



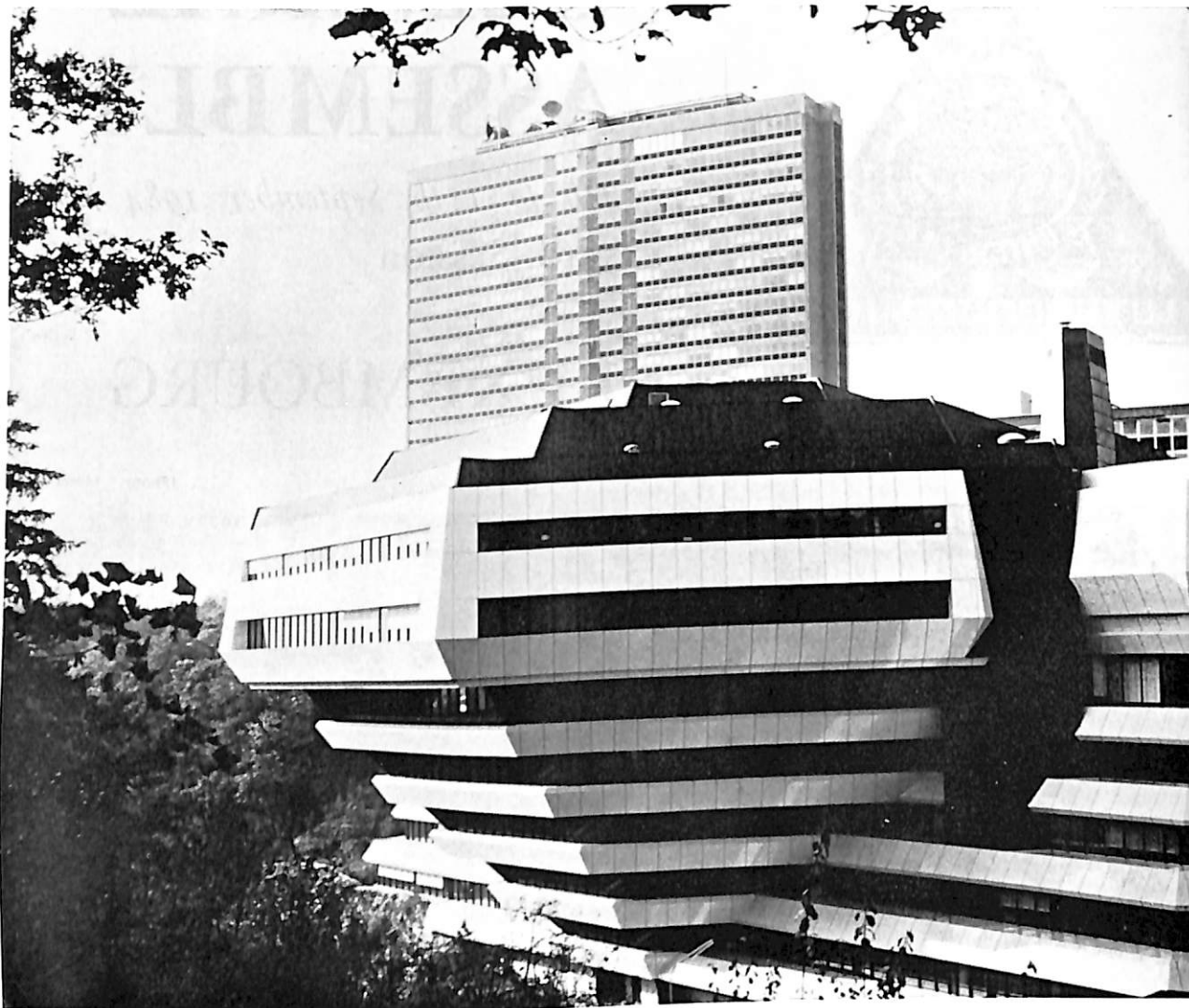
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4th to 11th September 1984
53rd Session

LUXEMBOURG

(Photo: Marcel Teckert)





The European Centre on the Kirchberg Plateau where the General Assembly session was held

Official Opening Ceremony

The 53rd session of the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly was held at the European Conference Centre in Luxembourg, from 4th to 11th September 1984. Mr. Jolly R. Bugarin, President of the Organization, chaired the plenary sessions.

The session was opened by Mr. Santer, President of the Government of Luxembourg, who delivered the following speech.

"Mr. President,

Members of the Executive Committee,

Delegates,

It is an honour and a great pleasure for me to welcome, on behalf of the Government of Luxembourg, the Delegates from ICPO-Interpol member countries who have come together for the Organization's 53rd General Assembly session.

This is the first time the meeting has been held in Luxembourg and we consider it a great honour.

There is little need for me here to outline the Organization's history or to remind you of its underlying

principles, as all of you meeting as the General Assembly constitute its supreme body.

However, at this Opening Ceremony, I should like to stress the Organization's ever-increasing importance in the fight against crime. The limits to Interpol's activities are of course clearly defined in its Constitution which strictly forbids the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

The facilitation and speeding-up of international travel and com-

munications and the interconnections between different countries' economies have led to the development of new forms of crime. Crime is constantly changing, growing, taking on new forms, spreading over the world and consequently becoming more and more difficult to fight. The traditional methods of international co-operation are no longer sufficient to fight crime effectively.

Crime is becoming more and more international and *modus operandi* are taken across national borders.

Whereas in the past these borders were obstacles for criminals, they are now obstacles to crime investigation and offenders take advantage of this situation. The existence of national borders is a genuine hindrance to police activities. At the same time, the opening up of borders, as a corollary of international integration, means that offenders can travel from one country to another with increasing ease and that their activities and especially their *modus operandi* become more international.

The resulting problem has two aspects. First, the scope for police action is limited to the national territory of the police force concerned insofar as that force cannot directly extend its action to the territory of another State as this would constitute an attack on the latter's sovereignty. Functional integration of the police on an international level is currently impossible, even though very limited arrangements have been reached between certain States, those of the Benelux group for example. This is an operational problem which concerns only neighbouring countries. Whereas in many countries the problem is merely a regional one along the national border, in Luxembourg it is a national problem given our country's small surface area.

Secondly there is the legal aspect of the problem. The development of foreign trade and the increase in international exchanges means that control over the situations has slipped from the hands of the national authorities. Recent developments in electronic data processing techniques and related

technologies have lent a new dimension to the problem. New forms of crime have appeared. Henceforth, offences can be committed in less than a millionth of a second. Technological progress and the complexity of international relations mean that an offence can be committed simultaneously in several countries. However, the greatest obstacle to law enforcement is the diversity of national laws. Opinions differ on this point and political influences complicate the matter, but international police co-operation comes up against this legislative obstacle.

Finally, national borders are psychological obstacles for investigators who often become discouraged when faced with procedural complexities and differences in police practice from one country to another.

Your Organization's essential aim is to ensure and develop the widest possible degree of mutual assistance between all law enforcement authorities.

The basis of international police co-operation is the centralization and circulation of information on crime.

The development of electronic data processing and the related legal restrictions have created a new set of problems. Almost all countries have legislated to control and restrict the exchange of personal information and data. All these restrictions have been imposed with the aim of protecting the privacy of individuals. However, one cannot completely paralyse international information exchanges by halting the flow of data across national borders. It is particularly important that exchanges of information within the Interpol framework be maintained as international co-operation depends on efficient centralization of information. The General Secretariat has already proposed using a computer within the ICPO. Since July 1980, the Secretariat has computerized files on counterfeit currency and drug trafficking. However, information on persons is not as yet processed by computer. Processing of this kind of information within the ICPO does in fact raise a number of legal problems. Interpol's structure

is that of an international organization, but it does not have legal status in international public law. In France, its Headquarters country, it is an individual legal entity in private law under the French system. Consequently, the relevant French law is applicable.

Moreover, in some legal systems, the law is applicable to users of terminals even if the data banks are actually located in other countries. Therefore, a number of legal questions arise in this area.

Interpol also plays a very important role in combating the international traffic in drugs. The drug problem is indeed very serious since its social cost in terms of physical and mental health, hospital treatment, lost working hours both in the home and outside, increased crime and the deterioration in the quality of life, both in the family and the community, is extremely high. Drugs constitute the international problem par excellence. The first convention on drugs was signed in 1912. Police co-operation in this area is very important - particularly if the often very complex networks are to be dismantled.

In addition, the problem of business fraud is becoming increasingly widespread. It is becoming increasingly urgent to ensure that the criminal law provides the individual and the community with adequate protection. Public authorities are often ill-equipped to act on their own against the activities of large-scale economic corporations. The European Committee on Crime Problems set up in 1956 has already carried out a number of studies in this area. Since customs, habits and legal systems vary from one country to another it is often very difficult to find common denominators. In Europe a number of difficulties have been encountered in the preparation of and - more especially - in the practical application of conventions. It is obvious that such problems become infinitely more complex at international level. Since 1914, when the First International Police Congress met in Monaco to study subjects such as the setting up of a central international index and the harmonization of extradition



The platform during the opening ceremony: in the centre, Mr. Canter, President of the Government of Luxembourg

procedures, Interpol has done much to try to find solutions to the problems raised by international organized crime. You have set yourselves the task, during the next 10 days, of attempting to find and develop increasingly effective strategies to counter the increase in crime, particularly drug traffic, economic and commercial crime and violent crime. I know this is not an easy task and that is why I hope that the efforts you make over the next few days will allow you to reach the goals you have set yourselves.

The International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol, which you represent here is, in my opinion, the body best placed to assume responsibility for implementing your far-reaching plans for combating crime. The proof of this lies in the fact that today 135 countries are already members of your Organization and others are about to join your ranks.

Your experience and the results you have achieved show you are on the right track: international co-operation exists and is effective, despite the many political, linguistic, religious and social difficulties with which you are so often faced.

But the strength of your Organization rests on the strength of its principles. As long as those principles are respected I am sure that your success will be guaranteed. May your work - whether here in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or elsewhere - be conducted in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and may you always be conscious of the limits set to your action, in other words of the article strictly forbidding the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gent-

lemen, on behalf of the Government of Luxembourg, I hope that your stay in the Grand Duchy during the Conference, as well as during your leisure hours, will be as pleasant as possible and that the work of the 53rd General Assembly session will help you in your important mission of combating crime."

Mr. Bugarin then addressed the delegates as follows.

"On behalf of the Executive Committee members of Interpol and on my own, I am pleased to welcome you to the 53rd General Assembly session of ICPO-Interpol.

In keeping with tradition, we have once again travelled from all parts of the world to converge and to convene, this time here in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, in order to fulfill a noble commitment.



The conference hall where the plenary sessions took place

Allow me to express, in the name of the entire Organization, our deep appreciation to the officialdom and the people of Luxembourg for hosting this year's conference.

We would like to acknowledge the presence here of the Honourable Mr. Santer, President of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which to us is a manifestation of his Government's support for Interpol and all the principles that this Organization stands for. During the next few days, you shall be troubled taking care of us, giving your best to create an atmosphere most suitable for the delegates and the meetings, and one that is conducive to healthy thinking and fruitful discussions.

We cannot hope to return this gracious favour with anything less than a job well done.

For indeed we have come to this city in the crossroads of Europe,

a place otherwise known as "little fortress", for the avowed purpose of building for Interpol a mighty fortress that hopefully shall help resist the relentless and consuming rash of criminality the world over.

The challenges that we in Interpol face are ever-growing. The statistics say so. Our responsibilities clearly are increasing. The situation thus calls for deeper involvement and wider participation by Interpol members in the pursuit of our day-to-day concerns.

In the world scene today, Interpol, assumes a quiet but gigantic task. For even as man has unceasingly strived, through time, to build for himself an ideal and flawless society, the world nevertheless continues to be impaired and emaciated by the ills of men.

Great men lived and gave much of themselves for the advancement

of humanity, but their dreams are felled by some dark forces among their own kind. In many cases, the products of their genius that are meant for the betterment of society are somehow diverted by criminal perverts for their own personal gain and advantage.

It is where they - the great men - failed that we are hailed. For it is precisely our function in Interpol to detect and neutralize unlawful activities, and to ferret out and cripple the undesirable elements in society whose operations are inimical to peace, progress and prosperity.

In his striving for development and completion, man has not had any let-up since the beginning of time. But the gains and little successes that he obtains in his long and difficult quest are sooner or later overwhelmed by the advent of more serious problems or some other adverse phenomenon brought about by the evils of crime.

However, man ought to continue in the pursuit of his goals if he must survive. For this, in his struggle, numerous and varied undertakings are involved. My friends and colleagues in Interpol, it is a pre-condition for any of these endeavours that peace and security must first be established. For no undertaking of whatever nature is likely to succeed in a climate of chaos or disorder. Here, then, lies our responsibility. This is the mission of Interpol: to maintain an atmosphere of order and security and pave the way for growth and development so that man may live in a better world.

These are simple terms. But they involve dedication on our part. It is imperative that we must continue our day-to-day co-operation in all seriousness and with reciprocity. Together we should be able to quell to a large

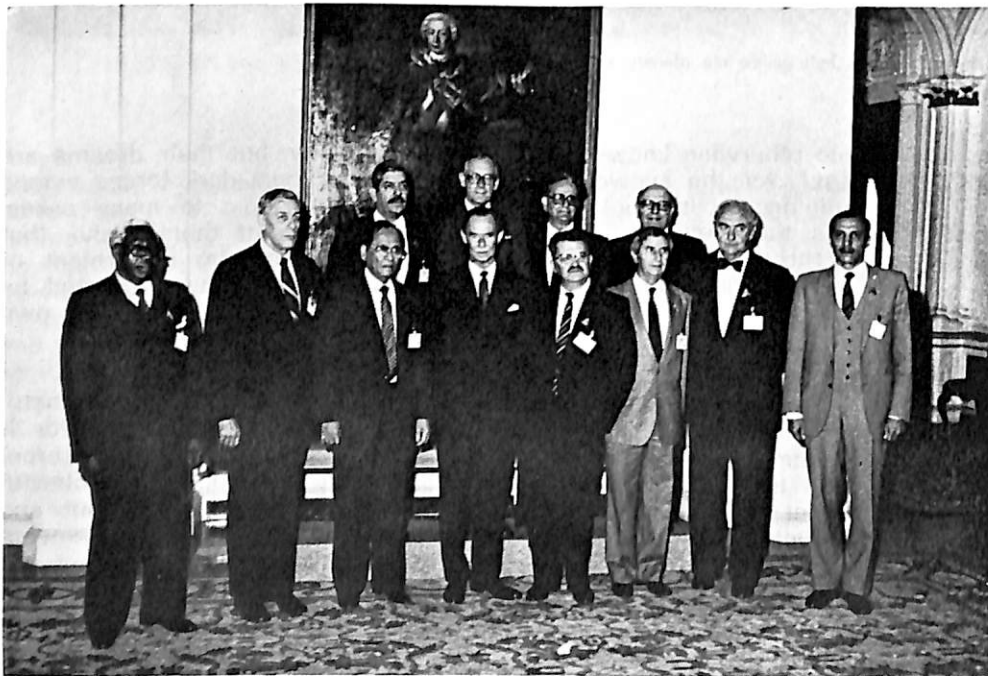
extent the ugly and intimidating stare of criminality, and give our peoples the wonderful opportunity to live their lives normally as they pursue their lawful callings.

Interpol is well equipped and is ready to meet this challenge. We have resources behind us and on-going researches on crime and criminality. Science and technology are available to us, and the law and general public are on our side. Every government provides considerable manpower for law enforcement, so that putting together the forces of all Interpol member countries, Interpol has greater manpower than any criminal syndicate existing today. It is one of our primary objectives to harness our capabilities, through co-operation, and not only combat crimes as they occur daily, but guard against the formation of any illegal organization growing as big

and as effective as Interpol. All we need is the will on our part to fight this battle against criminality, and the willingness to help one another from day to day, from case to case.

In time, we shall be passing on the torch of Interpol to our upcoming brothers in the Organization. Let it not be said that during our day we have lapsed even for a single moment in our crusade against crime.

Thank you."



HRH the Grand Duke of Luxembourg receiving the members of the Executive Committee and the Secretary General



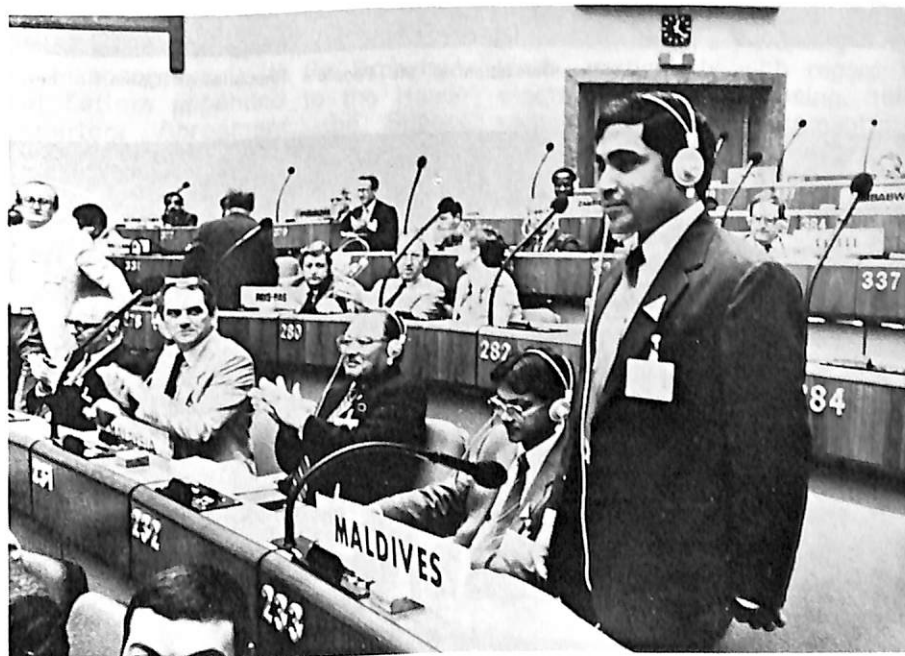
President Bugarin awarding the Interpol medal to Mr. Santer, President of the Government of Luxembourg, in the presence of the members of the Executive Committee and the Secretary General

Applications for Membership

The General Assembly voted in favour of accepting the applications for membership submitted by the Sultanate of Brunei and the Republic of Maldives.

The application submitted by the People's Republic of China was also accepted after considerable discus-

sion and a second ballot. In the light of the concern expressed by several Delegations about maintaining co-operation with all the appropriate authorities in that part of the world, the Executive Committee was asked to study the problem and try to find an appropriate solution.



The Delegation of the Maldives, a new Member State



The Delegation of Brunei, a new Member State



The Delegation of the People's Republic of China, a new Member State



The Luxembourg Delegation

Progress Report

The Secretary General commented on the Progress Report which gave an account of the main activities of the ICPO-Interpol and of the General Secretariat during the period from October 1983 (52nd General Assembly session) to September 1984 (53rd General Assembly session).

The contents of the report can be summarized as follows.

- **General functioning of the Organization - Policy developments**

The General Assembly's acceptance of the applications for membership from the Sultanate of Brunei, the Republic of Maldives and the People's Republic of China, combined with El Salvador's decision to withdraw from the Organization temporarily for financial reasons, means that Interpol now has 136 member countries.

The year under review was one of far-reaching change for the Organization and resulted in a considerable increase in the General Secretariat's workload.

The Headquarters Agreement signed on 3rd November 1982 was approved by the French Parliament and published. It came into force on 14th February 1984.

In accordance with the Exchange of Letters appended to the Headquarters Agreement, the Supervisory Board referred to in the rules on international police cooperation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives is in the process of being set up. The Organization has notified the government of the Headquarters country of the names of the persons it has chosen to sit on the Board.

Once the Supervisory Board has been set up, it will be asked to give its opinion on a draft set of weeding rules to be applied to police information on record at the General Secretariat.

The measures adopted by the General Assembly, at its 52nd ses-

sion, to reform the Organization's finances have been implemented and the 1985 draft budget is submitted in the form of programmes. The Financial Regulations will have to be completely revised and this task has been included on the Programme of Activities. However, the various changes in working methods and the introduction of a new accounting system have made the situation somewhat difficult.

During its 52nd session, the General Assembly decided to ask the Executive Committee to carry out a feasibility study on the headquarters extension project, authorized it to suspend the project and asked it to report back to the Assembly at its 53rd session. A consultant was commissioned to make the feasibility study and he reported back to the Executive Committee at its February meeting. In the light of the consultant's conclusion that extension of the Headquarters in Saint Cloud was not the most economic or rational solution, the Committee decided to abandon the project. It asked the consultant to continue his study to find sites that would meet the Organization's requirements and also asked him to carry out a general organizational study of the Secretariat.

The consultant is currently pursuing his work and gave an interim report to the Executive Committee at its May meeting. The results of the study are liable to affect the Secretariat's working methods, particularly with regard to electronic data processing, telecommunications and document production. It will also probably have an influence on the Organization's financial policy since it may involve making investments in the short term with a view to making medium- or long-term savings.

Besides adding considerably to the General Secretariat's volume of work, all these developments have created a number of problems for the staff and made them uneasy about their future.

The Executive Committee held three meetings: one in February, a second in April and a third just prior to the 53rd General Assembly session.



The Bahrain Delegate

GENERAL SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

At the General Secretariat, it is the Police Division that is responsible for co-ordinating co-operation to combat international crime. The Division is divided into three Sub-Divisions handling general crime, economic and financial crime and drug-related crime respectively. The Division also has a criminal records group, a fingerprint and identification group and a special notices group set up to co-ordinate the publication of notices.

The calls made upon the Police Division during the period under review have been considerable and have certainly not decreased since the previous report. The police officers in the specialist groups, find it more and more difficult to provide Member States with the kind of intelligence analysis service which they could hope to receive. For this reason, the results of the organizational study and implementation of its recommendations are urgently awaited.

The General Crime Sub-Division.

The 1982 handled 5,422 offences against property during 1983. No comparison can be made with the 1982 figures since the statistical categories have been modified to give a picture of all the activities of Group C which deals with this type of offence.

In view of the very high number of requests from NCBs for publication of lists of lost or stolen passports, the General Secretariat published a circular letter asking NCBs to limit such requests to identity documents allowing access to protected areas or documents directly linked to an offence other than the simple theft of a single identity document. The application of these new principles has substantially reduced the number of such lists circulated.

The first meeting of the committee set up by the General Assembly in 1983 to study the application of electronic data processing to thefts of works of art was held in Wiesbaden, Federal Germany, in

Two Regional Conferences were held during the year:

- A European Regional Conference at the Organization's Headquarters in April 1984;
- An Interpol Caribbean and Central American Conference, in Barbados in May 1984.

The Secretary General and senior members of his staff visited the NCBs in 20 countries.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Twenty-two grants were awarded for the training seminar for NCB officers held in Arabic and English in 1983.

Eighteen grants were awarded for the training seminar to be held in French and Spanish in November 1984.

● International crime

The fight against international crime is the Organization's "raison d'être" and is the major concern of the National Central Bureaus and the General Secretariat.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

More and more NCBs are sending their activity statistics to the General Secretariat but it would be desirable for all of them to do so.

25 NCBs reported that 928 persons were arrested at their request, in other countries, with a view to extradition.

40,702 requests for identification were sent out from 32 countries.

Police officers from 22 different countries conducted 537 missions abroad.



Two Canadian Delegates

(Hell's Angels) implicated in organized crime (racketeering, violent crime, exploitation of prostitution, drug production and trafficking) at international level. Representatives from the United States, Canada and several European countries attended the meeting.

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Sub-Division II which deals with economic and financial crime, comprises three groups.

Group E deals with fraud and general economic offences. These offences are very varied and the most important are those involving the fraudulent use of banking and identity documents, maritime and civil aviation fraud, the counterfeiting of certain commercial products (including film and music piracy), all types of commercial fraud, and computer fraud.

In 1983, Group E handled 3,537 cases, compared with 2,736 cases the previous year. It published 186 international notices, 172 of which were red notices concerning persons wanted for extradition.

In this connection, it should be noted that it is particularly important that requests for notices relating to fraud cases contain full details of the circumstances of the offence. This is essential to situate the offences with regard to the laws in force in other countries.

Group F, which deals with counterfeit currency, handled 5,747 cases during 1983, compared with 6,574 the year before.

A section of Group F is responsible for the publication of the Counterfeits and Forgeries Review. During 1983, descriptions of 162 new counterfeits were published in this Review, as well as information about genuine notes and coins withdrawn from circulation.

The Group examined 633 suspected counterfeit notes and 28 counterfeit cheques in its laboratory.

Further to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its ses-

June 1984. The German authorities gave a demonstration of their system. To assist the committee with its task, ten countries supplied information on relevant developments.

At the end of 1983 a particularly serious case was solved through international police co-operation. Seven paintings (including two by Raphael) were stolen from the Budapest Art Museum on 5th November 1983. Close co-operation between the Hungarian, Greek and Italian police forces led to the arrest of the offenders and the organizers of this commissioned theft, and to the recovery of all the stolen paintings.

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Group D (offences against persons) handled 2,517 new cases. As the statistics categories have also been modified for this group, no comparison can be made with the 1982 figures.

No problem was submitted to the Civil Aviation Security Committee, probably because security measures are well set out in manuals and have been implemented

at the major airports. A circular was sent to all the NCBs reminding them of the existence of the committee should they be confronted with any new difficulties.

Nevertheless, the number of aircraft hijackings remains quite high. Seventeen cases were handled during the course of the year.

The Standing Committee on Disaster Victim Identification has amended and completed the draft manual approved by its members. The draft is now being submitted to the General Assembly which will decide whether it should be published. The Committee is continuing its work on various questions submitted to it.

The Third Symposium on Violent Crime Committed by Organized Groups - commonly referred to as terrorism - was held at the General Secretariat in March 1984. One of the main topics of discussion was the interpretation of Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution with regard to this type of crime.

In May 1984 a working meeting was organized to discuss the problem of gangs of motorcyclists

sion in Cannes in October 1983, a third group specializing in combating financial operations connected with all types of trafficking was set up in April 1984.

This group is now operational and its main aims are:

- To facilitate the exchange, between member countries and the General Secretariat, of information about financial operations connected with trafficking;
- To maintain co-operation with other organizations having the same aims in this area;
- To organize training courses to familiarize police officers with the techniques for countering such offences more effectively.



The Thai Delegation

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Sub-Division III, the Drugs Sub-Division operated as in previous years as a single entity: however, plans, were finalized to create a tri-partite grouping of Administration, Intelligence and Liaison to operate initially on a trial basis.

In 1983, the General Secretariat staff of this Sub-Division numbered 22 and there were also 2 staff in Bangkok at the office of the Liaison Officer for South East Asia and a part-time Liaison Officer for the Caribbean region.

During the 1983 calendar year under review, the Drugs Sub-Division dealt with a total of 36,411 cases (items of information received) of which 10,488 were actual drug seizures. In comparison with 1982, these figures represent an increase of 4,488 and 2,864 respectively from contributing countries. A total of 8,074 messages/letters were dispatched from the Sub-Division to NCBs compared with 6,121 the previous year. This represents an increase of almost 40% over the 1981 figures.

In addition to conference documents, regular publications, and the permanently available printed guides on drug topics, the Sub-Division produced a total of six circular letters relating to drug

abuse and 114 international notices. Furthermore, the success of the Slide Teaching Programme on Drugs is such that a second printing has become necessary.

Close co-operation has been maintained with other international organizations, particularly the United Nations and its Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotic Control Board, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Customs Co-operation Council.

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During 1983/84 Group A, the Criminal Records Group, dealt with 402,500 documents containing police information. The average number of searches carried out by a member of the records staff each day is 400.

This increase in activity, which has not been accompanied by a correspondingly proportionate increase in personnel, led the Executive Committee, at its May 1984 meeting, to approve a programme to computerize the criminal records. The programme provides for immediate,

rapid computerization of the indexes to be followed by computerization of the files.

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In addition to processing the fingerprints of international offenders, the staff of Group B, the Fingerprint Group, also coordinated the publication of international notices during the year under review. The latter task should, however, be taken over very shortly by a special group set up for that purpose.

In 1983, 15,146 ten-print fingerprint cards were prepared and compared with the 228,701 existing cards. Identifications of 417 individuals were successfully made and the results communicated to the NCBs.

The processing of poor-quality fingerprints is still a problem and it is to be hoped that the conditions under which fingerprints are taken and reproduced can be improved so as to render them more legible.

The number of international wanted notices (red corner) circulated each year is rising rapidly:

217 in 1973, 273 in 1978, 550 in 1983. It is interesting to note that only 2,130 of the 7,050 red notices published since 1947, are still valid. During 1983, for the whole of the red collection, 322 notices were cancelled, while 550 new notices were published.

● Studies, Meetings, I.C.P.R.

This heading covers a number of regular activities most of which are handled by the General Secretariat's Documentation and Studies Division (Division 3). The activities include the drafting of documents and reports on subjects of interest to the police and on Interpol activities; organization of meetings and of Interpol representation at meetings organized by other bodies; participation, by consultation and preparation of documents, in the work of other General Secretariat departments; management and processing of the Secretariat's general reference documents (library) and answering requests for documents; publication of the International Criminal Police Review and management of its subscriber service. In addition, the Head of this Division acts as the Organization's legal adviser.

The 7th International Forensic Science Symposium was held at the Organization's Headquarters in December 1983.

The General Secretariat was represented at nine meetings, conferences or symposia.

Since the 52nd General Assembly session, a large number of documents and reports have been drafted on such subjects as setting up an International Institute of Criminalistics and Forensic Science and amending Article 1 of the Constitution.

Others currently being prepared include the 1981-1982 International Crime Statistics, a survey of the possibilities offered by national immigration laws regarding the refusal of entry to offenders and their deportation, and a study of true crime levels.



The Head of the Peruvian Delegation

The General Secretariat Library is a specialist library with a collection designed to cover areas of interest to the police and to the Organization (law, criminology, forensic science, police techniques and practices). Between 1st May 1983 and 1st May 1984, it acquired 334 books in various languages and it currently receives over 160 periodicals from 25 countries, mainly published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, as well as a considerable number of documents from other international organizations.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW

The ICPR has been published since 1946, on the basis of ten issues a year. The Arabic, English and French editions are published by the General Secretariat and the Spanish edition is published in Madrid, thanks to the efficient assistance provided by the Spanish police.

The increase in the number of staff employed on production of

the Review (three instead of two) has made it possible to considerably reduce the delay in publication of the French version on the basis of which the Arabic, English and Spanish versions are prepared and this will make it possible to reduce the delay in producing the other versions.

The present circulation figures are: 2,175 copies for the English edition, 400 copies for the Arabic edition and 2,285 copies for the French edition.

Most of the copies are sent to the NCBs on a complimentary basis. There are 699 subscribers to the English and French editions, the number of subscribers being necessarily limited by the semi-confidential nature of the ICPR.

The ICPR does not pay fees to its contributors. The articles it publishes are either submitted free of charge by forensic science experts or are reprinted from other reviews, particularly those published by police departments in Member States. It normally receives a steady supply of articles



Two members of the Netherlands Delegation

on scientific subjects, but would welcome more articles about investigations, and police techniques and equipment. If each NCB were to send one article a year to the ICPR, the Review could allow police officers all over the world to share the wealth of experience gained in these areas.

● Working methods and Resources

The resources available for international police co-operation are concentrated in the Administration Division which comprises all the Secretariat's general services and is consequently involved, in whole or in part, in all the General Secretariat's activities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUB-DIVISION

During 1983, some 580,000 messages were carried on the International Police Telecommunications Network - an increase of 12.3% on the preceding year.

In addition to the day-to-day work of operating the network, the Sub-Division is required to participate in work aimed at defining future trends, particularly within the context of the Working Party and the Standing Committee on Telecommunications. The work concerned is the subject of a separate report which also give details of the present situation on the network.

DOCUMENT PRODUCTION

The Document Production Sub-Division consists of the departments that type, translate, print and dispatch all the documents prepared at the General Secretariat. It also provides the technical backup services for General Assembly sessions and all the symposia, conferences and meetings organized by the General Secretariat.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

This Sub-Division was set up at the beginning of 1984, following the decision taken by the Executive

Committee and the General Assembly to implement a new financial policy, with regard both to structures and management methods.

The Sub-Division has reorganized the Organization's accounting plan to conform with the official French accounting system. A manual system has been instituted to check expenditure for 1984 on a programme-by-programme basis. A permanent monitoring system has been set up to ensure available funds are invested on the best possible terms.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Supplies and Internal Services Department makes the necessary arrangements for visits to the General Secretariat. During the past year 899 persons from 55 countries, including 256 in 19 groups from 20 countries, visited the Organization in St. Cloud. In addition, 46 journalists and writers from 12 countries were received. The need for a proper public relations department has been increasingly felt of late.

PERSONNEL

At 1st April 1984, the Organization's personnel consisted of 230 staff members (225 on 1st June 1983), comprising:

- 155 employees under contract, including 25 technical or management executives;
- 59 seconded police officers and civil servants;
- 16 detached police officers and civil servants.

The 155 employees under direct contact and the 16 detached police officers and civil servants, are paid directly by the Organization (the figure at 1st April 1983 was 166).

Members of the Organization's staff (employees under contract and

police officers and civil servants combined) come from the following 34 countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kampuchea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

The head of the General Secretariat's internal EDP department is responsible to the Head of the Administration Division. It is equipped with an IBM 4331 model 1 configuration.

Between 1st June 1983 and 1st June 1984, the department's activities were as follows:

- maintenance of operational applications and of the system;
- testing and installation of a report-writer package for generating statistics;
- continuation of the study on the computerization of drugs statistics and implementation of the corresponding EDP application; this application has been operational since 21st May 1984;
- continuation of the study on computerization of the staff payroll system and introduction of a micro-computer solution in February 1984;
- installation of a micro-computer for the Finance and Accounts Sub-Division;
- preparatory study on computerizing the Secretariat's library;
- participation in the work of the Computer Co-ordinator recruited in October 1983 and in the preparation of the Organization's long-term computerization plan,



The Bangladesh Delegate

which was produced in May 1984;

- study and implementation of an integrated software system for phonetic processing of names of persons, management of the Criminal Records Department's nominative index and management of police files, to meet the requirements of the specialized groups.

During the period under review, the electronic data processing department set up two terminals in the Drugs Sub-Division and produced numerous statistical reports on counterfeit currency and, more recently, on drug traffic.

In addition, 5,614 discoveries of counterfeit banknotes and approximately 500 drugs seizures were recorded on the system.

CONCLUSIONS

The past twelve months have been marked by a number of events which will have far-reaching consequences on the Organization's

future: entry into force of the Headquarters Agreement and the application of a new financial policy, transformation of the headquarters extension project into a totally new building project, commencement of a reorganization study that may lead to considerable changes in the Organization's working methods.

In addition, there was a significant increase in co-operation particularly with regard to police cases. The various meetings held, mainly in Europe, show that the NCBs feel increasingly concerned by sound day-to-day co-operation. Fundamental questions such as the application of Article 3 to terrorism were also studied.

Amendment of Article 1 of the Constitution

At its meeting held in May 1984, the Executive Committee decided, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 42 of the Constitution, to make the following proposal: In Article 1 of the Constitution, the sentence "Its seat shall be in Paris" should be amended to read: "Its seat shall be in France".

With 93 votes in favour, 9 against and 4 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted the following resolution.

HAVING STUDIED Report No. 2 submitted by the Executive Com-

mittee, entitled "Amendment of Article 1 of the Constitution",

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the opinion expressed by the "ad hoc" committee consulted in application of Article 60 of the General Regulations,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

DECIDES that, in Article 1 of the Constitution, the sentences "Its seat shall be in Paris" shall be replaced by the sentence "Its seat shall be in France".

Financial Matters

- **The Organization's Financial Policy**
- **The Internal Taxation System**

Having studied the various reports on financial matters, the Auditor's Report and the Balance Sheet at 31st December 1983, the General Assembly unanimously approved the Financial Report on 1983, the Auditors' Report for 1983 and the revised 1984 Budget.

On the subject of the Organization's financial policy, which had been discussed at great length in Committee, the 85 delegations voting adopted the following resolution unanimously.

HAVING CONSIDERED Reports No. 6, No. 6 bis and No. 7 submitted by the Executive Committee and the Secretary General, and entitled "The Organization's Financial Policy" and "Study relating to the extension of the Headquarters",

MINDFUL of the provisions of Resolution No. 52/AGN/RES/7 (Cannes, 1983) concerning the Organization's financial policy,

HAVING BEEN INFORMED that the Executive Committee decided to abandon the plan to build an extension to the Headquarters, basing its decision on Resolution No. 52/AGN/RES/6 (Cannes, 1983) concerning the extension of the Organization's Headquarters,

NOTING that, as a result:

a) It would now be appropriate to

allocate to the construction of a new Headquarters building the sums which Resolution No. AGN/52/RES/7 allocated to the Capital Investment Fund to finance the project for the extension of the Organization's present Headquarters,

b) It is necessary to ensure that the purchasing power of these sums keeps pace with rises in the French construction price index,

c) It has not been possible to provide the General Assembly at its 53rd session with an estimate of the cost of equipment for the building to be constructed;

CONSIDERING, however, that a decision can now be taken on the method of allocating the sum remaining in the former "Safety and Reserve Fund" to the members of the Organization, and that a portion of this sum can now be credited to members' contributions, even though the actual amount thus remaining is not yet known,

ADOPTING the conclusions of the Financial Advisers that were approved by the Executive Committee and relate to the method of allocating the sum remaining in the former "Safety and Reserve fund",

HAVING BEEN INFORMED that the Executive Committee has

instructed a consultant to carry out an organizational study on the General Secretariat and that the consultant recommends allocating approximately 4,550,000 Swiss francs for reorganization during 1984 and 1985,

HAVING NOTED, with approval, the Executive Committee's decision to authorize the withdrawal from the Reserve Fund of up to 1.5 million Swiss francs, in 1984, to finance the urgent re-organization projects, in particular those relating to the criminal records,

HOPING, nevertheless, that re-organization of the General Secretariat will not result in any substantial increase in the value of the budget unit,

WISHING to avoid any incompatibility between the current Financial Regulations and the introduction and implementation of programme budgeting,

BELIEVING that flexible financial management will be necessary to guard against any difficulties which may arise during 1985 when the Organization will be changing in many important ways,

CONSIDERING that any profit on exchange rates made in 1985 should not be treated as additional income for the Organization but should benefit Member States,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

DECIDES that the sums allocated in Resolution No. AGN/52/RES/7 to finance the extension of the Organizations' Headquarters, should now be used to finance the construction of a new Headquarters building, the interest earned by these sums from 1st January 1984 onwards to be added to the capital set aside for the building;

REQUESTS the Secretary General to submit, as soon as possible, to the Assembly, an estimate of the cost of equipment for the building to be constructed, together with the figure for the sum remaining



Mr. Oldenboom, Netherlands Antilles Delegate, elected to the Executive Committee

in the "Safety and Reserve Fund", in application of the decision contained in Resolution No. AGN/52/RES/7;

DECIDES that the sum remaining in the "Safety and Reserve Fund" shall be credited to members' contributions on the basis of the sums paid as contributions by each member during the years 1979-1983 inclusive; calculation of the amount to be credited to each member will be based on ratio between the total sums paid by each member during the reference period and the total amount received by the Organization in respect of contributions during that same period;

DECIDES furthermore that in application of the above provision, a sum of 1.5 million Swiss francs shall be credited to members in the form of an advance before the end of 1984;

AUTHORIZES the withdrawal from the sum remaining in the "Safety and Reserve Fund":

a) of 1,285,000 Swiss francs (excluding tax) to allow re-organization of the General Secretariat to continue in 1985.

b) of the amount required in 1985 to adjust the Reserve Fund and the Working Capital Fund to the level laid down in Article 31 (2) and (5) of the Financial Regulations;

DECIDES, following the Executive Committee's authorization for withdrawal of up to 1.5 million Swiss francs, that any portion of that sum which has not been used in 1984 shall be allocated to re-organization of the General Secretariat in 1985;

DECIDES that:

a) the 1985 budget shall be implemented following a structure of programmes in application of the budgetary directives approved by the Executive Committee;

b) the provisions forbidding any transfer of credit from one chap-

ter to another shall be waived during 1985;

- c) any transfer, from one programme to another, of an amount exceeding the value of 10 budget units shall require the Executive Committee's prior approval.

ASKS the Secretary General to submit, at the 54th session of the General Assembly, a draft text of a new set of Financial Regulations which take account of the introduction of programme budgeting and of the need to adapt the provisions in force to meet modern management requirements;

DECIDES that if, as a result of changes in the exchange rate of the French vis-à-vis the Swiss franc, a significant exchange profit is made in 1985, this profit shall not be considered as additional income but shall constitute a budget surplus.

The General Assembly then unanimously adopted the following resolution concerning the modification of the value of the budget unit. Eighty-two delegations voted.

HAVING STUDIED the Draft Budget for 1985 (Report No. 5) submitted by the Secretary General and approved by the Executive Committee,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the information provided on implementation of the 1984 budget and on forecasts for 1985,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984:

DECIDES that the value of the budget unit should be raised to 11,400 Swiss francs;

APPROVES the Draft 1985 Budget as set out in the document referred to above.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL then explained that the internal taxation project provided for in the Headquarters Agreement signed with the French Government would allow the Organization to recover certain funds. The draft resolution being submitted to the Assembly was designed to speed up implementation of the projet by allowing the proposed system to be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval during the coming year, once the Secretariat had produced models and prepared a draft which would be examined by experts from various countries.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 93 Delegations voting:

The consultant submitted his report to the Executive Committee at its meeting held in February 1984, and the Executive Committee decided to abandon the scheme to extend the Headquarters in Saint Cloud. It also decided to instruct the consultant to continue to look for suitable sites, and to authorize the Secretary General to take options on any sites that seemed particularly advantageous. Finally, it was decided that the consultant should be asked to carry out an organizational study on Interpol and that the results of the study would be taken into account in the construction project.

At its meeting held at the end of May 1984, the Executive Committee expressed its preference for two sites: first, for a site in Lyons (Parc de la Tête-d'Or) and secondly,

OBSERVING that Article 19 of the Headquarters Agreement allows the Organization to collect taxes from its staff members on the salaries and emoluments it pays them,

CONSIDERING that the Organization should benefit from the collection of these taxes as soon as possible,

HAVING NOTED the steps taken towards setting up the relevant taxation system,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984, at its 53rd session :

REQUESTS the Secretary General to continue with the work on a set of taxation rules following the instructions given by the Executive Committee;

AUTHORIZES the Executive Committee to adopt these rules;

INVITES the Executive Committee to report to the Assembly on any decisions taken.

for a site in Saint-Germain-en-Laye (the former Royal Tannery).

Subsequently, at its meeting held just prior to the General Assembly session, the Executive Committee expressed a preference for the site in Lyons.

After hearing the consultant's explanations, the Committee on the Headquarters building project and the organizational study on the General Secretariat approved the Executive Committee's recommendation to the General Assembly on the building project as a basis for a draft resolution.

Following a long discussion, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution given below with 72 in favour, 15 against and 2 abstentions.

Headquarters building project

During its 52nd session, the General Assembly had asked that a feasibility study be carried out on the Headquarters extension project. The study was conducted by an international consultant who explored the various possibilities of sale, purchase and rental of premises and visited about forty sites.

HAVING NOTED, with approval, the Executive Committee's decision - taken in application of Resolution AGN/52/RES/6 - to terminate the Saint-Cloud Headquarters extension project,

HAVING HEARD, in Committee, the report of the consultant who conducted the study which led to the decision,

HAVING LISTENED TO the consultant's explanations regarding possibilities for relocating the Headquarters,

BEARING IN MIND the Executive Committee's recommendation to the General Assembly concerning the building of a new Headquarters,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

DECIDES that the new Headquarters shall be built on the proposed site in Lyons, provided that a

satisfactory agreement can be reached between the Lyons municipal authorities and Interpol regarding the conditions under which the site is to be made available;

INSTRUCTS the Executive Committee to study the above-mentioned agreement and approve it if it is judged satisfactory;

AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to sign the agreement thus approved;

DECIDES that, if it proves impossible to implement the building project in Lyons, the new Headquarters should be built on the site proposed in Saint-Germain-en-Laye;

AUTHORIZES the Secretary General in that event to sign the purchase contract for the Saint-Germain-en-Laye site with a number of old buildings, provided that the price does not exceed 8.5 million French francs;

DECIDES that the new building project shall not include a conference hall designed to accommodate General Assembly sessions;

DECIDES that the findings of the organizational study commissioned from the consultant by the Executive Committee with a view to determining the Organization's requirements shall be reviewed by the Secretary General and the Executive Committee, and shall be taken into account in the final building project;

ASKS the Executive Committee and the Secretary General to take the preliminary measures required for implementing the building project;

INSTRUCTS the Executive Committee and the Secretary General to report on implementation of the present Resolution to the General Assembly at its 54th session.

Supervisory Board
(Status report)

The Assembly was informed that the Supervisory Board referred to in the Rules on international police co-operation was being set up in accordance with the Exchange of Letters appended to the Headquarters Agreement.

Interpol and the French Government had both designated the members of the Board they were required to appoint, and it was now up to those two members to select a Chairman for the Board.



The Yugoslav Delegation. Mr Babovic (on the right) was elected to the Executive Committee.

International Illicit Drug Traffic in 1983

Mr. Wadhawan of India was elected to chair the meeting of the Drugs Committee.

The General Secretariat representative commented on Report No. 9 (International Illicit Drug Traffic, 1983) and No. 10 (National statistics on illicit drug production, traffic and use in 1983) prepared by the Drugs Sub-Division on the basis of computerized statistics. He emphasized that the figures in the reports could only reflect information sent to the Secretariat. He reminded the Committee that the Sub-Division published a weekly intelligence message on drug seizures, arrests and principal routes used by traffickers in an attempt to provide operational units rapidly with the sort of information they would find useful.

The information the General Secretariat had received suggested that traffic in both heroin and cocaine had increased during 1983. Furthermore, psychotropic substances were more and more readily available on the market and there was increasing traffic in the chemical solvents and reagents used in the manufacture of drugs. Generally speaking, drug abuse had affected more countries in 1983 than in 1982.

Over forty delegations and observers took the floor during the Drugs Committee meeting stressing, in particular, that drug abuse and traffic was becoming more and more alarming and was affecting parts of the world that had hitherto been spared. On the other hand, many delegations reported greater awareness of the gravity of the situation, sometimes even at governmental level, and the institution of forceful measures in a variety of spheres (tightening-up of legislation and international co-operation, strengthening of drug enforcement departments, provision of modern equipment for drug detection at ports and airports, intensive training for police officers, public information campaigns).

General Secretariat representatives also presented the programme of the FOPAC (Financial Investigations Programme) Group, set up in application of a resolution

adopted by the General Assembly at its 52nd session (Cannes, 1983).

The Group was associated with all the Drugs Sub-Division's activities and was studying the legal provisions the police could invoke to gain access to banking information. The General Secretariat was planning to draft a specimen law on the subject which could be used as a model by countries wishing to introduce appropriate legislation.

The Observer from the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs distributed reference material on his Organization's current activities, including details about the drugs identification kit which had recently become available and about the multilingual dictionary on drugs and psychotropic substances under international control.

Various delegates emphasized the need in developing countries for expert training and for technical assistance.

The Philippines delegation submitted a draft resolution which, after slight amendment in plenary session, was adopted by the General Assembly in the following form.

CONCERNED by the growing international illicit traffic of drugs and narcotics and the increasing difficulty faced by countries to mount effective law enforcement measures to counter this traffic,

RECALLING resolution 49/RES/1 and preceding resolutions concerning drug enforcement training and the recommendation that ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat work in collaboration with other international organizations to develop specialized training,

RECOGNIZING that the developments in international drug trafficking require specialized drug enforcement training programmes, including drug identification, methods of concealment, investigative techniques, diversion from licit sources of drugs and precursors, intelligence collection and analysis, financial assets investigation, etc.,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd Session:

RECOMMENDS that the General Secretariat collaborate with other international, regional, and national bodies to effect the most effective utilization of resources for the development of training programmes for drug and related law enforcement in member countries.



M. AKele (on the right), Head of the Delegation of Benin, elected to the Executive Committee

International Economic Crime

Banking-related fraud

The upward trend in the number of fraudulent encashments of cheques has continued again this year: 103 cases of counterfeit bank cheques or travellers cheques were reported in 1983 against 77 cases in 1982, and 467 cases of forged bank cheques or travellers cheques against 348 cases in 1982.

Two cases involving clandestine print-shops attracted particular attention, one in France and one in Federal Germany.

During 1983 the General Secretariat attributed 15 indicatives to counterfeit bank cheques and travellers cheques compared with 16 indicatives in 1982.

Ⓢ E/BA form

Attention was drawn to the E/BA form to be used for reporting cases involving counterfeit bank cheques

and travellers cheques, or other means of payment; it is being used by only a limited number of countries.

Only a small number of cases involving the fraudulent use of credit cards were reported to the General Secretariat during 1983. The low reporting figure may be caused by such cases having been reported as theft, for instance, associated with other criminal offences, and the credit card element not being mentioned in the report.

Offshore shell banks, the majority of which are located in the Caribbean region, continue to operate using the same modus operandi. At the beginning of 1983 their operations were still primarily European but their sphere of activity now also includes the Far East, particularly Hong Kong and Singapore. Two shell banks changed their addresses from the Caribbean region to the Far East (Manila) and Europe (Liechtenstein).

Economic and commercial fraud

● Commodity future frauds

This form of fraud has tended to become more widespread. For a long time such cases were confined to Europe, and to Federal Germany in particular. However, cases have recently been reported from other continents and there are indications that the perpetrators are prepared to move from one country to another when they realize the authorities are becoming interested in their activities.

● Airline ticket frauds

Virtually all airline ticket frauds are international in nature and it is particularly important to monitor cases involving the use of stolen or fraudulently obtained tickets by criminals committing other types of crime such as drug smuggling and trafficking in weapons, in order to establish the extent to which organized crime is involved in this type of fraud.

The most recent large-scale theft of tickets reported concerned the theft of 6,000 blank tickets from a burglary at a printers in Germany on 5th November 1983. Five days after the theft, one of the tickets was presented at a South American Swissair office.

During a recent study, the Chief Security Officer of a major airline found that about 60% of all stolen tickets are successfully used, each with an equivalent face value of U.S. \$4,500. The airlines now estimate that ticketing frauds cost the industry U.S. \$200 million each year.

● Fraudulent purchase of merchandise on credit

This is the most frequently reported form of commercial fraud and was traditionally confined to national boundaries but it has become more international in nature in recent years, particularly as trading restrictions have been relaxed between groups of countries.

● Letter of credit frauds

The most worrying type of banking document frauds at international level is that involving the use of false shipping documents, particularly bills of lading to support fraudulent demands for payment of letters of credit. The areas particularly affected appear to be the Far East and certain parts of the African continent.

● False documents as security for loans

The General Secretariat receives a steady number of reports on cases where false promissory notes, share certificates and certificates of deposit are used as security for loans.

● Computer related frauds

During 1983 the General Secretariat did not receive any reports concerning computer crimes or computer related crimes.

● False administrative documents

The number of offences involving stolen, forged or counterfeit identity documents and drivers licences is increasing. Europe still accounts for the majority of cases, followed by the Middle East, the Americas, Africa, the Far East and Oceania. The use of such documents is related to a variety of other crimes.

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Among the miscellaneous frauds reported, diamond substitution frauds appear to be on the increase. One of the modus operandi used is as follows.

Diamonds are often sold in sealed, transparent, PVC pouches or boxes containing a microfilm copy of the certificate pertaining to that particular diamond. The

boxes are normally prepared by reputed gemmological institutes or laboratories recognized for their integrity and accuracy in the valuation of diamonds in this manner. Cases of fraud or suspected fraud have come to notice in that it has been discovered that some of the boxes sold contained diamonds representing only a fraction of their described value. In one particular case the offenders made a frame to re-seal boxes, and the diamonds placed therein were of a much lower value than that described on the certificates; in another case the diamond was in fact found to be a zircon, a gem resembling a diamond. False certificates purporting to have been issued by genuine laboratories have also been seized by police. Some of these cases only come to light after a number of years - for instance after the diamond has been placed in a bank safe as security for a loan. The General Secretariat is preparing a modus operandi notice in this respect. Countries affected in Europe are Belgium, Federal Germany and the Nordic countries.

Currency Counterfeiting

The number of countries whose currency as counterfeited in 1983 was more or less the same as that recorded for previous years. In 1981, the figure was 39, compared with 32 in 1982 and 35 in 1983.

Counterfeit currency was seized in 77 countries.

● United States currency

In 1983, the United States dollar was still the most counterfeited currency. Counterfeit U.S. notes were discovered in 60 countries. Europe was again the worst affected continent with seizures in 25 countries (24 in 1982), followed by Asia with 20 (21 in 1982), then America with 10 (12 in 1982) and Africa with 5 (10 in 1982).

The total value of seized counterfeits, world-wide, amounted to \$130,290,678.

A number of newly-established printshops were discovered, particularly in the United States and the counterfeits produced in them were seized before they could be put into circulation.

● Other currencies

Counterfeits of Belgian, Federal German, French, Italian, Netherlands, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, United Kingdom and Yugoslav banknotes were seized in Europe.

Counterfeits of the West African Financial Community (CFA Francs), Jordanian, Saudi Arabian and United Arab Emirates banknotes were seized in Africa.

Counterfeits of Canadian, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Netherlands Antilles and Venezuelan banknotes were seized in the Americas.

Counterfeits of Australian, Indian, Malaysian, Sri Lankan and Singaporean banknotes were seized in Asia.

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In 1983, 526 new types of counterfeit banknotes were recorded. Most of them were United States dollars. Five new types of counterfeit coins were also discovered, two in Austria and one each in Federal Germany, Mexico and the United Kingdom.

A certain number of other types of notes were also seized:

- Forgeries (genuine notes which have been altered to increase their face value): in Chile a 5-peso note was converted into a 5,000-peso note while in Greece and in Czechoslovakia, U.S. \$10 notes converted into \$100 notes.
- Publicity-type notes (notes produced without any criminal intent, but sometimes used by swindlers): twenty 500-escudo notes and twenty-five thousand 1,000-escudo notes of this type were seized in Portugal.
- In some countries, poor quality counterfeits generally made using black-and-white photocopiers and subsequently coloured in by hand, were seized.

● The Counterfeits an Forgeries Review

During 1983 descriptions of 162 new types of counterfeits or new Indicatives were published in Volume I, and descriptions of 54 newly issued notes, 60 notes withdrawn from circulation, 58 newly issued metal coins, and one coin which had been withdrawn from circulation were published in Volume II.

● The General Secretariat Laboratory

During 1983, 633 suspect notes were examined in the laboratory, some of which proved to be genuine. Twenty-eight counterfeit cheques were also examined and a number of genuine notes were studied with a view to compiling their technical descriptions.

The examinations made in the laboratory have not shown any significant changes in the techniques currently used by the counterfeiters. Offset is by far the most frequently used printing method (screened offset was used less than during the previous year) and topography lags some way behind. In Switzerland, there was a case involving a note produced from two colour photographs stuck together.

To date, there is no information about colourcopiers able to print on both sides of a page simultaneously. Laser printing, holography, and image-switching techniques for the production of notes are not commercially available as far as we know.

The problem of currency counterfeiting has certainly not been solved. If anything, there seems to have been a slight increase in the number of counterfeit banknotes in circulation while well-organized groups, which also engage in other forms of crime, appear to be moving into counterfeiting.

Violent Crime

Mr. Akele of Benin chaired the meeting of the Committee.

The Secretary General commented on Report No. 14 and reminded the Committee of the following facts. During its 52nd session (Cannes, 1983), the General Assembly had adopted a resolution asking the Executive Committee to carry out a study to define the Organization's position regarding crimes covered by the term "terrorism" and to lay down the international co-operation procedure to be followed when combating such crimes; the resolution proposed that the Committee should call on the assistance of qualified experts from Member States when carrying out the study. The General Assembly also instructed the Secretary General to organize a symposium in 1984 to discuss this type of crime, with particular reference to the traffic in the weapons used by offenders engaging in such acts.

The Executive Committee studied the question during its February 1984 meeting and decided to submit a text to the symposium which was held in May 1984. The par-

ticipants at the symposium approved the text which was submitted for the approval of the General Assembly, in the form of a draft resolution.

A General Secretariat representative also summarized the conclusions of the Symposium.

Following its discussions on the preliminary draft resolution, the Committee decided that the text should be split up into two separate documents. The two draft resolutions were then discussed in plenary session.

The draft resolutions given below were adopted, the first with 95 votes in favour and one abstention, and the second with 70 votes in favour, 17 against and 3 abstentions.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Resolutions already adopted by the General Assembly and entitled:

- Request for international enquiries (Resolution No. 14, Lisbon, 1951).
- Unlawful acts against international civil aviation (Resolution No. 3, Brussels, 1970).
- Hostages and blackmail (Resolution No. 7, Frankfurt, 1972).
- Unlawful acts of international concern (Resolution No. 6, Vienna, 1973).
- Safeguarding of international civil aviation (Resolution No. 3, Cannes, 1974).
- Acts of violence committed by organized groups (Resolution No. 8, Nairobi, 1979).

CONSIDERING THAT:

- a) in many countries there are organized groups engaging in violent criminal activities de-

Mr. Guyot, Head of the French Delegation (in the centre), a new member of the Executive Committee



signed, by spreading terror or fear, to enable them to attain allegedly political objectives,

- b) Such activities are commonly covered by the term "terrorism", that they constitute an international phenomenon and that they are connected with other forms of crime,
- c) the types of crimes committed in the context of terrorism include, in particular, attacks on human life and physical integrity, kidnapping, hostage-taking, unlawful interference with civil aviation and serious attacks on public or private property,

AWARE THAT several international conventions covering such matters (the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism, the Organization of American States' Convention to prevent and punish acts of terrorism, the League of Arab States' Extradition Convention) do not admit exceptions for political reasons in extradition cases where certain serious crimes have been committed in the context of terrorism,

ACKNOWLEDGING THAT:

- a) by virtue of the principle of national sovereignty, the political character of any offence can only be determined by national legislation,
- b) it is nonetheless essential to combat this type of crime which causes considerable damage in Member States,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

ASKS the NCBs, while respecting the provisions of Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution, to cooperate as fully as possible to combat terrorism as far as their national laws permit.

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TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Article 3 of the Organization's Constitution,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

RECOMMENDS THAT, in order to facilitate the interpretation of Article 3, the principles listed below should be circulated to all departments responsible for crime prevention and law enforcement, and that they should be applied by both the NCBs and the General Secretariat.

I. RULES AND PROCEDURE

1. Under Article 3 of the Constitution, the Organization is strictly forbidden "to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character".
2. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1951 makes it clear that the scope of the Article covers "offences of a predominantly political, racial or religious character... even if - in the requesting country - the facts amount to an offence against the ordinary law".
3. It is impossible to give a more precise definition of a political, military, religious or racial case. Each case has to be examined separately, with due consideration for the specific context.
4. When the Secretary General is aware of a case in which it might be necessary to apply Article 3, he discusses it with the requesting NCB to determine whether Article 3 is in fact applicable.
5. If the NCB maintains its request for action, it assumes full responsibility for the specific nature of the case and the Secretariat gives the fullest possible details in any notice published about it.
6. When, in the light of the provision of Article 3, the Secretary General is in complete disagreement with an NCB over

the interpretation to be given to certain facts, the Secretariat refuses to collaborate on the case.

7. When an NCB, acting on its own initiative, obviously infringes the provisions of Article 3, the Secretary General informs other NCBs of his point of view.
8. If, during a bilateral exchange between NCBs, a difference of opinion arises regarding the application of Article 3, the General Secretariat must be informed.
9. The refusal of one or more countries to act on a request circulated by an NCB or by the General Secretariat (an extradition request, for example), does not mean that the request itself is invalid and that it automatically comes under Article 3 of the Constitution. However, if certain countries refuse extradition, this is reported to the other NCBs in an addendum to the original notice indicating that the offender has been released. When a person is arrested with a view to extradition the wanted notice remains valid, unless the requesting country decides otherwise, until the person concerned has been extradited.

II. ANALYSIS OF POSITIONS ADOPTED IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES

1. Some of the acts included as offences in various national penal codes are by their very nature political, military, religious or racial (e.g. membership of a prohibited organization, the expression of certain prohibited opinions, offences involving the press, insulting the authorities, offences against the internal or external security of the State, desertion from the armed forces, treason, espionage, practising a prohibited religion, recruitment or propaganda for particular religions, membership of a racial association). Such acts come within the scope of Article 3.

2. Article 3 also covers any acts committed by politicians in connection with their political activities, even if those concerned are prosecuted after their fall from power and, in some cases, after they have fled abroad. The situation is different in the case of an offence committed by a politician acting as a private individual.
3. When offences are committed by persons with definite political motives but when the offences committed have no direct connection with the political life of the offender's country or the cause for which they are fighting, the crime may no longer be deemed to come within the scope of Article 3. This is particularly true when offences are committed in countries which are not directly involved (i.e. outside the "conflict area") and when the offences cons-

titute a serious threat to personal freedom, life or property. Examples are cases in which:

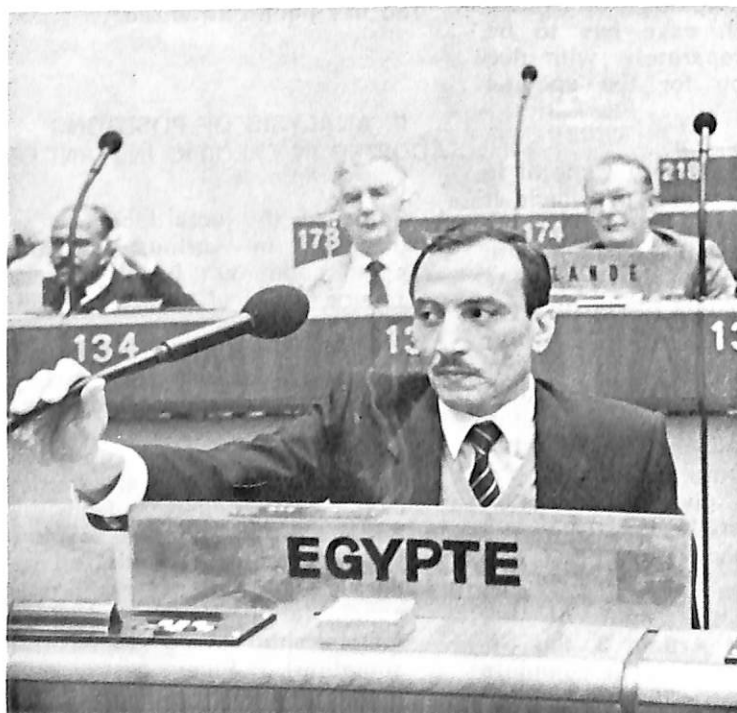
- police officers are killed or hostages are taken outside the conflict area, with a view to obtaining the release of an accomplice;
 - there is an attack on members of the general public outside the conflict area (for instance by leaving a bomb in a bank or throwing a grenade into a café).
4. Offences committed outside the conflict area in order to draw attention to a particular cause (aircraft hijackings, the taking of hostages, kidnappings) do not come within the scope of Article 3.
 5. Generally speaking, a valid criterion is whether or not there is anything to connect the victims directly or indirectly

with the aims or objectives pursued by the offenders, and with the countries in the conflict area or with the relevant political situation.

6. When assessing a particular case in the light of the provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution, the type of co-operation requested by the NCB concerned also has to be considered. When prevention is involved there is nothing to hinder the circulation of technical information, even if this has been obtained in connection with politically motivated cases. Similarly it must be possible to circulate information about potential aircraft hijackers or offenders likely to take hostages, provided that such circulars are not based solely on the fact that the person in question belongs to a particular political movement.

Mr. El Menady, Egyptian delegate, elected Vice-President for Africa

*International
Institute of
Criminalistics and
Forensic Science
(Status report)*



Following a proposal from the Chilean Delegation, the 8th American Regional Conference (Santiago, 1981) had recommended that an item on setting up an International Institute of Criminalistics and Forensic Science be included on the Agenda of the General Assembly.

In accordance with the General Assembly's decision on the subject, the General Secretariat carried out a study of setting up such an institute; the study was distributed to NCBs in 1983. The opinion of the participants at the 7th Forensic Science Symposium (Saint Cloud, 1983) was also sought. The Symposium concluded that, given the present situation, it would be unrealistic to consider setting up such an Institute because of the cost of the project and the difficulty there would be in obtaining the funding required to implement it. On the other hand, it would be useful if some of the tasks which would have been assigned to the proposed Institute could be carried out by the Interpol General Secretariat.

The General Assembly decided that it did not have time to discuss this subject but would do so at its next session.

Telecommunications

The General Secretariat's report dealt mainly with developments on the international police telecommunications network, traffic statistics, and the question of automation of the Central Station. It also gave an account of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Telecommunications - held at the Organization's Headquarters from 26th to 29th June 1984 - which had presented a long and detailed report to the Executive Committee. The Telecommunications Report is summarized below.

● Development of the network

Of the Organizations' 135 members, 69 currently linked to the International Police Telecommunications Network. The stations in Kigali and Lomé opened for testing on 17th November 1983 and 18th April 1984 respectively.

In addition, the General Secretariat and 170 NCBs subscribe to the commercial telex network and phototelegraphic equipment has been installed by 24 NCBs and by the General Secretariat.

However, 21 NCBs can only be contacted by post or by using the public telegraph network.

The Europe-Mediterranean network currently comprises 30 NCBs in Europe, North Africa and the Near East. The Central Station acts as regional station for this network which is rapidly changing over from Morse operation to radioteletype with automatic error correction (TOR/ARQ).

There are 2 countries on the North American network, with direct links to the Central Station: Canada and the United States.

There are 8 countries on the South American network. The Regional Station in Buenos Aires is linked to the General Secretariat by TOR/ARQ equipment.

Africa is divided between the East African network, with its Regional Station in Nairobi, which covers 7 countries, and the West

African network, covering 13 countries, with its regional station in Abidjan.

Tokyo, the Regional Station for the South-East Asian network, also has radioteletype equipment with automatic error correction. There are 9 countries on this network.

● Traffic statistics

Traffic on the whole network increased by 12.3% compared with 1982. The following figures give some idea of the scale of the traffic: 579,658 telegrams were received during the year and 553,917 were transmitted, while the Central Station alone received 70,917 telegrams, transmitted 48,892 and handled 137,144 in transit. Traffic at the Central Station grew by 9.3% compared with 1982.

The above figures make it clear that the Organization's telecommunications system is in urgent need of improvement and modernization.

● Automation of the Central Station

The Working Party that has been set up to study the possibility of introducing automation at the Central Station submitted its first conclusion to the General Assembly at its 52nd session (Cannes, 1983) and has now concluded its study. Technical and administrative specifications for an automatic message switching system have been drawn up and the procedure for calling for tenders has been started.

● Standing Committee on Telecommunications

The Standing Committee on Telecommunications held its first meeting in Saint Cloud from 26th to 29th June 1984, after which it submitted a report to the Executive Committee.

Ms. Mancher (United States), Chairman of the Standing Committee, presented the report to the General Assembly. It contained

26 recommendations, the first fifteen of which concerned the Committee's actual terms of reference. In particular, the Committee wished to adopt the title of Standing Committee on Information Technology, because of the extremely close link that existed between telecommunications techniques and the computer technology the Executive Committee was considering introducing into the Secretariat's criminal records department. The Committee also wished to extend its control to the working parties that were studying facsimile systems, data protection, satellite communication and improvement of the radio system.

The Standing Committee had noted that too many member countries were still not linked to the Interpol network, and had con-

sidered it essential to embark upon a modernization programme that would receive the necessary technical and financial resources, and to pave the way for linking all member countries to the network. The Committee considered that the Morse system should be abandoned and, in the longer term, so should the radiotelegraphic system. Modernization had in fact begun since the call for tenders had been launched for the installation of an automatic message switching system at the Central Station. The system would be capable of receiving both analogically and digitally coded messages. In addition, the French Delegate has evoked the possibility of the Organization's using a telecommunications satellite that had been launched by his country and by Germany

The Committee had recommended all members wishing to acquire facsimile systems to give preference to the third group of equipment, which was capable of receiving messages from and transmitting messages to the first two groups.

Finally, the Standing Committee had approved the plan to computerize the General Secretariat's criminal records, but wished to find out whether the system adopted would be compatible with the telecommunications system; it would therefore carefully study all the specifications drawn up by the consultants.

The Committee's report was adopted, with 91 votes in favour and one abstention.

Meeting of the Heads of National Central Bureaus

Mr. VAN STRATEN (Netherlands) chaired the meeting:

GENERAL CO-OPERATION AND PROCEDURE FOR DRAWING UP THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES - REQUESTS FOR STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OR THE NCBs.

THE DANISH DELEGATE submitted two draft resolutions drawn up by the Technical Committee on Co-operation which had been set up by the European Regional Conference. Denmark, France, Federal Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland had been members of the Committee. An observer from the General Secretariat had also participated. The European Conference wished all the Delegations at the Assembly to share in its decisions as it had found that the matters it was dealing with applied not only to Europe but to other regions as well.

The first preliminary draft resolution was on the subject of **requests for general information**. For a number of years the European Conference had been concerned about the increasing number of requests for general reference material sent by NCBs to other NCBs, sometimes without the

General Secretariat being included as an addressee. The procedure created both supplementary work and supplementary costs.

The second preliminary draft resolution had been prepared because the European Regional Conference and the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe had been struck by the large number of general studies requested of the General Secretariat by the NCBs, or even by bodies outside Interpol, and had expressed concern about the fact that the studies conducted were often of little interest to the police. Producing such studies involved a considerable amount of work, and the General Secretariat should be released from this burden. From 1978 to 1982, the Research and Studies Division had produced 31 general studies or reports; in 18 cases the NCBs had participated in the process by answering questionnaires; however, it was sometimes difficult for an NCB to answer a questionnaire it received, particularly if its national language was not one of the Organization's four working languages. Although the quality of the work produced by the General Secretariat had not been contested, and the undoubted value of some of the

studies had been recognized, the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe had tried to find a way of guaranteeing that no studies would be undertaken in future until their usefulness and cost had been assessed.

After discussion by the Heads of NCBs and in plenary session, the two resolutions printed below were adopted.

CONSCIOUS of the constitutional limits to Interpol's activities (Article 2 of the Constitution),

DESIROUS of improving international co-operation through Interpol channels in respect of requests for general information and/or documentation,

WISHING to reduce the number of such requests and consequently also the workload of the NCBs called upon to respond to them,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

ASKS the NCBs to observe the rules given below.

(1) Before sending a request for general information and/or documentation through Interpol channels, NCBs should first ensure:

(a) that the request is in conformity with the Organization's aims as laid down in Article 2 of the Constitution;

(b) that the request is the most appropriate way of solving their problem.

(2) NCBs should give a clear and detailed description and definition of the subject of any request for general information and/or documentation, adding the reasons for the request and its context. They should also state the languages in which the information is required.

(3) Except in justifiable circumstances, NCBs should give serious consideration to the

possibility of sending requests for general information and/or documentation to the General Secretariat first, or of consulting the Secretariat before making a request; only if the General Secretariat is unable to reply should they themselves contact other NCBs, taking into account the fact that the General Secretariat may have indicated which NCBs are likely to possess the information required.

(4) NCBs should, on their own initiative, send the General Secretariat any appropriate information which is available in their countries and which is likely to be of value for international co-operation as general information and/or documentation, as well as copies of any information of this type sent to other NCBs.

..

AWARE that in the past the General Secretariat has sometimes been asked to conduct general studies whose value, within the ICPO-Interpol context, could be contested,

DESIROUS of ensuring that the effort and cost involved in conducting general studies should produce results that are of value to Interpol,

CONSIDERING that certain verifications and evaluations should be made before general studies are included in the Programme of Activities,

The ICPO-Interpol General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984 at its 53rd session:

INVITES the Secretary General:

(a) to submit to the Executive Committee any proposal for a general study, whether that proposal emanates from an NCB, an Interpol symposium or meeting, an inter-governmental or non-governmental organization, or any other source;

(b) to ask for further particulars

whenever the proposal does not provide sufficient details regarding the subject, aim and scope of the study, and the working methods envisaged;

(c) to consult the NCBs, where appropriate, regarding their interest in the proposed study and to find out whether the subject has already been studied in any member country;

ASKS the Executive Committee to assess the value of the proposed study in the light of the information provided, before including it in the Draft Programme of Activities to be submitted to the General Assembly.

MANUAL FOR DISASTER VICTIM IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

The General Secretariat representative recalled that in 1981 the General Assembly had set up a Standing Working Party on disaster victim identification. The Working Party, composed of police officers, doctors and forensic odontologists, had considered that it would be useful to publish a manual describing identification procedures and had asked three of its members to write the text. The document produced by the drafting committee was approximately 100 pages long and had been published in English. Since funds were available to meet the cost of publication in the Organization's three other languages, and in the light of the generally expressed appreciation of the manual's utility, it was decided to add publication of the other three editions to the 1984-85 Programme of Activities.

● Working party on forms

The General Secretariat representative took the floor and said the Working Party on Forms set up by the General Assembly in Cannes had studied Form No. 1 "International Criminal Wanted (arrest with a view to extradition)". The new version recommended by the Working Party was submitted to the Heads of NCBs who adopted it after making a few changes. The modified version was then adopted by the General Assembly.

Continental Meetings

● African Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Messaid (Algeria) who noted that day-to-day co-operation was generally satisfactory although there was always room for improvement. In that connection, the Senegalese delegate pointed out that delays in replying to messages were still sometimes too long, and reminded the meeting that enquiries should always be answered rapidly, even if the information requested could not be supplied.

To assist with the fight against illicit drug trafficking, Tunisia offered the services of a liaison officer for the Arabic-speaking countries of the African continent. The meeting welcomed the proposal unanimously.

The Delegate of Benin reminded the meeting that his country had offered to host a training seminar on drug law enforcement; the proposal had now been communicated to the United Nations.

On the subject of telecommunications, the General Secretariat representative recalled that there were three networks in Africa, comprising respectively:

- The stations in the Maghreb, which were part of the Europe-Mediterranean network and attached directly to the General Secretariat.
- The 7 stations of the East African network - the Regional Station in Nairobi had introduced an ARQ link with the Central Station on 27th November 1983: the link functioned efficiently and was most satisfactory. On the same date, a station in Kigali (Rwanda) had begun to operate on a trial basis.
- The 13 stations of the West African network, directed by the

Abidjan Station. The Yaoundé Station had officially joined the network in November 1983, and the station in Lomé had begun trials in April 1984. The Ivory Coast Delegate would be giving information about the current situation and future prospects regarding radioteletype links with the Central Station.

Traffic for the Maghreb was part of that on the Europe-Mediterranean network, and in fact automation of the Central Station could solve the problems caused by the increase in such traffic which was continually growing. The number of telegrams received had increased by 21% in 1983 compared to 1982, telegrams transmitted by 7.4%, telegrams in transit (99.5% of which concerned the Central Station) by 14%.

The Chairman reminded the meeting of the recommendation made at a previous General Assembly session: any NCBs that were modernizing their stations, and therefore had old equipment to dispose of, should make the fact known so that the equipment could be put at the disposal of other NCBs.

The General Secretariat was currently preparing a document giving the characteristics and performance of various types of telecommunications equipment.

The Kenyan and Ivory Coast delegates made announcements about the training courses for radio operators being organized by the Nairobi and Abidjan Regional Stations*.

The meeting welcomed Ivory Coast's offer to host the next African Regional Conference in Abidjan, in March 1985.

● American Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr Gonzalez Mendivil of Bolivia.

* Editor's note: At its meeting held towards the end of the General Assembly session the Executive Committee decided to award training grants for radio operators insofar as there were still funds available for 1984.

Following a discussion on methods of improving co-operation in combating illicit drug traffic, the meeting decided that it would be appropriate to study the Argentine proposal that an Interpol Regional Office be set up in Buenos Aires, to deal with drug cases in particular.

Several delegates mentioned the problems arising from differences between the laws of the various countries of the Americas and pointed out that those differences could impede international police co-operation. It was agreed that a proposal from Chile - that a committee of experts be formed to study the subject - would be placed on the agenda for the next American Regional Conference.

Regarding telecommunications, the General Secretariat representative reminded the meeting that there were eight countries on the South American network. The ARQ link between the regional station in Buenos Aires and the Central Station was excellent. He left it to the Argentine Delegate to give the meeting details of the current situation on the network but quoted some figures that showed that traffic had decreased slightly during the year. There had been a decrease of 6.31% in the number of telegrams received, 1% in the number of telegrams transmitted, and about 5% in the number of telegrams in transit.

He then mentioned the Central Station's direct links over leased public telecommunications lines with the NCBs in the United States and Canada, and said that their quality was excellent. He drew attention to the increase in traffic transmitted by the Washington NCB in 1983 compared with 1982 (an increase of 111%). He also spoke of the work undertaken with a view to expanding the telecommunications network in the Caribbean and Central American region. A working party had studied the subject at the 9th American Regional Conference in Lima in 1983, and a second working party had been set up at the 5th Interpol Caribbean and Central American Conference in Barbados in May 1984 to continue the study. The second working party had made

recommendations that had been adopted by that Conference.

One of the recommendations made was that the General Secretariat should carry out a survey to find out which countries would require technical and/or financial assistance in order to join a telecommunications network in the region, and should be prepared if necessary to acquire and install the equipment needed to make the network in the area fully operational. The working party had also recommended that the network should use the radioteletype system, and that a Standing Committee on Regional Telecommunications should be set up. The following countries were members of the Committee: Argentina, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Panama, Saint Lucia, United States, Venezuela, Virgin Islands.

The survey requested of the General Secretariat had been completed and been submitted to the Executive Committee. It would shortly be studied by the Standing Committee that had been formed.

The equipment ARQ planned for the Caracas station had still not been installed but, according to information received at the General Secretariat, it was now on order.

The Argentine Delegate suggested that the Caribbean countries should use telex to communicate with the Buenos Aires regional station which would send on their messages to the NCBs concerned.

The Cayman Islands Delegate reported that off-shore banks had recently been expanding and increasing in number in his country.

The Head of the General Secretariat's Group dealing with financial assets derived from illegal activities introduced and commented on a report produced following a meeting held in Saint Lucia on 6th and 7th August 1984.

The Observer from the International Banking Security Association congratulated the Caribbean Working Party on the work it had

done. Speaking as the President of the Association, he suggested that the 1977 agreement (which was amended in 1982) between the National Bank of Switzerland and the Swiss Banking Association be used as a model for preparing a wide-ranging Convention.

His Association was eager to assist the NCBs of Latin America, the General Secretariat staff and the Caribbean Working Party.

The following resolution, which was presented by the delegate of Saint Lucia and adopted by the Continental Meeting, was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly.

RECOGNIZING the importance of the programme at the General Secretariat concerning the funds derived from narcotics trafficking and other organized criminal activities and the accomplishments of the Working Group on identifying, tracing and seizing of criminal assets, held in St. Lucia, set up following a decision by the 9th ICPO - Interpol Caribbean - Central American Conference at Barbados, on 21st-23rd May 1984,

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that this work is consistent with the aims of the Organization as expressed in the ICPO-Interpol Constitution,

THE ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 4th to 11th September 1984, at its 53rd session:

RECOMMENDS:

- 1. that the efforts of the General Secretariat and the Working Group be continued in the Caribbean Region with a view to following up and eventually implementing the recommendations of the Working Group;**
- 2. that similar Working Group meetings be encouraged and facilitated in other regions of the world.**

The General Assembly was also informed that the next American

Regional Conference would be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in March or April 1985.

● **Asian Continental Meeting**

Mr. Abdul Rahman (Malaysia) was elected to chair the meeting.

The meeting began by discussing telecommunications and the General Secretariat representative reported that Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan were currently discussing joining the South-East Asian network. The Regional Station in Tokyo was linked to the Central Station by radioteletype with automatic error correction.

In 1983, the number of telegrams received in the region had increased by 13.6% and the number of messages transmitted by 14%.

The Japanese Delegate expressed his gratitude to the General Secretariat staff and the staff of all the telecommunications centres in the region for their excellent co-operation in the network's daily operation. The Tokyo Station controlled five centres, and in 1984 the remote control equipment had been replaced and improvements had been made to the three transmitting centres. At their request, Tokyo had provided Nepal and Hong Kong with information on radioteletype equipment and the Colombo Station would soon be acquiring ARQ equipment. It was to be hoped that any NCBs intending to join the network would start off with ARQ equipment.

The Chairman, speaking as the Malaysian Delegate, said that co-operation in the Asian region was highly satisfactory.

The General Secretariat representative said that negotiations were currently under way with the Thai Government about the installation of a Regional Office in Bangkok and he had good reason to hope that the matter would be settled in the near future. He also suggested that a recommendation on the financial aspects of drug trafficking be included on the agenda of the next Regional Conference.

The delegate of the United Arab Emirates said that many nationals of other Asian countries worked in the Emirates. Consequently, the NCB of the Emirates co-operated very closely with all the Asian countries concerned. He wished to ask the delegations of those countries to suggest to their national authorities that the conclusion of bilateral agreements would make it easier to solve various problems that arose because of the presence of those foreign nationals.

The Japanese delegate said that all requests made to his country's NCB, especially requests concerning the exchange of police officers and requests concerning technical co-operation, should be made one month before assistance was required in order to give the NCB time to make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting accepted Tonga's invitation to host the next Asian Regional Conference at a date to be announced as soon as possible.



Mr. Abdul Rahman, Malaysian Delegate, who chaired the Asian Continental Meeting and was elected Vice-President for Asia

● European Continental Meeting

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Van Hove (Belgium).

The Danish Delegate, who was Chairman of the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe, recalled the conditions under which the Working Party set up to study the working methods of the Drugs Sub-Division had prepared the report it had submitted to the General Secretariat. The study was being continued. The head of the Central Drugs Bureau in Paris had been consulted regarding the SEPAT Plan which, he considered, should be modified to meet current needs. The report had been sent to the heads of drugs departments who had been invited to meet at Saint-Cloud in October to discuss the subject. A working document would be prepared with the assistance of the Drugs Sub-Division.

Keeping a promise he had made at the European Regional Conference, the Federal German Delegate

reported on the study completed by the German NCB on methods for strengthening day-to-day co-operation, particularly in the area of identification of persons. It was particularly important to develop co-operation in that area because some offenders operated in several countries and because some offences affected countries other than those in which they were committed. By way of example, he mentioned burglaries, drugs trafficking and cases of stolen or counterfeit cheques that were cashed in a country other than that of the issuing bank. It would be easier to identify offenders if a European identification data bank could be set up with fingerprint records in order to facilitate fingerprint comparisons. The next European Regional Conference could study the suggestion.

The French Delegate pointed out that nearly all European countries

were currently anfering from what was commonly called "international terrorism" and he hoped that the next Regional Conference - or possibly the Technical Committee on Co-operation in Europe - would seek ways of stepping up international co-operation to combat the phenomenon, should the General Assembly adopt the resolution being submitted to it. The Delegates of Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden warmly supported the French Delegate's suggestion.

The Federal German Delegate recalled that in 1976 and 1981, Interpol had organized symposia on methods of identifying persons. He stressed the usefulness of these meetings and pointed out that 32 countries, 17 of them European, had been represented at the first symposium and at the second there had been 36 countries, 13 of them European. This was an indication of the increasing interest in the

subjects under discussion, especially in non-European countries. The minutes of the meetings provided much useful information and facilitated exchanges between services which required precise data for their work. As identification methods developed just as rapidly as physics, chemistry and electronic data processing, it would appear advisable to hold these specialized meetings every five years. The Delegate therefore hoped that the

General Assembly would be asked to set up a working party to prepare a new symposium for 1985 and to consider organizing meetings every five years in the future. His suggestion was supported by the Swedish and Danish Delegates.

The General Secretariat representative speaking on telecommunications said that traffic over the Europe-Mediterranean network had increased during 1983: the

number of messages received had increased by 21% and the number of messages transmitted by 7%, while the number of messages in transit had increased by 13.5%. Furthermore, Greece had joined the Interpol network, operating a radioteletype link.

It was left to the General Secretariat to make arrangements for the next European Regional Conference.

1984-1985 Programme of Activities

The General Secretariat had prepared a Programme of Activities for 1984/1985 (i.e. up to the 54th session of the General Assembly). The Programme was submitted to the Assembly and unanimously adopted in the form given below.

- Continuation of work to extend and modernize the Central Radio Station.
- National Central Bureaus' possibilities for rapid intervention (additional countries).
- Continuing publication of circulars in the EXTRA-600 series.
- Continuing publication of General Assembly resolutions (by year and by subject).
- Continuing publication of a Vade Mecum for the National Central Bureaus.
- Updating of the "Reference Collection" brochure.
- Continuation of work to update the typewriter identification index.
- Updating of the bibliography "Identification of firearms and ammunition".
- Updating of the documentation on cartridge identification.
- Continuing publication of a series of circulars (one for each country) on the possibilities of police co-operation in connection with cases of international fraud and commercial crime.
- Continuation of work to update the motor vehicle registration brochure.
- Elaboration of a drugs training programme.
- Study on ways of improving the use made of Interpol facilities by member countries.
- Study on the connections that exist between illicit drug trafficking and other forms of crime.
- Activities related to the ratification of the new Headquarters Agreement:
 - Setting up of the Supervisory Board;
 - Document weeding rules for the General Secretariat;
 - Rules on co-operation between the NCBs;
 - Rules on electronic data processing;

(These special rules are provided for in the Rules on international police co-operation and on the internal control of Interpol's archives which the Assembly approved along with the Headquarters Agreement).
- Reorganization of the Secretariat (study to be conducted by Mr. Benoit, the consultant).
- Internal rules drafted by virtue of Article 3 of the Headquarters Agreement: Staff Rules (conditions of work and social security benefits); rules on in-

ternal security at the General Secretariat; job descriptions, career prospects and training (to be included in the consultant's study).

- Internal taxation system.
- Study on regionalization of the Organization.
- Extension of the Headquarters (study to be conducted by Mr. Benoit, the consultant).
- Publication of a disaster victim identification manual.
- Survey of the possibilities offered by national immigration laws regarding refusal of entry and deportation.
- Survey of methods of evaluating true crime rates.
- International Counterfeit Currency Conference.

- Updating the 1971 report entitled "Technical assistance in police matters: list of possibilities".
- Reorganization of the Organization's finances. Preparation of new financial regulations.
- Training seminar for French-speaking and Spanish-speaking NCB officers (1984).
- Asian Regional Conference (1985, Tonga).
- African Regional Conference (March 1985, Abidjan, Ivory Coast).
- American Regional Conference (1985, Buenos Aires, Argentina).
- 7th Symposium for the Heads of Police Colleges (1985).
- 3rd Crime Prevention Symposium (1985).

- European meeting for heads of national drugs departments (1985).
- European Regional Conference (1985).
- Training seminar for English-speaking and Arabic-speaking NCB officers (1985).
- 9th Interpol Telecommunications Conference.

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The General Secretariat was also asked to organize a third Symposium on methods of identifying persons during 1986 so as to consecrate the practice of holding such symposia every five years.

***Elections and
Selection of a
Meeting-Place for
the Next General
Assembly Session***

The Assembly was called upon to elect a new President of the Organization as the term of office of Mr. Joly R. Bugarin was about to end.

Mr. John R. Simpson (United States), Director of the Secret Service and Vice-President for the Americas of the ICPO-Interpol, was elected President of the Organization for four years.

Mr. Simpson said he considered it an honour and a privilege to accept the post of President of Interpol on behalf on the United States of America. He would do all he could to remain faithful to the great tradition of the Organization's previous Presidents. He thanked all those who had participated in the democratic process of the election. He paid tribute to Mr. Messaid in whom, he said, he had had a worthy opponent.

The following persons were also elected to office:

Mr. Abdul Rahman of Malaysia as Vice-President for Asia; Mr. El Menady of Egypt as Vice-President for Africa; Mr. Akele of Benin, Mr. Babovic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Guyot of France and Mr. Oldenboom of the Netherlands Antilles, as members of the Executive Committee.

**

Mr. Benhamou (France) and Mr. Thomsen (Denmark) agreed to act as Auditors once again, while Mr. Storbeck (Federal Germany) and Mr. Marti Guillo (Guatemala) were appointed as their deputies.

The President reminded the meeting that the United States delegation had offered to host the 54th session of the General Assembly in Washington D.C., in 1985.

The Assembly unanimously accepted the United States' invitation.

The United States Delegate said he was delighted with the decision which was an honour for his country. He looked forward to welcoming the Organization's General Assembly at its next session. The 53rd session had been the scene of outstanding discussions and had benefited from excellent working facilities and a warm welcome. The United States Delegation would do everything in its power to facilitate the work of the next Assembly session.

Speaking on behalf of all the members of the Organization, the President then congratulated Mr. Simpson on his election. His experience and personal ability would give the President-elect an honoured position. He was sure he would be successful in his task and wished him good luck.

Saying that he was now addressing them for the last time from the platform, Mr. Bugarin warmly thanked his colleagues for all the assistance they had given him and which had allowed him to complete his term of office so profitably. At the end of this period which

had been all too short, he realized he had hardly had the time to complete a few projects which had been started before he took office and to launch a few others. He had been but one link in the chain of Presidents as he sought to carry out his task.

Interpol had a noble calling, for its vocation was to ensure that the forces of good triumphed over the forces of evil in the world. Interpol's mission was to fight crime in all its multiple forms.

Mr. Bugarin recalled that the new Headquarters Agreement signed on 12th November 1982 with the French Government and ratified by the French Parliament on 20th October 1983, would give the staff the privileges and immunities which were granted to the other major international organizations in France. The choice of a new site for the Headquarters and its construction were linked to the signing of the Agreement. A year before the Agreement had been ratified, the Secretary General of the United Nations had confirmed Interpol's status as an intergovernmental organization. Other projects were in progress, including the organization of symposia and the improvement of the telecom-

munications network. He said he wanted to end his term of office by making a few suggestions.

He thought there were too few Executive Committee meetings; there should be at least three a year.

Interpol should have more facilities for responding promptly and dynamically in certain situations. In this connection, paragraph 3 of Article 42 of the Constitution should be amended.

The necessary resources had to be provided to ensure better circulation of information between the NCBs.

The number of police training courses should be increased and special courses should be held under the auspices of Interpol.

Mr. Bugarin then thanked all his colleagues once again for the valuable assistance they had given him throughout his term of office. He thanked the Luxembourg Government for the warmth of its welcome. He thanked the Secretary General and all the members of the Secretariat for their efficient work behind the scenes and said he hoped his colleagues would be able to continue their work, always bearing in mind that the ultimate aim was to improve the quality of life for the individual citizen in a world ruled by peace, order and security.

He then declared the 53rd General Assembly session closed.



The Conference hall during voting

Mr. John R. Simpson

John R. Simpson was appointed the sixteenth Director of the United States Secret Service on 2nd December 1981. His appointment continued the long tradition that the Service's Director be drawn from the ranks of its career Special Agents.

Mr. Simpson was born 13th February 1932, in Boston, Massachusetts. He received a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from Loyola College in Montreal, and a law degree from the New England School of Law in Boston. His educational credits also include management training courses at the National War College and the Federal Executive Institute. He served in the United States Army from 1954 to 1956.

John Simpson was appointed a Special Agent of the United States Secret Service at the Boston Field Office on 20th August 1962. He later held supervisory assignments at several headquarters and protective divisions.

As Special Agent in charge of the Secret Service Uniformed Division, Foreign Missions Branch, he directed those uniformed officers charged with protecting diplomatic missions in the Washington, D.C. area. As Inspector in charge of the Candidate-Nominee Protective Division, he co-ordinated all relevant phases of Secret Service activity during the 1976 Presidential Campaign.

In 1978, he was appointed Special Agent in charge of the Presidential Protective Division. The following year he was named Assistant Director for all Secret Service protective operations.



M. Simpson, the new President of Interpol

John Simpson is the first American elected President of the International Criminal Police Organization. He had formerly served Interpol as Vice-President for the Americas for two years.

Mr. Simpson is a participating member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Society for Industrial Security, the National Sheriffs' Association, and the National War College Alumni Association.

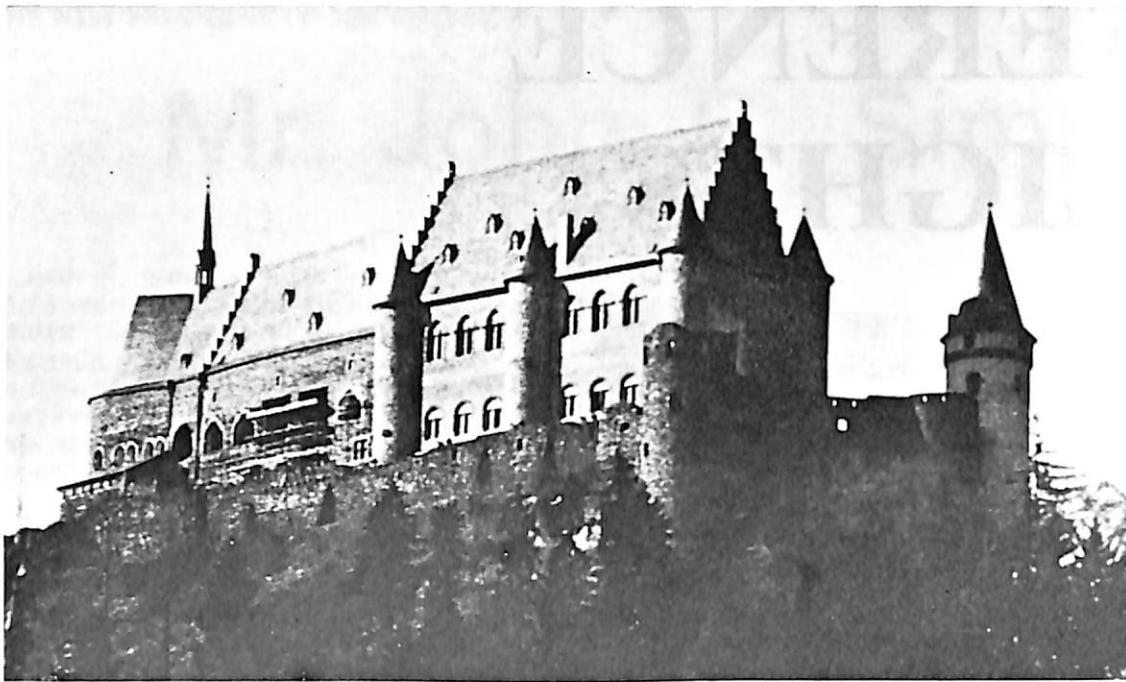
CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS



The Grund district with its buildings dating from the Middle Ages

At the invitation of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg the delegates from ICPO-Interpol member countries held their 53rd General Assembly session from 4th to 11th September 1984 in the country's capital.

The pleasant memories participants will have taken back with them of their stay in the country and of the success of meeting are due in no small measure to the efficiency, tact and helpfulness displayed by the members of the Organizing Committee and the staff of the Luxembourg NCB.



Vianden castle

Standing at it does at the historical and geographical cross-roads of Europe, the Grand Duchy provides an ideal setting for people from all over the world to come together to discuss international co-operation.

In spite of the extremely heavy programme of work, none of those who strolled through the city's streets or took part in the guided tour arranged for the participants could have failed to admire all around them the carefully preserved evidence of the country's long and glorious history. And yet, Luxembourg's pride in its past has not prevented it from claiming a stake in the future: the "European Centre" on the Kirchberg Plateau just outside the city, where the General Assembly session took place, was built to accommodate the numerous European institutions that have set up their headquarters in the country.

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No effort was spared by the Luxembourg authorities to make their guests feel welcome. In the first place, a full programme of social events was organized for delegates' spouses. Then, after the working day was over, delegates and their spouses were invited first to a cocktail party by the Mayoress of the city and, two days later, to a banquet given by the Government of the Grand Duchy.

Finally, on the Sunday, the participants and their families were taken on an excursion deep into the Ardennes hills and forests and up the Mosel valley where they were able to see for themselves the

natural beauties of a countryside where man has not allowed modern civilization to spoil Nature's gifts.

The Minister of Justice and the Police had invited the participants to lunch at Vianden, in the castle, a typical 9th century feudal fortress picturesquely sited on a crag with a view of both banks of the River Our.

A stop at Ehenen on the way back provided an opportunity to visit the Wine Museum, to learn something of the techniques of winemaking, and even to taste the results.

The Schiessentümpel waterfall at Müllerthal



Those lucky enough to enjoy these occasions were able to appreciate Luxembourg's wide range of gastronomical specialities enhanced by its delicious Mosel wines and by beer that was acclaimed as outstanding by the most exacting connoisseurs.

The delegates returned home to their various countries impressed by the remarkable range of experience offered by this tiny country covering less than one thousand square miles, whose people - with their sense of hospitality and ability to make themselves understood in several languages - fully deserve their place at the heart of Europe, and whose capital - with its vistas of rocks and water, linked by innumerable bridges, each unique and with its own history - has a charm that captivates all who visit it.



The Wine Museum at Ehenen



Luxembourg - a view from the East

Photos: Jochen Herling, Luxembourg

Countries and Observers Attending the General Assembly

Countries

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (People's Republic)*, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen (Arab Republic), Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* The Republic of China attended the session until 5th September 1984, the date on which the People's Republic of China joined the Organization.

Observers

COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU
 COUNCIL OF ARAB MINISTERS OF THE INTERIOR
 CUSTOMS CO-OPERATION COUNCIL
 INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
 INTERNATIONAL BANKING SECURITY ASSOCIATION
 INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
 INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
 UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

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