



INTERPOL

CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD



ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Afghanistan - Albania - Algeria - Andorra - Angola - Antigua and Barbuda - Argentina - Armenia - Aruba - Australia - Austria  
Azerbaijan - Bahamas - Bahrain - Bangladesh - Barbados - Belarus - Belgium - Belize - Benin - Bhutan - Bolivia - Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Botswana - Brazil - Brunei - Bulgaria - Burkina Faso - Burundi - Cambodia - Cameroon - Canada - Cape Verde - Central African Republic - Chad  
Chile - China - Colombia - Comoros - Congo - Congo (Democratic Rep.) - Costa Rica - Côte d'Ivoire - Croatia - Cuba - Curaçao - Cyprus - Czech  
Republic - Denmark - Djibouti - Dominica - Dominican Republic - Ecuador - Egypt - El Salvador - Equatorial Guinea - Eritrea - Estonia - Ethiopia  
Fiji - Finland - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - France - Gabon - Gambia - Georgia - Germany - Ghana - Greece - Grenada - Guatemala  
Guinea - Guinea Bissau - Guyana - Haiti - Honduras - Hungary - Iceland - India - Indonesia - Iran - Iraq - Ireland - Israel - Italy - Jamaica - Japan  
Jordan - Kazakhstan - Kenya - Korea (Rep. of) - Kuwait - Kyrgyzstan - Laos - Latvia - Lebanon - Lesotho - Liberia - Libya - Liechtenstein - Lithuania

## 1 9 0 M E M B E R C O U N T R I E S

Luxembourg - Madagascar - Malawi - Malaysia - Maldives - Mali - Malta - Marshall Islands - Mauritania - Mauritius - Mexico - Moldova  
Monaco - Mongolia - Montenegro - Morocco - Mozambique - Myanmar - Namibia - Nauru - Nepal - Netherlands - New Zealand - Nicaragua  
Niger - Nigeria - Norway - Oman - Pakistan - Panama - Papua New Guinea - Paraguay - Peru - Philippines - Poland - Portugal - Qatar - Romania  
Russia - Rwanda - St Kitts and Nevis - St Lucia - St Vincent and the Grenadines - Samoa - San Marino - Sao Tome and Principe - Saudi Arabia  
Senegal - Serbia - Seychelles - Sierra Leone - Singapore - Sint Maarten - Slovakia - Slovenia - Somalia - South Africa  
South Sudan - Spain - Sri Lanka - Sudan - Suriname - Swaziland - Sweden - Switzerland - Syria - Tajikistan - Tanzania - Thailand  
Timor-Leste - Togo - Tonga - Trinidad and Tobago - Tunisia - Turkey - Turkmenistan - Uganda - Ukraine - United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom - United States of America - Uruguay - Uzbekistan - Vatican City State - Venezuela - Vietnam - Yemen - Zambia - Zimbabwe

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“By embracing evolution, INTERPOL adapts to modern-day threats and overcomes the challenges they pose with innovative, effective solutions.”

Secretary General  
Ronald K. Noble

# Secretary General's Foreword

Every action we take — as individuals and as an Organization — contributes to writing the unique story that will define us in the eyes of generations to come.

This Annual Report tells the tale of INTERPOL: a tale of who we are today, the accomplishments we have attained during the past year, and the forward-thinking programmes that will shape the INTERPOL of tomorrow.

An astounding one billion searches were conducted by police worldwide of our databases in 2012 — a milestone illustrating how far-reaching INTERPOL's support and assistance to its 190 member countries has grown. This is but one example of how the Organization continually evolves to stay ahead of criminals that know no borders, whether physical or virtual.

In parallel, our member countries must be applauded for their successful participation in INTERPOL-coordinated operations. Operation Infra-Red saw some 60 countries combine their efforts to arrest or locate 120 wanted fugitives. We also saw hundreds of tonnes of illegal drugs seized around the globe, children as young as six years old rescued from forced labour in Africa, and potentially dangerous counterfeit items worth hundreds of millions of Euros taken off the market across all continents.

At the same time, we have continued to forge stronger partnerships and develop new initiatives. The launch of a groundbreaking programme to combat the trafficking in illicit goods and counterfeiting worldwide saw INTERPOL join with industry partners to win this battle.

Supporting security in fragile settings remains among our key objectives: two new programmes developed with external donors will strengthen the capacity of police working to rebuild stability in Libya, and allow police forces in West Africa to have

direct access to national and regional criminal databases, as well as INTERPOL's communications network.

Always with an eye towards the future, the development of our cutting-edge INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore continues to advance. The vision of IGCI playing a major role in fighting cybercrime globally gets closer to reality, with key partnerships established with leading private entities in information security.

Some 100 ministers gathered in Rome for a high-level meeting on contemporary criminal violence. It was followed by a General Assembly attended by a record number of participants, who passed the torch of leadership to a new President.

None of this would have been possible without the steadfast support of our President, Executive Committee, National Central Bureaus, Regional Bureaus and our national and international partners. Their visionary guidance and support has helped us reach unparalleled heights.

Reflecting upon the defining moments of the past year, I am convinced that INTERPOL grows stronger — and the world becomes safer — with each passing day.



**Ronald K. Noble**  
Secretary General

# CHAPTER ONE

## Leadership

INTERPOL's visionary programmes and comprehensive projects reflect the changing nature of international policing in the 21st century.

Under the guidance of its forward-thinking priorities and backed by the strength of its governing bodies and member countries, INTERPOL continues to meet its vision of "Connecting police for a safer world".

# A progressive Organization

## **TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING**

Clear links have been established between the trafficking of illicit goods, transnational organized crime and, increasingly, terrorism. According to some estimates, more than USD 2 trillion are generated annually through illicit trade.

In 2012, INTERPOL launched a new initiative to identify and dismantle the organized crime networks behind this growing crime threat. The INTERPOL Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme collects intelligence, develops strategic analytical reports, engages in capacity building and holds joint operations to target the groups that smuggle illicit and counterfeit products.

Businesses must play a key role in ensuring that their products are not counterfeited or traded illicitly. In this respect, Phillip Morris International pledged EUR 15 million over three years to support and develop the initiative.

## **ENHANCING SECURITY IN LIBYA**

In 2012, INTERPOL launched Project RELINC (Rebuilding Libya's Investigative Capability), a European Union-funded initiative to assist Libyan authorities in developing a sustainable capacity to identify security threats and investigate criminal and terrorist activity. Following the 2011 revolution in the country, the project aims to support Libyan law enforcement in addressing transnational crimes such as trafficking in drugs, weapons and human beings, which generate violence and threaten to destabilize the country and the region.

## **INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION**

Work continues to progress towards the 2014 opening in Singapore of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI), a cutting-edge research and development facility that will expand the Organization's global presence and its activities in the ever-important areas of cybercrime, operational support and capacity building.

A Transition Support Office opened in Singapore to prepare for and facilitate the opening, by supporting the staff transition and logistics necessary to start up operations once the IGCI building is completed. Recruitment for positions at the IGCI began in 2012, aiming to attract global experts from law enforcement, industry and academia to join this exciting new endeavour.

A cornerstone of the IGCI will be the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre (IDCC), a technologically advanced focal point to provide operational support and conduct research in the fields of digital and cybersecurity.

## **DIVERSITY OF STAFF**

At the end of 2012, a total of 703 people worked at the General Secretariat and Regional Bureaus, representing 98 different nationalities, with women making up 42 per cent of the staff. The year saw 101 people joining the Organization and 71 people departing. New nationalities added to the list of staff in 2012 were New Zealand and Malaysia.

# Executive Committee

Elected by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee comprises 13 members and is headed by INTERPOL's President. It provides guidance and direction to the Organization and oversees the implementation of decisions made by the General Assembly.

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*Reflecting the diversity of the Organization, INTERPOL welcomed its first female President in 2012. Mireille Ballestrazzi of France was elected to the position and will serve a four-year term.*



## **MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN 2012 INCLUDED:**

- New funding opportunities with external partners;
- The budget for 2013;
- Progress of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation;
- Enhancements to INTERPOL's criminal databases;
- The advancement of ongoing major projects including the Travel Document initiative, creation of an e-extradition system and enriching data protection services.



Pieter Jaap AALBERSBERG  
(The Netherlands)  
Delegate for Europe

Abdelkader Kara BOUHADBA  
(Algeria)  
Delegate for Africa

Filippo DISPENZA  
(Italy)  
Delegate for Europe

Adamu Abubakar MOHAMMED  
(Nigeria)  
Vice-President for Africa

Marcos VASQUEZ MEZA  
(Chile)  
Delegate for the Americas

Bob PAULSON  
(Canada)  
Delegate for the Americas

Emmanuel GASANA  
(Rwanda)  
Delegate for Africa



Nobuyuki KAWAI  
(Japan)  
Vice-President for Asia

Alan D. BERSIN  
(United States)  
Vice-President for the Americas

Ronald K. NOBLE  
(United States)  
Secretary General

Mireille BALLESTRAZZI  
(France)  
President

Sanna PALO  
(Finland)  
Delegate for Europe

KIM Jong Yang  
(Korea)  
Delegate for Asia

Saoud Abdallah AL-MAHMOUD  
(Qatar)  
Delegate for Asia

# General Assembly

The 81st session of the General Assembly, held in Rome, Italy, was attended by more than 1,000 delegates representing some 170 member countries – a record number of participants to ever attend the gathering. Key topics discussed and decisions taken included:

- Implementing the security charter governing the use of the INTERPOL Travel Document;
- Endorsing the new INTERPOL Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme;
- Developing a network of contact points for exchanging data and insight on cybercrime;
- Signing cooperation agreements with organizations in the fields of cybersecurity, firearms, maritime piracy, travel documents and regional police collaboration.

Delegates and INTERPOL officials were also received by Pope Benedict XVI, who described INTERPOL 'as a bastion of international security' and said everyone has a 'particular responsibility in building a future of justice and peace'.

## Setting the course

INTERPOL's supreme governing body is composed of delegates representing all member countries. It meets once a year to take all major decisions regarding policy, resources, working methods, finances and activities.



## Ministerial meeting

The General Assembly began with a high-level ministerial meeting on 'Challenges for Police Facing Contemporary Criminal Violence', with some 100 ministers from around the globe addressing a range of issues relating to international security. The ministers issued a statement recognizing the need to identify strategies to address the changing nature of crime, through greater shared intelligence and an increased use of international police tools and services, including those offered by INTERPOL.

# Strategic priorities

INTERPOL's activities continue to follow the course defined by its four strategic and two corporate priorities. Examples illustrate how each priority enhances day-to-day police work.

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## **1- SECURE GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

### **SHARING MARITIME PIRACY INFORMATION**

An agreement was signed between INTERPOL and NATO to enhance information sharing on maritime piracy cases. Piracy-related information collected by NATO naval forces operating off the Horn of Africa will be shared with the INTERPOL NCBs concerned. By putting this information directly into the hands of national law enforcement, the aim of the initiative is to improve the investigation and prosecution of suspected pirates and the identification of associated criminal networks.

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## **2- 24/7 SUPPORT TO POLICING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

### **SEIZED IVORY**

In June, authorities seized 35 elephant tusks weighing some 420 kg at Entebbe Airport in Uganda. Authorities believed the seized tusks were related to a massive poaching incident in Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Park management requested that the seized tusks be analysed to determine if they did belong to the poached animals, so INTERPOL sent an Incident Response Team (IRT) to Uganda to collect DNA from the tusks. It was sent to a specialized laboratory in the United States for analysis.

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## **3- CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **CANADIAN SUPPORT**

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada contributed more than EUR 6 million to support INTERPOL's priority crime areas including terrorism, organized crime and human trafficking. More than 600 law enforcement officers and partner agencies benefited from the capacity building programmes and some 100 projects to expand access to INTERPOL's tools and services via I-24/7 were launched.

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**4- IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMES AND CRIMINALS****TDAWN EXPANSION**

The database Travel Documents Associated with Notices (TDAWN) allows police at border points to check passport data against INTERPOL's notices, to see if the holder is the subject of a notice. In 2012, data from Green and Blue Notices was added to the Red, Yellow and UN Security Council Special Notices already in the system.

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**5- BUSINESS CONTINUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY****REOPENING OF REGIONAL BUREAU IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

The INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, offers targeted support and assistance to member countries in West Africa. Activities at the Regional Bureau were temporarily suspended in 2011, following disputed presidential elections that sparked violence throughout the country. Due to damage suffered during the unrest, the Regional Bureau was moved to a new location in Abidjan. The new premises reopened in July 2012.

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**6- LEGAL FOUNDATION****RULES FOR PROCESSING POLICE INFORMATION**

The exchange of information by member countries via INTERPOL's systems is crucial to fighting international crime. It is also essential to have strong legal guarantees to ensure the quality and safety of such information. In 2012, the Organization implemented a major revision of the legal framework governing its police information system, called INTERPOL's Rules on the Processing of Data. The updates enhance the speed, quality and effectiveness of information exchange, whilst respecting individuals' rights.

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# National Central Bureaus

Every one of INTERPOL's 190 member countries maintains a National Central Bureau (NCB) which is operated by national law enforcement officers. The NCB forms the link between the country and INTERPOL's global network, facilitating cooperation among member countries on cross-border investigations.

## HEADS OF NCB CONFERENCE

Some 270 delegates from 148 countries gathered in Lyon for the eighth annual meeting of senior police officers. Their deliberations focused on ways to collaborate more effectively in the face of evolving crime trends, in particular cybercrime. Key issues discussed included maritime piracy, the deployment of INTERPOL's specialized support teams, cybercrime, organized crime, human trafficking, pharmaceutical crime and border security.

## REGIONAL CONFERENCES

During the 41st European Regional Conference, 110 senior law enforcement officials from nearly 50 countries and 20 international organizations gathered in Tel Aviv, Israel for a three-day discussion on transnational crime issues facing the region, notably cybercrime, terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking and trafficking in illicit goods.

Recognizing Asia's role in enhancing global security, 150 delegates from some 40 countries attended the 21st INTERPOL Asian Regional Conference in Amman, Jordan to discuss issues related to terrorism, cybercrime, human trafficking, maritime piracy, integrity in sports, pharmaceutical crime and environmental crime.

## NCBS IN ACTION

As INTERPOL's presence in each member country, NCBs were actively involved in all INTERPOL activities and operations during the year. NCBs act as the link between national police and INTERPOL's network of databases, uploading new data and searching for matches of everything from DNA records to stolen works of art. NCBs continue to expand access to the databases to remote locations such as airports and land borders, to ensure police in the field can access this critical information wherever they are.

Key activities involving NCBs included the recovery of stolen artwork worth EUR 100 million, the exchange of crucial information on more than 160 individuals suspected of committing jewellery thefts, and the arrests of international fugitives wanted for robbery, drug trafficking and murder.

*21<sup>st</sup> INTERPOL  
Asian Regional  
Conference in  
Amman, Jordan*





## Handling sensitive information

The processing of personal data – such as names, fingerprints and DNA profiles – continues to be a key function of the Organization. It is carried out within a clearly defined legal framework to protect individuals' rights and the sanctity of information shared through international police cooperation. The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) is an independent body which monitors the processing of all personal data in compliance with the Organization's regulations.

# CHAPTER TWO

## Criminal data management

To reflect the changing policing landscape and meet law enforcement's evolving needs, INTERPOL continues to develop and integrate innovative technical solutions to enhance its I-24/7 global police communications system and unique criminal databases. In 2012, the Organization enriched its existing technical tools and created new ones to expand access to police and partners worldwide.



# Innovation in technology

## I-CHECKIT

Unique security features can be placed on any type of consumer goods, such as pharmaceuticals, cigarettes, luxury items, household goods and toys. INTERPOL's I-Checkit gateway will actively engage and empower the public, rights holders and law enforcement officials by enabling anyone with a mobile phone or Internet-connected device to verify a product's legitimacy by screening these features to help determine whether the product is fake or being illicitly traded.

Searches will be conducted by entering details manually or scanning a code via mobile applications –available on the Android, Apple, Microsoft and BlackBerry platforms – which will deliver fast, accurate and location-based information, making it a global resource for law enforcement and equally as important, protecting the public from potentially life-threatening fake products such as counterfeit medicines.

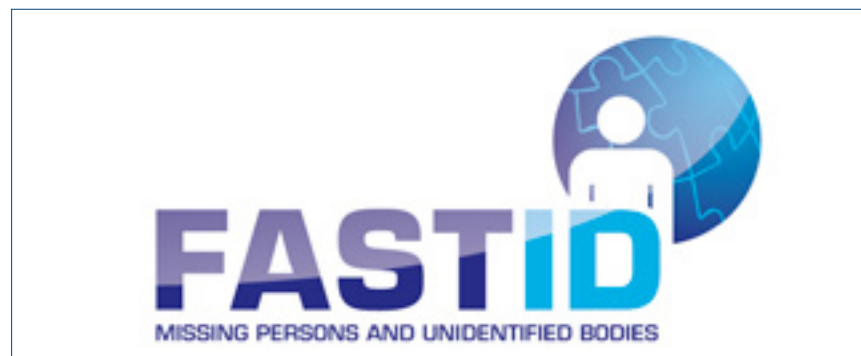
## I-LINK

I-link, INTERPOL's electronic system for exchanging information, allows NCBs and other authorized users to submit criminal data and manage their submissions. The aim is to ensure that all data is complete, standardized and readily accessible to all member countries, enabling investigators to discover links between cases that might not have been apparent otherwise.

In 2012, INTERPOL updated the I-link system to give NCBs full management capabilities for their information. This allows them to directly submit information into INTERPOL's databases and ensure it will be made available within seconds. Users now also have the possibility to modify their data, add new information, cancel their searches and update submissions when new investigative developments arise. Automatic controls – such as mandatory required fields – have been integrated into the submission forms, to ensure standardization and a high quality of data.

## INTERNATIONAL DISASTER VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

The Fast and Efficient International Disaster Victim Identification (FASTID) project continued to move forward with creating the first ever global police database to identify and link missing persons and unidentified bodies on an international level. In November, PlassData, the software developer, installed the prototype system at the INTERPOL General Secretariat in Lyon. Once fully integrated into the Organization's systems, countries involved in the pilot phase began carrying out tests of the platform.





## Extension of INTERPOL's tools in Asia

A three-year project on migration and border management, funded by the European Union and supported by ASEAN, came to an end in 2012 with the successful expansion of INTERPOL's tools and services to frontline police in Cambodia and Vietnam. Eight key sites in each country, including international airports and regional police offices, were connected to I-24/7, allowing police to instantly access and search INTERPOL's databases.

# Connecting more police

## I-24/7

I-24/7 is INTERPOL's secure global police communications system. It connects law enforcement officers in all 190 member countries, allowing them to share critical police information with their counterparts around the world, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. It enables direct access to INTERPOL's criminal databases, allowing investigators to search and cross-check data almost instantaneously.

Access to INTERPOL's databases for officers in the field, for example at airports and border points, is possible using technical solutions known as MIND, for access at mobile sites, and FIND, for access through devices in fixed locations. Some 125 countries have implemented these remote access technologies to conduct checks against INTERPOL's databases at remote sites.

# 17.5 million

Number of messages transmitted through I-24/7 in 2012

## WAPIS PROGRAMME

The West African Police Information System (WAPIS) Programme, initiated in 2012, aims to facilitate the collection, centralization, management, sharing and analysis of police information among the countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Mauritania by creating a regional information system. Funded by the European Union, the WAPIS Programme held an inaugural workshop in November to evaluate the existing police data and flows in the five pilot countries in order to assess their needs.

## CARICC AGREEMENT

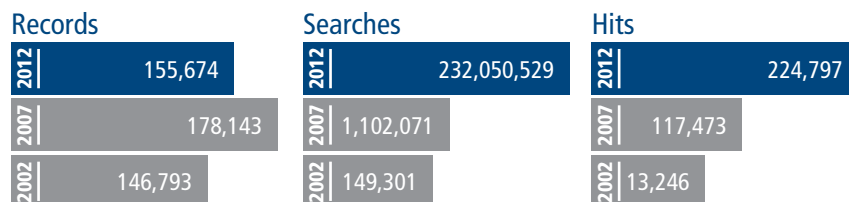
INTERPOL signed an agreement with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (CARICC) that will provide for enhanced cooperation in the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking. Under the accord, CARICC will have direct access to INTERPOL's police information system and databases. This will allow the two organizations to share information on drug traffickers and members of terrorist groups, and to identify the proceeds of drug trafficking being used to fund terrorist activities.

# Databases

INTERPOL member countries conducted more than one billion searches of its criminal databases in 2012 – double the number of searches conducted just two years earlier.

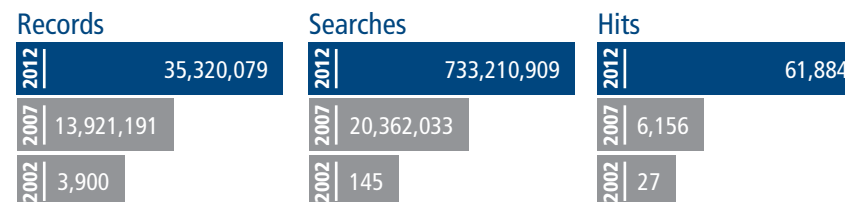
## NOMINAL

This database contained records on wanted persons, known criminals and missing persons. INTERPOL member countries and other authorized users searched the database seven times per second in 2012.



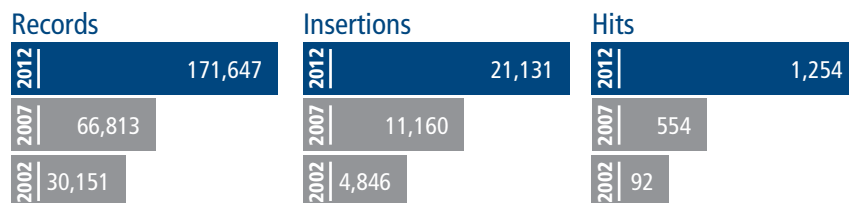
## STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

This was INTERPOL's most frequently used database, with more than 730 million searches made in 2012 – an average of 23 searches per second.



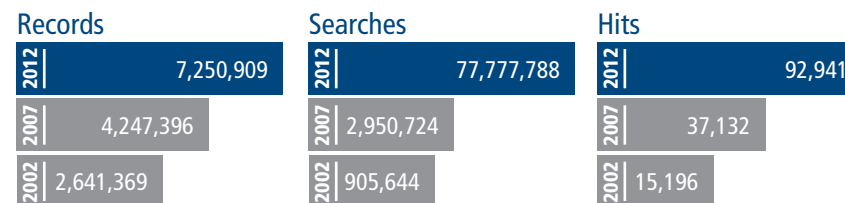
## FINGERPRINTS

This database contained images used to compare and identify fingerprints submitted by 172 member countries. The number of images in the database has more than doubled in the past four years.



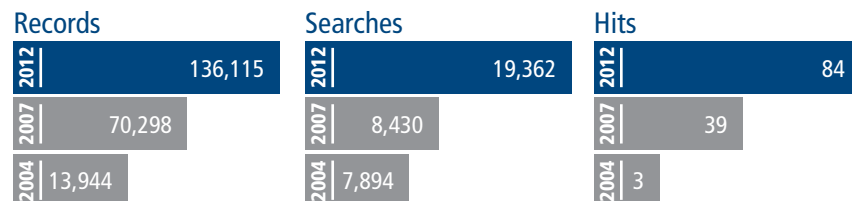
## STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

Containing information on vehicles reported stolen by some 130 countries, the database was searched more than 77 million times in 2012, resulting in an average of 11 hits per hour.



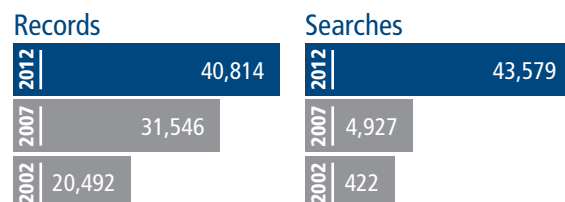
## DNA PROFILES

By March 2012, the INTERPOL DNA database received 50 per cent of the number of new records that were added in all of 2011. Overall, there were 62 per cent more hits made during the year. Providing their first DNA profiles to the database were Chile, Costa Rica, the Republic of Korea and the Maldives, and the Sub-Bureau in the Cayman Islands.



## WORKS OF ART

To further increase the contents of the Stolen Works of Art database and to facilitate queries, INTERPOL and Italy launched Project Psyche (Protection System for Cultural Heritage) in 2012. Funded by the European Commission, Project Psyche aims to implement a formatted message system for inserting data, develop a service to transfer data directly from existing national databases and integrate an image comparison system.



## CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IMAGES

At the end of 2012, some 2,891 victims from nearly 50 member countries had been identified by investigators using the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database, with additional material relating to numerous unsolved cases of child sexual abuse.

In September, INTERPOL launched the second version of the database, following three years of development funded by the European Commission. Currently accessible to investigators in some 36 countries, the new database offers state-of-the-art technological abilities. Developments to further enhance the database, such as adding video analysis capabilities, will take place in 2013.

## FIREARMS

Launched on 31 December, the INTERPOL Illicit Firearms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS) is the first global repository of information on lost, stolen or trafficked firearms. Users can report and query lost or stolen arms; submit, respond to and monitor the progress of international firearms trace requests; and generate statistical reports on national data. The system was funded by the European Union.

The INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN) is a global platform for sharing and comparing ballistics data, which contains nearly 150,000 records of bullets and casings.

## CBRNE INTELLIGENCE

Formerly known as Project Geiger, INTERPOL's database of case files on the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials is now managed via its consolidated CBRNE Intelligence Report, a monthly publication prepared by intelligence analysts launched in 2012. The database currently contains 2,983 records from the International Atomic Energy Agency, law enforcement bodies and open sources. The intelligence report also contains information on recent CBRNE cases, global statistics on explosives attacks and analyses of emerging threats.

# CHAPTER THREE

## Police services

To stay one step ahead of criminals who take advantage of porous borders – both physical and virtual – and the ease of global travel, police data must be available instantly to officers around the world. During the year, INTERPOL supported global law enforcement via its array of tools and operational services.

# Operations

In cooperation with police in its member countries, INTERPOL carried out some 44 operations in 2012. Several operations were coordinated in collaboration with national and regional partner organizations.

## CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

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**Laminar** Global  
In coordination with US and New Zealand authorities

## CYBERCRIME

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**Unmask** Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Spain

## DRUG TRAFFICKING

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**Atakora** Benin, Ghana, Togo - In coordination with ECOWAS

**Icebreaker** 11 countries in the Americas

**Sky Net** Global - Led by WCO

**Westerlies** Global - Led by WCO and Japan Customs

## ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

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**Libra** Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam

**Prey I** Bhutan, China, India, Nepal

**Prey II** Bangladesh, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

**Prey III** Indonesia, Malaysia

**Worthy** 14 countries in Africa

## FUGITIVES

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**Infra-Red** Global

**Infra-SEA** Global

## ORGANIZED CRIME

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**Bicentenario** Central America – Coordinated by RB San Salvador

**Bijoux** France - Led by French police and also supported by Europol

**Emperador** Spain

**SOGA IV** China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam

## PEOPLE SMUGGLING

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<b>STOP</b>	Algeria – Algiers International Airport
<b>STOP</b>	Philippines – Manila International Airport

## PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME

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<b>Cobra</b>	Cameroon
<b>Pangea V</b>	Global

## STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

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<b>(No name)</b>	Belgium
<b>Blindaja</b>	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay – Coordinated by RB Buenos Aires
<b>Charak</b>	Chad – Coordinated by RB Yaoundé
<b>Condor</b>	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru
<b>Cycar</b>	20 EU countries – In coordination with Europol
<b>Dacia</b>	Romania
<b>Frontier</b>	Central America – Coordinated by RB San Salvador
<b>Namahashe</b>	Phase I: South Africa Phase II: Swaziland Coordinated by RB Harare and SARPCCO
<b>Okavambo</b>	Southern Africa – Coordinated by RB Harare

## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, DRUG TRAFFICKING, WILDLIFE CRIME

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<b>Hope</b>	Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania – Coordinated by RB Nairobi
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## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES, DRUG TRAFFICKING, FIREARMS

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<b>Nakonde</b>	Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zimbabwe – Coordinated by RB Harare
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## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

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<b>Spartacus</b>	13 countries in South America and Europe
<b>Tuy</b>	Burkina Faso

## TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING

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<b>Black Poseidon</b>	Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine
<b>Maya</b>	11 countries in the Americas
<b>Meerkat</b>	Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe - In coordination with WCO
<b>Opson II</b>	Global – Led by Europol
<b>Tonse I</b>	Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia
<b>Tonse II</b>	Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda





## Operation Unmask

An international operation supported by INTERPOL against suspected computer hackers believed to be linked to the group 'Anonymous' saw the arrest of some 25 people in Latin America and Europe. Operation Unmask was carried out by police in Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Spain, following a series of coordinated cyberattacks originating from those countries against Colombian government websites. In addition to the arrests, some 250 items of IT equipment were seized, along with mobile phones, payment cards and cash.



## Operation Icebreaker

More than 360 tonnes of chemicals, 200 kg of methamphetamines, cocaine and LSD and USD 2 million in cash were seized and four illicit drug labs dismantled during Operation Icebreaker. Taking place in 11 countries in the Americas, the operation, run in partnership with the WCO and International Narcotics Control Board, also resulted in the arrest of some 25 suspects.



## Operation Tuy

Authorities in Burkina Faso rescued around 400 children – some as young as six years old – from illegally operated gold mines and cotton fields in Operation Tuy. The children were discovered working in extreme conditions, lowered into narrow, airless mining holes up to 70 metres deep, receiving no pay or education. Nearly 75 people were arrested in connection with child trafficking and labour offences.



## Operation Pangea V

During Operation Pangea V, authorities in 100 countries shut down more than 18,000 websites linked to illicit online pharmacies and seized nearly 4 million units of potentially life-threatening illicit medicines. The annual operation targets the international black market of fake and illicit medicines, which can put the health of unsuspecting consumers at risk. The operation also aimed to increase public awareness of the dangers of buying medicines online.



## Operation Enigma

More than 240 tonnes of discarded electronics and electrical equipment was seized and investigations launched against some 40 companies involved in the illegal trade of e-waste. Authorities in seven European and African countries conducted checks at major ports. Almost one-third of the checks resulted in the discovery of illegal electronic waste. Evidence of new concealment methods was also uncovered; this will help the international police community work towards the elimination of these activities.



## Operation Black Poseidon

Operation Black Poseidon, a month-long intervention against illicit goods trafficking in Eastern Europe, resulted in the seizure of 7.3 million trafficked goods and the arrest of more than 1,400 people. National police and investigators in Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine carried out checks at ports, airports and markets, seizing counterfeit or illicit clothing, toys, food, electronics, cigarettes and vehicle parts worth EUR 123 million.



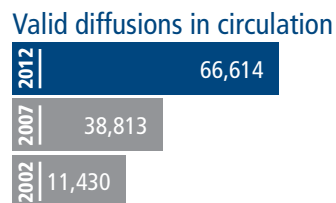
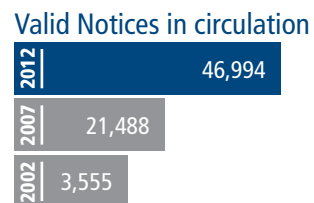
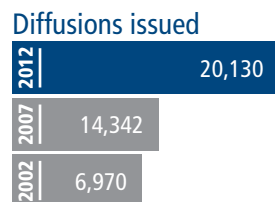
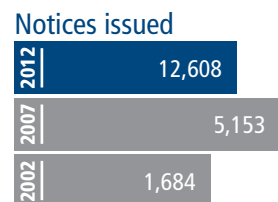
## Operation Worthy

In INTERPOL's largest ever operation to combat ivory trafficking, more than 200 people were arrested and nearly two tonnes of illegal elephant ivory seized. Operation Worthy took part in 14 countries across Eastern, Southern and Western Africa and also saw the recovery of rhino horns; lion, leopard and cheetah pelts; crocodile and python skins; live tropical birds; turtles; and other protected species. Raids were carried out at markets, ports, shops, border crossings and during vehicle checks.

# Global notices and diffusions

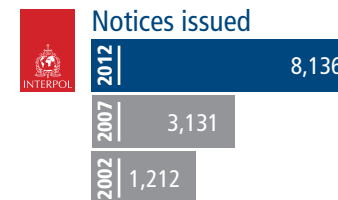
INTERPOL notices are used to alert police worldwide to fugitives, suspected terrorists, dangerous criminals, missing persons and potential threats. Diffusions are similar alerts distributed directly by an NCB to the countries of their choice, requesting the arrest or location of an individual or further police information to assist an investigation.

More than 12,000 notices were issued in 2012, of which 8,136 were Red Notices for wanted persons.



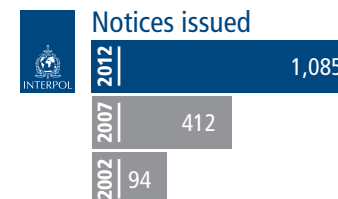
## RED NOTICES

Wanted persons



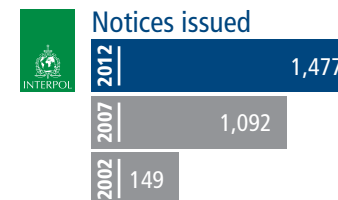
## BLUE NOTICES

Individuals of interest in relation to a crime



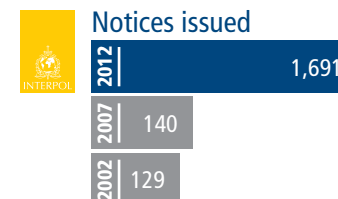
## GREEN NOTICES

Warnings and intelligence about serious criminals



## YELLOW NOTICES

Missing persons

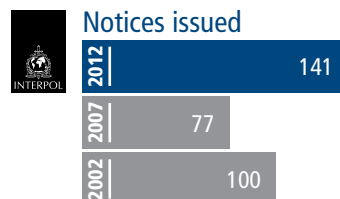




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## BLACK NOTICES

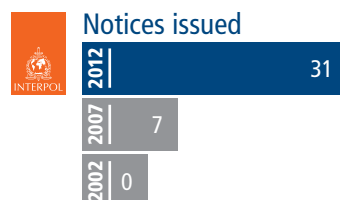
Unidentified bodies



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## ORANGE NOTICES

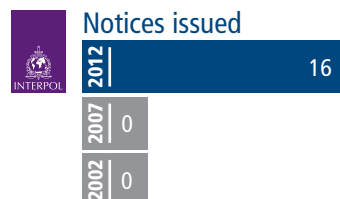
Dangerous materials, criminal acts or events that pose a potential threat to public safety



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## PURPLE NOTICES

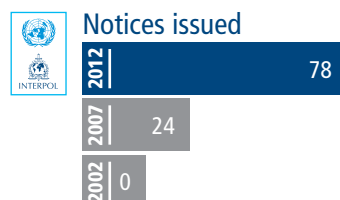
Objects, devices or concealment methods used by criminals



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## INTERPOL-UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICES

Individuals or entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban



## ARREST OF SUSPECTED CANADIAN KILLER

Making headlines worldwide in 2012 was the case of Luka Rocco Magnotta, a Canadian suspected of murder and posting the victim's body parts to locations across Canada, including political offices and schools. He was apprehended by police in Berlin just one week after the killing, thanks to swift international police action via INTERPOL.

INTERPOL issued a Red Notice for Magnotta when it was believed that he had fled Canada for France. The NCBs in Canada, France and Germany used INTERPOL's tools to rapidly share intelligence on Magnotta's whereabouts, including information that he had left France for Germany. Magnotta was returned to Canada where he will face trial for his crimes, expected to begin in June 2013.

## PUBLIC TIP LEADS TO ARREST OF MURDER SUSPECT

In a truly international case, a tip-off from a member of the public following an appeal for information led police in Croatia to arrest Morgan Schreurs, a Dutch man wanted for murder in Belgium. As part of INTERPOL's Operation Infra-Red, the Irish police circulated details of the case and Schreurs's photo to the media, leading to the tip of his possible location. When Croatian police arrested Schreurs, he was found in possession of a fake Italian passport, ID card and driving licence.

## CHARLES TAYLOR CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES

Former Liberian President Charles Taylor, who was the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice issued in 2003 at the request of the UN-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone, was convicted of war crimes, crimes against humanity, rape and murder by the war crimes tribunal at the end of a four-year trial. Since the Red Notice was issued, INTERPOL's Fugitive Investigative Support unit continued to liaise with the Special Court for Sierra Leone, particularly in 2006 after Taylor escaped from custody in Nigeria just days before he was due to be handed over to the court.

# Command and Coordination Centre

The Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) forms the connection between the General Secretariat and NCBs in all 190 member countries. Serving as the contact point for police in any member country faced with a crisis, it operates around the clock in all four official INTERPOL languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish).

The CCC coordinates the exchange of information, handles crisis management during serious incidents, conducts checks of INTERPOL's databases, supports operations and monitors open and closed sources for potential threats. It also deploys Incident Response Teams (IRT) and INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMEST) to deliver emergency assistance following a disaster or crime, or assist with security implementation at international events.

## **BULGARIAN TERRORIST ATTACK**

Following a suicide terrorist bombing attack on an Israeli tour bus in Burgas, Bulgaria which killed six people, INTERPOL deployed an IRT to assist national authorities with their investigation. With reports that the bomber might have used false identity documents, the IRT sought to determine if any of these were in INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database and if the suspect used them at any point. All requests for fingerprint and DNA analysis and other assistance were treated with the highest priority by the CCC.

Also at the request of Bulgarian police, INTERPOL issued a Black Notice, with a computer-generated image of the suspect that was created from the remains recovered at the scene of the attack, and launched an appeal for public assistance in identifying him.

## **LONDON OLYMPICS**

An INTERPOL team formed part of the security apparatus during the Olympic Games in London. Checks of people requesting accreditation for the event were conducted against INTERPOL's databases, with 41 positive hits. This resulted in the identification of a Brazilian man allegedly intending to disrupt the games, and a Spanish national belonging to an illegal organization. The IMEST members also briefed the rest of the security team on the use of INTERPOL's Notices, particularly Green Notices, in connection with their operations against illegal ticket sales.

# 230,326

messages from NCBS  
processed by the CCC in 2012

# 42,049

e-mails from the public  
processed by the CCC  
in 2012

# 2.8 million

checks carried out against INTERPOL  
databases by specialized teams

# 21

specialized teams were  
deployed in 2012

# 11

INTERPOL Major Events  
Support Teams (IMEST)

# 10

Incident Response  
Teams (IRT)



# Acting on intelligence

INTERPOL's team of criminal intelligence analysts provide operational and strategic analysis for crime-related projects, investigations and operations. Analysts also provide consultancy services and training as needed, and can be deployed in the field to directly assist with ongoing investigations.

In addition to producing analytical reports focusing on particular regions, crime types or a newly discovered modus operandi, analysts also delivered training to police in member countries in the Sahel and Horn of Africa regions as part of a larger counter-terrorism capacity building programme.

## **PROJECT PINK PANTHERS**

In the framework of Project Pink Panthers, which supports member countries in apprehending criminals linked to the Pink Panthers network of high-end jewellery thieves, INTERPOL produced an analytical report about the network to assist with the prosecution in a Danish court of a high-ranking Pink Panthers member. He was convicted and sentenced to more than five years in prison, and the judge said the INTERPOL report was crucial to helping him better understand the Pink Panthers phenomenon.

## **PROJECT MILLENNIUM**

Targeting transnational Eurasian organized crime syndicates, Project Millennium continues to grow in importance as these groups increase in size and in the scope of their activities. Focusing on 'Thieves in Law', the highest level in the criminal hierarchy of these networks, analysts prepared a list of individuals of concern, including information, nicknames and photographs. This proved to be a useful resource for police in member countries, directing a number of criminal investigations and assisting local authorities in identifying members of these criminal networks in their territories.

## **OPERATION FAILSAFE**

Coordinated by INTERPOL's CBRNE Terrorism Prevention Programme, Operation Failsafe was launched at the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, Korea. It is designed to assist police in tracking individuals involved in the trafficking of radioactive or nuclear materials, and issue Green Notices to warn other member countries of the potential threat. Law enforcement officers at border crossings can instantly query INTERPOL's databases to verify if an individual is the subject of such a Green Notice – a match will trigger an alert at the CCC, which will notify the CBRNE Programme.



## Greece to prosecute first maritime piracy case

Greek authorities are set to prosecute the country's first maritime piracy case using evidence gathered by an INTERPOL IRT from a hijacked vessel. After Somali pirates released the oil tanker Irene SL, hijacked off the coast of Oman and held for 58 days, INTERPOL sent an IRT to South Africa to conduct a crime scene investigation, collect evidence and debrief the hostages. The crew members were able to identify four of their captors from an INTERPOL maritime piracy photo album. This was the first IRT deployed for a maritime piracy case; three others have been deployed since.

# CHAPTER FOUR



## Capacity building

Providing long-term law enforcement assistance and development remained a priority for the Organization in 2012. To complement its instructional services, INTERPOL has developed partnerships to benefit from the expertise and resources of the global police community.

# International conferences

To ensure the timely exchange of knowledge among police and partners worldwide, particularly in emerging forms of crime, INTERPOL organized or participated in a variety of international conferences during the year. Events covered a wide range of crime areas and took place in all regions of the world.

## **RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR THREATS**

The second INTERPOL Radiological and Nuclear Trafficking and Terrorism Analysis Conference in Umea, Sweden, saw participants from 12 countries discuss global trends in the trafficking of radiological and nuclear materials, ways to improve detection at borders, data collection issues and awareness raising.

## **FINGERPRINTS SYMPOSIUM**

The key theme of the 7th INTERPOL Fingerprints Symposium was interoperability and for law enforcement to take advantage of technological developments to maximize the opportunities for identifying fugitives. The event brought together some 150 delegates from 51 countries to discuss ways to more effectively share biometric data, especially through the use of new technologies.

## **IDENTIFYING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSERS**

A meeting of the INTERPOL specialist group on crimes against children brought together 146 experts from 45 countries, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to exchange information to help investigators identify potential links between cases around the world. Information exchanges at previous meetings have led to the identification of child sex offenders around the world.

## **ACTING AGAINST IP CRIME**

Identifying areas for global action against intellectual property crime and counterfeiting was the focus of the 2012 International Law Enforcement IP Crime Conference co-hosted by INTERPOL and the Policia Nacional de Panama. More

than 500 delegates representing the public and private sectors from 58 countries came together to tackle key issues including the extent of transnational organized IP crime, enhancing international cooperation, trafficking in illicit goods, training and operations.

## **PREVENTING GENOCIDE AND WAR CRIMES**

With a theme of 'Information for Justice', the INTERPOL Fifth International Expert Meeting on Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity brought together some 150 experts from 44 countries and more than 20 international organizations to discuss intelligence gathering and sharing, prosecutions, capacity building, refugee protection, legal assistance, and international cooperation in tracking perpetrators. Case studies from the Balkans, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Rwanda were presented.

## **PROJECT AMAZON WORKING GROUP**

In the framework of the anti-terrorism Fusion Task Force, INTERPOL held a working group meeting for Project Amazon, which focuses on terrorism in the Americas. Held in Cuzco, Peru in cooperation with NCB Lima, the meeting gathered more than 40 counter-terrorism officers from 18 countries in the region to share operational intelligence and analyses of the current terrorism risks for the Americas.

# International partnerships

Transnational crime cannot be tackled in isolation, so INTERPOL constantly strives to forge strong partnerships with other regional and international bodies, in law enforcement and beyond. In 2012, the Organization negotiated several new cooperation agreements, six of which were approved by the General Assembly. Key longtime partners like the United Nations and European Union have been joined by other organizations including the East African Community, the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), the Small Arms Survey (SAS), and Mercosur.

## ENHANCING CYBERSECURITY

In a bid to strengthen the global fight against cybercrime, INTERPOL and NEC Corporation have partnered to develop the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre. Being established within the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, the Digital Crime Centre will include a Digital Forensic Lab to identify and test new digital forensic technologies, and a Cyber-Fusion Centre to turn intelligence-led analysis into operational action. NEC Corporation will provide technical and human resources to help establish all aspects of the Digital Crime Centre.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING AGREEMENTS

During a visit to the General Secretariat, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano signed a series of agreements with the Organization to enhance the global fight against human trafficking. The agreements followed the launch by DHS of its Blue Campaign, an initiative to expand collaboration with external partners to more effectively combat human trafficking through public awareness, training, victim assistance and law enforcement investigations.

## FUNDING FOR FIGHT AGAINST WILDLIFE CRIME

The European Commission will contribute EUR 1.73 million over the next three years to support INTERPOL's Project Combat Wildlife Crime, operating under the umbrella of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) which also includes the CITES Secretariat, UNODC, WCO and the World Bank. The funds will support INTERPOL's efforts to combat wildlife crime and protect the world's natural resources from illegal trading, particularly the illegal trade in timber.

## FUNDING FOR PROJECT IN THE AMERICAS

The Canadian government, through its Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program, will provide nearly USD 1.5 million for an INTERPOL-led project to combat transnational crime related to drug trafficking in the Americas. The Regional Intelligence Gathering and Criminal Analysis project will provide equipment and training to local and regional law enforcement agencies in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean to help them better respond to drug-related crimes.





## Biometrics, travel document

Through a five-year strategic partnership with Morpho, INTERPOL will test and install state-of-the-art facial recognition and fingerprint technology, including the installation of a new Automated Fingerprint Identification System in 2014. In addition, Morpho will also incorporate the latest technology, such as 3D photos and laser engraving, in its development of the second generation of INTERPOL Travel Documents (ITD). At the end of 2012, two years after the initiative began, 55 member countries had recognized the document and many others were considering the proper way to implement it within their national laws. An INTERPOL Travel Document Security Charter was approved by the General Assembly, making it a global reference for international document security.

# Innovation in training

In 2012, INTERPOL conducted 260 training sessions, including workshops, seminars, courses and other educational meetings attended by more than 8,100 participants from 175 member countries. The sessions were designed to help member countries better understand the complexities of international policing; provide member countries with the skills and knowledge required to meet today's policing challenges; and make certain that law enforcement agencies are fully aware of how to use the services provided by INTERPOL to their best advantage.

## PROJECT EVEXI

Oman became the most recent country to benefit from Project Evexi (Evidence Exploitation Initiative), which assists member countries in investigating maritime piracy cases. Omani authorities received specialized training covering legal aspects in the fight against maritime piracy, basic interviewing skills, crime scene management and general investigative techniques. Other countries that have received support through Project Evexi are Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Seychelles and Tanzania.

## PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME 'TRAIN-THE-TRAINER'

In cooperation with the Health Sciences Authority of Singapore and the Institute of Research Against Counterfeit Medicines, INTERPOL's Medical Product Counterfeiting and Pharmaceutical Crime (MPCPC) unit held a 'train-the-trainer' session for members of its Storm enforcement network. The 24 participants from Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand learned how to effectively detect and investigate pharmaceutical crime through real-life exercises and visits to scientific laboratories.

## RADNUC INVESTIGATIONS

Members of INTERPOL's CBRNE Terrorism Prevention Programme delivered a radiological and nuclear investigations course to 31 officers from 10 European countries. The aim of the course was to teach the participants how to conduct effective investigations into suspected criminal acts involving radiological or nuclear weapons. Interactive exercises focused on preventing, preparing for and investigating the illicit use and trafficking of radioactive or nuclear materials.

## FIGHTING WILDLIFE CRIME

Some 20 police officers from 10 central African countries took part in a training session at the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Abidjan to learn the skills necessary to conduct strategic wildlife enforcement inspections. The training course was held under the umbrella of INTERPOL's Project Wisdom, which supports the conservation of elephants and rhinos, in collaboration with Environment Canada and the French Gendarmerie Nationale.

## CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

Eight officers from the Seychelles Police Scientific Support and Crime Record Bureau took part in training on crime scene investigation techniques including fingerprints, shoeprints, DNA, blood stain pattern identification and night photography.

## PEOPLE SMUGGLING AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION

Strengthening measures to combat people smuggling and the use of fake documents by illegal migration syndicates to avoid detection was the focus of a joint INTERPOL-International Organization for Migration training session in Sri Lanka. The 50 participants from the Department of Immigration and Emigration, State Intelligence Service, Criminal Investigation Department and the NCB in Colombo learned general border security measures and how to use INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database.

## POLICE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR NCBS

Hosted by the United Arab Emirates, the first INTERPOL Police Development Programme for NCBs in the Middle East and North Africa was launched in February. The training session brought together some 30 officers from Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, who learned to more efficiently use INTERPOL's tools and services, as well as presentation skills. In total, four sessions were held in 2012.

## DJIBOUTI OFFICERS TRAINED

Nineteen police and coast guard officers from Djibouti received training on criminal data analysis under the framework of the EU-funded INTERPOL Critical Maritime Routes – Law Enforcement Programme.

## FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN FOOTBALL

Criminals have increasingly infiltrated the world of sport, especially football – using bribes or threats to coerce players and officials into fixing the outcome of a match. To fight against this threat to the sanctity of football, INTERPOL's Integrity in Sport unit has developed a training programme to target the individuals who are most at risk of being asked to fix a match.

An online e-learning module has been produced to teach players and referees about the dangers of agreeing to fix the outcome of a match, and the different ways that potential match-fixers could approach them. National and regional Integrity in Sport workshops were held in Finland, South Africa, Guatemala and the Netherlands, bringing together football administrators, representatives of players' unions, officials and law enforcement to raise their awareness of corruption in the sport and ways to prevent and counteract it. Training sessions were also held for players and referees ahead of five FIFA sporting events.

## INTERPOL GLOBAL LEARNING CENTRE (IGLC)

The IGLC serves as a 'one-stop shop' of comprehensive online learning materials for the global police community, with e-learning courses and an online resource library of reports, documents and partner websites. In 2012, INTERPOL member countries accessed the IGLC almost five times more frequently than the previous year,

logging in to the system more than three million times. Other than demonstrating the utility of online training, this impressive increase can also be attributed to the fact that many in-person training courses now involve online prerequisites.

## INCREASING DIVERSITY OF TRAINING

To ensure that as many police officers as possible can receive the greatest variety of training, INTERPOL has expanded the scope and locations of its courses. In 2012, training sessions for the first time focused on cybercrime and corruption in sports, and the first events were held in Bahrain and Tunisia. The total number of courses increased by 6 per cent from the previous year. The number of sessions held in the Middle East and North Africa increased by 40 per cent, while those in Asia and the South Pacific increased by 36 per cent.

## TRAINING EVENTS BY REGION

### Africa



### Americas



### Asia/South Pacific



### Europe



### Middle East / North Africa



### General Secretariat





## Launch of StudentZone

To spread awareness of international crime and INTERPOL's role in fighting it to a younger audience, the Organization created StudentZone, an educational website. Aimed at teenagers, the site focuses on 'INTERPOL Junior Officer – the Case of the Black Tattoo', a game where players take on the role of an INTERPOL officer travelling around the world, gathering clues to help local police track down a gang of international criminals. Through the game, the player learns about various crime areas and INTERPOL's different areas of expertise. The site is also an educational resource for teachers and parents.

# Best practices

## **GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY**

Leaders of environmental, biodiversity and natural resources agencies and law enforcement agencies attended the inaugural International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement seminar, co-organized by INTERPOL and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The 230 delegates from 70 countries discussed issues such as fisheries, forestry, pollution and wildlife crime and designed a global compliance and enforcement strategy to address environmental security.

## **STRENGTHENING NCBs**

To better understand the needs of its member countries, INTERPOL conducts an NCB revitalization programme. After an initial visit by officials from the General Secretariat and another NCB, recommendations are made for improving services, for example through training or other assistance. A total of 22 revitalization visits were conducted to NBCs in Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East.

## **INTERNAL AUDIT**

To support the efficient use of INTERPOL's resources, encourage performance and to share good practice, the Organization conducted a number of thematic and project-specific audits. These focused on core activities such as the management of criminal databases, legal activities and the management of specific crime projects. A review was also conducted of the functioning of the Regional Bureau in Buenos Aires and its CCC. Each of the Organization's departments have a designated contact person who coordinates the implementation of recommendations for improvement outlined in the audit reports; the year saw a marked increase in the level of implementation and its positive outcomes, demonstrating a willingness to improve overall effectiveness.

# CHAPTER FIVE



## Finances

The operating revenue that enabled the Organization to carry out its activities during 2012 is presented here in a set of financial tables, which are externally audited and comply with international accounting standards.

For the financial year 2012, INTERPOL's operating income totalled EUR 70 million, of which 75% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (74%). Income received on externally funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises, with similar objectives or interests to INTERPOL, constituted 21% of gross income. Financial income and reimbursements made up 4% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditure amounted to EUR 70 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 58% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (15%), third-party and other costs (8%), maintenance expenses and premises running costs (3% each), telecommunications costs associated with INTERPOL's global telecommunications system, I-24/7, office expenses, and other staff costs, at 2% each. Depreciation expenditure constituted 7% of the total.

The financial performance of INTERPOL saw a minor deficit during 2012, which was reduced from the Accumulated Reserve Funds of the Organization. Capital projects consumed EUR 4 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents increased during the year due mainly to an increase in externally sponsored projects executed by the Organization, and also an increase in its employee pension liabilities. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – decreased by EUR 185,000 from the previous year due to the operational deficit in 2012.

The financial tables which appear on the following pages – statements of financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, and cash flows – are externally audited and summarize the financial status and performance of the Organization in 2012 and 2011. The financial statements of the Organization are prepared, where possible, in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Where IPSAS does not have a specific standard, the International Accounting Standards (IAS) have been used.

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

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

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and Bank Balances	36,859	21,539
Investments	19,003	12,632
Statutory contributions receivable	4,125	4,139
Accounts Receivable	3,977	4,286
Inventories	426	509
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>64,390</b>	<b>43,105</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments	4,031	12,000
Statutory Contributions Receivable	124	159
Accounts Receivable	154	40
Intangible Assets	1,752	1,781
Plant Property and Equipment	19,190	18,250
Fixed Assets in Progress	315	1,561
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>25,566</b>	<b>33,791</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>89,956</b>	<b>76,896</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Payables	(5,421)	(5,386)
Income received in advance	(2,070)	(644)
Deferred project income	(21,748)	(12,612)
Employee-related liabilities	(3,676)	(3,513)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>(32,915)</b>	<b>(22,155)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Employee-related liabilities	(11,266)	(8,781)
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>(11,266)</b>	<b>(8,781)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(44,181)</b>	<b>(30,936)</b>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	<b>45,775</b>	<b>45,960</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Capital financing reserve	21,257	21,592
Accumulated reserve funds	24,518	24,368
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>45,775</b>	<b>45,960</b>

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

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>		
Statutory contributions	50,678	49,636
Regional Bureau financing	870	815
Voluntary contributions	645	581
Reimbursements and recoveries	2,178	1,220
Financial income	869	645
Other income	14,466	7,700
Exchange rate gains/(losses) net	(117)	(103)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</b>	<b>69,589</b>	<b>60,494</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Pay costs	40,322	36,826
Other staff costs	1,065	1,142
Premises running costs	2,182	2,019
Maintenance	2,252	2,190
Missions and meetings	10,673	7,256
Office expenses	1,370	1,106
Telecommunication costs	1,507	1,512
Third party and other costs	5,699	1,397
Depreciation expenditure	4,704	4,870
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>(69,774)</b>	<b>(58,318)</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>2,176</b>



## Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended on: (in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus / (deficit) from ordinary operating activities	(185)	2,176
<b>Non-cash movements</b>		
Depreciation expenditure	4,704	4,870
Adjustment for accrued financial income		(36)
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of assets	39	66
Adjustment for leave provision of employees	30	135
Adjustment for provision under ICSILE	20	11
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	35	(1,400)
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	1,426	182
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred project income	9,136	7,922
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities current	85	110
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities non-current	2,513	1,720
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	83	208
(Increase) / Decrease in accounts receivable current	309	(941)
(Increase) / Decrease in accounts receivable non-current	(114)	
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable current	14	(1,086)
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivable non-current	35	(5)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>18,130</b>	<b>13,932</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
(Purchases) / sales of investments	1,598	(16,632)
(Purchases) of fixed assets	(4,408)	(4,079)
Sales of fixed assets		35
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(2,810)</b>	<b>(20,676)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>(6,744)</b>
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of period	21,539	28,283
Cash and bank balances at the end of period	36,859	21,539
<b>MOVEMENT IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>	<b>15,320</b>	<b>(6,744)</b>

## Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended on 31 December 2012: (in 000s Euros)

	Capital financing reserve	Accumulated reserve funds	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2011</b>	<b>21,592</b>	<b>24,368</b>	<b>45,960</b>
Net gains and losses not recognised in statement of financial performance, being capital expenditures (net) funded out of accumulated reserve funds	(335)	335	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		(185)	(185)
<b>BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2012</b>	<b>21,257</b>	<b>24,518</b>	<b>45,775</b>

# A GLOBAL PRESENCE



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

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

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

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



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CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD

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