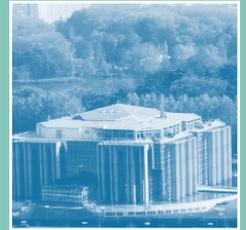




1998

annual activity report

AGN/68/RAP/1



Our aim is to provide a unique range of

Interpol exists to help create a safer world.
essential services for the law enforcement community
to optimise the international effort to combat crime.

<i>page</i>	<i>section</i>	<i>theme</i>
03	01	Vision, values and mission
04	02	Shaping the future
06	03	Raising the profile
08	04	Information and data
10	05	Intelligence and analysis
16	06	Regional developments
20	07	Working in partnership
22	08	Strengthening legal frameworks
23	09	75 years - the anniversary projects
25	10	Information systems
26	11	Human resources
28	12	Commitment to training
31	13	Linguistic support
32	14	Finance

1998 has been another successful year for Interpol and bold innovations have been made in a number of fields, as can be seen from this Progress Report.

The first results of our Strategic Development Plan have already confirmed the validity of this initiative and give us every reason to believe that it will be a complete success in the long term.

A handwritten signature in white ink, appearing to read 'R E Kendall', is positioned above a long, thin white horizontal line that extends across the width of the signature.

R E Kendall
Secretary General

Vision Interpol exists to help create a safer world. Our aim is to provide a unique range of essential services for the law enforcement community to optimise the international effort to combat crime.

Values Respect for human rights
Integrity
Commitment to quality
Availability
Team spirit
Value for money
Accountability

Mission To be the world's pre-eminent organization in support of all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is preventing or detecting international crime.

We will achieve this by providing both a global perspective and a regional focus
exchanging information that is timely, accurate, relevant and complete
facilitating international co-operation
co-ordinating joint operational activities of our member countries
making available know-how, expertise and good practice

We will act on the basis of the articulated demands and expectations of these organizations, authorities and services, while remaining alert to developments so as to be able to anticipate future requirements.

...to be the world's pre-eminent organization in support of all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is preventing or detecting international crime



In a rapidly changing world it is vital to keep a clear sense of direction and purpose. It is also essential to ensure that that direction and purpose are relevant and constructive. Interpol has been working with external management consultants, PricewaterhouseCoopers to develop the Strategic Development Plan out of the initial report presented at last year's General Assembly.

Results of the Market Review clearly demonstrated that Interpol is an organization which provides support services to the international law enforcement community in its broadest sense. This is our core business, but increasingly our customers want higher quality services and more sophisticated 'value-added' products. Through the strategic development process we have identified seven key areas for fundamental development and review:

- Communications and marketing
- Performance improvement (what we offer, how, when and why we offer it, our human resources and our information systems)
- National Central Bureaus and regional support systems
- Special information technology-related projects
- Enhancing international relationships
- Developing funding opportunities
- Governance (Interpol's structures for decision-making and regulation)



Each of these areas is the now the subject of a project-based action planning process which will pave the way for a more customer-centred and flexible service.

As an organization, we are preparing for change. This will be an exciting and challenging time which offers us all the opportunity to work together for the Interpol the world needs. We seek the active involvement of all our member states in this process, so that we move forward with support, agreement and enthusiasm.

- 1 secure global telecommunications are supervised from the Interpol General Secretariat in Lyon
- 2 confidential text and images are exchanged via Interpol offices around the world
- 3 counterfeit currency - specialised publications
- 4 identification of counterfeit currency

...encouraging awareness of Interpol's role...

The name 'Interpol' is widely known, and even revered in popular mythology, but our role is still not well understood.



fig. 1 missions secretary general



fig. 2 missions by continent

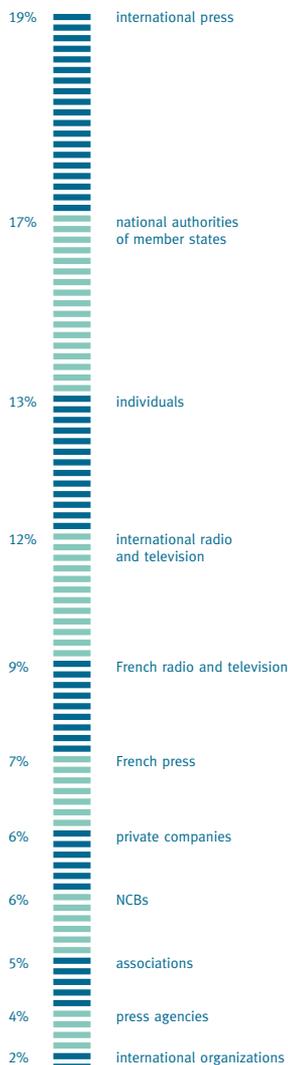


fig. 6 sources of enquiry

The Secretary General and his staff travel widely on mission throughout the world to promote the role of Interpol and international police co-operation as a practical reality. They visit the Interpol National Central Bureaus, attend conferences, give speeches and presentations, negotiate agreements, hold training courses, contribute to other organizations' training programmes, as well as liaising on international operational police matters.

In 1998, missions to Africa increased by 68%, although the total increase in missions was just over 8% overall. The level of mission activity has a relationship with the levels of international police co-operation in those areas. However, in general, increased mission activity is a precursor to subsequent enhanced co-operation activity, both of which factors depend largely on levels of interest and commitment in the regions concerned (see figs. 1 and 2).

During 1998, there were over 6000 visitors to the General Secretariat. Over 500 were welcomed by the Secretary General's Office, and the Secretary General met some 250 people personally (see figs. 3 and 4).

Conferences and meetings take place throughout the world. During 1998 these events increased by more than 10% over 1997, with a 5% increase in attendances (see fig. 5).

The General Secretariat receives a high and increasing level of enquiries, with a 45% increase over the past 2 years. The interest comes not only from the press, but also from a wide range of other sources (see fig. 6).

The majority of requests (46%) concern information about Interpol in general. In addition to these, the subjects cover a broad spectrum (see fig. 7).

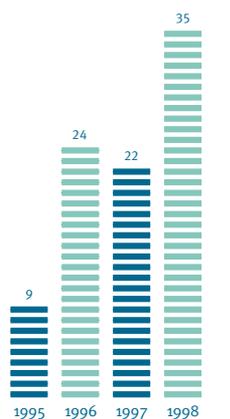


fig. 3 VIP visits hosted by the secretary general

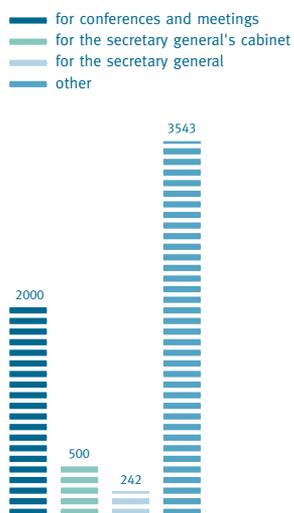


fig. 4 visitors to the general secretariat

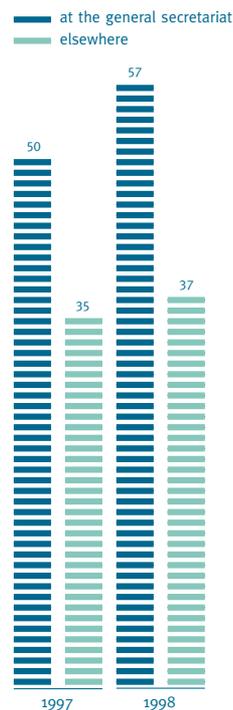


fig. 5 conferences and meetings

Interpol on the Internet

The Interpol web site has generated considerable interest and is an excellent and cost-effective way of making information available to the world at large, but also, with the appropriate safeguards, to the professional law enforcement community. Through an arrangement with a private company, the site has generated a small income and an in-house team is now dedicated to developing an enhanced Interpol presence in cyberspace.

<http://www.interpol.com>

<http://www.interpol.int>

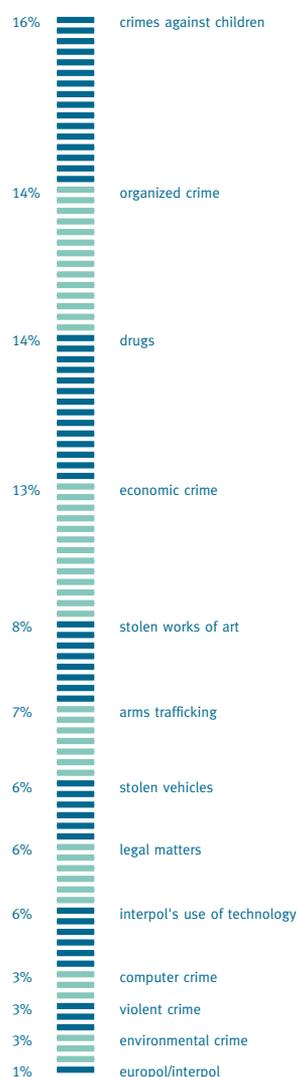


fig. 7 requests by theme 1998

...timely... accurate... relevant... complete...

The Interpol Criminal Information System (ICIS) which came into use this year is the cornerstone of the new integrated approach to our information systems.

During the year message traffic reached an estimated total of 2.2 million messages - an increase of 10% on last year. This is due in part to the completion of the regional modernisation programme and to increasing usage of the database, particularly in the domain of stolen vehicles.

As always, we depend on the National Central Bureaus in member states to furnish us with the information which makes our databases valuable. Interpol databases are governed by strict data protection procedures which mean that they are based on 'current' rather than 'historical' information. For example, of the 10,247 fingerprint forms received during 1998, 9,965

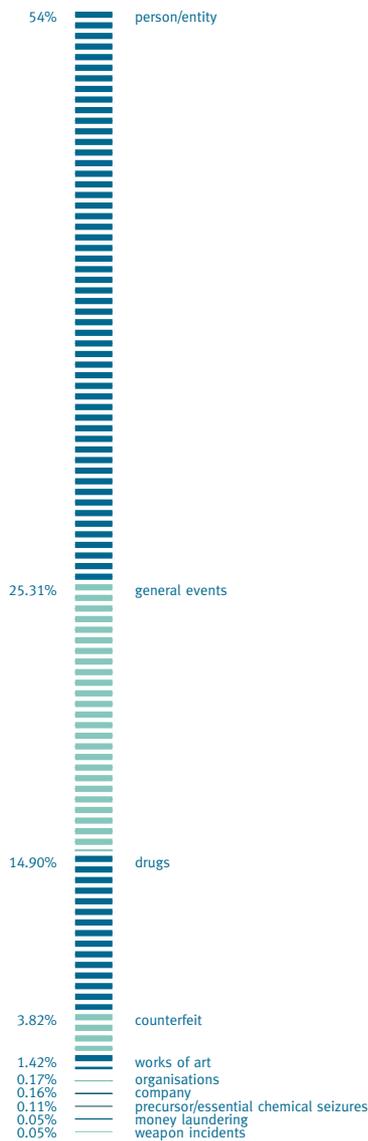


fig. 1 ICIS total files

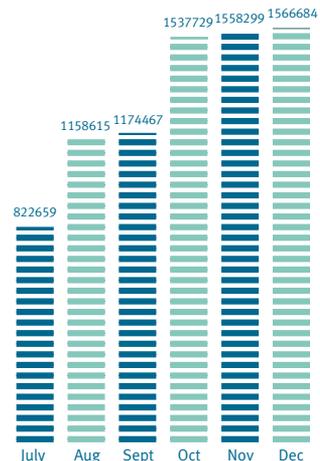


fig. 2 number of vehicles

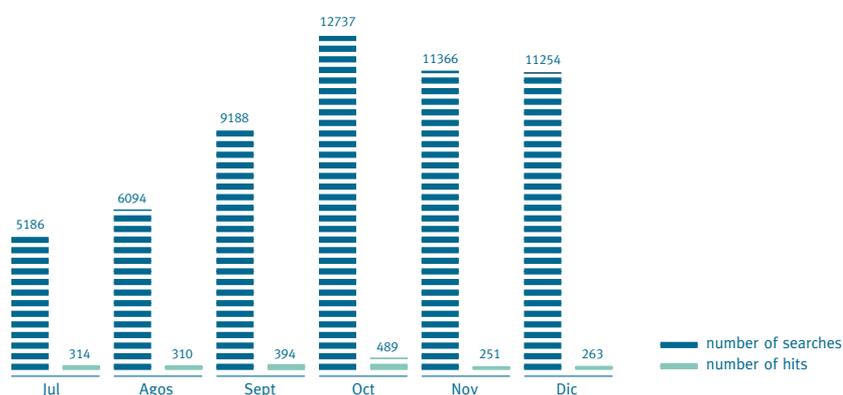


fig. 3 number of searches and hits

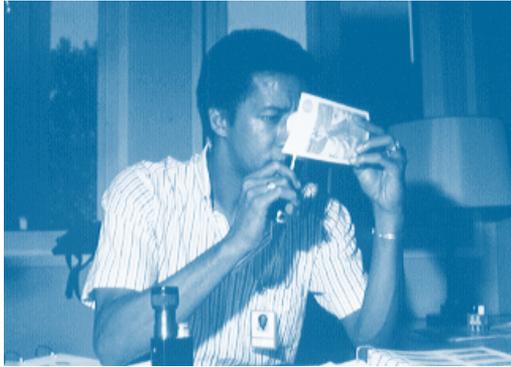
were processed and added to the database files, 282 were rejected for poor quality and 6,981 existing forms were removed. A total of 19,252 nominal files were deleted in accordance with the constitutional data protection rules. Each file may contain several items as fig. 1 demonstrates.

The Stolen Vehicle database has been this year's key success, with increasing numbers of countries regularly searching and updating the database. By the end of the year, there were details of over 1.5 million vehicles available through the automatic search facility (see figs. 2 and 3).

Use of international diffusions and notices increased overall by 12% this year, with increased success rates for both diffusions (+ 4%) and red 'wanted' notices (+ 5%). A 'Missing Children' poster was issued again this year, and a redesigned 'Wanted by Interpol' poster which for the first time was specifically authorised for media and internet release.

<i>type of notice</i>		<i>increase in use</i>
Green	warning	47%
Black	unidentified dead body	88%
Blue	information sought	3%
Yellow	missing person	19%
Red	wanted	5%

...making available know-how, expertise and good practice. Over 50% of the personnel at the Interpol General Secretariat, including the majority of seconded police officers, work in the key domain of intelligence and analysis.



5



6

Historically, our approach has been to consider a range of specific types of crime such as drug trafficking, terrorism, counterfeiting, money laundering, crimes against minors and so on. However, increasingly, there are more, and more complex inter-relationships between crime areas. Global patterns can be detected which reflect a highly organised, multi-national, excellently resourced criminal 'alternative' economy which is infinitely flexible, responding rapidly and effectively to changes in markets, in law enforcement techniques, anything which has an adverse effect on its profitability.

We are therefore currently developing ways to further add value to the vast quantity of information to which we have access, from our unique global standpoint. 'Organised Crime' is no respecter of regional groupings or international conventions or agreements, though these are a relevant focus for certain types of law enforcement activity.

The current range of work is extensive; the focus will develop according to the expressed needs of our law enforcement clients. Analysts work closely with specialised law enforcement officers. The majority of our work is project-based and this year has included:

5 Interpol has been working with the European Central Bank on techniques to protect the Euro from counterfeiting

6 research in Interpol's specialised library

Organised Crime

Operation Stone	Smuggling of gold and unpolished diamonds; also uncut emeralds, wildlife crime, trafficking in cars, fraud, forged travel documents & visas, drug trafficking, especially cannabis
Go South	Analysis of the travel activities of certain East European members of organised crime groups, involving 20 countries, 11 outside the European Union
Millennium	Organised crime of Eastern European/Russian origin; at the request of the G8 Senior Experts' Group on Transnational Crime ('Lyon Group')
Bridge	International criminal organizations dealing with illegal immigration
Mercosur	Influence of international criminal organizations in the South American region
Rockers	Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

Drug-related Crime

Strawberry	Overview of possible relationships between large numbers of Colombian telephone numbers
Balkom	The organised involvement of of Albanian nationals (mainly originating from the Kosovo region) involved in heroin smuggling
Black Powder	International investigation of seizures of so-called 'black' cocaine; focus is a Colombian family-run organization; countries involved include Colombia, Panama, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Albania and Lithuania
Leciva	Trafficking of Rohypnol tablets originating from Eastern European countries to Scandinavia; research on origins of seized Rohypnol in conjunction with the Institut de la Police Scientifique, Université de Lausanne, and Roche Pharmaceuticals, Bern, Switzerland
Roadrunner	Round-the-clock joint operation with WCO and ZKA (Zoll Kriminalamt – German customs administration) targeting vehicles with suspect profile for drug transportation along the Balkan route

Show Me How	Heroin and cocaine smuggling through international mail and express courier services; instigation of controlled deliveries; numerous seizures and arrests, notably in Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Niger, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Peru & Brazil.
UNDCP/EU Phare Programme for Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities in South Eastern Europe	Provision of standardised technology to store, retrieve, analyse and exchange drugs-related intelligence; enhance potential for co-operation and co-ordinated activities in Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Drugs Investigation – related studies – Controlled Deliveries & Undercover Agents	The possibilities for using controlled deliveries and undercover agents in European countries, especially in Eastern and Central Europe; inventory of laws and practices
Pro-Balkan	Heroin trafficking along the Balkan route; specific analyses of trafficking groups
PECS	Precursor/Essential Chemical Monitoring; collection and analysis of data
Economic Crime	
Camouflage	Companies offering finance-linked services such as camouflage passports, off-shore banking company information, dual citizenship etc
West African Fraud (419)	Standardised collection and analysis of information on this well-known fraud scheme and its variants; interception of fraudulent letters; multi-agency collaboration to develop effective action and remove obstacles to investigation
Corruption	Tools, techniques and options during the investigation; expert group created to formulate new anti-corruption initiatives
Asia Wash	Focusing on assets derived from crime; money laundering in the Asian region; working with the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering
IMoLIN	International Money Laundering Network – joint internet-based project with UNDCP and WCO comprising AMLID (Anti-Money Laundering International Database), Library, Calendar and News Forum

Counterfeit Currency & Fraudulent Travel Documents	Development of international system of classification for counterfeit passports; assistance to the European Central Bank with Euro currency anti-counterfeit mechanisms; First International Conference for National Central Banks and Police
Counterfeits & Forgeries	Specialised publication identifying genuine and counterfeit means of payment; available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish; also available on CD-ROM
Annual Passport Guide (1999 edition)	Specialised publication for Border Police and Customs, as well as financial institutions; over 135 documents from some 80 countries selected on the basis of migration flow and document susceptibility to forgery
Information Technology Crime	Focusing particularly on the internet, electronic means of payment, encryption, manipulation of telecommunications systems and tools and techniques for the investigator, and for prevention; updated computer crime manual; emphasis on increasing international inter-agency co-operation
Corruption	Tools, techniques and options during the investigation; expert group created to formulate new anti-corruption initiatives
Trafficking in Human Beings	
Kosovo	Links between prostitution cases involving Albanian women, mainly from the Kosovo region
Duisburg Illegal Immigration Report	Complex investigation involving illegal Chinese immigrants with transit routes through Moscow and Prague to Germany, the UK, the Netherlands and the USA
Project Babylon	Analysis of major international distributors of child pornography
Child Pornography on the Internet	Interpol-ECPAT Experts' meeting
Operation Cathedral	Assistance following a major UK case involving 96 arrests in 12 countries and seizures of huge volumes of child pornography

Missing Children	Interpol web site project including restricted access pages and special recognition software for authorised law enforcement users, as well as pages for general public access
Environmental Crime	
Primates	The organised nature of illegal trafficking in endangered primate species
Environmental crime	Increasing multi-agency co-operation in line with the G8 consultation agreement; investigative techniques and evidence gathering; awareness-raising; MOU with CITES; Train the Trainer programme
Radioactive materials	Illegal trafficking, safety of sources and security of materials; enhanced national control systems; increased international co-operation; raising awareness; information exchange
Terrorism	Message receipts increased by 30%; 10% of current Wanted (Red) Notices relate to terrorist activities.
Purulia	Organised Arms trafficking of a terrorist nature
Anti-Terrorism Guide	Revised and distributed to NCBs
Terrorism and Support Networks	Annual symposium; 1999 theme will be 'Financing Terrorism'
Stolen Works of Art	30% increase in notices issued, 90% at the request of European countries; 32% of thefts reported were from religious buildings, 20% from museums.
Interpol Stolen Works of Art database	Database containing details of 14,000 missing works of art, with real time automatic search facility for all appropriately equipped NCBs
CD-ROM for antiques dealers, auction houses, museums & private collectors	In conjunction with Jouve, comprising pictures of stolen works of art, with texts of the UNESCO 1970 and UNIDROIT 1995 international conventions
Working Group	Comparative study of the language used to describe works of art in the Interpol database and in national databases

<p>International Co-operation on trafficking in works of art in Eastern & Central Europe</p>	<p>Joint conference organised with the Council of Europe and NCB Budapest, with participants from 22 countries and representatives from UNESCO, UNIDROIT, the Getty Information Institute and the Art Loss Register</p>
<p>Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)</p>	<p>Revised DVI tools: resolution, reporting form and guide, distributed to all Interpol member countries; working to promote the establishment of national DVI units, the computerisation of DVI programmes, and DVI training</p>
<p>Stolen Vehicles International Stolen Vehicle database</p>	<p>Comprising data from 48 countries on over 1.5 million stolen vehicles; NCBs upload their national data into the Interpol system overnight; over 150 countries have automatic search access to the database; over 3000 discovery alarms and some 2000 hit alarms were activated during the last 6 months of 1998</p>
<p>Interpol/FBI joint project</p>	<p>Accessing stolen vehicle information from North America via Interpol channels; pilot in progress; memorandum of understanding under negotiation</p>
<p>Interpol Guide to Vehicle Registration Documents</p>	<p>Specialised publication for police, customs and other specialist organizations; offers at-a-glance validity checking of over 40 documents; currently available in English, French, Spanish & German</p>
<p>Firearms and Explosives Enhancement of existing International Weapons Tracking System (IWETS)</p>	<p>Development of international standards for stolen weapons & automatic tracing system</p>

...providing both a global perspective and a regional focus. In 1984, Interpol began a policy of regionalisation with four large regions; these regions have developed at different rates according to their own perceptions of the need.



7



8

However, the increasing tendency is for the regions to subdivide into smaller logical areas, in conjunction with other natural political and policing groupings as they develop. Thus, for example, in practical terms, the 'Americas' region is becoming South America, the Caribbean, Central America & Mexico, with the United States and Canada as a further grouping. In the future therefore, we are likely to see more, and smaller regions within the framework of the global co-operation perspective.

Interpol's approach places the emphasis on working in partnership with other pertinent regional organizations; encouraging existing groups to work more closely together to optimise their use of existing resources, and to avoid duplication. A particularly successful regional model has been developed between countries in Southern Africa which brings politicians and police services together in close collaboration. The SARPCCO (Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organization) model, with a regional secretariat (the Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau), is being shared in other regions across the world and attracting considerable interest.

The Market Review undertaken by our external consultants confirmed both the desire and the need to strengthen Interpol's work in the regions. The Executive Committee therefore decided to reinforce the Regional Co-ordination Bureau by creating a new directorate of Regional Co-ordination and Development with effect from January 1st 1999. This will ensure a cohesive and clearly committed approach.

- West Africa**
- Chairman of the West African Police Chiefs' Organization (WAPCO) initiates studies on the harmonisation of legislation, co-ordination of training and joint cross-border operations
 - Interpol helps negotiate West African International Police Co-operation Agreement
 - Joint Ministerial and Police Chiefs' meeting approves new initiatives for international police co-operation
- Central Africa**
- Interpol works with Police Chiefs' Committee to develop a co-operation agreement
 - Key sub-committees meet at Interpol Regional Secretariat (Abidjan SRB) but police chiefs fail to meet for lack of host nation
 - Harmonisation work continues towards data collection standards for stolen vehicles, illegal firearms and criminal statistics
 - Interpol strengthens relations with CEMAC (Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale)
- Eastern Africa**
- Interpol signs Headquarters Agreement with Kenya for Regional Secretariat (SRB) in Nairobi for Eastern Africa
 - Interpol maintains constructive dialogue with national authorities to speed co-operation process
 - 1st meeting of Eastern African Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organization (EAPCCO) held at Kampala (Uganda) extends membership of regional group
 - Key sub committees for harmonisation of legislation; planning and training; co-ordination of operations and enquiries
- Southern Africa**
- Regional Secretariat (Harare SRB) co-ordinates highly successful southern African operation 'Sesani' recovering record numbers of stolen vehicles, plus illegal firearms and drug shipments
 - Police services from South Africa, Botswana and Namibia co-ordinate operation 'Atlantic' targeting specific cross-border crimes in the area including stock theft, trafficking in precious metals and stones and poaching, as well as drug trafficking, illegal immigration, false documents, vehicle theft and firearms-related crimes
 - Interpol plays central role in 3rd annual meeting of SARPCCO
- North Africa and the Near & Middle East**
- Interpol ratifies Memorandum of Understanding with Arab Interior Ministers' Council
- Asia**
- New links with ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) enhance co-operation in Asia
 - Interpol attends ASEAN consultative meeting on co-operation against transnational crime in Manila
 - 15th Asian Regional Conference: 'Regional Effectiveness – Appreciating Diversity, Advancing Co-operation' held in Canberra, Australia with 33 countries represented
 - Contact point established with SAARC secretariat (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation)

7 Africa has been particularly successful in harmonising co-operation between police and politicians

8 Interpol helps protect endangered species through specialised training for police officers



- South America**
- Key initiative: strengthening the Regional Secretariat (SRB) in Buenos Aires
 - International Conference on Drugs Control, Southern Cone Group (Mercosur, Bolivia & Chile) meeting (Buenos Aires)
 - 2nd meeting of NCB Brasilia Regional Representatives (Porto Seguro, Brazil)
 - 4th meeting of the Council of Chiefs of Police of Mercosur, Bolivia & Chile (Asuncion, Paraguay) recognises importance of Interpol network and the validity of Interpol Red Notices
 - Negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding with the OAS (Organization of the American States)
 - 11th National meeting of Forensic & Judiciary Police
 - 2nd meeting of NCB Chiefs of South America prepares joint projects on common strategies, optimising resources against specific crimes
 - 1st International Conference on International Criminality, (Bogota, Colombia)
 - Preparations under way: workshops on Stolen Works of Art (Peru), Environmental Crime (Brazil), 5th International meeting on Cocaine (Colombia), 3rd meeting of NCB Chiefs of South America.
 - Suriname completes full Interpol X.400 communications capacity in South America
 - Publications: 'Crimes against the Environment', 'Police Co-operation in South America', 'Quarterly International Police Co-operation Bulletin of South America'
 - Projects: Marijuana trafficking in Paraguay; A Regional Strategy against International Organised Crime.
- Central America**
- Interpol works with ACACP (Association of Central American Chiefs of Police) to increase international police co-operation in the area and the creation of a Regional Secretariat (SRB)
 - Interpol participates in the 25th Regular Session of CICAD (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission), Tegucigalpa
 - Evaluation of low participation in Interpol's Latin American training programme

leads to preparation of specialised training programme for Central American Police Officers in conjunction with NCBs San Salvador & Mexico, ICESPO (Instituto Centroamericanos de Estudios Superiores de Policía) and the Central American Academy for High Police Studies

- The Caribbean**
- Key initiative: working towards a Regional Secretariat (SRB)
 - Interpol represented at the Caribbean Regional Drug Control Conference (Miami) and the Executive Committee of the ACCP (Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police)
 - Interpol to provide technical resources for ROCCISS (Regional Organised Counter Crime Intelligence Sharing System) initially using ICIS/ASF and the NCBs
 - Interpol supports creation of permanent ACCP secretariat in Barbados as pre-cursor to a permanent intelligence unit incorporating a new Interpol Regional Secretariat (SRB)
 - Haiti receives Interpol X.400 communications equipment
- Europe**
- Redraft of European Business Plan completed and approved, giving guidelines for European NCB work programmes
 - Liaison assistance given to NCBs in over 450 cases throughout Europe; in 75% of cases, the European Liaison Bureau was brought in to speed up activity in matters of urgency
 - Service Standards projects (peer evaluation) developed with the Interpol European Committee
 - Conferences and meetings organised for: Interpol European Committee, European Contact Officers meeting, Implementation Group on Standardised Fingerprint Training, Interpol European Expert Group on Fingerprint Identification, Interpol European Working Party on DNA Profiling
 - Participation in other conferences and meetings: Working Party on Islamic Extremist Terrorism in North Africa and its International Repercussions, Expert Working Meeting of the Ministries of the Interior of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) discussing Interpol's policy of regionalisation, Standing Committee on Disaster Victim Identification, Heads of North European NCBs Meeting, Heads of Europol National Units Meeting, International Law Academy Sessions (Budapest, Hungary), Meetings of the European Law Enforcement Co-operation Group (Brussels, Belgium)
 - Development of working relations with Europol, negotiations towards a formal co-operation agreement
 - Development of co-operation methods between Interpol and the Schengen countries eg exchange of police information under the Schengen Pilot Project 'Surveillance of routes used for the trafficking of stolen cars'
 - Monitoring developments under the Third Pillar of the European Union which set co-operation between Europol and third parties as a priority

...facilitating international co-operation. Interpol has been actively promoting a multi-agency approach, and in this spirit, we have not only fostered existing relationships, but forged new ones with other law enforcement related bodies, with numerous academic institutions, and with other international organizations.



As the following examples show, the range is extremely diverse.

Regional Police Organizations

ASEAN Chiefs of Police Conference (ASEANAPOL)
 Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)
 Association of Central American Chiefs of Police (ACACP)
 Australia and South West Pacific Commissioners' Conference (ASWPCC)
 East African Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organization (EAPCCO)
 Europol (European Police Office)
 Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC)
 South African Regional Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organization (SARPCCO)
 South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)
 South Pacific Islands Criminal Intelligence Network (SPICIN)
 West African Police Chiefs' Organization (WAPCO)

International & Intergovernmental Organizations and associated programmes

Arab Interior Ministers' Council (AIMC)
 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 Comision Inter-americana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas (CICAD)
 Commonwealth Secretariat
 Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)
 Council of Europe
 European Central Bank
 European Commission (EC)
 European Drugs Unit (EDU, now Europol)
 European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EDMDDA)
 High Tech Crime Sub Group of the G8
 Information Security Forum (ISF, formerly European Information Security Forum)
 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 International Council of Museums (ICOM)
 International Federation of Airline Pilots
 International Monetary Organization (IMO)

	International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)
	Organization of American States (OAS)
	Pompidou Group
	Secretariat for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
	United Nations
	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
	United Nations Global Programme against Money Laundering
	United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)
	United Nations Office for Drug Control & Crime Prevention (ODCCP)
	West African State Central Banks
	World Bank
	World Customs Organization (WCO)
	World Health Organization (WHO)
National Organizations/Bodies	Bank of France
	German Parliament
	Securities and Exchange Commission
	Zoll Kriminalamt (ZKA - German customs administration)
Universities and other education/training establishments	Instituto Centroamericanos de Estudios Superiores de Policía (ICESPO)
	Institut de Formation Universitaire et de Recherche du Transport (IFURTA)
	Institut de la Police Scientifique, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland
	Liverpool School of Business
	University of Georgetown
	University of Orange Free State
	University of Trento
Institutions specifically relating to Law	Institut International pour l'unification du droit privé (UNIDROIT)
	L'ordre des avocats de Paris
Private companies/organizations	Art Loss Register
	Bio-Force (company providing training for staff who may be caught in international conflicts in the course of their duties)
	Getty Information Institute
	International Chamber of Commerce
	Jouve (publishing company)
	Kensington Publications Ltd
	Roche Pharmaceuticals, Bern, Switzerland
Non-Governmental Organizations	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT)
Interpol multidisciplinary groups	African Working Party on Information Technology Crime
	Interpol Group of Experts on Corruption (IGEC)
	Working party between Law Enforcement Agencies and Banking Institutions

...respect for human rights... integrity... harmonisation... recognition...

There are two major external facets to Interpol's law-related operations: its role as the internationally recognised channel for the exchange of internationally relevant criminal data and its separate role as a world intergovernmental organization.

We have been closely involved in the preparations for the establishment of the International Criminal Court particularly in the legal aspects of the creation of multidisciplinary investigative teams comprising both members of the judiciary and law enforcement officers. Interpol is recognised, in article 87 of the Rome Statute creating the International Criminal Court, as the channel for the Court's requests for co-operation. We hope this will also encourage changes in those Interpol member states who do not yet give full legal recognition to Interpol channels.

The 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights gave us the opportunity to reaffirm our support for the United Nations 'Code of Conduct of Law Enforcement Agencies' and the Council of Europe's Declaration on the Police. We have worked with the Commonwealth Secretariat in setting the guiding principles and recommendations of the Oxford Conference for International Co-operation in Criminal Matters on the theme 'Balancing the protection of human rights with the needs of law enforcement'.

The majority of member states now recognise Interpol Red 'Wanted' Notices as valid requests for provisional arrest pending extradition. We continue to promote the dual police and judicial role of these documents in a range of specialised journals and international arenas, so that the use of red notices can be widely encouraged.

We have also been working with the United Nations and the Council of Europe towards the codification of international conventions on corruption, money laundering and organised crime. With these same groups we have also been able to contribute to international and European action plans on terrorism and trafficking in human beings.

Increasing globalisation is raising a wide range of legal issues and debates. The new 'existence' of cyberspace brings with it issues of responsibility, intellectual property, the application of economic laws and where they should be applied. Interpol lawyers also make their expertise available by attending conferences and colloquia arranged by other organizations.

Interpol lawyers have been active in the creation of a new branch of international law dealing with new sanctions (such as the seizure and confiscation of assets) and new methods of investigation (eg undercover agents, exceptional powers). This specialisation is set to grow considerably as we move into the new millennium.

...celebrating international police co-operation... After a developmental period hindered by the 1914-18 war in Europe, the first formal international police body, initiated by Prince Albert 1st of Monaco, was constituted in 1923.



11



12

The International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC), as it was then called, comprised 17 member states and focused on four key areas: identification methods, extradition, the search for wanted individuals and centralising information. The contraction ‘Interpol’ (for International Police) was introduced as a telegraphic address, and in 1956, the ICPC adopted a revised constitution and its present name: International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) – Interpol. With improvements in communications and travel, the international approach to policing has become a necessity and the organization has grown accordingly.

75 years on, the organization now incorporates 177 member states, an intergovernmental organization second in size only to the United Nations, where Interpol also has observer status. International police co-operation has become increasingly complex: differing legal systems, definitions of crimes, rules for evidence, varying responsibilities between law enforcement and judicial services, incompatible extradition laws, incompatible information systems, restrictions on sharing information. These are just a few of the barriers Interpol strives to help the world overcome in the fight against ever higher levels of international crime.

11 first day cover (stamp and frank) from Mexico

12 first day cover (stamps and frank) from Bahrain



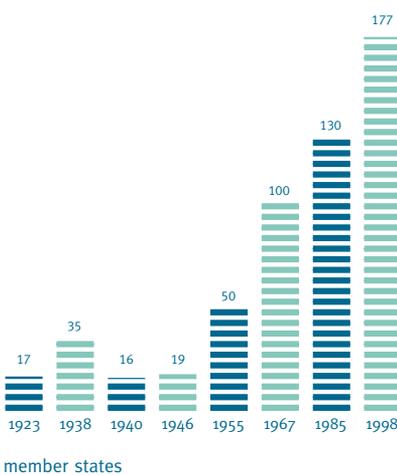
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14

Something to celebrate Despite the difficulties, and mostly behind the scenes, Interpol succeeds in its mission to help create a safer world. Often the headlines spotlight the activities of national law enforcement services involved after a successful international operation. But if more than one country is involved, it is more than likely that Interpol, through the National Central Bureaus, and through its headquarters office, played a part.

To mark the 75th anniversary, the Secretary General sent a message to all Member States outlining key achievements and encouraging them to celebrate the event. As a result, many countries undertook special projects such as commemorative stamps, envelopes, telephone cards, postcards, radio and television interviews, press features and exhibitions. The General Secretariat produced a book entitled *Interpol: 75 Years of International Police Co-operation* and a special edition of the *International Criminal Police Review* which set articles from the *Review* over its lifetime in the wider context of world history.



13 telephone cards from Malta and Andorra

14 postcard and frank from Portugal

...exchanging information...
 ...a unique range of essential services...
 quality, availability and user support

ICIS, the new, integrated Interpol criminal information system amalgamates all the former Interpol databases, and has achieved 98.75% availability during its first eight months of use. The ASF system is now being progressively assimilated into the ICIS system and achieved 99.99% availability with only one brief stoppage throughout the entire year.

AGORA, the General Secretariat office technology system has achieved 99.84% availability through the year, and is now complete, with an additional new server to house the recently installed PACOFIN finance system.

The X.400 telecommunications server, 'Messenger 400' was replaced in July by the much more powerful Isocor server which has further enhanced levels of functionality and security within our private e-mail system. Currently 172 out of 177 National Central Bureaus are equipped with the Interpol X.400 messaging system - an increase of 14.5% over last year. There has been less recorded demand for Helpdesk services this year, although day-to-day telephone requests were not logged.

Year 2000 The entire inventory of hard and software used in Interpol information and security systems have been surveyed and assessed for Year 2000 compatibility. Work is now well under way to rectify the few potential difficulties that were identified. However, we are continuing to monitor the situation closely.

Automated Fingerprints Identification System (AFIS) Under the recently concluded contract with SAGEM, preparations are in hand for the implementation of this exciting new system which will bring our fingerprints service into line with our other computerised search services.

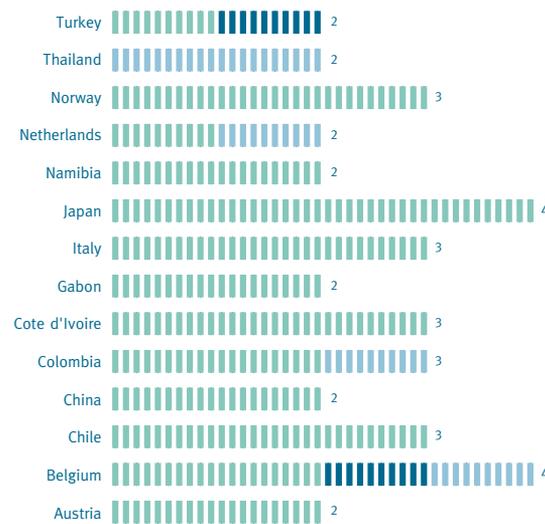
Web technologies We have continued to update and integrate the software and hardware used at the General Secretariat, both for criminal intelligence and for administrative purposes. The services we currently provide are reliable and effective. At the same time, we have also been working on the next generation of Interpol information systems. These will be based on web technology, with the ability to build in more flexibility and more levels of security than are currently available.

...availability... accountability... team-spirit... As an international organization, we believe it is important to maintain a broad nationality base, particularly at the General Secretariat, but also in the Sub-Regional Bureaus.

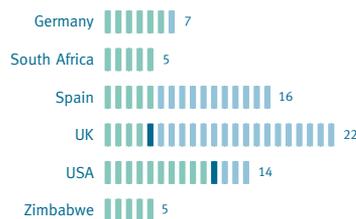
Countries with one representative at the General Secretariat or Sub Regional Bureaus:

- Algeria
- Argentina
- Australia
- Botswana
- Canada
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Finland
- Greece
- Guinea
- India
- Ireland
- Korea
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia
- Senegal
- Slovakia
- Sri Lanka
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tunisia
- Uruguay

This year, 49 countries have been represented, with officers from 3 new countries, Lesotho (at the Sub Regional Bureau in Harare), Ireland and Sri Lanka (at the General Secretariat). National Central Bureaus are the national Interpol offices run locally by each member state. Their staff and other resources are therefore outside the scope of the General Secretariat and Sub Regional Bureaus. Nevertheless, they are a key part of the Interpol Organization and its links with national law enforcement and related services. With the development of the Strategic Plan, their role will be increasingly closely linked with the rest of the Organization.

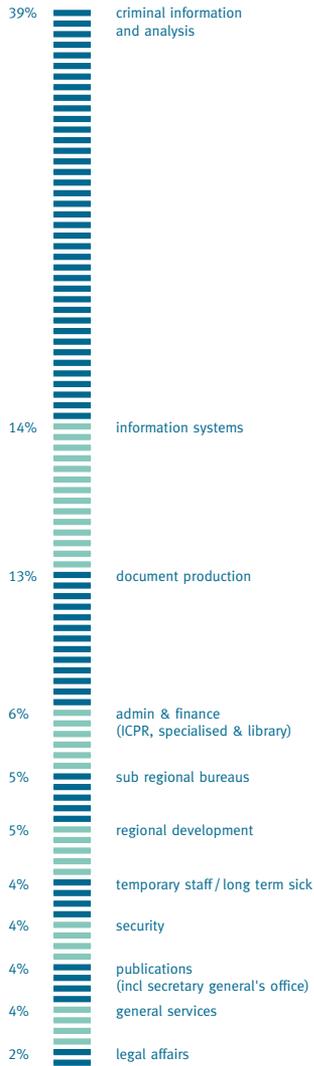


countries with 2 to 4 representatives at the general secretariat or sub regional bureaus



countries with 5 or more representatives at the general secretariat or sub regional bureaus (excluding France)

■ seconded
■ detached
■ contract



staffing by activity type

An important aspect for review under the Strategic Development Plan is the balance and profile of staffing, in particular at the General Secretariat. Work is in progress to determine the appropriate skills and expertise mix to take the Organization forward.

...alert to developments... anticipating future requirements. Training is a vital part of making sure that best use is made of Interpol's information handling services. All too often, a lack of confidence and skill means that computer-based information is not fully exploited.

Equally, law enforcement officers throughout the world need to know enough about Interpol services and systems to recognise when they can help, and where to go to get that help. Staff in National Central Bureaus need regular updating and refresher programmes to ensure that they, too, stay in touch with developments in Interpol services. Increasingly, training programmes are held on a regional basis to take account of practical and cultural considerations. This approach has been widely welcomed by our member states.

<i>date</i>	<i>type of programme</i>	<i>length of programme</i>
February 1998	Police Officer training	10 days
February 1998	Prevention & Investigation: Counterfeit money & related crimes	
March 1998	Police Officer training	10 days
July 1998	Workshop on Economic Crime	3 days
September 1998	Training seminar for Intelligence Co-ordinators	2 days
October 1998	International Forensic Science Symposium	4 days
November 1998	Police Officer training	10 days
6 sessions	Police Officer training	5 days
2 sessions	Magistrate training	5 days
8 sessions	Office Technology training	2/5 days
Ongoing	Language training – Arabic	
Ongoing	Language training – English	
Ongoing	Language training – French	
Ongoing	Language training – Spanish	
15 sessions	Office Technology Systems	2 days
3 sessions	Access Database training	4/5 days
10 sessions	Interpol Criminal Information System	2 days

<i>area served</i>	<i>location of training</i>	<i>no. attending</i>	<i>no. of countries represented</i>
North Africa, the Near & Middle East	Egypt	47	12
South America (organised by NCB Brasilia)	Rio de Janeiro, Brasil		
Europe (Northern, Western & Mediterranean)	Belgium	21	12
South America (organised by NCB Lima)	Lima, Peru	180	3 + 1 Sub Regional Bureau
Global	Lyon	55	38 + 3 Sub Regional Bureaus
Global	Lyon	150	50
Latin America	Uruguay	43	12
France	Lyon	19	12
France	Lyon	4	1
General Secretariat	Lyon (external)	59	
General Secretariat	Lyon	3	
General Secretariat	Lyon	11	
General Secretariat	Lyon	18	
General Secretariat	Lyon	13	
General Secretariat	Lyon	63	
General Secretariat	Lyon	26	
General Secretariat	Lyon	42	



15

Training courses being written by Interpol

- Training manual for investigators of economic crime (at three levels, beginners, intermediate and advanced)
- Initial training programme on Criminal Analysis
- Train the Trainer programme - Environmental Criminal Investigations

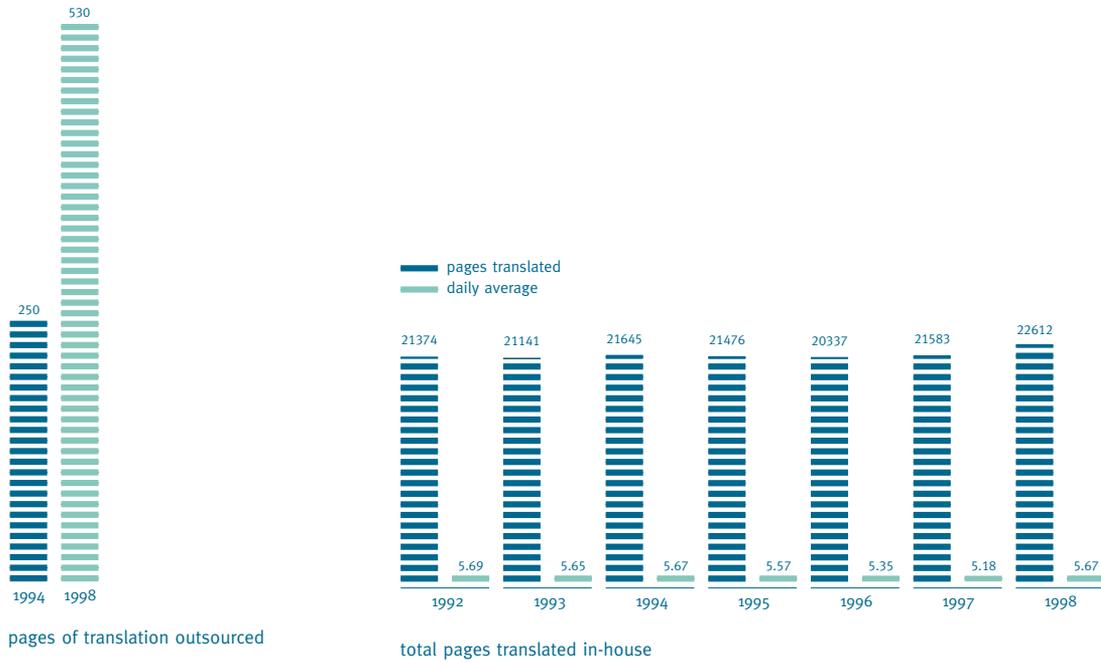
Training courses held by Interpol

- Computer-based Evidence: 'Operating Systems' - held in Germany by the European Working Party on Information Technology crime.
- Combating Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear and other Radioactive Materials - held in Austria in conjunction with the World Customs Organization and the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) (police and customs participants from 22 Eastern European countries)

Contributions to other training courses

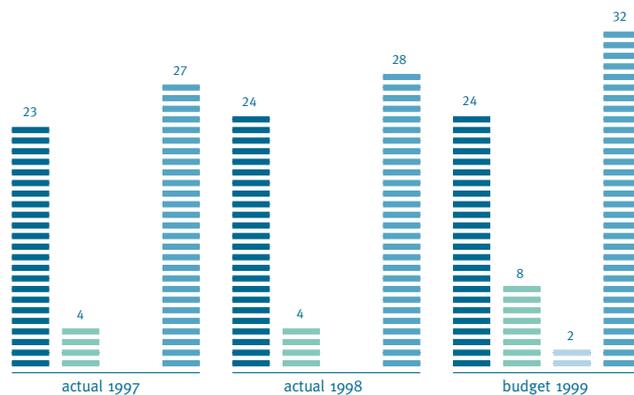
- Training seminar for West African State Central Banks, sponsored by the Bank of France
- Terrorist threat assessment and risk analysis training for Bio-Force

...acting on articulated demands and expectations...



With four official languages, English, French, Spanish and Arabic, considerable resource goes into translation. There is also an issue of revision as many writers are not using their mother tongue. As the demand has increased, more and more work has been outsourced.

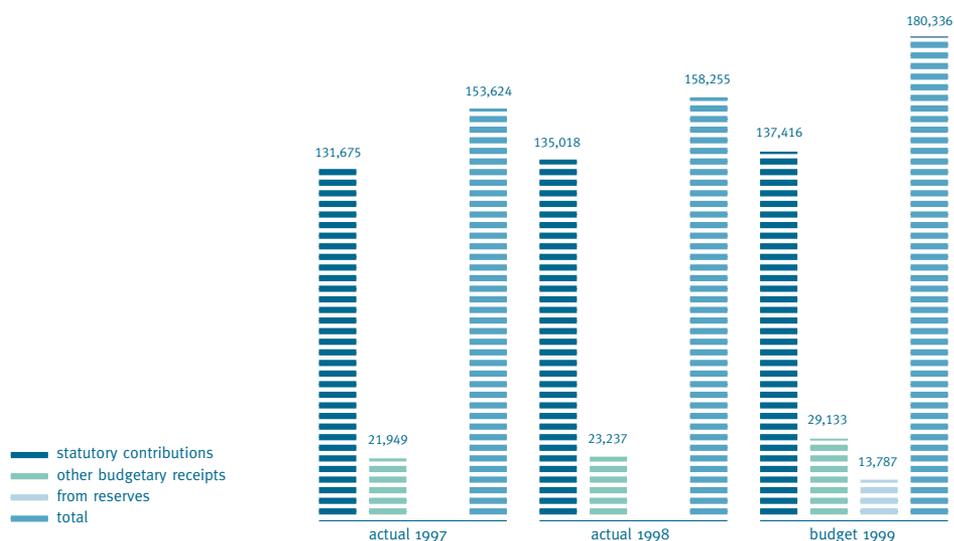
...commitment to quality...value for money... Interpol is a low budget, non-profit making organization (approximately FRF 160 million (USD 27 million) in 1998) with an almost unlimited global task. We are financed mainly by contributions from our member states.



interpol income (millions of US dollars as at end 31.12.98)

Contribution levels are currently based on a system of budget units, between 2 and 100, negotiated when a country joins. The value of the budget unit for 1998 was set at FRF 72,700 (USD 12,500). This method of funding is currently under review as it has proved to be particularly inflexible.

Member states also contribute 'in kind' to the organization, through the National Central Bureaus, through officers seconded to the General Secretariat in Lyon and/or the Sub Regional Bureaus (currently some 50 countries are represented), and by providing expertise and support in the increasing number of project-based activities co-ordinated by the General Secretariat.



interpol income ('000 french francs)

Nevertheless, Interpol is working in an arena of ever-increasing expectations and limited resource availability. We have urgently been considering additional sources of income in order to improve and extend the services we offer. There are widely varying views on the acceptability of external sources of finance for law enforcement-related activity, such as sponsorship. However, public funding is increasingly under threat and there is effectively little choice in practice. If these additional sources are to be tapped, certain aspects of the rules governing Interpol's finances may have to be further updated.

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