.
ZAMBEZI	Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Three days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 172 law enforcement officers trained; ■ 305 officials took part in operations; ■ 263 premises inspected; ■ 19 premises closed; ■ Thousands of products seized, including antimalarials, antibiotics, steroids and erectile dysfunction medicines.

OPERATION	LOCATION	DURATION	RESULTS
STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES (SMV)			
SAMBA	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia	Three days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 19 members of the INTERPOL SMV Task Force were deployed to support local border police; ■ Approximately 1,300 cars were inspected; ■ 14 vehicles, including several high-value models, were identified as stolen and seized.
ALMARAS	Spain	Five days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10 officers from the INTERPOL SMV Task Force were deployed to support Spanish law enforcement officers; ■ More than 3,500 motor vehicles were inspected; ■ 30 cars identified as stolen and seized; ■ 25 people arrested.
BUNINI	Burkina Faso, Nigeria	Five days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 360 officers trained on techniques for identifying and investigating stolen vehicles; ■ More than 4,100 checks carried out against the SMV database; ■ 12 stolen vehicles seized, found to come from Europe and Japan.
GBANDA III	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon	Four to six days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 860 officers received basic training in their home countries; ■ More than 18,500 vehicles were checked; ■ 68 vehicles impounded; ■ Arrest of one car trafficker, three drug dealers and 17 illegal immigrants.
UMOJA III	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania	Five days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 174 officers trained; ■ 3,780 vehicles checked physically and compared against the SMV database; ■ 110 stolen vehicles identified; ■ Around 200 kgs of cannabis seized; ■ 28 illegal immigrants intercepted; ■ Illegal ivory seized; ■ 127 people arrested.
HURACAN II	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama	Two weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 594 vehicles positively identified through the SMV database; ■ 53 vehicles impounded.

OPERATION	LOCATION	DURATION	RESULTS
DRUG TRAFFICKING			
ABICOKE	Côte d'Ivoire, France	Investigations lasted almost a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arrest in Abidjan of the two main suspects in a network responsible for trafficking huge quantities of cocaine from Côte d'Ivoire to Europe.
CANS	Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Switzerland, Turkey	One month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dismantling of an international drug network between Western Africa and Europe; ■ Arrest of two major drug traffickers in Nigeria and two in Europe, along with a number of drug couriers.
STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES, DRUG AND FIREARM TRAFFICKING, ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION			
KALAHARI	Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe	Two to three days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 38 officers trained; ■ 4,796 vehicles inspected; ■ 45 vehicles confirmed stolen; ■ 646 illegal immigrants arrested.
HORNKRANZ	Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland	Two to three days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ More than 5,200 vehicles inspected; ■ More than 180 positive matches in the SMV database; ■ Seizure of some 65kg of cannabis and arrest of five people; ■ Arrest of 75 illegal immigrants.
NAMUTONI	Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia	Two to three days per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 183 officers trained; ■ 11,090 vehicles inspected; ■ 144 vehicles confirmed as stolen; ■ Quantities of drugs were also seized (more than 800kg of cannabis and more than 200 kg of khat); ■ 81 people arrested in connection with the drug seizures; ■ 25 illegal immigrants arrested.



POLICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Our commitment to police training as one of our core functions was demonstrated by a significant increase in the number of sessions delivered during the year, reaching 165 of our 188 member countries. In 2009, we ran more than 140 operational training sessions, benefiting more than 4,500 officers from National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and law enforcement agencies: an increase of two-thirds on 2008. Some 84% of training sessions were delivered in-country, with only 16% of sessions carried out at the General Secretariat.

Our training portfolio ranges from practical courses in specific crime areas and investigative techniques for frontline officers, to high-level management programmes for senior police staff. The diversity and impact of our work can be seen in the following examples:



INTERACTIVE ONLINE LEARNING

The General Assembly in October saw the official launch of the INTERPOL Global Learning Centre (IGLC), a web-based portal providing authorized users with “one-stop-shop” access to a comprehensive range of online learning opportunities, available via our restricted websites. From this portal, law enforcement agencies, NCBs, Regional Bureaus and staff at the General Secretariat can access online learning resources about specific areas of law enforcement along with directories of police training and university websites from around the world. Online learning is an ideal complement to traditional training methods, particularly given the Organization’s international membership and the need to work across geographical boundaries and time zones.

30 OFFICERS TAKE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION COURSE

The INTERPOL International Police Training course was delivered twice in 2009, once in English and once in French, to train highly-qualified officers who have responsibilities in dealing with international police co-operation. The participants gained knowledge and skills in international police co-operation and specialized crime techniques including use of the network of NCBs and INTERPOL’s numerous systems and services. Thirty participants from 30 different countries were trained, of whom 17 were from Africa and funded by the OASIS programme.

REGIONAL EXPERIENCE FOR AFRICAN OFFICERS

Operationally focused, the Police Officer Development Programme enables African countries to assign experienced frontline officers to an INTERPOL Regional Bureau for a one-year training period, to experience how the Organization adds value to policing at regional and international level. Officers carry out practical assignments, such as organizing working meetings and cross-border operations. Three officers completed their secondments in 2009.

POLICE TRAINING COURSES 2009

Trafficking in human beings

16

Drugs and criminal organizations

24

Financial and high-tech crime

14

Public safety and terrorism

6

Fugitives

2

Disaster victim identification,
DNA and fingerprints

9

Tools and databases

48

Analysis

12

Others

10

ASIAN OFFICERS LEARN ABOUT INTERPOL TOOLS

The 8th regional police training course for officers from NCBs in Asia and South Pacific was held in July in Hong Kong with the aim of promoting the use of new INTERPOL services, strategies and policing tools. A total of 38 trainees from 23 NCBs and two Regional Bureaus gained knowledge and skills in the practical use of INTERPOL tools, including the I-24/7 network and wide range of databases.

CASCADING TRAINING IN BIOTERRORISM PREVENTION

Just one example of the wealth of training courses in specialized crime areas, train-the-trainer initiatives took place in Paraguay and the United Arab Emirates, providing practical knowledge and skills on preventing, responding to and investigating bioterrorist attacks. More than 70 individuals from 23 countries took part, with the expectation that participants will cascade this specialist knowledge to national police forces and related agencies in their own countries.



INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Co-operation agreements with other international organizations, regional bodies, government agencies and the private sector allow us to carry out the tasks entrusted to us by our member countries more effectively and on a wider scale. Co-operation with INTERPOL is sought primarily in three areas: connection to our secure global police network and databases; establishing joint projects; and training of police officers from member countries. During 2009, we negotiated 20 new co-operation agreements, of which eight were finalized, bringing to 45 the total signed since 1997.



INCREASING THE ROLE OF POLICE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The INTERPOL–United Nations meeting in October established a plan of action to promote international police peacekeeping as an essential counterpart to the military in helping re-establish the rule of law in countries suffering from conflict, and to prevent terrorists and organized criminals from exploiting countries with weak institutions. More than 60 justice and home affairs ministers joined senior police officials from 153 countries in endorsing the declaration between INTERPOL, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and participating governments. Within this partnership, we will deliver international police expertise and frontline access to our global resources, to help post-conflict countries build sustainable peace.

STRENGTHENING TIES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

We signed three co-operation arrangements with the United Nations in 2009:

- **UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS:** to augment the role and capacity of police in UN peacekeeping missions worldwide;
- **UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS (UNDPA):** to increase the number of UN Sanctions Committees able to request the issue of INTERPOL–United Nations Security Council Special Notices, and allow UNDPA direct access to our police information system;
- **SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR LEBANON:** to provide direct access to our police information system, assistance in the search for fugitives and suspects, issuing of INTERPOL Notices and crime analysis support.





INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

During the course of the year, we worked with partners across the globe to share skills and knowledge and to establish a clear basis for joint activities and operations. As well as furthering productive partnerships with organizations of regional chiefs of police (see page 17), we worked with the following bodies:

- **EUROPOL:** under an agreement for a new joint INTERPOL-Europol global police initiative to combat maritime piracy, Europol will lead an analysis project while we will centralize the collection of data on suspected pirates. In addition, an ongoing exchange programme allowed four Europol and six INTERPOL officers this year to obtain a greater awareness of their counterparts' work, while each organization has a full-time liaison officer whose participation in working meetings increased the exchange of operational information.
- **AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION:** a two-day meeting in April identified methods to better fight international crimes such as human trafficking, drug smuggling and terrorism;
- **PACIFIC ISLANDS CHIEFS OF POLICE CONFERENCE (PICP):** we agreed in September to work more closely with PICP in delivering training and operations in the South Pacific region;
- **CENTRAL ASIAN REGIONAL INFORMATION AND COORDINATION CENTRE (CARICC):** we were granted observer status at CARICC in March. The preparation of a co-operation agreement is ongoing;
- **WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (WADA):** a Memorandum of Understanding signed in February provides a clear framework for co-operation in tackling the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport;
- **FORUM OF INCIDENT RESPONSE AND SECURITY TEAMS (FIRST):** in July, we became an active member of FIRST which fosters co-operation in computer network and systems security incident prevention and response.

OASIS EMPOWERS POLICE IN AFRICA

Funded by the German government, the OASIS programme empowers police through three main functions: capacity building, infrastructure and operations. Launched in Africa in 2008, this tiered approach enables the region to develop its own sustainable way of working.

In 2009, specialized training addressed areas such as criminal intelligence analysis, forensics and crime scene work. Other courses targeted specific crime areas including counterfeit medical products, drug trafficking and wildlife crime. Importantly, this type of training is followed by operations in the field, enabling officers to put their newly acquired skills into practice.



NETWORK



3



TOOLS AND SERVICES FOR POLICE

OUR GLOBAL POLICE COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS AND INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED ALERT SYSTEMS ALLOW POLICE AROUND THE WORLD TO SHARE DATA INSTANTLY AND SECURELY. A 24-HOUR CONTACT POINT AND SPECIALIZED TEAMS PROVIDE TARGETED SUPPORT TO SERIOUS CRIME OR DISASTER INCIDENTS.

DATABASES

NOMINAL DATA

The number of searches of nominal data leapt from some 7 million in 2008 to more than 77 million in 2009. Database matches also saw a significant rise, from about 97,000 in 2008 to more than 126,000 in 2009.

FINGERPRINTS

At the INTERPOL General Assembly in October, heads of the Organization's National Central Bureaus voted unanimously to develop the systematic sharing and updating of fingerprints in order to increase the number of records in the system and the potential for positive matches.

DNA PROFILES

The DNA Charter and Written Undertaking, signed by 31 countries, enables signatory countries to upload and search the DNA Profiles database directly via the I-24/7 network, without sending a request through the General Secretariat. 74 positive database matches were identified during the course of the year, compared to 27 in 2008.

STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Border control officials made 326 million searches of our Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database in 2009 as governments became increasingly aware of its value in catching criminals, who often travel using falsified passports.

CHILD ABUSE IMAGES

In 2009, the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database was introduced to replace the INTERPOL Child Abuse Image Database (ICAID). See page 44 for further details.

STOLEN WORKS OF ART

Direct online access to our Stolen Works of Art database was made available in August, enabling authorized users to instantly verify if an item is among the 34,000 registered objects.

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

More than 9 million searches of the Stolen Motor Vehicles (SMV) database were carried out, (almost three times as many as during 2008), as a result of which an average of some 2,200 vehicles are detected as reported stolen every month.

NOMINAL DATA

SEARCHES

2009	+17,169%	77,777,708
2005		450,384

HITS

2009	+154%	126,663
2005		49,902

FINGERPRINTS

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

2009	+78%	157
2005		88

RECORDS

2009	+116%	101,285
2005		46,886

HITS

2009	+1,729%	1,006
2005		55

DNA PROFILES

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

2009	+72%	55
2005		32

RECORDS

2009	+72%	94,223
2005		54,876

HITS

2009	+51%	74
2005		49



DATABASE CHECK REVEALS FRAUDULENT PASSPORT

A man attempting to enter South Africa was arrested at Johannesburg airport after a check against our databases revealed he was travelling on a passport stolen in Pakistan eight years ago. The document was one of 2,000 blank passports stolen from a regional office in Abbottabad in 2001 and registered in the Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database by Pakistan. The stolen passport was identified thanks to technical solutions that we have deployed throughout South Africa which enable frontline officers to run direct checks against the SLTD database.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

The Real-time Analytical Intelligence Database (RAID) application is an analytical database created by the US National Drug Intelligence Center which we are authorized to install for member countries free of charge. In conjunction with its deployment, we offer training to assist users in cataloguing and analysing information collected from seized evidence or other intelligence sources, and to organize and share case information of criminal investigations. In 2009, nearly 20 officers from the Chilean National Police and more than 60 officers from countries in Africa were trained on the application.

MISSING PERSONS AND UNIDENTIFIED BODIES

In 2009, we secured EUR 2.3 million of funding from the European Commission for the development of a Missing Persons and Unidentified Dead Bodies database. The project is being developed by a cross-sector consortium led by INTERPOL and including police agencies, universities and private companies.

STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

SEARCHES

2009	+153,209%	326,355,744
2005		212,875

HITS

2009	+4,143%	28,174
2005		664

STOLEN WORKS OF ART

RECORDS

2009	+22%	34,719
2005		28,569

SEARCHES

2009	+1,676%	5,097
2005		287

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

RECORDS

2009	+89%	6,222,371
2005		3,296,263

HITS

2009	+58%	26,434
2005		16,773

EXTENDING INTERPOL SERVICES TO FIELD LEVEL

We run a secure global police communications network, known as I-24/7, which enables police in all 188 member countries to share data and intelligence in real time, round the clock. In 2009, some 12.5 million messages were exchanged between the General Secretariat headquarters in Lyon, France, and our National Central Bureaus (NCBs), compared to 11.2 million in 2008. These messages often contain vital and urgent police intelligence, crucial to operations and investigations.



OLYMPIC SECURITY BENEFITS FROM DIRECT DATABASE LINK

Host in 2010 to the Winter Olympic Games and a G8 meeting, Canada boosted its policing for major events by giving frontline officers throughout the country direct access to our global databases. Some 66,000 officers from more than 380 law enforcement agencies nationwide can now instantly check if a person is wanted internationally or is using a fraudulent travel document.

We are now focusing on extending access to INTERPOL services beyond the NCB and out to frontline officers such as immigration and customs officials. To date, 95 countries have expanded INTERPOL services to related agencies using technical devices known as MIND/FIND (Mobile and Fixed INTERPOL Network Databases).

External funding from the European Union supported the expansion of access to our network and databases to field officers across Central Asia and in Russia through the TACIS projects. Officers in 50 locations across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan began to receive technical, operational and training support, while a four-year project in the Russian Federation was completed with the deployment of equipment, training and police services to 42 sites across the country.



SOLAR POWER HELPS NIGER TO SECURE BORDERS

Securing a border crossing where there is no electricity supply was one of the challenges for an INTERPOL IMEST supporting security operations for the 1st Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) Games in February. The IMEST installed a solar powered generator at the Torodi border point in Niger, one of four major border crossings in Niger which were equipped with laptops and MIND/FIND technology for the event. Police and border officers conducted almost 7,000 checks of our databases during the 10 days of the Games.

A partnership agreement was signed with Germany's GTZ agency to implement an EU-funded project to assist Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in tackling organized crime in the region by reinforcing the exchange of intelligence via I-24/7. Another agreement will see our services deployed to remote sites in Cambodia and Vietnam as part of an EU-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme.

A number of countries in Africa saw extended access to INTERPOL services under the OASIS programme, including Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Senegal and Swaziland.



IDENTIFYING VICTIMS OF AIR FRANCE PLANE CRASH

An IRT assisted the Brazilian and French police in identifying the victims of June's Air France AF447 plane tragedy off the coast of Brazil in which 228 people from 32 countries lost their lives. The IRT acted as a liaison point in collecting ante-mortem data (such as dental and medical records, fingerprints and DNA from the victims' homes or family members) and assisted experts leading the operation to collect post mortem data from the remains of the recovered victims. The international co-ordinated effort led to the identification of all 51 recovered victims.

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. Staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, the CCC operates 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 news channels and police messages exchanged between member countries to ensure the full resources of the Organization are ready and available whenever and wherever they may be needed.

In 2009, the CCC at the General Secretariat doubled in size, while we plan to open additional CCCs across the world in order to bolster our round-the-clock capability and provide a more tailored response to the regions. The first new site will be in our Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires, where construction work began in September.

SPECIALIZED TEAMS

Member countries increasingly request our services in the field during a crisis situation or for a major event with public security implications.

INTERPOL Incident Response Teams (IRTs) deliver an emergency response and/or specialized investigative support and can be deployed in a matter of hours. They are multi-disciplinary and comprise experts from different member countries. Seven IRTs deployed in 2009 delivered support to incidents as diverse as the assassination attempt on the Prime Minister in Lesotho, a plane crash in the Comores and earthquakes in Indonesia.

INTERPOL Major Event Support Teams (IMESTs) assist with the advance planning, preparation and implementation of security arrangements at events with a high public profile. The training and infrastructure implemented for the event benefit the country on a long-term basis. Fifteen IMESTs in 2009 assisted in events ranging from the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Honduras and the FIFA under-20s World Cup in Egypt to the G8 Summit in Italy.



NOTICES AND RELATED ARRESTS

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 National Central Bureau (NCB) to some or all member countries, requesting the arrest or location of an individual or additional police intelligence. The number of people arrested on the basis of a Notice or diffusion since the year 2000 reached 31,765.

A number of notable arrests of individuals subject to an INTERPOL Red Notice took place in 2009, including:

- **EMMANUEL UWAYEZU**, a Rwandan fugitive wanted for charges connected to the 1994 genocide, arrested in Italy in October.
- **GEORGE 'DIRK' PRINSLOO**, a South African national wanted for sex crimes against children, arrested in Belarus in June, following an attempted bank robbery.
- **DENIS VASILYEV**, a Russian wanted by NCB Moscow for murder and illegal storage of firearms, detained in September by the Ecuadorean Police and NCB Quito.
- **MAS SELEMAT BIN KASTARI**, an alleged leader of the Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist group, wanted by Singapore, arrested in Malaysia in May.
- **SALVATORE MICELI**, wanted for his role in the Sicilian mafia and alleged drug trafficking and organized crime, arrested in Venezuela in June.



SWIFT ARREST OF JAILBREAK CRIMINALS

Three dangerous convicted criminals escaped from Bruges prison, Belgium, on 23 July, when an accomplice hijacked a helicopter and forced the pilot to land in the prison courtyard. Thanks to rapid co-ordination between the Belgian Federal Police, NCB Brussels and the General Secretariat an Orange Notice security alert was immediately sent around the world, followed by Red Notices. By 9 August all three individuals had been re-arrested: one in Belgium and two in Morocco, followed two days later by the arrest of one of the accomplices in Belgium.





I-link, our state-of-the-art database system, was launched in 2009 giving NCBS and authorized national institutions the ability to directly access and record police information regarding wanted persons subject to Red Notices. Via I-link, NCBS can now directly issue Red Notices rather than requesting them through the General Secretariat.

TOTAL NOTICES+ DIFFUSIONS ISSUED

2009	+27%	22,851
2008		17,935

TOTAL VALID NOTICES AND DIFFUSIONS IN CIRCULATION

2009	+15%	74,873
2008		65,358

RED NOTICES ISSUED

Wanted persons



2009	+61%	5,020
2008		3,126

BLUE NOTICES ISSUED

Individuals of interest in relation to a crime



2009	+72%	522
2008		304

GREEN NOTICES ISSUED

Warnings and intelligence about serious criminals



2009	+72%	1,139
2008		664

YELLOW NOTICES ISSUED

Missing persons



2009	+23%	472
2008		385

BLACK NOTICES ISSUED

Unidentified bodies



2009	+13%	103
2008		91

ORANGE NOTICES ISSUED

Dangerous materials, criminal acts or events that pose a potential threat to public safety



2009	+143%	17
2008		7

INTERPOL-UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICES ISSUED

Individuals associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, as listed by the 1267 committee of the UN Security Council



2009	+153%	26
2008		17





4



PRIORITY CRIME AREAS

MANY CRIMES IN THE 21ST CENTURY HAVE A TRANSNATIONAL DIMENSION AND REQUIRE A GLOBAL RESPONSE. WE FOCUS ON SIX PRIORITY CRIME AREAS WHERE WE CAN DELIVER TANGIBLE INITIATIVES AND MAKE A REAL DIFFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

We continued to work closely with a number of international tribunals, national prosecuting authorities and specialized units investigating war crime and crimes against humanity, to provide investigative assistance in the location of fugitives.

ASSISTING TRIBUNALS FOR RWANDA AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Since 2007, we have assisted in a number of arrests worldwide in connection with the 1994 Rwandan genocide. By the end of 2009, 15 Rwandan suspects who were the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice (requested by either the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda or INTERPOL's NCB in Kigali) had been arrested, of which four arrests took place in 2009.

We also co-operate closely with the International Criminal Court and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to locate and apprehend fugitives wanted for crimes against humanity or war crimes, notably the two remaining fugitives of the Balkans conflict, Ratko Mladic and Goran Hadzic.

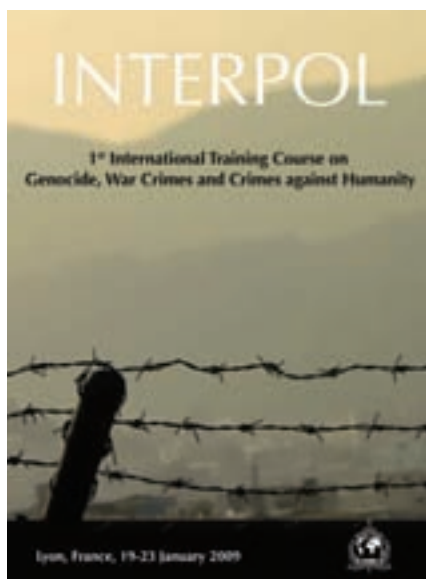


ARREST OF KEY RWANDAN GENOCIDE FUGITIVE

Ildephonse Nizeyimana, a high-profile Rwandan fugitive was arrested by the Ugandan authorities as part of a joint operation in October with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), NCB Kampala and the General Secretariat. Nizeyimana was one of the top four fugitives wanted by the ICTR, and is alleged to have facilitated and approved the extermination of Tutsis and moderate Hutus from April to July 1994.

→ USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO HUNT FUGITIVE

September saw the Istanbul Police, in close co-operation with NCB Ankara, arrest Cem Garipoglu, who was wanted for the brutal murder of his teenage girlfriend six months earlier. At the request of NCB Ankara a Red Notice was issued for the suspect as well as Blue Notices in order to locate and trace close relatives of the fugitive. A video, to appeal to the public to give information, was also produced in English, French, German, Turkish, Arabic and Russian and posted on our website and YouTube, resulting in nearly 100 potential leads received from the public.



FIRST TRAINING FOR WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATORS

The first-ever training course for investigators into war crimes and crimes against humanity was held in January 2009. Clearly, this specialized area of investigation requires specialized training, and the course sought to increase co-operation between the international tribunals, INTERPOL and national law enforcement agencies particularly with reference to witness interviewing and protection. The course also focused on the investigation of sexual violence and the forensic examination of crime scenes from the perspective of international law. The five-day course brought together 60 law

enforcement officers from 22 countries, with 18 international speakers, field expert investigators and representatives from the United National tribunals, the International Criminal Court, national prosecuting authorities and non-governmental organizations.

The development of global expertise in this complex area was further addressed at our Fourth International Expert Meeting on genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity held in co-operation with the Norwegian police in Oslo in May, attended by more than 200 law enforcement and judicial experts.

→ 45 FUGITIVES ROUNDED UP IN INTERNATIONAL OPERATION

Seven member countries collaborated in Operation Infra-Red (International Fugitive Round-up and Arrest – Red Notices), leading to the location or arrest of 45 wanted persons worldwide. The month-long operation in June saw the active participation of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Jamaica, the United Kingdom and the United States. The fugitives were selected according to the severity of their offences, including murder, rape and drug trafficking, and the operation focused on difficult cases where there was little information.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND TERRORISM

BUILDING A NETWORK AGAINST TERRORISM

At the forefront of our counter-terrorism activities is the Fusion Task Force (FTF), made up of six projects, each focusing on a specific geographical region. The FTF's primary objectives are to identify members of groups involved in international terrorist activity and to provide a searchable database of wanted or suspected terrorists. At the end of 2009, 121 member countries were contributing to the terrorism-related matters, with 218 designated contact officers forming a global network of specialists in this area.



COUNTERING THE THREATS OF NUCLEAR AND BIOLOGICAL TERRORISM

Project Geiger collates and analyses information on illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities involving nuclear and other radioactive materials. Cases in the Project Geiger database reached a total of more than 2,200, of which 133 took place in 2009, thereby providing an invaluable resource for analysing patterns, trends, potential risks, and trafficking routes and methods.

Training initiatives are crucial in order to prepare for cross-sector and cross-border responses to the possibility of a terrorist attack using biological agents (such as bacteria, viruses or fungi). An International Bioterrorism Tabletop Exercise was held in Poland in September for senior law enforcement officials, health care professionals and experts from international organizations. The exercise simulated a global bioterrorism attack and its aftermath, with the aim of identifying roles and responsibilities in the event of a real-life attack. A total of 27 participants from six Central and Eastern European countries took part.



PROJECT NEXUS SHOWS THE POWER OF INTERNATIONAL LIAISON

As part of Project Nexus (FTF Europe), two operational liaison meetings were carried out in close co-operation with the Italian authorities, focusing on terrorist arrests that had taken place in Bari, Italy, in November 2008. The meetings brought together investigators and intelligence officers from 12 countries in Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and the Americas to assess links to terrorist arrests in other countries, and led to the identification of a suspect linked to the operation. Wanted by a European country for conspiracy to commit armed robbery, abduction and rape, the individual was arrested for these crimes in a country in the Middle East.



REVEALING THE POTENTIAL OF BALLISTICS DATA

The INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN) was created in 2009, providing a platform for the large-scale international sharing and comparing of ballistics data. Just as fingerprint data can link crimes and criminals across international borders, IBIN can identify matches between pairs of spent bullets and cartridge cases within minutes, thereby helping forensic experts give police investigators timely information about crimes, guns and suspects. The initiative got under way in February with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with private company Forensic Technology. An IBIN Steering Committee was set up, comprising laboratory and NCB representatives from six countries, followed by the launch of a pilot network. By the end of 2009, IBIN contained in excess of 71,000 ballistic records.



PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT FROM CRIME

We co-ordinated a number of successful operations into different crimes, such as the illegal transportation of hazardous waste and the illegal ivory trade. Working group meetings (the 21st Meeting of the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group and 15th Meeting of the INTERPOL Pollution Crime Working Group), served to raise the profile of the programme, with record attendance levels and participation of stakeholders from non-governmental organizations and the private sector as well as the law enforcement community.



WILDLIFE SMUGGLING NETWORK DISMANTLED

Operation Oxossi, Brazil's largest-ever nationwide operation against the illegal hunting and trade in wildlife, led to the issue of 102 arrest warrants, 140 search warrants, six Red Notices and the seizure of more than 3,500 wildlife specimens. Spanning nine Brazilian states and involving 450 Federal Police Officers, an international dimension was added as a Czech national – subject of one of the Red Notices – was later arrested in Indonesia thanks to extensive collaboration between NCBs in Brasilia, Jakarta and Prague.



DRUGS AND CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

RESTRICTING THE FLOW OF DRUG TRAFFICKING

Cocaine trafficking from South America to Europe via West Africa is a major criminal phenomenon, affecting all of these regions either as source, transit or destination countries. Project White Flow, established in March, facilitates international communication, intelligence-sharing and collaboration by collecting data on traffickers (fingerprints, DNA, photos, etc) and promoting joint investigations and operations against cocaine trafficking rings linked to Africa.



ADDRESSING THE GROWING TREND OF MARITIME PIRACY

Due to the growing incidence of maritime piracy and armed robberies committed at sea, we made a call at the G8 meeting in Rome in May for a common international strategy, including a law enforcement approach to complement the military response. Member countries reacted positively to this appeal, with Kenya and the Seychelles the first countries to share with the global policing community vital data on suspected pirates. These developments were followed by the first INTERPOL Working Group Meeting on Maritime Piracy in the Horn of Africa, held in September, where discussions included the investigation of financial transactions to establish links with other types of crime, such as money laundering and terrorism.



STOLEN WORKS OF ART DATABASE GOES ONLINE

Direct online access to our Stolen Works of Art database was made available in August, enabling authorized users to check in real time if an item is among the 34,000 registered objects. The database represents an important tool to effectively counter the traffic in cultural property and, by the end of the year, was being accessed online by more than 1,100 users including law enforcement agencies, governmental authorities and cultural and professional institutions – such as ministries of culture, museums, auction houses and art galleries – from over 60 countries.



OPERATION CANS UNRAVELS INTERNATIONAL DRUG NETWORK

A number of arrests in 2008 pointed clearly to a new trend in drug trafficking from Africa to Europe, with couriers hiding cocaine in food cans. A working group meeting in January 2009 between the six countries concerned identified two key suspects of Nigerian origin who were already being investigated by the Belgian police. Investigation and surveillance in Lagos led to the arrest of one of the individuals – later shown to be the leader of the cocaine network – while a search of his home revealed evidence including 5.5 kg of cocaine, USD 74,000 in cash and a box of empty food cans of the same type identified in previous arrests. The second individual was arrested at Frankfurt airport, Germany, thanks to an alert issued by the Belgian police.

TACKLING ORGANIZED SOCCER GAMBLING

In December, we pledged to help the world football body FIFA create an international task force against illegal gambling in football. Organized crime groups often control illegal gambling dens and are willing to corrupt players and officials as well as use force and threats to collect unpaid debts.

MANUFACTURERS JOIN POLICE TO DETECT STOLEN CARS

Project INVEX works in co-operation with car manufacturers to find new ways of detecting stolen motor vehicles and to increase the quality of the data collected. Initiated by the NCB in Germany, by the end of the year the project involved five countries and car manufacturers Volkswagen (including Skoda and Seat), Audi (including Lamborghini) and Porsche. Following a resolution passed at the General Assembly in October, the pilot project was formally adopted and is being extended to further member countries.



GOLD BULLION THIEVES CAPTURED

Three suspects were arrested following the theft in October of gold bullion worth USD 2 million in the United Arab Emirates. The swift response of NCB Doha (Qatar) meant that the suspects – who were travelling on Qatar Airways – were identified as soon as they landed in Hong Kong and sent back immediately to Abu Dhabi where they were arrested. It was revealed that the gold had been sent to the United States, and the ensuing exchange of information between the NCBs concerned led to the recovery of part of the haul in New York, exactly one week after the robbery.



FINANCIAL AND HIGH-TECH CRIME

SETTING STANDARDS IN E-CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

Working with University College Dublin, we have launched a specialist training initiative that will help establish a recognized international standard for digital forensics and cybercrime investigations. The agreement signed in April will see law enforcement officers from around the world benefit from training in a range of areas including preserving electronic evidence, enhancing investigation techniques for online crime, capturing evidence of covert activity and managing intelligence-led operations.

MICROSOFT FORENSIC TOOL ADOPTED

In line with our growing partnership with the IT sector, we signed an agreement with Microsoft Corp. in April at the first international public safety symposium. Under this agreement, Microsoft will make available to all INTERPOL member countries its Computer Online Forensic Evidence Extractor (COFEE) software tool to help law enforcement investigators access live computer system data without compromising its evidentiary value.



TACKLING THE SALE OF ILLEGAL MEDICINES ONLINE

National medicines regulators, police and customs worked together on Operation Pangea II, a global operation highlighting the dangers of buying medicines online. Activities targeted the three principal components used by illegal websites to conduct their trade – the Internet Service Provider (ISP), payment systems and the delivery service. This year, 25 countries devoted an entire week to the operation, compared to eight countries and a single day of action in 2008. Internet monitoring revealed more than 1,400 websites engaged in illegal activity, of which more than 150 were taken down. Pangea was co-ordinated with IMPACT, the World Health Organization's International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce.



70 COUNTRIES JOIN MONEY-LAUNDERING OPERATION

We supported Atlas, the first worldwide joint customs operation targeting the bulk smuggling of cash across borders. Led by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the operation resulted in the seizure of approximately USD 3.5 million, with active participation from 70 countries. As well as giving access to our databases, we sent an INTERPOL Major Events Support Team to the WCO to assist the five-day operational phase in October and ensure a 24-hour response to this global activity.

TAKING THE COUNTERFEITING FIGHT TO THE TOP LEVEL

A gathering of top government officials, business leaders and senior law enforcement authorities urged national and international political and business leaders to step up actions against counterfeiting and piracy to help boost global economic recovery. The Fifth Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, held in Cancun, Mexico from 1-3 December, brought together more than 800 delegates from 80 countries to share proposals for disrupting and curbing the worldwide illicit trade in counterfeit and pirated goods, identify more innovative and effective solutions and build upon successful strategies already in place.

The 2009 International Law Enforcement Intellectual Property (IP) Crime Conference was the first of its kind in Europe featuring a series of key workshops and gathering more than 390 specialist IP crime investigators, prosecutors and experts drawn from both the public and private sectors in 44 countries. The three-day event, held in Dublin, was co-hosted by INTERPOL, Ireland's An Garda Síochána police force and the Police Service of Northern Ireland, in partnership with Underwriters Laboratories.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

HELPING TO RESCUE ABUSED CHILDREN

To help dedicated child exploitation investigators to analyse and share data with colleagues in other countries, we manage the International Child Sexual Exploitation image database (ICSE DB), launched in March. Available to certified investigators via our secure I-24/7 network, the database uses image recognition software to connect victims and places. ICSE replaced the INTERPOL Child Abuse Image Database (ICAID), which served investigators at the General Secretariat for eight years. Previously, only designated staff at the General Secretariat had access to the database whereas more than 50 authorized users in 12 countries are now connected with direct access and the total number of identified victims identified reached nearly 1,500.

We continued to work closely with our partners in the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) in 2009. Among the global activities of the VGT during the year were the dismantling of global paedophile networks, the co-ordination of covert Internet investigations, the sharing and developing of intelligence and the targeting of travelling sex offenders. Collaboration between VGT partners has led to more than 1,000 arrests and dozens of children safeguarded internationally.

DISMANTLING NETWORKS OF PEOPLE SMUGGLERS

Our Dismantling Smuggling Networks (DSN) project works to detect organized crime networks involved in people smuggling and identify methods to more effectively investigate and combat the crime. The project's first meeting, held in February, was organized in response to an increase in the number of people smuggling cases being identified through hits reported by member countries conducting checks against our Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database. Specialists shared information on the criminal networks behind this crime and existing and emerging smuggling routes.

WORKING WITH FRONTEX AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

A Working Arrangement, signed in May 2009, forms the basis for formal co-operation with FRONTEX with the aim of combating illegal immigration, people smuggling and trafficking in human beings. An exploratory meeting to Vienna International Airport in September laid out provisions for the installation of our MIND/FIND technology to enable FRONTEX officers and local border control personnel to check passengers' passports against the INTERPOL database of stolen and lost travel documents. Further planning meetings in 2009 and into 2010 will ensure joint operational activity between the two organizations on a Europe-wide basis in the near future.



ANTI-CORRUPTION

SHARING KNOWLEDGE ON ANTI-CORRUPTION TECHNIQUES

A resolution was adopted at October's General Assembly for the development of an information exchange platform for national anti-corruption entities and of a technical and strategic anti-corruption knowledge database, known as UMBRA. This concept aims to promote and increase the exchange and flow of corruption information and anti-corruption methodologies and technical knowledge.

RECOVERING AND RETURNING STOLEN ASSETS

In partnership with the StAR Initiative, we launched a Focal Point database in January to strengthen the co-ordination of law enforcement bodies in their role of effectively investigating and prosecuting individuals and organizations involved in the illegal looting of public resources. The 24-hour, seven-day a week StAR Focal Point Contact List identifies officials in countries who can respond to emergency requests for assistance. By the end of 2009 some 70 countries were taking part.

SECURE SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES

In 2009 we carried out assessments of a highly secure Internet-based surveillance support system that will assist member countries in monitoring corrupt practices and collecting and recording high-level admissible evidence. The system enables the transfer of video and audio files from field locations and can be viewed and recorded for evidence anywhere in the world via a virtual private network (VPN). This cost-effective product is rapidly deployable and will help our member countries identify and dismantle corrupt activities in a variety of locations, such as at border points.



SUPPORT FOR A CORRUPTION MURDER ENQUIRY

An evaluation mission examined the murder of an anti-corruption champion in Burundi who had been involved in investigating government corruption, and assisted Burundi to arrest and extradite one of the suspects. Significant gaps in forensic measures were identified along with areas that required technical support and capacity building.

At the request of the President of Cameroon, we deployed a team to assist investigators in the identification and repatriation of large scale stolen assets in foreign jurisdictions – the first step in establishing an international asset recovery response capability.





5



FINANCES

THE OPERATING REVENUE THAT ENABLED THE ORGANIZATION TO CARRY OUT ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 2009 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 2009, INTERPOL's operating income totalled EUR 59 million, of which 83% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (82%). Income received on externally-funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises with similar objectives or interests to ours constituted 14% of gross income. Other income and reimbursements made up 3% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were EUR 59 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 56% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (14%), third-party and other costs (7%), maintenance expenditures (4%), and 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.

Our financial performance saw a small deficit during 2009, which was adjusted against the Accumulated Reserve Funds. The purchase of fixed assets consumed EUR 3.9 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents decreased marginally, due mainly to the financial deficit, reduced advance receipts on the 2010 budget, and a decrease in project incomes received in advance; countered by increases in employee-related liabilities and in payables, and a decline in prepaid expenses and

other receivables. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – decreased by EUR 122,000 over the previous year due to the operational deficit in 2009.

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 2009 and 2008. 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT:

(IN 000s EUROS)	31 DECEMBER 2009	31 DECEMBER 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	32,561	32,795
Other accounts receivables and prepayments	4,078	4,796
Statutory contributions receivable	2,468	2,524
Inventories	660	558
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	39,767	40,673
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Non-current statutory contributions receivable	578	473
Net fixed assets	22,243	22,731
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	22,821	23,204
TOTAL ASSETS	62,588	63,877
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables	(5,003)	(4,179)
Employee-related liabilities	(2,396)	(2,257)
Income received in advance	(806)	(3,444)
Deferred project income	(3,096)	(4,307)
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	(11,301)	(14,187)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee-related liabilities	(5,352)	(3,633)
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	(5,352)	(3,633)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(16,653)	(17,820)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	45,935	46,057
EQUITY		
Capital financing reserve	22,243	22,731
Accumulated reserve funds	23,692	23,326
TOTAL EQUITY	45,935	46,057

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON:

(IN 000s EUROS)	31 DECEMBER 2009	31 DECEMBER 2008
OPERATING REVENUE		
Statutory contributions	47,440	45,128
Regional Bureau financing	815	797
Voluntary contributions	585	721
Reimbursements and recoveries	1,058	945
Financial income	251	1,517
Other income	8,540	7,868
Exchange rate gains/(losses) net	4	(49)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	58,693	56,927
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Pay costs	33,126	31,262
Other staff costs	1,167	1,078
Premises running costs	1,875	1,845
Maintenance	2,436	1,902
Missions and meetings	8,440	7,365
Office expenses	1,532	1,766
Telecommunication costs	1,576	1,302
Third party and other costs	4,308	4,063
Depreciation expenditure	4,355	4,530
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	(58,815)	(55,113)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(122)	1,814

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2009:

(IN 000s EUROS)	CAPITAL FINANCING RESERVE	ACCUMULATED RESERVE FUNDS	TOTAL
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2008, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	23,223	23,195	46,418
Prior year adjustments	(492)	131	(361)
RESTATED BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2008	22,731	23,326	46,057
Net gains and losses not recognized in statement of financial performance, being capital expenditures (net) funded out of accumulated reserve funds	(488)	488	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		(122)	(122)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2009	22,243	23,692	45,935

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON:

(IN 000s EUROS)	31 DECEMBER 2009	31 DECEMBER 2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus / (deficit) from ordinary operating activities	(122)	1,814
NON-CASH MOVEMENTS		
Depreciation expenditure	4,355	4,530
Adjustment for financial income (reported separately)	(251)	(1,517)
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of assets	1	124
Adjustment for leave provision of employees	244	30
Adjustment for provision under ICSILE	(217)	66
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	824	376
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	(2,638)	2,736
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred project income	(1,211)	(891)
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities non-current	1,815	1,466
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities current	16	46
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(102)	(1)
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable non-current	(105)	71
(Increase) / Decrease in other accounts receivables & prepayments current	718	(2,258)
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable current	56	(375)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3,383	6,217
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of fixed assets	(3,868)	(3,943)
Sales of fixed assets		18
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(3,868)	(3,925)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Financial interest income received	251	1,517
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	251	1,517
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(234)	3,809
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	32,795	28,986
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	32,561	32,795
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(234)	3,809

188 MEMBER COUNTRIES

INTERPOL: A NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU IN EVERY MEMBER COUNTRY

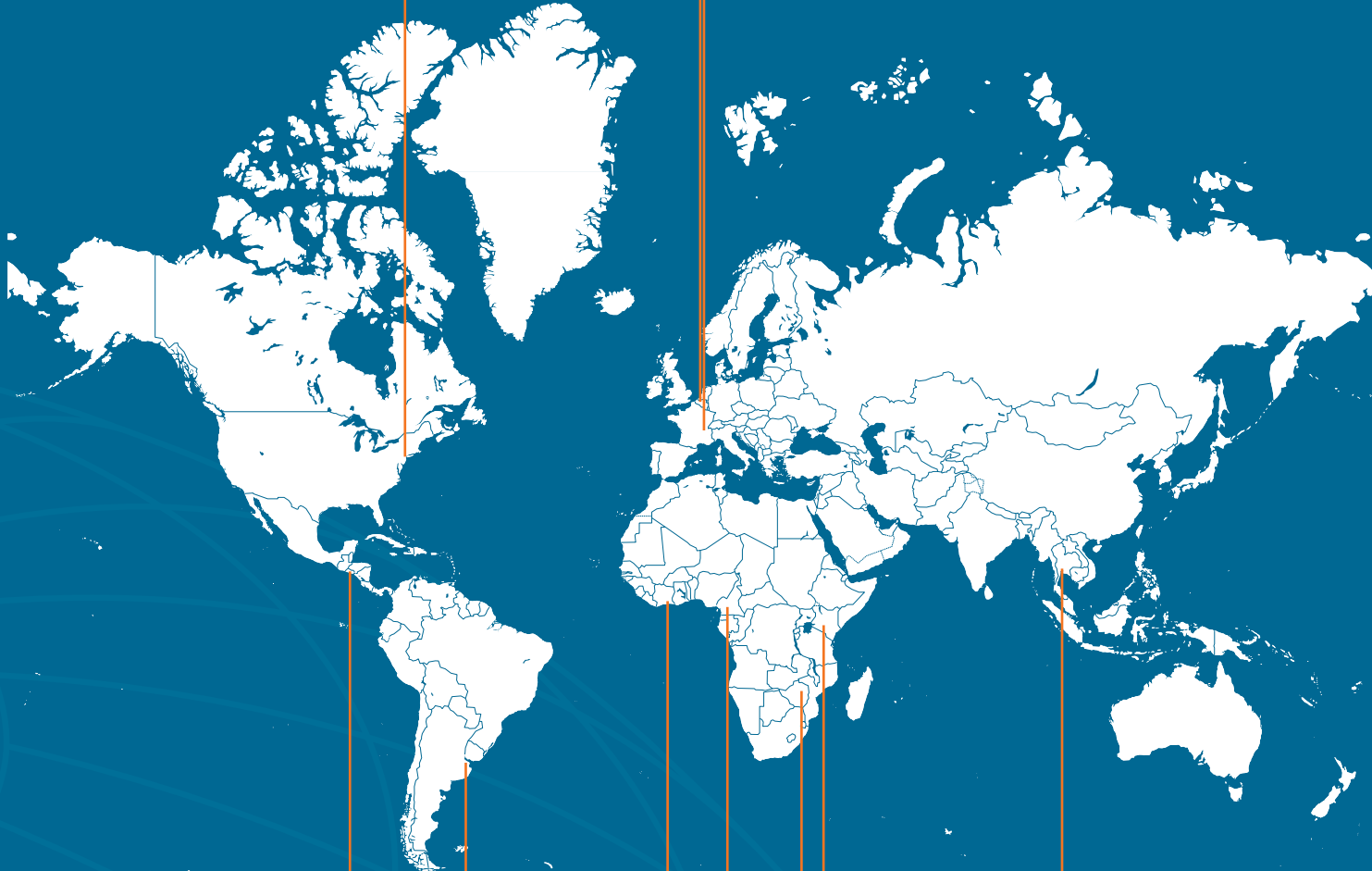


- **Afghanistan**, Kabul
- **Albania**, Tirana
- **Algeria**, Algiers
- **Andorra**, Andorra la Vella
- **Angola**, Luanda
- **Antigua and Barbuda**, St John's
- **Argentina**, Buenos Aires
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- **Aruba**, Oranjestad
- **Australia**, Canberra
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- **Azerbaijan**, Baku
- **Bahamas**, Nassau
- **Bahrain**, Adaliya
- **Bangladesh**, Dhaka
- **Barbados**, Bridgetown
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- **Belgium**, Brussels
- **Belize**, Belmopan
- **Benin**, Cotonou
- **Bhutan**, Thimphu
- **Bolivia**, La Paz
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- **Botswana**, Gaborone
- **Brazil**, Brasilia
- **Brunei**, Negara Brunei Darussalam
- **Bulgaria**, Sofia
- **Burkina Faso**, Ouagadougou
- **Burundi**, Bujumbura
- **Cambodia**, Phnom Penh
- **Cameroon**, Yaoundé
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- **Chile**, Santiago
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- **Congo (Democratic Rep.)**, Kinshasa
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- **Cuba**, Havana
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- **Denmark**, Copenhagen
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- **Ethiopia**, Addis Ababa
- **Fiji**, Suva
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- **Guinea Bissau**, Bissau
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- **Zambia**, Lusaka
- **Zimbabwe**, Harare

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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.

The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France, and operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. INTERPOL also has seven regional offices across the world and a representative office at the United Nations in New York and at the European Union in Brussels. Each member country maintains a National Central Bureau staffed by its own highly trained law enforcement officials.

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