



INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD





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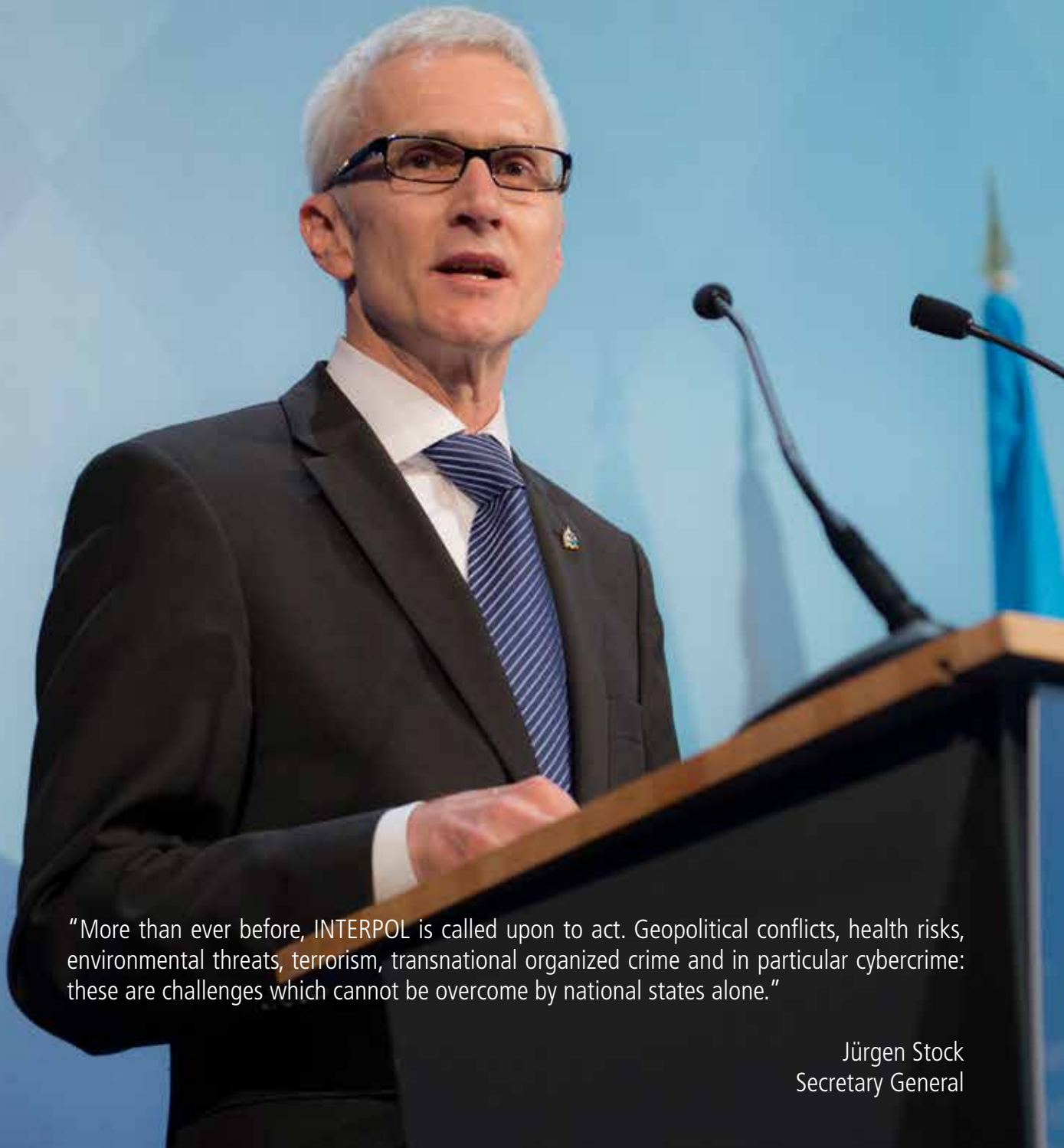
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“More than ever before, INTERPOL is called upon to act. Geopolitical conflicts, health risks, environmental threats, terrorism, transnational organized crime and in particular cybercrime: these are challenges which cannot be overcome by national states alone.”

Jürgen Stock  
Secretary General

## A NEW LEADERSHIP

Prior to his election as INTERPOL Secretary General, Jürgen Stock was a Vice-President of Germany's Bundeskriminalamt. He had previously served as Vice-President for Europe on INTERPOL's Executive Committee. His vision for the future development of the Organization is based around four main areas:

Core business – bringing the focus back to the basics of policing, expanding INTERPOL's position as a global, state-of-the-art police information hub, improving the quality of data and ensuring police in every country have the necessary equipment and the skills.

Innovation – using INTERPOL as a global police think tank, developing new tools to effectively support member countries in facing security challenges.

Partnership – increasing partnerships within the law enforcement community, with other security actors and with private sector entities which share common goals.

Governance – developing a strong leadership structure to effectively direct the Organization's resources towards the determined core functions.



## SECRETARY GENERAL'S FOREWORD

When I was elected Secretary General by the General Assembly in November, it was clear that I was assuming the leadership of a robust and forward-looking policing organization.

For this, I must give credit to my predecessor, Ronald K. Noble, who greatly enhanced the global relevance of INTERPOL during his three mandates, and whose leadership enabled many of the achievements outlined in this report.

This year marked a century since police and judicial officials gathered at the first International Criminal Police Congress in 1914. The criminal world has evolved dramatically since then, especially in recent decades, as the ease of travel and growth of the Internet and technology has provided criminals with new opportunities to commit crimes on the other side of the world.

To tackle the expanding threat of cybercrime, the new INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore will bring together great technological minds in law enforcement and private industry to work in partnership to identify threats and solutions.

Though terrorism is not a new phenomenon, its perpetrators are now using modern-day tools including social media to lure regular citizens – especially young people – to fight in conflict zones. By encouraging a collaborative exchange of information on these foreign fighters, INTERPOL is helping its member countries confront this new security challenge.

This Annual Report offers an inside look at the activities of the Organization and police in our member countries in 2014: developing innovative law enforcement programmes and tools, offering a diverse range of training initiatives, building new partnerships, conducting operations and exchanging critical crime-related data.

Our coordinated efforts achieved many successful outcomes during the year. More than 40 operations were conducted targeting wanted fugitives, drugs, human trafficking, child sexual abuse, environmental crime, fake medicines and cybercrime, making significant progress in the fight against the transnational organized criminal networks involved.

We would not have accomplished so much without the unwavering support of the National Central Bureaus in each member country, our President and Executive Committee, our Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices, and our national and international partners.

As we look ahead to the future of successful international police cooperation, I am certain that INTERPOL will only grow stronger and the world will become a safer place as a result.



Jürgen Stock  
Secretary General

# **1 - LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE**

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Each of INTERPOL's 190 member countries has equal representation on its General Assembly, which meets annually to decide the way forward for the Organization in the coming years. In November 2014, the General Assembly met in Monaco, the site of the first meeting of the International Criminal Police Congress 100 years earlier, where the idea of INTERPOL was conceived.

This 83rd session of the General Assembly unanimously elected Jürgen Stock of Germany as the Organization's new Secretary General, to take over from Ronald K. Noble of the United States.

Delegates at the Assembly ratified a number of cooperation agreements with partner organizations to leverage their shared expertise in maritime piracy, terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

The Assembly adopted a total of 20 resolutions, including on:

- Sharing information regarding travelling sex offenders;
- Updating the Organization's rules for processing personal data;
- Responding to emerging environmental threats;
- Creating an INTERPOL Global Cybercrime Experts Group.

### TRIBUTE TO RONALD K. NOBLE

The General Assembly paid tribute to outgoing Secretary General Ronald K. Noble, who stepped down after 14 years at the helm of the Organization. Mr Noble oversaw many changes which transformed INTERPOL into a modern and truly global law enforcement support organization, constantly evolving to offer assistance to all member countries through the most up-to-date tools and services.

Under his leadership, INTERPOL developed its I-24/7 state-of-the-art communications system; ensured member countries could contact the Command and Coordination Centre for urgent assistance at any hour of the day or night; expanded the amount and scope of police information contained in its criminal databases; and created technological solutions so frontline police officers could access INTERPOL's tools from remote locations.



## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elected by the General Assembly, the 13-member Executive Committee provides direction and advice, and oversees the implementation of decisions taken during the annual meeting of the General Assembly. It is led by INTERPOL's President, currently Mireille Ballestrazzi of France. Five new members were elected onto the Executive Committee in 2014 as mandates of previous delegates expired.

## PRESIDENT

### EUROPE



**Mireille BALLESTRAZZI**  
France  
2012-2016

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

### AFRICA



**Sebastian Haitota NDEITUNGA**  
Namibia  
2014-2017

### AMERICAS



**Alan D. BERSIN**  
United States  
2012-2015

### ASIA



**Nobuyuki KAWAI**  
Japan  
2012-2015

In 2014, the Executive Committee was responsible for selecting a candidate for the post of Secretary General and presenting him to the General Assembly for election. After conducting interviews with six applicants from France, Germany, India, Italy, Jordan and the UK, the Executive Committee selected Mr Stock, who was unanimously endorsed by the Assembly in November.

## DELEGATES

### ASIA



**Saoud Abdulla AL-MAHMOUD**  
Qatar  
2012-2015

### AFRICA



**Abdelkader Kara BOUHADBA**  
Algeria  
2012-2015

### AFRICA



**Francis Ndegwa MUHORO**  
Kenya  
2014-2017

### EUROPE



**David ARMOND**  
United Kingdom  
2014-2017

### EUROPE



**Filippo DISPENZA**  
Italy  
2012-2015

### AMERICAS



**Bob PAULSON**  
Canada  
2012-2015

### AMERICAS



**Sergio Alejandro BERNI**  
Argentina  
2014-2017

### ASIA



**KIM Jong Yang**  
Korea  
2012-2015

### EUROPE



**Alexander PROKOPCHUK**  
Russia  
2014-2017





## NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

At the heart of INTERPOL are its National Central Bureaus (NCBs), located in each member country and staffed by national law enforcement officers. The NCBs link countries to each other and to INTERPOL's global network, enhancing their ability to conduct effective cross-border investigations.

Secretary General Ronald K. Noble made it his mission to personally visit each of INTERPOL's 190 member countries during his three mandates, a goal which he met with a visit to Iceland in October 2014. This achievement brought about a deeper understanding of the real needs of police on the ground, in terms of equipment, training and crime priorities.

Once a year, senior police officials from INTERPOL's member countries come together for the Heads of NCBs Conference to discuss collaboration against emerging crime threats. The 2014 meeting gathered some 300 delegates from 145 countries, who examined the role of the NCBs in developing innovative global solutions to the most pressing law enforcement challenges.

The participants adopted a set of conclusions on topics such including:

- Expanding the use of INTERPOL's databases;
- Encouraging the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre's support to countries in combating cybercrime;
- Supporting countries' efforts to identify and locate terrorists and foreign fighters.



## COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF INTERPOL'S FILES

The processing of personal data – such as names, fingerprints and DNA profiles – is a key activity of INTERPOL. The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) is an independent body which monitors all data processing to ensure it is conducted in line with the Organization's legal framework to protect individual rights. The CCF also deals with requests for access to INTERPOL's files, and advises the Organization on matters relating to personal information management.

In 2014, a new chairperson was appointed to head the CCF. Nina Vajić, a professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Zagreb in Croatia and former judge at the European Court of Human Rights, joined the independent monitoring body in September.

## INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION

After years of conception, planning and construction, the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) officially opened its doors in 2014 during a handover ceremony where the keys to the building were symbolically presented to INTERPOL by the Singaporean government.

The IGCI is a cutting-edge research and development facility where INTERPOL and its strategic partners will develop innovative new law enforcement tools to help countries prevent and fight the crimes of the future, with a focus on cybercrime. Other activities of the IGCI include operational support to member countries, progressive training programmes and actively seeking new partnerships with organizations and businesses which share INTERPOL's vision of a safer world for all.





## 100 YEARS OF COOPERATION

During 2014, INTERPOL marked 100 years of international police cooperation, since the first International Criminal Police Congress was held in Monaco in 1914. A web photo gallery traced the history of the Organization, and archive documents were published, where available, on the website.

Participants at the Congress expressed 12 wishes for the future of international police cooperation. INTERPOL's vision and mission today remain in line with the original goals of the 1914 meeting, while the Organization continues to evolve in response to the needs of its member countries, the emergence of new crime trends, and innovations in technology.



## INTERPOL TRAVEL DOCUMENT

The INTERPOL Travel Document was developed to allow its holders – officials working for INTERPOL, its NCBs and law enforcement agencies – to receive a visa facilitation when travelling on official INTERPOL business, allowing for a quick response to urgent requests for assistance. It exists in two forms: an e-Passport and e-Identification Card. During the 2014 General Assembly meeting, INTERPOL celebrated the milestone achievement of having 100 countries officially recognize the Travel Document.



## DIVERSITY IN STAFF

One of INTERPOL's great strengths is a diverse staff, who bring their range of professional and cultural experiences to the daily work and evolving needs of the Organization. More than 100 different nationalities were represented among the 819 people who worked at the different duty stations of the General Secretariat at the end of 2014. Officers seconded by their national administrations represented 29 per cent of these, and women accounted for 44 per cent.



# **2 - POLICE TOOLS AND SERVICES**



## EXPANDING INTERPOL'S SERVICES

### I-24/7

Connecting law enforcement in each member country to each other and to INTERPOL's tools and services is a state-of-the-art secure global police communications system known as I-24/7. It allows users to exchange sensitive police information with their counterparts around the world, day or night, and offers instant access to INTERPOL's criminal databases.

I-24/7 can be directly accessed by officers on the frontlines via technical solutions called MIND, for access through mobile devices, and FIND, for access at fixed locations. In 2014, more than 17 million messages were transmitted through the I-24/7 system.

### WAPIS

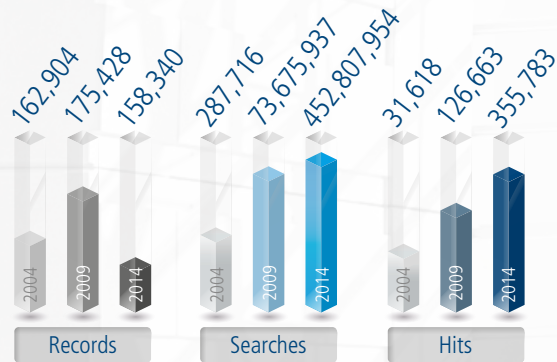
The West African Police Information System (WAPIS) programme aims to create a national and regional infrastructure for police information exchange in West Africa that will enable a greater responsiveness to crimes originating in and within the area. The programme is funded by the European Union and implemented by INTERPOL in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States.

During 2014, the WAPIS working group sought to develop an operating framework for each of the pilot countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) considering legal issues, data protection and the creation of a regulatory body. The system is slated for full implementation in the pilot countries in 2015.



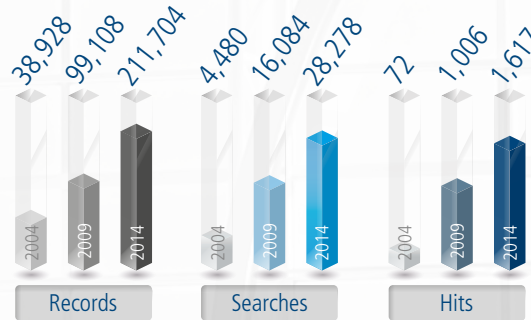
## DATABASES

Member countries queried INTERPOL's databases more than 1.7 billion times in 2014 – which equates to an average of 4.7 million searches per day.



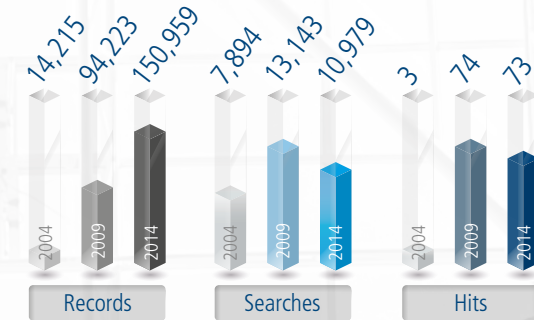
### NOMINAL

This database contains records on wanted persons, known criminals and missing persons. The number of searches of the database has quadrupled since 2011, reaching nearly half a billion per year.



### FINGERPRINTS

This database contains fingerprints used to identify fugitives and missing persons which have been submitted by 179 member countries. Users made an average of 48 searches per hour in 2014.



### DNA PROFILES

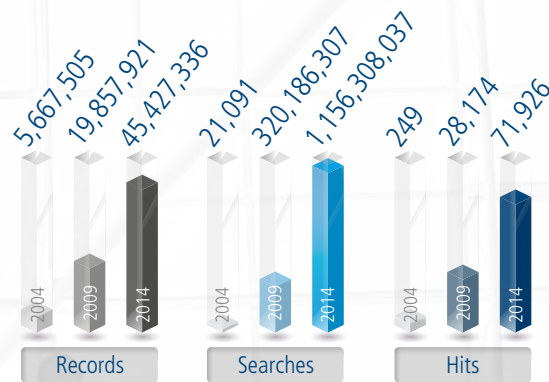
This database was created in 2002 with a single DNA profile and has increased dramatically ever since. The database recorded more than one hit per week in 2014.

### CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IMAGES

At the end of 2014, some 5,700 victims from more than 50 member countries had been identified by investigators and victim identification specialists using the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database, with additional material relating to numerous unsolved cases of child sexual abuse.

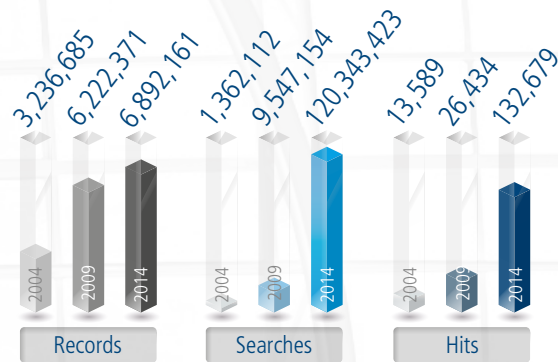
The head of a criminal network accused of sexually abusing hundreds of young boys and selling the images around the world was arrested in Bangladesh thanks to evidence shared through INTERPOL's network. The investigation began four years earlier in Australia, where police discovered a large number of abuse images of underage boys. The images were entered into INTERPOL's ICSE database, and further evidence suggested the images were produced in

Bangladesh. Continuing the investigation, police in Bangladesh arrested three men, including the alleged ringleader, and efforts continue to identify and rescue the victims.



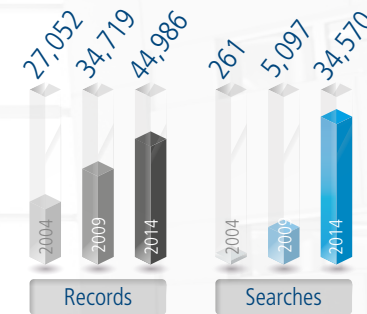
### STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

This was INTERPOL's most frequently used database and the first to log more than one billion searches in a single year. The number of hits has increased by 64 per cent in the past five years.



### STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

Containing information on vehicles reported stolen by some 126 countries, the database was searched more than 120 million times in 2014, resulting in an average of 30 hits per hour.



### WORKS OF ART

In addition to police, more than 1,600 users from 80 countries representing customs, state authorities, cultural institutions, art professionals and private collectors have public access rights to this database.

### FIREARMS

The INTERPOL Illicit Firearms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), launched in 2013, provides a centralized global system for reporting and querying lost, stolen, trafficking and smuggled firearms. It allows law enforcement worldwide to trace the international movement of illicit firearms and those used to commit crimes. The database holds some 727,500 records.

The INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network (IBIN) is a global platform for the centralized collection, storage and cross-comparison of ballistics evidence. Containing more than 540,000 records of bullets and casings – a number which more than doubled since the previous year – IBIN can assist police in identifying connections between separate crimes that might otherwise remain undetected. Some 35 positive matches have occurred thanks to IBIN.



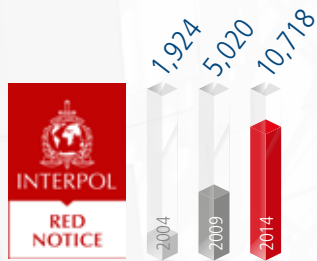
# NOTICES

INTERPOL's system of international police alerts, or notices, are used to inform police in member countries of wanted persons, dangerous criminals, missing persons or possible threats. Diffusions are similar alerts which can be issued directly by an NCB to some or all countries to assist in locating or arresting an individual or to request additional information related to ongoing investigations.

## POLICE ARREST BOKO HARAM BOMBING SUSPECT

One month after a bomb exploded in a bus terminus in Nigeria, killing more than 70 people and injuring hundreds more, police in Sudan arrested alleged Boko Haram member Aminu Sadiq Ogwuche following the issue of a Red Notice by Nigeria. Ogwuche was extradited back to Nigeria with a police escort from the NCB in Abuja, where he faced charges including preparing, placing and detonating an improvised explosive device.

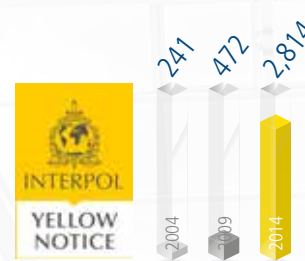
## NOTICES ISSUED



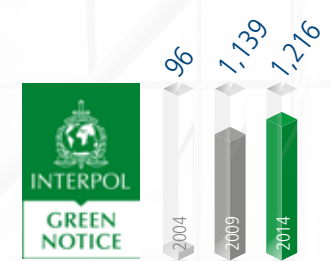
Wanted persons



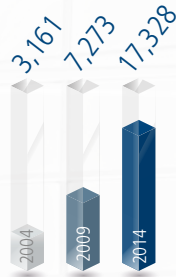
Individuals of interest in relation to a crime



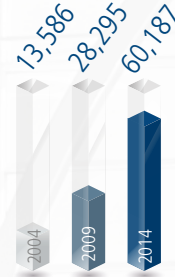
Missing persons



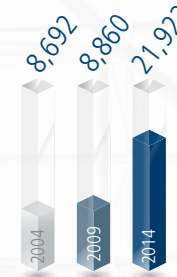
Warnings and intelligence about serious criminals



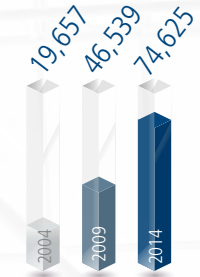
NOTICES ISSUED



VALID NOTICES IN CIRCULATION



DIFFUSIONS ISSUED



VALID DIFFUSIONS IN CIRCULATION

## FIRST NOTICE FOR ILLICIT TRADE

Qatar became the first country to request a Purple Notice in connection with illicit trade offenses, following the seizure of a machine used to change expiry dates on food and drink packaging. The investigation led to the discovery of 170,000 bottles of out-of-date drinks and the sophisticated printer used to alter the expiry dates, and an Indian national was arrested on charges of consumer fraud and threats to food security. The Purple Notice served to warn other countries of this method used by criminals.

## ARREST OF GADDAFI SON

Assaadi Gaddafi, son of the ousted Libyan leader, was arrested in Niger in January. Gaddafi was the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice for allegedly misappropriating properties through force and armed intimidation when he headed the Libyan Football Federation. He was extradited back to Libya in March to face the serious charges against him.



17,328

Notices issued in 2014, of which 10,718 were Red Notices for wanted persons.

2,336

Individuals who were subjects of INTERPOL notices arrested during the year.

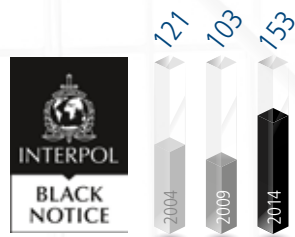
### ORANGE NOTICE FOLLOWING CANADIAN JAILBREAK

Canadian authorities requested INTERPOL to issue an Orange Notice after three dangerous prisoners escaped from a detention centre by helicopter. The three men were awaiting trial on charges of drug trafficking, murder and gangsterism. They were all located within weeks, and each man received a lengthy prison sentence.

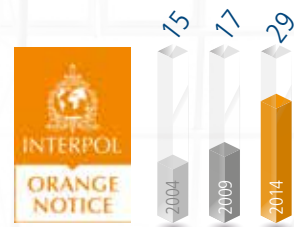
### INTERNATIONAL JEWEL THIEF ARRESTED

A Chinese national suspected in a string of at least 14 jewellery thefts worldwide and the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice was arrested during another attempted robbery. Jianguo Meng and his accomplices duped jewellery store employees by asking to see high-end diamond rings and would steal one when the vendor was distracted. INTERPOL was first alerted

to this modus operandi in 2012 and Meng served jail terms in Monaco and France, then was arrested again in Switzerland in 2014 when a store employee recognized him from an industry-wide alert.



Unidentified bodies



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



Objects, devices or concealment methods used by criminals



Individuals or entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban, as listed by the 1267 Committee of the UN Security Council



## COMMAND AND COORDINATION CENTRE

When police in any member country are faced with a crisis situation or need urgent information, INTERPOL's Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) is their point of contact. The CCC operates 24/7 and in all four of the Organization's official languages out of its operations rooms in Lyon and Buenos Aires. A third operations room at the IGCI in Singapore from 2015 will complement its around-the-clock capabilities.

The CCC can conduct instant checks of INTERPOL's databases, coordinate the exchange of information, support operations, assist in managing crises during serious police incidents, and warn of possible threats. To deliver emergency assistance following a disaster, the CCC can send an Incident Response Team (IRT), while an INTERPOL Major Events Support Team (IMEST) can be deployed to support security functions at major international events.

### SUPPORT FOLLOWING PLANE CRASH

INTERPOL sent an IRT to the Ukraine in July to help coordinate the identification of the 298 victims of the Malaysia Airlines flight MH 17 crash. The team, which included disaster victim identification specialists from multiple countries and a representative of the International Commission on Missing Persons, supported the preliminary examinations of remains recovered from the crash site. A second team was deployed to the Netherlands, where the victims were transported for the full identification process.

### ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATION

At the request of Malian authorities, an INTERPOL team was deployed following a counter-terrorism operation to help identify the 96 individuals arrested. A terrorist suspect wanted by Algeria and the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice was discovered using a false name during checks against INTERPOL's fingerprint database. Some two dozen INTERPOL Blue Notices were issued at the request of the NCB in Mali to help identify the other suspects. The INTERPOL team also assisted with checks against 13 seized weapons as well as mobile phones and laptops.

545

urgent cases supported

29

international alerts on potential threats issued



INTERPOL

COMMAND AND COORDINATION CENTER

**TWENTY-ONE SPECIALIZED TEAMS  
WERE DEPLOYED IN 2014**

**INTERPOL Major Events Support Team (IMEST)  
TOTAL: 11**

- 1. **Bangladesh** ICC Cricket World Cup
- 2. **Netherlands** 2014 Nuclear Security Summit
- 3. **Myanmar** ASEAN Summit
- 4. **Maldives** Asian Football Confederation Challenge Cup 2014
- 5. **Brazil** FIFA World Cup
- 6. **Bolivia** G-77 + China Summit
- 7. **UK (Scotland)** Commonwealth Games
- 8. **China** 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games
- 9. **South Korea** Asian Games
- 10. **China** 45th World Artistic Gymnastics Championships
- 11. **Myanmar** ASEAN Summit

**Incident Response Team (IRT)  
TOTAL: 10**

- 1. **Ghana** Maritime piracy investigation of vessel 'MT Kerala'
- 2. **Tanzania** Drug seizure
- 3. **Togo** Seizure of ivory tusks
- 4. **Tanzania** Terrorist attack in Arusha
- 5. **Croatia/Bosnia and Herzegovina** Assessment mission for future donations
- 6. **Seychelles** Support to criminal investigation - homicide
- 7. **Ukraine/Netherlands** DVI - Crash of Malaysia Airlines flight 17
- 8. **France** DVI - Crash of Air Algérie flight in Mali
- 9. **Mali** Support to counter-terrorism operation
- 10. **Niger** Seized weapons investigation



## INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS

INTERPOL's team of criminal intelligence analysts provide operational and strategic analysis for crime-related projects, investigations and operations. In 2014, INTERPOL produced more than 60 analytical reports regarding terrorism, organized crime and other specialized types of crime. Analysts also provided consultancy services and crime analysis training and capacity building activities.

### ENHANCING ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES TO COUNTER TERRORISM

Based on contributions from member countries and a dedicated working group, an intelligence assessment report was developed which provided a summary of the emerging terrorism threats and trends in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. It highlighted the nature of these threats, their potential impact on the region and the collective enforcement actions member countries and INTERPOL could take to help mitigate or reduce this impact.

### FOREIGN FIGHTERS

The increasing frequency of individuals travelling to conflict zones in the Middle East as 'foreign fighters' has become a growing threat to global security and a challenge for law enforcement worldwide. INTERPOL's database of foreign fighters contained details of some 1,000 individuals provided by 37 countries at the end of 2014 and continues to grow every day, and the Organization's Counter-Terrorism Fusion Centre oversees two projects which identify, investigate and interdict foreign fighters heading to different conflict zones.

INTERPOL's analysts provided insight into travel routes used by foreign fighters, the frequency of those routes and the type of assistance received, as well as the tactics, techniques and procedures used to attempt to conceal their movements.

In September 2014, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2178 recognizing INTERPOL's role in combating this threat through its tools and services. The Security Council highlighted the Organization's I-24/7 secure police communications network, global databases and

system of advisory notices, in addition to its counter-terrorism efforts and procedures to track stolen or forged identity papers and travel documents.

To broaden understanding of the transnational threat of foreign fighters, in March Secretary General Noble addressed a global terrorism conference held in Baghdad, Iraq, a country particularly affected by the phenomenon. Additionally, INTERPOL co-hosted a meeting with the Spanish National Police on foreign terrorist fighters which allowed investigators from 37 countries and five international organizations to exchange information and identify areas for greater cooperation.

### INTERFLOW – DRUG TRAFFICKING TO, FROM AND VIA AFRICA

INTERPOL brought together a working group of drug investigators from 38 countries and two regional organizations to discuss ongoing investigations and exchange information. This resulted in the discovery of potential links between investigations, and the countries involved began exchanging intelligence directly through INTERPOL channels.



## **LINKS BETWEEN ORGANIZED CRIME AND PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME**

An analytical report on the involvement of organized criminal groups in pharmaceutical crime noted the participation of informal networks of criminals, as well as traditional organized crime. A trend discovered in many countries was the increased proliferation of illicit online pharmacies. The report also highlighted the large amounts of profits involved: for example, one illicit online pharmacy network, which was dismantled by US authorities, brought in USD 55 million during two years of operations.



## **INCREASED SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY**

INTERPOL increased its support to intelligence-led law enforcement in the realm of environmental crime, through operational and strategic analytical documents on the illegal trafficking of electronic waste and the role of organized crime, identifying links between ivory trafficking cases, and the illegal operators of fisheries crime. The intelligence generated will continue to assist INTERPOL member countries in their efforts to fighting environmental crime.



# 3 - A GLOBAL NETWORK

National police in each of INTERPOL's 190 member countries are linked through their network of National Central Bureaus, which form the backbone of the Organization. To support them, INTERPOL's General Secretariat has a global reach, comprising the headquarters in Lyon, the new Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, six Regional Bureaus (Argentina, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Kenya and Zimbabwe), a liaison office in Thailand and representative offices at the United Nations in New York and the European Union in Brussels.



**Special Representative Office  
United Nations**  
New York, United States of America

**Special Representative Office  
European Union**  
Brussels, Belgium

**General Secretariat**  
Lyon, France

**Liaison Office**  
Bangkok, Thailand

**INTERPOL  
Global Complex  
for Innovation**  
Singapore

**Regional Bureau**  
San Salvador, El Salvador

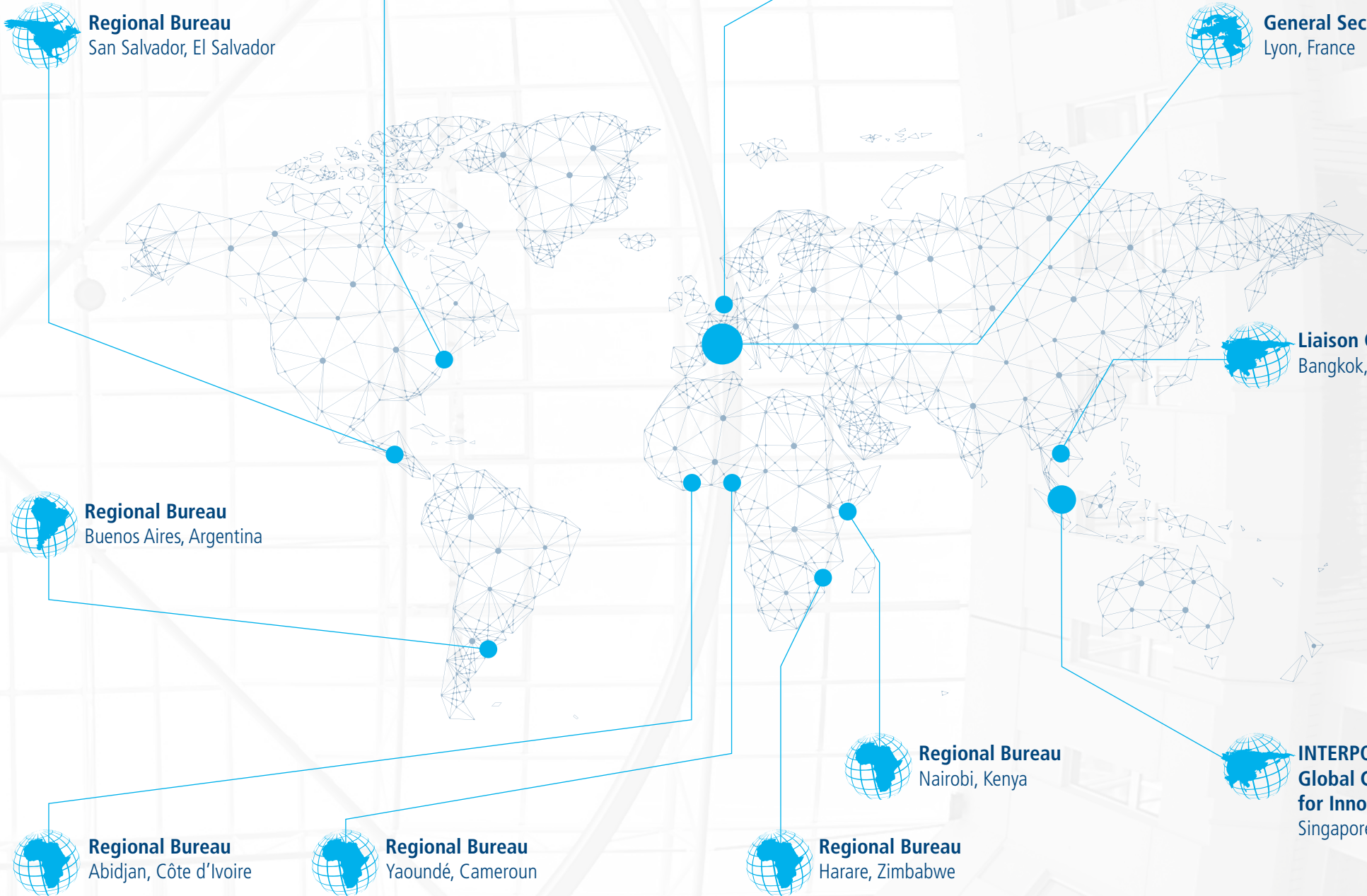
**Regional Bureau**  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

**Regional Bureau**  
Nairobi, Kenya

**Regional Bureau**  
Harare, Zimbabwe

**Regional Bureau**  
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

**Regional Bureau**  
Yaoundé, Cameroun





## IN THE FIELD

INTERPOL's successful activities in the field would not be possible without the close cooperation of national and local police, NCBs, Regional Bureaus and regional and international law enforcement bodies, who put their training, technology and information to practical use identifying and arresting criminals.

### WAR CRIMES, GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

These serious crimes can have a lasting, destabilizing impact on the safety and security of communities, nations and regions for decades after they occur. In 2014 INTERPOL enhanced its response to these crimes by offering coordination and support to ongoing efforts of law enforcement authorities, international criminal tribunals and national prosecution services.

INTERPOL held its 6th International expert meeting on genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in Kigali, on the 20th anniversary of the Rwanda genocide, bringing together some 100 law enforcement and judicial experts from 24 countries, plus representatives from 10 international organizations, to exchange information and increase cooperation.

More than 1,100 INTERPOL Red Notices have been issued for war crimes, genocide or crimes against humanity since INTERPOL began tracking these criminals in 2004, and last year 27 individuals wanted for war crimes were arrested worldwide.

A joint campaign between INTERPOL, the United Nations, Rwanda and the US was launched in 2014 to track down the remaining nine perpetrators of the 1994 Rwandan genocide wanted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

### OPERATIONS

INTERPOL led or participated in 42 police operations worldwide during 2014, in collaboration with police in its member countries and partner organizations. These operations targeted a range of serious transnational criminal activity including:

- human trafficking – child trafficking, forced labour in the fishing industry, migrant smuggling;
- fugitives – helping countries locate wanted individuals;
- child sexual abuse – seizing and analysing online abuse material, identifying victims and perpetrators;
- cybercrime – online blackmail, Internet fraud;
- drug trafficking – maritime and aviation smuggling routes, identifying smuggling methods;
- environmental crime – trafficking in ivory and endangered species, tiger crime, illegal logging;
- illicit trade – counterfeit products, illicit food and drink, trafficking in fake or illicit everyday goods;
- pharmaceutical crime – illegal online sales, fake or illicit medicines for sale at shops;
- stolen motor vehicles – checks at borders, identifying smuggling routes.



## BORDER MANAGEMENT

The transnational crimes of today rely on the growing porousness of national borders open to global travel and economic trade. Boosting security at borders has therefore become a priority for law enforcement in the fight against nearly all types of crime.

INTERPOL's Integrated Border Management Task Force leads the Organization's efforts to assist countries in protecting their frontiers, through operational activities, training initiatives and partnerships with the international community. In this respect, INTERPOL launched a new programme to strengthen border security in Western and Central Africa.

In a bid to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling, INTERPOL and the International Organization for Migration signed an agreement to boost border security measures worldwide. Key elements of the agreement include information exchange – in particular relating to travel fraud – border management technology and operations, and training for police and immigration officers.

INTERPOL has partnered with the European Union to extend access to its I-24/7 secure police communication system at key border points throughout Jordan. Project Estijab, which means 'response' in Arabic, will assist Jordanian authorities in identifying security threats by allowing officers to conduct instant checks against INTERPOL databases of wanted persons, stolen and lost travel documents, and stolen motor vehicles.



## CYBERCRIME

Today's world is reliant on technology, and criminals have devised ways to use the Internet to commit increasingly sophisticated crimes which know no borders. Law enforcement is working to regain control and INTERPOL's new INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) will lead its fight against cybercrime.

INTERPOL hosted the INTERPOL-Europol cybercrime conference at the IGCI which brought together some 230 specialists from law enforcement, the private sector and academia in 55 countries to identify the most prevalent cyber threats and examine ways to prevent them through increased cooperation.

IGCI's Digital Crime Centre played a key role in Operation Strikeback, targeting organized crime networks behind sexual extortion cases around the world. A series of raids was carried out by the Philippine police at call centre-style criminal enterprises, resulting in 58 arrests and the seizure of hundreds of pieces of electronic evidence. A follow-up action saw further arrests.





## STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

When criminals steal motor vehicles, police are concerned for two reasons: not only is the theft itself a crime, but, more importantly, stolen vehicles are often used in the commission of other serious criminal activity. Supporting member country efforts to combat stolen motor vehicle trafficking, INTERPOL assisted Spanish authorities with Operation Paso del Estrecho, where vehicles leaving the country via the port of Algeciras were checked against INTERPOL's Stolen Motor Vehicles (SMV) database. Nearly 20 vehicles were recovered and some 15 individuals arrested.

The Europe-wide Operation Itacar – led by Italy and supported by INTERPOL – resulted in the recovery of 323 stolen vehicles worth more than USD 5 million and 469 arrests.

## FUGITIVES

As INTERPOL's first global fugitive operation targeting environmental criminals, Operation Infra (International Fugitive Round Up and Arrest) Terra brought these often-overlooked crimes to the forefront. Focusing on 139 fugitives wanted for crimes including illegal fishing, wildlife trafficking, illegal trade and disposal of waste, illegal logging and trading in illicit ivory, a public appeal was issued which led to the arrest of two of the most wanted: suspected illegal ivory trader Ben Simasiku, and Feisal Mohamed Ali, the alleged leader of an ivory smuggling ring.





## MULTI-CRIME OPERATIONS

Organized criminal networks rarely engage in just a single type of crime, but in a range of interconnected criminal activities such as human, drug and weapons trafficking and environmental crime. INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus are at the forefront of efforts to combat these cross-border crimes, such as through Operation Usamala I.

Coordinated by INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus for East and Southern Africa and conducted across 10 countries, the operation saw the rescue of some 200 illegal immigrants and 100 smuggling victims and 40 arrests, as well as the seizure of 3.5 kg of cocaine, destruction of 2 tonnes of cannabis plants and seeds and 83 related arrests. Additionally, police also seized four firearms and numerous animal products including elephant tusks and leopard skins.

## TRAINING

In 2014, INTERPOL conducted a total of 313 training sessions. More than 9,000 participants from law enforcement and partner organizations attended the training sessions, workshops, seminars, conferences and other educational meetings. These activities aim to deliver the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively combat transnational crime; explain the complexities of international policing; and ensure that police worldwide can use INTERPOL's tools and services to their fullest extent in the fight against crime.

Though the number of participants in INTERPOL training events decreased slightly in 2014, the number of sessions offered increased. For the first time, courses were offered on biosecurity and maritime piracy. Africa saw a particular focus in 2014 – the number of sessions there increased by 68 per cent from the previous year, and the number of African law enforcement officers who attended a training course increased by 35 per cent.

### EVENTS

THE NUMBER OF SESSIONS INCREASED BY **11%**



- General Secretariat (73 in 2013)
- Africa (69 in 2013)
- Americas (45 in 2013)
- Asia & South Pacific (45 in 2013)
- Europe (34 in 2013)
- Middle East & North Africa (22 in 2013)

### PARTICIPANTS



- Africa (2,482 in 2013)
- Americas (1,662 in 2013)
- Asia & South Pacific (1,910 in 2013)
- Europe (2,449 in 2013)
- Middle East & North Africa (1,183 in 2013)
- World (private sector & international organizations) (1,259 in 2013)

### TRAINING AREAS

CYBERCRIME TRAINING EVENTS INCREASED BY **44%**





## **INTERPOL COUNTER-TERRORISM INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS TRAINING COURSES**

**26-31 OCTOBER - CEBU, PHILIPPINES**

**1-6 DECEMBER - BALI, INDONESIA**

A series of training courses were held in the Philippines and Indonesia to educate law enforcement officers from across Southeast Asia on counter-terrorism investigative techniques, analytical skills and the use of INTERPOL's relevant tools and services. Supported by the Canadian government, the training will support counter-terrorism efforts in the region.

## **SPECIALIZED FISHERIES CRIME TRAINING**

**1-5 DECEMBER - PANAMA CITY, PANAMA**

INTERPOL held a training workshop for police and environmental agencies in Latin America to enhance their knowledge and skills in combating illegal fishing and related crimes, a particular concern in the region. Crime scene investigation, information collection and intelligence analysis were key elements of the course.

## **INTERPOL MEETING OF HEADS OF DRUGS UNITS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**

**25-26 FEBRUARY - LYON, FRANCE**

The first INTERPOL meeting of heads of drug units in the Middle East and North Africa saw some 60 drug investigation specialists from 21 countries come together to discuss issues relating to the transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, with special focus given to the most commonly abused drugs in the region.



## GLOBAL CONFERENCES

Covering a diversity of different crime areas, INTERPOL organized or took part in a number of international conferences and events aimed at creating a global network for sharing knowledge and expertise.

### **INTERPOL SPECIALISTS GROUP ON CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN MEETING**

**29 SEPTEMBER TO 3 OCTOBER - HAMILTON,  
BERMUDA**

Some 140 specialists in child protection and victim identification from 33 countries and the private sector gathered to exchange information which could potentially uncover links between child abuse investigations. Participants discussed topics including child sex trafficking, Internet-based child sexual exploitation, analysis of abuse material, cyber-bullying and enhancing victim identification efforts, as well as partnerships between law enforcement and external partners.

### **INTERPOL GLOBAL SECURITY AND COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTION**

**28-30 JANUARY - SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA**

Identifying emerging trends in terrorism to develop a coordinated global response was the focus of a global security and counter-terrorism conference. Bringing together more than 200 police chiefs, heads of counter-terrorism units and international experts from academic, governmental and private sector institutions, the conference addressed the threats of foreign fighters and CBRNE terrorism.

### **TEN YEARS OF COMBATING PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME: REVIEW AND PROSPECTS**

**19-20 NOVEMBER - DUBLIN, IRELAND**

An international conference co-hosted by INTERPOL, the Irish national police An Garda Síochána and Ireland's Health Products Regulatory Authority reviewed the progress made in combating pharmaceutical crime during the last 10 years and set the course for the future. Some 200 participants from 50 countries and 17 international organizations assessed lessons learned, global experiences and ways to strengthen collaboration moving forward.

### **8TH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON FINGERPRINTS**

**4-6 JUNE - LYON, FRANCE**

Participants at this conference heard that the expansion of biometric technology is key to combating all forms of transnational crime. The event brought together some 144 delegates from 63 countries to share the latest technological advances in the field of biometrics and consider how law enforcement can best utilize these new tools to identify criminals and solve crimes.



## UNITED NATIONS

A high-level meeting between INTERPOL President Mireille Ballestrazzi, newly-elected Secretary General Jürgen Stock and the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in November provided an opportunity for the two international organizations to advance their close cooperation against a backdrop of evolving international security challenges.

“INTERPOL’s strong partnership with the United Nations recognizes the inherent role of international policing in shaping and reinforcing sustainable security across the world. Nothing short of a global collaborative effort can bring us closer to realizing our common vision of a safer world for all citizens.”

Jürgen Stock  
INTERPOL Secretary General





## PARTNERSHIPS

Efforts to combat transnational crime require solid partnerships between law enforcement and other organizations with relevant expertise. INTERPOL therefore works in close cooperation with a growing number of regional and international bodies to create a strong defense against criminal enterprise. In addition to longtime partners with the European Union and United Nations, INTERPOL has embarked upon additional relationships with a number of key partners worldwide.

INTERPOL receives funding from a number of external partners which share a similar conviction or mandate. That funding is used to finance critical crime-fighting activities and the development of innovative new law enforcement tools.

### **CENTRALIZING DISASTER VICTIM IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES**

An agreement between INTERPOL and the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) has laid the groundwork for a permanent global platform centralizing disaster victim efforts. The INTERPOL Permanent Platform for Disaster Victim Identification (PDVI) will be established at the IGCI in Singapore, and will help enhance countries' preparedness and ability to respond to large-scale disasters. The ICMP will provide its expertise in the forensic aspects of victim identification.

### **INTERPOL AND IOC TO STRENGTHEN SPORTS INTEGRITY**

Global efforts to secure international sporting events were promoted by a framework for enhanced cooperation between INTERPOL and the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The two organizations will work together to identify issues which could affect the integrity of competitions, such as doping, match-fixing, attempted corruption of officials and illegal betting.

### **PARTNERSHIP WITH NFI INCREASES FORENSIC SUPPORT FOR POLICE**

Leveraging the experience of the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) as a world-leading forensic laboratory, INTERPOL has partnered with the institute to provide a platform for increased forensic operational support and training for member countries. The agreement will play a role in INTERPOL's ongoing efforts to assist countries in identifying crimes and criminals.

### **SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION**

To complement the Organization's existing biometrics capabilities, INTERPOL is participating in a European Union-funded project to develop speaker identification technologies. This could play a crucial role in identifying criminals and terrorists who use traditional and Internet-based telecommunications. Privacy and data protection concerns are among the top issues currently being considered by the 17 partners from law enforcement, academia and industry which are collaborating on the project.



## ENGAGING THE PUBLIC

Though the role of police is to keep businesses and individuals safe, in 2014 INTERPOL highlighted the importance of ordinary citizens playing a key part in their own security. By educating the public, as well as the private sector, on how to assist police in keeping the world safe, the message was clear: everyone has a role to play in global security.

### TURN BACK CRIME

INTERPOL launched its global Turn Back Crime campaign in June to highlight the often unexpected ways in which organized crime activities can infiltrate our daily lives – such as fake medicines sold online, cybercriminals phishing for personal or financial information, vendors peddling counterfeit clothing in markets – and how businesses and the public can make informed choices to protect themselves.

While many people know that transnational organized crime networks are involved in crimes such as trafficking in illicit goods, fake medicines, drugs, arms and even people, they are often unaware of the links with other seemingly unrelated crimes like counterfeiting, cybercrime, kidnapping, fraud, crimes against children and corruption in sport.

The Turn Back Crime campaign is aimed at helping the public and private businesses better understand these issues and empower them to make informed choices about the products they buy or the way they use the Internet. In this way, people can be mindful not to unwittingly put their money into the pockets of organized crime.

Through public service videos, a comprehensive website with tips on how to stay safe and the extensive use of social media, the campaign has been able to reach a global audience with its important message that police, the public, governments and businesses all have a role to play so that 'Together, we can turn back crime'.

The Turn Back Crime campaign also reached out to companies and policy-makers to form a united front against contemporary crime challenges, and to generate support for the ongoing activities of the global law enforcement community.

In a global show of support, member countries adopted a resolution recognizing the campaign as an important crime-fighting tool and encouraging police forces around the world to use it to educate their populations on how to stay safe. Some 25 countries have launched the campaign within their borders.



## I-CHECKIT

Criminals are known to use stolen or fraudulent travel documents to carry out everyday transactions, from boarding an international flight to opening a bank account to checking in at a hotel. INTERPOL's I-Checkit initiative engages businesses in the transport, tourism and banking industries to detect and prevent the use of stolen documents, complementing law enforcement efforts.

INTERPOL has been testing I-Checkit with a select group of hotels in Europe and in June launched a test with AirAsia, Southeast Asia's largest low-cost airline based in Malaysia. By the end of the year, 10.6 million AirAsia passengers were screened against INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database when checking in for their flights, resulting in 80 positive matches. After further examination by immigration and police authorities at the airports, 20 of those passengers were not allowed to board their flights. Queries made by a partner hotel in Monaco detected a guest who was wanted by Austria for aggravated theft and robbery, leading to his arrest.

INTERPOL's member countries unanimously endorsed the continuation of the I-Checkit testing phase for an additional year at the 2014 General Assembly.







## TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING

A series of operations held in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and South America targeted the organized criminal networks involved in trafficking in illicit goods, leading to the seizure of more than 18 million fake or counterfeit items worth some USD 155 million and more than 4,100 people arrested worldwide.

To highlight the links between organized crime, illicit trade and counterfeiting, INTERPOL produced the 'Against Organized Crime: INTERPOL Trafficking and Counterfeiting Casebook 2014' which compiles real-life cases from law enforcement agencies around the world detailing the strong connections between illicit trade and arms smuggling, human and drug trafficking, financial crimes and cybercrime.

Conferences, workshops and training sessions were held in different regions to increase awareness of the problem and educate police and private sector partners on how to effectively tackle it. Through the Internet-based International Intellectual Property Crime Investigators College, law enforcement and regulatory officers worldwide can access a series of online courses available in five languages.

# 4 - FINANCES



## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN YEAR 2014

For the financial year 2014, INTERPOL's operating income totalled EUR 79.6 million, of which 67% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (66%). Income received on externally funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises, with like objectives or interests as INTERPOL, constituted 30% of gross income. Financial income and other income made up 3% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were EUR 81 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 60% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (17%), third-party and other costs (4%), maintenance expenses, office expenses and premises running costs (3% each), telecommunications costs associated with INTERPOL's global telecommunications system, I-24/7, and other staff costs, at 2% each. Depreciation expenditure constituted 6% of the total.

The financial performance of INTERPOL resulted in a deficit during 2014, which reduced the Accumulated Reserve Funds of the Organization. Capital projects consumed EUR 4 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents increased during the year primarily on account of liquidation of financial investments, and also due to an increase in incomes received in advance, increases in employee pension liabilities, and an increase in the externally-sponsored projects executed by the Organization. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – decreased by EUR 1.5 million over the previous year due to the deficit in 2014.

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 summarise the financial status and performance of the Organization in 2014 and 2013. 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 the Organization's financial regulations.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT: (in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and bank balances	67,971	40,026
Investments	6,004	28,937
Statutory contributions receivable	3,297	3,446
Accounts receivable	8,678	3,781
Inventories	565	415
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>86,515</b>	<b>76,605</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments	31	31
Statutory contributions receivable	329	478
Accounts receivable	16	320
Intangible assets	1,298	1,655
Plant property and equipment	16,938	18,668
Fixed assets in progress	2,581	1,270
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>21,193</b>	<b>22,422</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>107,708</b>	<b>99,027</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable	(7,631)	(7,771)
Statutory contributions received in advance	(5,021)	(3,142)
Other income received in advance	(446)	(212)
Project trust accounts	(28,373)	(23,666)
Employee-related liabilities	(4,795)	(4,646)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>(46,266)</b>	<b>(39,437)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Employee-related liabilities	(16,935)	(13,542)
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>(16,935)</b>	<b>(13,542)</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(63,201)</b>	<b>(52,979)</b>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	<b>44,507</b>	<b>46,048</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Capital financing reserve	20,817	21,593
Accumulated reserve funds	23,690	24,455
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>44,507</b>	<b>46,048</b>

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON: (in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>		
Statutory contributions	51,697	51,185
Regional Bureau financing	1,147	1,353
Voluntary contributions	478	622
Reimbursements and recoveries	24,220	23,050
Financial income	725	808
Other income	1,141	1,282
Exchange rate gains/(losses) net	(192)	(64)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>78,236</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Pay costs	49,026	44,607
Other staff costs	1,528	1,313
Premises running costs	2,736	2,522
Maintenance	2,657	2,138
Missions and meetings	13,574	13,838
Office expenses	2,188	2,004
Telecommunication costs	1,453	1,518
Third party and other costs	3,179	5,330
Depreciation expenditure	4,800	4,693
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>(81,141)</b>	<b>(77,963)</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(1,541)</b>	<b>(273)</b>

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON: (in 000s Euros)

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus / (Deficit) from operating activities	(1,541)	(273)
<b>Non cash movements:</b>		
Depreciation expenditure	4,800	4,693
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	92	76
<b>Changes in assets</b>		
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivables	298	325
(Increase) / Decrease in accounts receivables	(4,593)	30
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(150)	11
<b>Changes in liabilities</b>		
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	(140)	2,350
Increase / (Decrease) in statutory contributions received in advance	1,879	
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	234	1,284
Increase / (Decrease) in project trust account income	4,707	1,918
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities	3,542	3,246
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>9,128</b>	<b>14,206</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
(Purchases) / sales of investments	22,933	(5,934)
(Purchases) / sales of fixed assets	(4,116)	(5,105)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>18,817</b>	<b>(11,039)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>	<b>27,945</b>	<b>3,167</b>
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of period	40,026	36,859
Cash and bank balances at the end of period	67,971	40,026
<b>MOVEMENT IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>	<b>27,945</b>	<b>3,167</b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2014: (in 000s Euros)

	Capital financing reserve	Accumulated reserve funds	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2013</b>	<b>21,593</b>	<b>24,455</b>	<b>46,048</b>
Net gains and losses not recognised in statement of financial performance	(776)	776	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		(1,541)	(1,541)
<b>BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2014</b>	<b>20,817</b>	<b>23,690</b>	<b>44,507</b>

 **190 MEMBER COUNTRIES**

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  
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

## CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD



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INTERPOL's role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Our high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 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, supported by the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, 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