



INTERPOL

ANNUAL REPORT 2013



TOGETHER, WE CAN TURN BACK CRIME

THE 2013 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HELD IN CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA





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SECRETARY GENERAL'S FOREWORD

The arrival of the 21st century brought with it new threats, new crimes but also new opportunities for our Organization. We have confronted these challenges head-on with the strength of our global membership and our shared commitment to making the world a safer place.

We have harnessed technology, forged partnerships in all sectors, strengthened our training programmes, diversified our expertise and increased the tools and services that the General Secretariat provides to our 190 member countries.

The year 2013 was marked by several decisions that will help INTERPOL to build on our many accomplishments and head into the future as a strong, cohesive global police community that is ready to evolve and tackle any challenge that comes our way.

Our General Assembly endorsed the creation of the INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World, a body that will support our activities, raise awareness of crime issues, identify sustainable revenues and increase civil society's involvement in international security.

Another Assembly decision ensured that all Heads of INTERPOL's National Central Bureaus will have the opportunity to meet regularly to exchange knowledge and ideas at an annual statutory gathering; they will never be alone in fighting crime.

This Annual Report provides a glimpse into our world and the daily activities of police in our member countries: their tireless efforts to turn back crime by conducting operations, arresting criminals, exchanging crucial information, coordinating invaluable training sessions and developing innovative new crime-fighting initiatives.

Our member countries must be commended for the victories they have achieved through coordinated international actions. More than 40 law enforcement operations targeting drugs, human trafficking, terrorism, pharmaceutical crime, illicit trade and counterfeiting, child sexual abuse and environmental crime dealt a serious blow to transnational organized crime groups the world over, hindering their ability to conduct future criminal activities.

We owe the credit for our successful endeavours to the dedication of our National Central Bureaus; the determination of staff at the General Secretariat, Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices; and the bold leadership of our President and Executive Committee. None of this would have been possible without their unwavering support.

We have good reason to be proud of our achievements this past year and I am confident we will continue to build upon these successes, unwavering in our pursuit of a safer world.

RONALD K. NOBLE

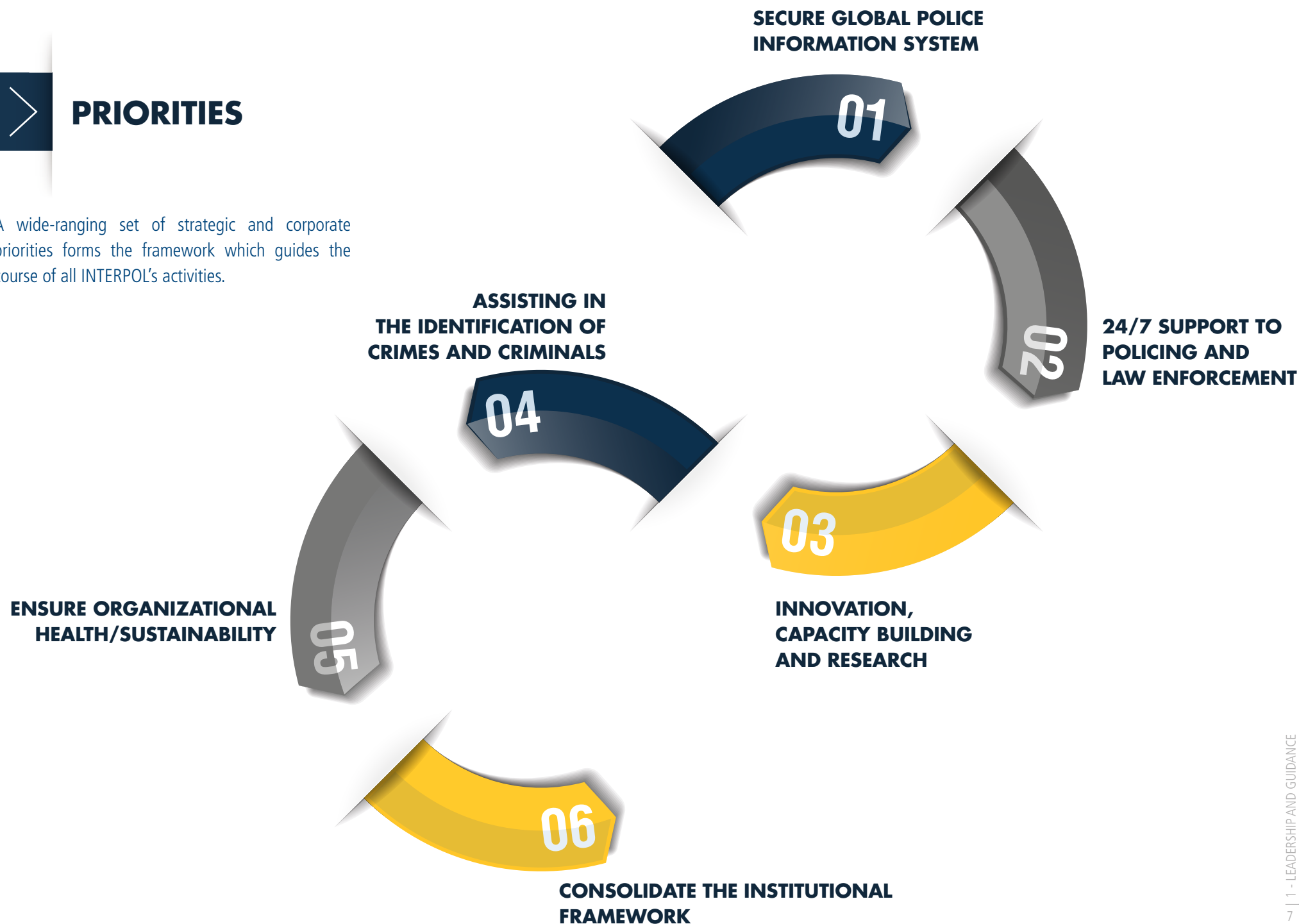
Secretary General

1 - LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE



PRIORITIES

A wide-ranging set of strategic and corporate priorities forms the framework which guides the course of all INTERPOL's activities.



1

SECURE GLOBAL POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

INTERPOL's I-24/7 system provides law enforcement officials in our member countries with a secure channel for communicating on sensitive police matters. More than 17.5 million messages were transmitted through I-24/7 in 2013.

To expand the ways in which law enforcement can exchange information, INTERPOL has proposed an electronic e-extradition transmission scheme designed to simplify the lengthy traditional extradition process, which often involves sending documents by post or diplomatic mail. During 2013, nine member countries conducted trial transmissions through the e-extradition online testing platform, involving Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, Attorney General's Offices and INTERPOL NCBs. The countries provided feedback regarding potential legal and technical issues, with a view to turning the pilot e-extradition platform into a permanent tool accessible to all 190 member countries.

2

24/7 SUPPORT TO POLICING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The 24-hour Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) offers around-the-clock support to member countries which can include facilitating the exchange of messages, conducting urgent database checks, and coordinating the deployment of specialist support teams. In 2013, the CCC facilitated communication in relation to 503 urgent cases, and sent 58 officers from INTERPOL and partner organizations into the field on support teams.

3

INNOVATION, CAPACITY BUILDING AND RESEARCH

Global experts in the field of cybersecurity attended the inaugural Europol-INTERPOL Cybercrime Conference to generate strategies for protecting cyberspace from criminal exploitation. More than 250 participants representing law enforcement, private industry and academia from 42 countries discussed the different facets of cybercrime, creating effective legislation, ensuring successful prosecutions, virtual currencies, preventing cyberattacks, and expanding research and training efforts. Increasing cooperation among all agencies investigating cybercrime was identified as a key objective for the future, to avoid a duplication of efforts and share knowledge and expertise among law enforcement and the private sector.

4

ASSISTING IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Collaboration within INTERPOL's victim identification specialists network led to the arrest of a US school volunteer suspected of sexually assaulting an eight-year-old girl. The case involved law enforcement around the world: from Denmark – where officers seeking to identify an unknown victim shared a video of sexual abuse via INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation database; Australia – where officers added other videos of the same victim; and the US – where the suspect, 37-year-old David Michael Navarro, was located after the experts viewing the abuse materials identified a school in Washington State as the location of the abuse.

A new initiative is under way to enhance the forensic services that INTERPOL offers to member countries. A facial recognition system is being developed which will complement the Organization's existing expertise and tools in fingerprints and DNA. This biometric technology opens many new opportunities for law enforcement in identifying individuals and helping to solve crimes.

5

ENSURE ORGANIZATIONAL HEALTH/ SUSTAINABILITY

At the end of 2013, a total of 756 people worked at the General Secretariat and Regional Bureaus, representing some 100 different nationalities. Women made up 42 per cent of the staff. There was a turnover of 11 per cent during 2013, with 127 people joining the Organization and 74 people leaving.

6

CONSOLIDATE THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

To increase international support for our activities, INTERPOL has signed partnership or cooperation agreement with many institutions and organizations which share our vision. In 2013, such agreements were concluded with Eurojust, the Small Arms Survey, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, MERCOSUR, the Netherlands government, the *Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale* (CEMAC), and the Rio 2026 Organizing Committee.

The United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) commended INTERPOL for its critical role in the location and apprehension of fugitives wanted in connection with the 1994 Rwandan genocide. INTERPOL offers investigative support to the authorities tracking down the last remaining fugitives. This support has included the issuing of 23 Red Notices for genocide suspects, and INTERPOL's Fugitive Investigative Support unit has directly supported the arrests of nine individuals wanted by the tribunal. The Organization, in cooperation with the ICTR, has also held three training courses for genocide and war crimes investigators.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Led by INTERPOL's President, the Executive Committee consists of 13 members elected by the General Assembly to deliver guidance and direction, and to supervise the execution of decisions made at the annual General Assembly meeting.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES TOP FRENCH POLICE APPOINTMENT

Adding to her significant career achievements, in 2013 INTERPOL President Mireille Ballestrazzi was appointed as Central Director of the French Judicial Police (Directeur central de la Police Judiciaire), and as such Head of the NCB.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Comprising representatives from all 190 INTERPOL member countries, the General Assembly meets annually to charter the course of the Organization for the coming year. The 2013 General Assembly, held in Cartagena, Colombia, focused on seeking new partnerships to develop and support future INTERPOL activities.

The delegates approved draft cooperation agreements with a number of external partners in the areas of sporting security, cybercrime, border management and crimes against children.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates included:

- Encouraging member countries to make optimal use of the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS);
- Strengthening the use of INTERPOL's I-link forms, tools and services.

NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAUS

Each INTERPOL member country has a (NCB) staffed by national law enforcement officers. The NCB links police to each other and to INTERPOL's worldwide network, allowing member countries to work together more effectively on transnational investigations.

INTERPOL holds an annual Heads of NCBs Conference, bringing together senior police officers from its member countries to discuss crime-related challenges. In 2013, to recognize the crucial work of the NCBs and provide a them with regular platform for cooperation, the General Assembly approved the Heads of NCBs Conference as a statutory meeting.

COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF INTERPOL'S FILES

A key activity of INTERPOL continues to be the processing of personal data such as names, fingerprints and DNA profiles. An independent monitoring body, the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) ensures that all data is processed in accordance with the Organization's clearly defined legal framework to protect individual rights. The CCF also advises INTERPOL on personal information management and handles requests for access to the information contained within INTERPOL's files.

2 - KEY PROJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

**INTERPOL FOUNDATION
FOR A SAFER WORLD**

A safer world starts with you

02

**INTERPOL TRAVEL DOCUMENT
INITIATIVE**

Removing barriers to police response

03

INTEGRITY IN SPORT

Preserving the game
for future generations

08

**BORDER
MANAGEMENT**

Safeguarding our frontiers

07

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

A voice for all the world's creatures

06

**TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT
GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING**

The hidden dangers in our everyday lives

05

I-CHECKIT

For your security

04

TURN BACK CRIME

Together, we can turn back crime

01

**INTERPOL
GLOBAL COMPLEX
FOR INNOVATION**

The future of crime fighting



"The IGCI brings a bold and strategic response by INTERPOL to address the need for law enforcement to innovate."

Masagos Zulkifli, Singapore's Senior Minister of State for Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs



INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION

A great deal of progress occurred on the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in 2013 – some of it visible, some behind the scenes. The complex – under construction in Singapore – achieved a milestone in September with a ‘topping out’ ceremony celebrating the highest point of the physical building being constructed. The event, attended by high-level partners from the Singapore administration, commemorated the progress made so far on the state-of-the-art facility and delineating the activities it will support.

INTERPOL is moving forward with staffing the IGCI, even in advance of its completion. Some 16 officials are already working for the IGCI in Singapore, based out of the temporary Transition Support Office.

Computer security firm Kaspersky Lab and security software leader Trend Micro were among the first companies approached as part of INTERPOL’s efforts to strengthen the global fight against cybercrime by drawing on private sector expertise, and they have become some of the IGCI’s strongest private supporters. Kaspersky Lab will provide dedicated technical support and cyber intelligence once the IGCI becomes operational, and Trend Micro will deliver training programmes to address digital crime issues and help support the development of an INTERPOL cyber alert by providing expert cyber-threat analysis.



THE FUTURE OF CRIME FIGHTING

Construction of facility
nears completion

New partnerships will enhance fight
against cybercrime

IGCI grows with new staff

Private sector support
for cybercrime activities



INTERPOL FOUNDATION FOR A SAFER WORLD

To leverage the support of our partners and encourage public involvement in global security issues, the Executive Committee unanimously endorsed the creation of the INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World. With Mr Elias Murr, former Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Minister of Defense of Lebanon selected as its President, the Foundation will promote INTERPOL's activities for combating transnational organized crime; conduct research and develop crime-fighting programmes; organize grassroots campaigns to increase public awareness of international security; and foster partnerships with like-minded individuals, organizations and businesses.

A key aim of the Foundation is to connect with partners in the public and private sectors who share INTERPOL's commitment to making the world a safer place. By engaging all stakeholders in the fight against transnational crime, the Foundation seeks to create a global network of supporters collaborating to share resources, knowledge and expertise. It will also mobilize public support for the crime-fighting initiatives of INTERPOL and its partners, empowering all citizens to play an active role in global security.

A SAFER WORLD STARTS WITH YOU

- 
- Encouraging public involvement
 - Promoting INTERPOL's activities on a global scale
 - Raising awareness of global security issues
 - Building new partnerships to fight crime
 - Empowering citizens to play an active role



INTERPOL TRAVEL DOCUMENT INITIATIVE



REMOVING BARRIERS TO POLICE RESPONSE

Visa-free travel
for police

Assistance wherever,
whenever needed

12 new member countries
recognize the Document

67 recognizing
countries overall

The INTERPOL Travel Document initiative allows officials travelling on INTERPOL or police-related business to receive special visa facilitations when entering countries which recognize the document, speeding up the response time by eliminating the often lengthy wait for a visa. The initiative continues to gain momentum – an additional 12 member countries formally recognized the document during 2013, bringing to 67 the number of countries where the document can be used to receive a visa facilitation. To date, 75 per cent of member countries have requested documents for their officials.



TURN BACK CRIME

Turn Back Crime is a global public awareness campaign that highlights the dangers of organized crime and its impact on our day-to-day lives. The campaign aims to educate the public on how to steer clear of inadvertently supporting transnational organized crime networks, and the unexpected ways this can affect our everyday activities.

Buying a knock-off designer handbag off the street for a fraction of the cost of a genuine one might seem like a great deal, but that bag could have been sold by a criminal group which will use your money to fund other criminal activities like human trafficking or drug smuggling. Buying cheap electronics could even put your health at risk, as they might not have gone through the proper safety testing.

The Turn Back Crime campaign will focus on using social media to raise awareness of these hidden dangers and to share tips on how people can stay safe and ensure they do not unknowingly become involved with organized crime.

Using YouTube, Twitter, Facebook and more, the campaign provides advice on how to stay safe and encourages the general public, businesses and governments to form a united front against organized crime. A Turn Back Crime website will outline the practical steps people can take to protect themselves, and police forces around the world will get involved to spread the word in their communities.

TOGETHER, WE CAN TURN BACK CRIME

Raise public awareness of the nature of organized crime

Influence consumer behaviour

Encourage best practice in the business sector

Influence policy-makers

Increase partnerships

Promote the role of INTERPOL and the world's police in combating crime



12:15
TBC - PRES - 17-12-2013

TURN BACK CRIME





I-CHECKIT

I-Checkit is an innovative initiative which will engage the public and the private sector in detecting and preventing illicit transactions. With a pilot phase launched in 2013, I-Checkit will consist of three distinct tools that will be available to businesses, law enforcement and the general public to help them prevent the use of fraudulent travel documents, ensure the products they are purchasing are not counterfeit, or detect stolen vehicles.

Criminals use stolen travel documents to cross borders undetected, often in connection with illegal activities such as terrorism and trafficking in drugs and people. I-Checkit will allow companies in the banking, transport and tourism industries to send passport information to be screened against INTERPOL's database of stolen and lost travel documents, to catch people trying to use fake or stolen passports long before they can use it to board a plane, check into a hotel or open a bank account.

Profits from the sale of fake and illicit goods are used to fund criminal activities, while the products themselves can endanger consumers. With the I-Checkit screening solution, police and the public can check product security information in order to identify potentially counterfeit items.

Stolen cars can be used by criminals for a variety of purposes, and the profits from their resale can finance further crimes. Car repair companies, insurers and resellers will be able to screen the VIN or license plate numbers of used cars against INTERPOL's Stolen Motor Vehicles databases to stop the unlawful movement of stolen vehicles.



I-CHECKIT FOR YOUR SECURITY

Identify the fraudulent use
of travel documents

Reduce the sale of counterfeit
and stolen goods

Detect the movement
of stolen motor vehicles



TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING

Leading the global fight against illicit trade is the INTERPOL Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting programme. Under the initiative, INTERPOL conducted operations in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America during 2013, targeting the criminal networks behind trafficking in illicit goods and counterfeiting. All together, the operations resulted in the seizure of some 25 million counterfeit and illicit items worth nearly USD 138 million, and around 4,000 people were arrested or placed under investigation worldwide.

Specialized law enforcement training is also a key aspect of the Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting initiative. In 2013 the programme expanded the reach of its activities to spread knowledge and understanding of these crimes to police in new regions of the world, holding its first training session in China and first workshop in Dubai.

Online campaigns, with a particular focus on social media outlets such as Twitter and YouTube, have been launched to increase public awareness of the health risks posed by counterfeit products, as well as the lesser known dangers posed by the criminal networks which control the illicit trade and use the profits to fund other serious criminal endeavours.

In recognition of its ongoing efforts to curb illicit trade, INTERPOL was named as the 2013 recipient of the International Public Body award of the Global Anti-Counterfeiting Group for its exceptional work towards combating illicit trade and counterfeiting worldwide.

THE HIDDEN DANGERS IN OUR EVERYDAY LIVES

Worldwide operations

Some 25 million counterfeit
items seized

Specialized training
for law enforcement

First ever events in China,
Middle East

Use of social media
to raise awareness

INTERPOL awarded
for efforts to combat illicit trade





Fighting international crime

Computer hackers steal personal data and commit bank robberies. Traffickers, drug smugglers, and paedophiles use the Internet. Terrorists plot their next attack using the Internet. Occurs in one country but affects other countries. Is laundered by organised crime groups. Counterfeit medicines and goods threaten lives and economies.

Today's criminals pose borders both physically and virtually. To stay one step ahead, police must coordinate their efforts internationally.



BORDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME



Fighting terrorism and transnational crime through effective border management



BORDER MANAGEMENT

SAFEGUARDING OUR FRONTIERS

Operational activities

Training for police and border control

Ensuring the security of all national borders

I-24/7 at land, air and sea borders

Screening international travellers

Terrorism prevention

Through its Integrated Border Management Task Force, INTERPOL coordinates operational activities, offers training opportunities and cultivates partnerships with international organizations in order to ensure the safety and security of all national borders.

ENHANCING BORDER SECURITY IN AFRICA

A partnership agreement to extend access to INTERPOL's tools and services to key border points in six Central African countries was concluded by INTERPOL and the Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC). The agreement provides a framework for linking 40 border points in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to I-24/7 at the NCBs as well as international airports, sea ports and land border crossings.

Additionally, law enforcement officers from across northern Africa participated in a training-based border security operation in Côte d'Ivoire. The operational exercise involved screening passenger data against INTERPOL's databases at the international airport, while the training portion included a crime scene table-top exercise and training on regional counter-terrorism investigations.



INTEGRITY IN SPORT

GLOBAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Two major international conferences held in Rome, Italy and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia collectively brought together some 350 delegates from 102 countries to debate the threats posed by match-fixing and ways to improve its prevention and investigation. National and regional training workshops were held in Algeria, Austria, Brazil, China, Colombia, Japan, Russia, Slovenia, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine and the US, with specialized training events for players, referees and police officers taking place in Austria, South Africa, UK and Zimbabwe. All told, some 590 participants from around the globe benefited from the training.

MANDATE OF MATCH-FIXING TASK FORCE EXPANDED

Match-fixing in football has become a serious threat to the integrity of the sport. To enhance international police collaboration in the fight against the organized criminal networks involved in match-fixing and illegal betting, the mandate of the INTERPOL Match-Fixing Task Force was expanded to better support cross-border investigations. As a specialist network of investigators, the task force provides a forum for the real-time sharing of information related to ongoing cases of match-fixing, allowing police in different countries to cooperate in their investigations.

SINGAPORE AND ITALY COOPERATE TO ARREST MATCH-FIXER

Close cooperation between police in Singapore and Italy via INTERPOL channels led to the arrest of suspected match-fixer Admir Suljic shortly after his flight between the two countries touched down in Milan. When police in Singapore confirmed that Suljic had boarded the flight, officers from INTERPOL's Fugitive Investigative Support unit and Command and Coordination Centre liaised with Italian police to monitor the flight and prepare for its arrival.

PRESERVING THE GAME FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

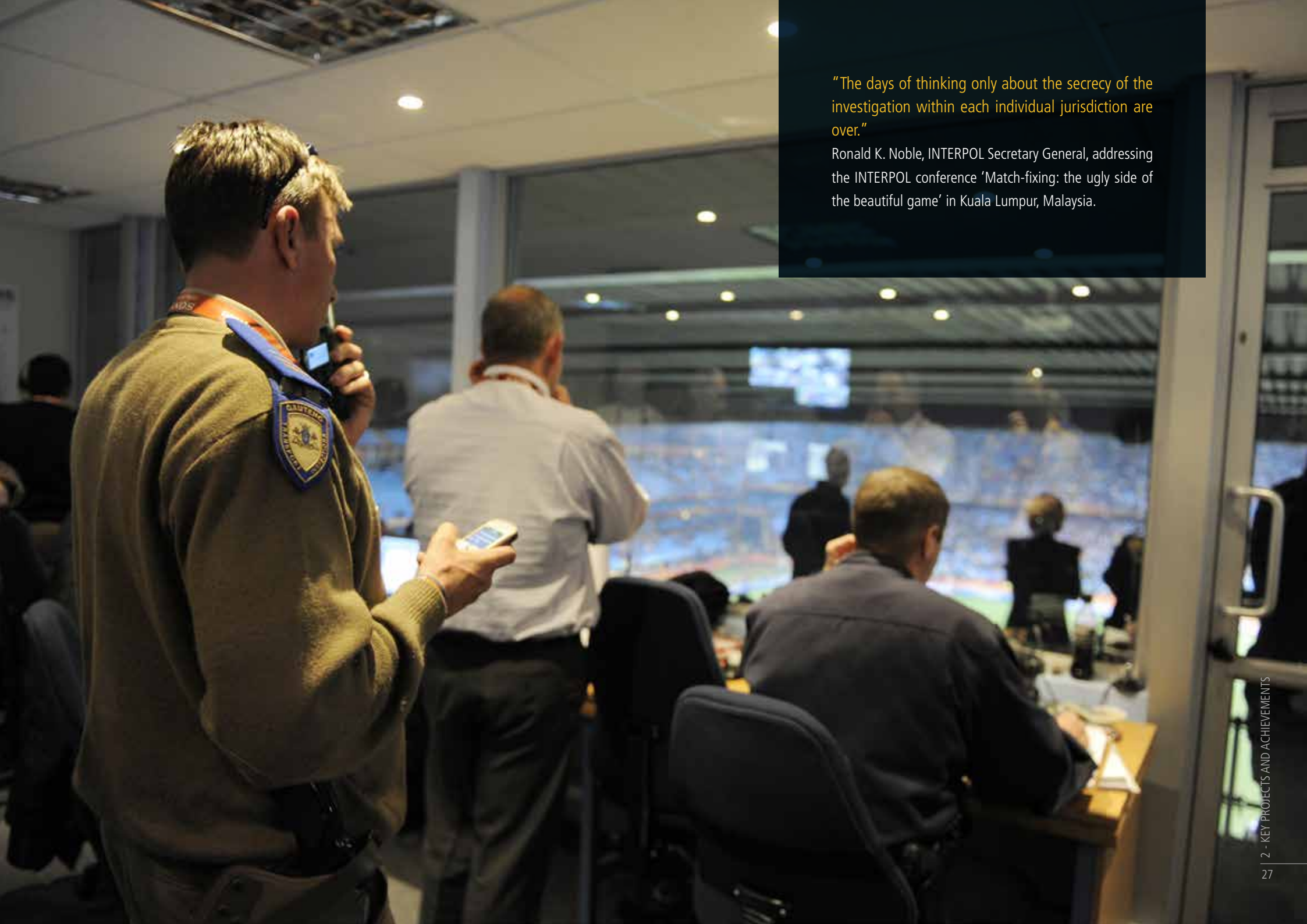
International conferences promote integrity

590 participants in worldwide training events

Task force to fight match-fixing

Real-time sharing of match-fixing cases among investigators

Match-fixer arrested



"The days of thinking only about the secrecy of the investigation within each individual jurisdiction are over."

Ronald K. Noble, INTERPOL Secretary General, addressing the INTERPOL conference 'Match-fixing: the ugly side of the beautiful game' in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.





ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

A VOICE FOR ALL THE WORLD'S CREATURES

Not enough fish in the sea

Curbing the ivory trade

Criminals enter the carbon
trading market

Tigers on the brink
of extinction

The consequences
of forest crime

Toxic waste

INTERPOL LAUNCHES PROJECT SCALE

A global initiative to detect and combat fisheries crime, INTERPOL's Project Scale was launched in 2013 with the support of partners including the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. The project will coordinate operations targeting illegal fishing, harmonize national and regional enforcement efforts, and raise awareness of fisheries crimes. Activities include gathering and analysing intelligence on all types of crimes linked to illegal fishing.

ENHANCING IVORY INVESTIGATIONS

INTERPOL deployed an investigative support team to several East African countries to support ongoing investigations into ivory trafficking in the region. By collecting and analysing information on key ivory seizures, INTERPOL is able to provide crucial assistance in targeted areas where the criminal networks were identified as operating in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

CARBON TRADING REPORT WARNS OF CRIMINAL POTENTIAL

INTERPOL, with the support of partners worldwide, produced a law enforcement guide on the potential that exists for criminals to exploit the global carbon trading markets. The INTERPOL Guide to Carbon Trading Crime examines the areas within the industry which have the potential to be manipulated by criminals, through securities fraud, insider trading, embezzlement, money laundering and cybercrime. It also assesses the current vulnerabilities of the carbon market and provides information to support national authorities in establishing adequate policing measures.

3 - A GLOBAL NETWORK



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

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

General Secretariat
Lyon, France

Regional Bureau
San Salvador, El Salvador

Regional Bureau
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Regional Bureau
Yaoundé, Cameroun

Regional Bureau
Nairobi, Kenya

Regional Bureau
Harare, Zimbabwe

Regional Bureau
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Liaison Office
Bangkok, Thailand

**INTERPOL Global Complex
for Innovation**
(Under construction) Singapore



INTERPOL AROUND THE WORLD

The 190 NCBs in each member country form the backbone of INTERPOL's global network, linking national police. There are also six Regional Bureaus located in Argentina, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Kenya and Zimbabwe, along with a liaison office in Thailand and representative offices at the United Nations in New York and the European Union in Brussels, which strengthen the Organization's presence on the global stage.

INTERPOL's activities in the field can only be successful when undertaken in close cooperation with national and local police authorities, NCBs, Regional Bureaus and regional law enforcement bodies.



OPERATIONS

INTERPOL, in collaboration with police in its member countries, conducted 42 operations during 2013. A number of operations were organized with national and regional law enforcement partner organizations.



MULTI-CRIME OPERATIONS

Most regions of the world face threats from a variety of different types of crime. INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus in particular organize operations which simultaneously target a range of cross-border crimes such as drug and firearm trafficking, and stolen motor vehicles. Four such operations were held in 2013. Led by the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization with support from INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus for East and Southern Africa, **Operation Usalama** saw the rescue of more than 320 victims of human trafficking; the seizure of illegal weapons including AK-47s; the destruction of some 100 acres of cannabis plantations; and the identification of a suspected diamond smuggler.

FUGITIVES

Launched in Costa Rica in November, INTERPOL's annual fugitive manhunt **Operation Infra** (International Fugitive Round Up and Arrest) focused on wanted individuals believed to be hiding in the Americas region. The 2013 operation targeted 266 international fugitives wanted for a range of serious offenses such as murder, drug trafficking, extortion and money laundering. A public appeal was issued for information on 15 of the most wanted fugitives, including Rafael Caro-Quintero, the former leader of the Guadalajara drug cartel in Mexico.





DRUGS

Drug trafficking is a crime which transcends national borders, as illegal substances are often smuggled from the region where they are produced to an entirely different region, where they are sold. INTERPOL was involved in three drug trafficking operations, including the World Customs Organization-led **Operation Cocair IV**, where seizures were made at 30 international airports across Africa, with 181 kg of cocaine 1,700 kg of cannabis and 40 kg of methamphetamine recovered, along with of more than 10 tonnes of counterfeit medical products and around 35 kilogrammes of illicit wildlife products.

Operation Lionfish targeted the maritime trafficking of drugs and illicit firearms across Central America and the Caribbean. The operation saw the seizure of nearly 30 tonnes of cocaine, heroin and marijuana with an estimated value of USD 822 million, along with 142 arrests, the seizure of 15 vessels, eight tonnes of chemical precursors, 42 guns and approximately USD 170,000 in cash.

PHARMACEUTICAL CRIME

Operations targeting pharmaceutical crime focus on two methods by which criminals can distribute potentially illicit or counterfeit medicines: in shops, markets, pharmacies and clinics; or via the Internet. Two pharmaceutical crime operations were held in 2013. The global **Operation Pangea VI** targeting the online sale of medicines saw the seizure of 9.8 million potentially dangerous medicines worth some USD 41 million and the shutdown of more than 9,000 websites linked to illicit online pharmacies.

The largest INTERPOL operation against pharmaceutical crime in Southern Africa resulted in the seizure of almost 100 tonnes of illicit and counterfeit medicines, with 181 suspects arrested or placed under investigation. **Operation Giboia** saw more than 900 officers from five countries – Angola, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia – take part in some 550 coordinated raids of markets, pharmacies, clinics and illicit care centres. The key objectives of the operation were to identify, investigate and disrupt the criminal networks involved in pharmaceutical crime, and raise public awareness of the dangers of fake medicines.





TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT GOODS AND COUNTERFEITING

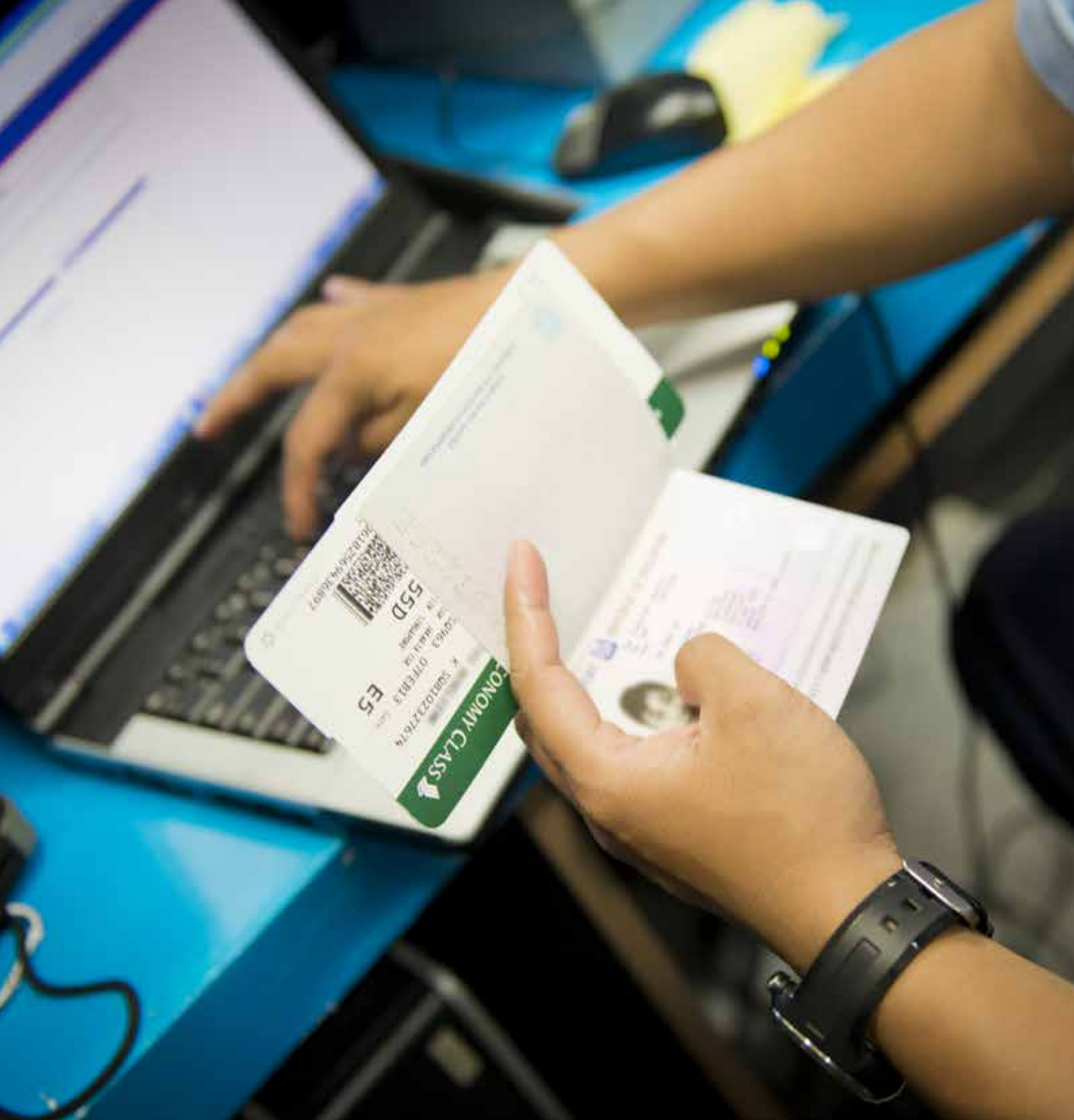
To fight this growing worldwide challenge, operations typically involve raids at shops, markets, wholesale and distribution locations and border points. Counterfeit or illicit products seized during **INTERPOL's eight illicit trafficking operations** ranged from cigarettes to electronics to food and drink. For example, thousands of items ranging from toys, chargers, shavers and cigarettes to pirated CDs and DVD players were recovered during raids across Botswana, Namibia and South Africa during **Operation Kalahari**.

Fake goods worth nearly USD 1 million were seized during **Operation White Mercury**, taking place across seven countries in Eastern Europe. An illegal production site manufacturing illicit household detergent was identified in Bulgaria, and the ensuing investigation revealed connections to at least four other illicit manufacturers in Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Greece. Among the counterfeit items seized were toys, shower gel, cigarettes, vehicle parts, electronics and home appliances.

TERRORISM

Operation Hawk combines comprehensive counter-terrorism training with border security operations aimed at detecting the trafficking of radiological or nuclear materials and chemical precursors. During parallel operations in Thailand and Malaysia, Thai Customs officials in the south of the country discovered more than 70 kg of sodium chlorate, a chemical precursor used to make Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).





BORDER SECURITY

INTERPOL's Integrated Border Management Task Force coordinates operations designed to assist member countries in protecting their borders through the increased screening of passengers and vehicles against INTERPOL's databases. We also assist partner organizations such as Frontex, the European border management agency. In 2013, a total of **12 operations focusing on border security** were held throughout the world. Some of those operations had a counter-terrorism aspect, while some included a pre-operation training phase to educate police in our member countries about common border security procedures.

More than 22,200 passengers were screened against INTERPOL's databases during **Smuggling Training Operation Programme (STOP)** operations in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, resulting in four positive hits. Additionally, some 1,400 individuals, vehicles and cargo were screened in relation to radiological or nuclear materials, and access to INTERPOL's I-24/7 system was extended to remote locations in Tajikistan.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

To protect and identify children who are the victims of abuse, INTERPOL organized three operations directed at the distribution of child sexual abuse material. **Operation Libertad** involved specialized officers from eight Central American countries and resulted in the rescue of 346 victims and the arrest of nearly 500 individuals.

Law enforcement authorities arrested or placed under investigation 100 individuals in the wake of two operations targeting the online distribution of child sexual abuse materials primarily in Latin America. During **Operations Historia and Pureza II**, coordinated by the Regional Bureau for South America and the INTERPOL Working Party on Information Technology Crime for Latin America, authorities in eight Latin American countries and Spain conducted more than 100 raids in 63 cities, seizing thousands of computers and other equipment containing images or videos of abuse. In one location in Argentina, police discovered an 'international distribution centre' for child sexual abuse images, where several servers with large storage capacity were streaming abuse material.





ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

INTERPOL's five environmental crime operations targeted different criminal activities which threaten our planet: ivory trafficking, illegal logging, and the trade in tiger and other endangered animal parts. **Operation Wendi** led to the seizure of nearly 4,000 ivory products and 50 elephant tusks, as well as some 66 arrests, while **Operation Lead** saw nearly USD 40 million worth of illegally logged timber confiscated in Costa Rica and Venezuela – accounting for some 19,500 truckloads of wood.



GLOBAL CONFERENCES

Held around the world and covering a range of crime areas, INTERPOL coordinated or participated in a number of international conferences designed to enable to global exchange of knowledge and expertise among law enforcement officials and partners worldwide.

DEVELOPING A STRATEGY TO FIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Co-hosted by INTERPOL and the United Nations Environmental Programme, the first Executive Level Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee meeting took place in Nairobi in November. Its goal was to develop a joint international strategy for tackling environmental crime in all its forms, as well as increasing awareness of the dangers posed by this type of crime. Cooperation between enforcement agencies and intergovernmental organizations was a key topic of discussion, along with operational enforcement actions.

INCREASING COLLABORATION AGAINST INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CRIME

At the first INTERPOL workshop held in the Middle East on the topic of intellectual property crime and illicit trade, senior law enforcement officials from the United Arab Emirates met in Dubai to consider ways in which authorities in the region can work more closely via INTERPOL to combat these serious crimes. The workshop, organized jointly with the Emirates Intellectual Property Association, aimed to tackle the global challenges posed by illicit trade and the criminal networks behind the crime.

"This specific type of crime has an international dimension that requires coordination at a regional and global level if we are to be successful in protecting the intellectual property of the 'creative generation.'"

Lieutenant General Dahi Khalfan Tamim, Deputy Chairman of Police and Security in Dubai city.

PREVENTING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

Some 150 experts in online victim identification and child protection came together to share best practices in the fight against child sexual exploitation and the online distribution of abuse images. Participants from 38 countries, non-governmental organizations and the private sector discussed strategies for preventing abuse, offender behaviour, covert Internet operations, the role of social media, and victim identification tools.

Protecting the Future



TECHNOLOGY
AGAINST
CRIME
INTERNATIONAL FORUM
ON TECHNOLOGICAL
CHALLENGES
FOR A SAFER WORLD
JULY 16-19
CENTRE CONGRÈS
LYON- FRANCE

USING TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT CRIME

During the first Technology Against Crime Forum, jointly hosted by INTERPOL and France's Ministry of the Interior, more than 600 senior representatives from governments, law enforcement, industry, security and academia gathered to develop technology-led solutions to global security challenges. The four principal themes of the conference focused on using technology for:

- Fighting transnational crime and enhancing border security;
- Identity protection;
- Securing public spaces;
- Safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.



GRAND LYON





PARTNERSHIPS

The most effective way to combat transnational crime is through strong partnerships, so INTERPOL works closely with many regional and international bodies and constantly seeks to forge new alliances with like-minded organizations in law enforcement and beyond. Aside from longstanding partnerships with the United Nations and European Union, INTERPOL has built forward-looking relationships with the International Olympic Committee, the Rio 2026 Organizing Committee, the International Organization for Migration, Eurojust and the International Association of Internet Hotlines.

INTERPOL AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY JOIN TO COMBAT FAKE MEDS

INTERPOL signed a landmark agreement with 29 of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies to combat the global scourge of fake medicines. The three-year deal led to the creation of INTERPOL's Pharmaceutical Crime Programme, which will focus on the prevention of all types of pharmaceutical crime and the identification and dismantling of the organized criminal networks linked to it. The programme will include training, capacity building and targeted enforcement actions.

"With no country, no drug, no medical product immune from counterfeiting, a global effort is needed to combat this threat which puts the lives of millions of people at risk every single day."

Ronald K. Noble, INTERPOL Secretary General

STRENGTHENING SECURITY AT RIO 2016 OLYMPICS

INTERPOL will provide support to the Brazilian authorities in ensuring the safety of the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio, following an agreement between the Organization and the Rio 2016 Organizing Committee. As part of the agreement, an INTERPOL Major Events Support Team (IMEST) will be deployed to Brazil to provide on-site support through their connection to INTERPOL's tools, services and databases. INTERPOL will also provide training and investigative support to assist national authorities in addressing other crime issues linked to major sporting events, such as match-fixing and illegal betting.

PARTNERSHIP WITH MERCOSUR TO INCREASE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

An agreement between INTERPOL and MERCOSUR will result in enhanced information exchange, as INTERPOL's global databases will be linked to MERCOSUR's data exchange system. This will allow law enforcement in the 10 MERCOSUR countries – Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela – to run checks against INTERPOL's databases when searching the regional system.

STRATEGIC BIOMETRIC PARTNERSHIP

Through a five-year partnership agreement, Morpho (Safran) will provide INTERPOL with a range of innovative biometric solutions and other technical support to enhance global security. Among the expertise offered by Morpho is its cutting-edge facial recognition technology. Along with other key partners, the two organizations will collaborate to develop global standards and best practices in using biometrics to improve border security.

AGREEMENT WITH EUROJUST TO ENHANCE JUSTICE COOPERATION

To enhance cooperation between law enforcement and justice in combating serious crimes, an agreement signed between INTERPOL and Eurojust provides a framework for joint collaboration in areas such as maritime piracy, drug trafficking, terrorism and trafficking in human beings. The agreement provides for joint training activities, the exchange of expertise and best practices, provision of strategic and technical information and for combining efforts to support joint investigations.

"As criminals employ ever more sophisticated ways to avoid detection, so too must law enforcement benefit from the latest advances in technology, especially in biometrics, to more effectively combat all forms of transnational crime."

Ronald K. Noble, INTERPOL Secretary General



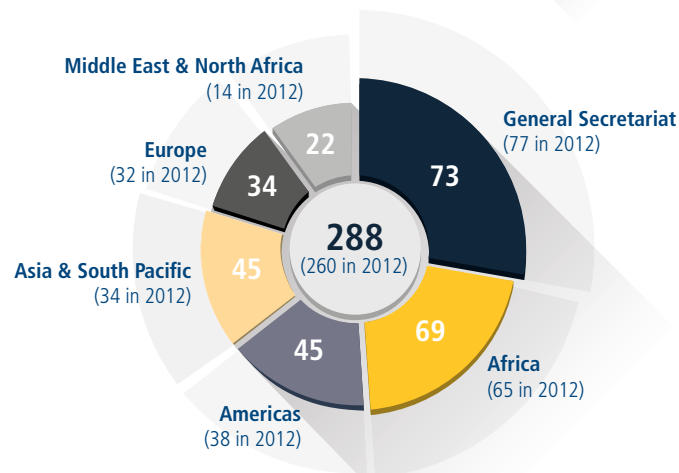
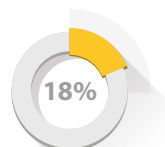
TRAINING

INTERPOL coordinated a total of 288 training sessions in 2013, including workshops, seminars, symposiums, conferences and other educational meetings, attended by nearly 11,000 participants from law enforcement and partner organizations worldwide. The training events aimed to explain the intricacies of international policing; ensure that law enforcement makes the best use of INTERPOL's tools and services; and deliver the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively confront transnational crime threats.

The number of participants in INTERPOL training events increased by 35 per cent in 2013, and courses in criminal analysis training were offered for the first time. Also increasing were the number of sessions held in the Middle East, Asia and the Americas.

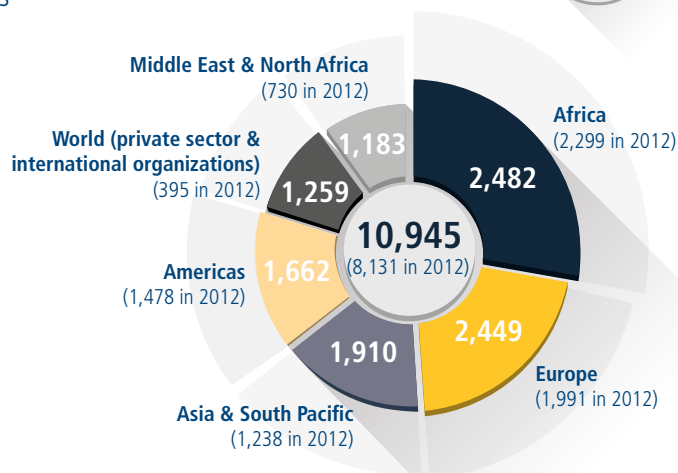
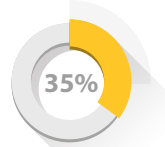
EVENTS

The number of sessions held in all regions increased by



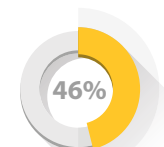
PARTICIPANTS

The number of participants increased by



TRAINING AREAS

Trafficking in Illicit Goods training events increased by



- 1 Anti-corruption (6 in 2012)
- 7 Criminal Analysis (0 in 2012)
- 21 Criminal Organizations & Drugs (42 in 2012)
- 16 Cybercrime (15 in 2012)
- 9 Economic & Financial Crimes (12 in 2012)
- 5 Fugitives (5 in 2012)
- 20 Integrity in Sport (6 in 2012)
- 87 INTERPOL Tools & Services and NCBS (56 in 2012)
- 6 Legal (3 in 2012)
- 12 Medical Product Counterfeiting (5 in 2012)
- 14 Police Forensics (16 in 2012)
- 6 Police Tactics (3 in 2012)
- 36 Public Safety & Terrorism (45 in 2012)
- 7 Strategic (12 in 2012)
- 19 Trafficking in Human Beings (19 in 2012)
- 22 Trafficking in Illicit Goods (15 in 2012)

TRAINING IN CHINA ON TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT GOODS

INTERPOL held its first ever training seminar in China regarding trafficking in illicit goods and counterfeiting in 2013, gathering some 120 police investigators to identify how authorities in the region can work more closely to combat all types of transnational and organized illicit trade. The course included case studies and presentations by experts in the field, as well as exercises from the online International IP Crime Investigators College.



INTERPOL OFFERS SPECIALIZED ANTI-PIRACY TRAINING

In partnership with the NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center, INTERPOL provided specialized training to the crew of the Ukrainian naval vessel Hetman Sagaiydachnyi ahead of its deployment under the NATO anti-piracy mission Operation Ocean Shield. The joint training course addressed evidence collection, biometrics, crime scene management and legal issues related to maritime piracy.

FIRST I-24/7 INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATION IN ARABIC

The first I-24/7 instructor certification course in Arabic was held in Bahrain. Sixteen participants from eight countries attended the training course, where they produced a manual in Arabic that can be used in the future to train other I-24/7 instructors.

PREVENTING RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR TERRORISM

Specialized officers from Ukraine and Belarus took part in a tabletop exercise aimed at testing their capacity to prevent nuclear and radiological terrorism and to respond to such attacks. The simulated terror attack allowed the participants to better identify the security threat posed by such hazardous materials and to develop a joint prevention and response plan.

"The problem of radiological or nuclear terrorism is very real, and to tackle it effectively, international cooperation is essential."

General Major Vasyl Nevolia, Head of INTERPOL Kiev

ONLINE TRAINING

The INTERPOL Global Learning Centre (IGLC) offers the international police community access to a wide range of online learning materials, from e-learning courses to a resource library comprising reports, documents and partner websites. In 2013, INTERPOL member countries accessed the system nearly three million times, spending a total of 2,300 hours participating in online training sessions.

In 2013,

13,846

(11,975 in 2012) logins were recorded in I-Le@rn with a total time of

3,224

(2,340 in 2012) hours spent in actual training.

NUMBER OF ITEMS VIEWED IN IGLC

In 2013,

2,719,608

(2,785,129 in 2012) member countries (Https and I-24/7) accesses

112,419

(218,170 in 2012) INTERPOL staff (incl. RB) accesses



4 - POLICE TOOLS AND SERVICES



EXPANDING INTERPOL'S SERVICES

I-24/7

INTERPOL's secure global police communications system, I-24/7, connects law enforcement officers in our member countries to each other and to INTERPOL's tools and services. Users can share sensitive police information with their counterparts around the globe and around the clock, and can connect to INTERPOL's criminal databases to check data instantly from any connected location.

Officers in the field can access I-24/7 through technical solutions known as MIND, for access through mobile devices, and FIND, for access at fixed locations.

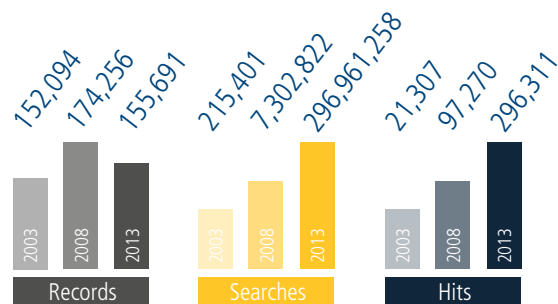
LAUNCH OF DIAL-DOC

Dial-Doc (Digital INTERPOL Alert Library – Document) is a new police tool launched in partnership with the G8 which enables the law enforcement community to exchange information on fraudulent identity and travel documents. By sharing standardized alerts on counterfeit documents, the system makes it easy for officials in all INTERPOL member countries to check if a document is fake. Dial-Doc forms an integral part of INTERPOL's strategy to provide innovative solutions to enhance border security worldwide.



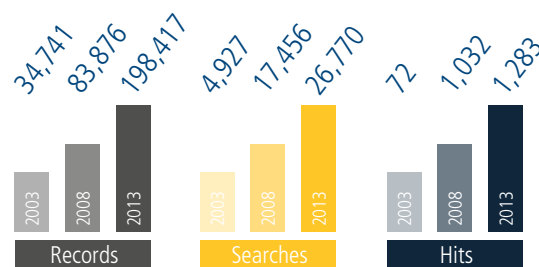
DATABASES

INTERPOL member countries conducted more than 1.2 billion searches of its criminal databases in 2013, accounting for an average overall rate of 3.3 million searches per day or 38 searches per second.



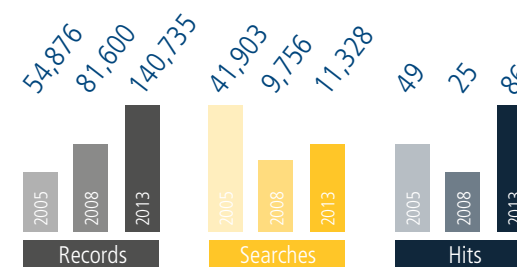
NOMINAL

This database contains records on wanted persons, known criminals and missing persons. The number of searches of the database has more than doubled in the past two years alone.



FINGERPRINTS

This database contains fingerprints used to identify fugitives and missing persons which have been submitted by 180 member countries. In 2013, the most new images were added by the UK (35,858), Italy (26,189) and Germany (14,823).



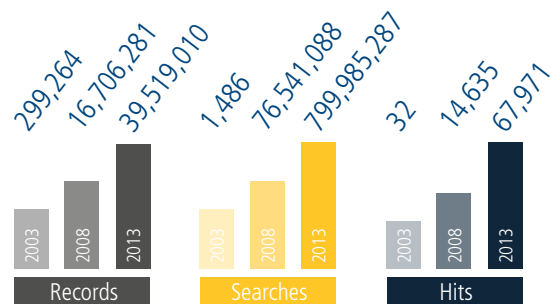
DNA PROFILES

This database was created in 2002 with a single DNA profile and has increased dramatically ever since. Users made an average of 31 searches per day in 2013.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IMAGES

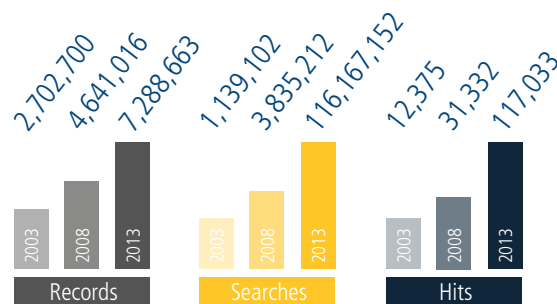
At the end of 2013, some 3,809 victims from nearly 50 member countries had been identified by investigators and victim identification specialists using the INTERPOL International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database, with additional material relating to numerous unsolved cases of child sexual abuse.

To further enhance global law enforcement efforts in identifying abuse victims, the INTERPOL Victim Identification Laboratory (ViLab) was launched. Based on a system shared with INTERPOL by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the ViLab is a mobile investigative tool that allows trained users to view child sexual abuse images – which can be sanitized depending on the audience – from ongoing and unsolved investigations, to help identify their locations.



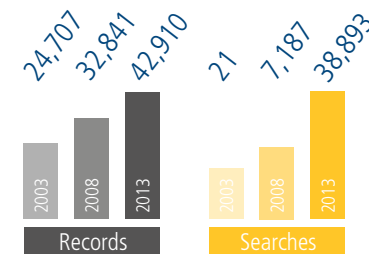
STOLEN AND LOST TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

This was INTERPOL's most frequently used database, with nearly 800 million searches made in 2013 – an average of 25 searches per second.



STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

Containing information on vehicles reported stolen by some 130 countries, the database was searched more than 116 million times in 2013, resulting in an average of 13 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 Ballistic Information Network (IBIN) is a global platform for sharing and comparing ballistics data, which contains nearly 200,000 records of bullets and casings.

Launched in 2013, 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.

iARMS saw its first 'hit' in 2013, matching a firearm seized by police in Panama to one stolen in Costa Rica 18 months earlier. When Panamanian authorities recovered the handgun during a drug-related raid, they searched its information in iARMS. It matched a gun that was reported stolen by the Costa Rican police in 2012. The match resulted in increased collaboration between the two countries as they share information to help solve their respective cases, and identify possible firearm trafficking and smuggling routes.



COMMAND AND COORDINATION CENTRE

The Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2013, while looking forward to the impending opening of a third operations room in the IGCI in Singapore, to complement those already in Lyon and Buenos Aires. Serving as the contact point for police in any member country faced with a crisis, the CCC operates around the clock in all four official INTERPOL languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish).

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

SECURITY AT THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN GAMES

The 27th Southeast Asian Games in Myanmar brought together athletes from 11 countries in the region. INTERPOL sent an IMEST under the framework of its Capacity Building Programme on Counter-terrorism in Asia, to assist the Myanmar authorities in the preparation, coordination and implementation of security arrangements. In parallel, border control operations were also held at major airports in the attending countries to screen passenger details against INTERPOL's databases. Those checks led to the arrest of a 45-year-old American man in the Philippines who was wanted on an INTERPOL Red Notice for financial crimes.

503

urgent cases where
the CCC facilitated communication

43

alerts issued related
to jailbreaks

SUPPORT TO WILDLIFE INVESTIGATION

INTERPOL sent a team to Sri Lanka to provide the national authorities with technical equipment and assistance to collect DNA samples from 359 elephant tusks seized as part of an illegal shipment. The DNA samples were sent to the Center for Conservation Biology at the University of Washington in the US for analysis to determine the country where the animals were from, and to the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation to determine their age. The results will enable the transnational investigation to continue moving forward.

58

officers from INTERPOL
and partners deployed

55%

increase in staff of
the CCC since its creation

**SIXTEEN SPECIALIZED TEAMS WERE
DEPLOYED IN 2013**

**INTERPOL Major Events Support
Team (IMEST)**

TOTAL: 8

1. **South Africa** CAF African Cup of Nations
2. **Brazil** FIFA Confederation Cup
3. **France** Tour de France
4. **Brazil** World Youth Day
5. **Paraguay** Inauguration of president
6. **Angola** Rink Hockey World Championship
7. **Poland** UN climate change conference
8. **Myanmar** Southeast Asian Games

**Incident Response Team
(IRT)**

TOTAL: 8

1. **Oman** Maritime piracy investigation
2. **France** Support for operation
3. **Ghana** Maritime piracy investigation
4. **Kenya** Terrorist attack
5. **Philippines** Typhoon Haiyan
6. **Namibia** Plane crash
7. **France** Support for operation
8. **Sri Lanka** Investigation into seized tusks

IDENTIFYING VICTIMS OF PHILIPPINES TYPHOON

Typhoon Haiyan left thousands of people dead, missing and displaced after wreaking havoc on the Philippines in November. To support the disaster victim identification (DVI) efforts following the devastating storm, INTERPOL sent an IRT composed of specialists from the General Secretariat, as well as Canada, South Africa and the International Commission on Missing Persons. The IRT worked with other teams on-site to develop a structured network for DVI efforts, addressing such challenges as the need for temporary mortuary sites and mobile forensic laboratories.





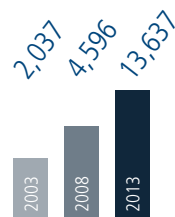
CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION OF HIJACKED VESSEL

The vessel MV Smyrni was held hostage by Somali pirates for 10 months before it was released in Salalah, Oman. An IRT was sent to Oman to lead the crime scene investigation, composed of experts from INTERPOL, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation and Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Omani Coast Guard. The team collected physical evidence, recovered lists of phone calls made by the pirates from the vessel's satellite phone, and debriefed the crew. In addition, more than a thousand photographs of the crime scene were taken to support the local and international investigations into the hijacking.

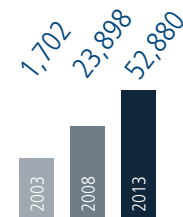


NOTICES

INTERPOL notices are international alerts used to inform police in all member countries about wanted persons, dangerous criminals, potential threats and missing persons. Similar alerts, called diffusions, can be distributed directly by NCBs to the countries of their choosing, to request the location or arrest of an individual or additional information to assist an investigation.



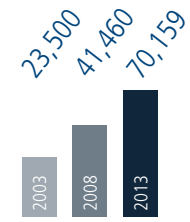
**NOTICES
ISSUED**



**VALID NOTICES
IN CIRCULATION**



**DIFFUSIONS
ISSUED**



**VALID DIFFUSIONS
IN CIRCULATION**

BAHRAIN WATCH THIEVES ARRESTED

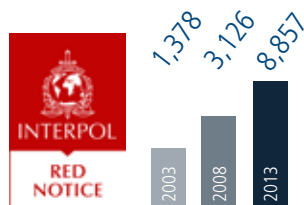
Four men suspected of being part of a group of six criminals who robbed a Rolex shop in Bahrain were arrested after Red Notices were issued for them. The thieves injured a security guard before escaping with 79 watches worth some USD 1.4 million. One week after the robbery, 35-year-old Kosovan national Ekrem Gashi was arrested at the Albania border when checks revealed he was wanted in connection with the theft. Two additional suspects were arrested in Bahrain following cooperation with a travel agency, and a fourth suspect was apprehended in Kosovo the following month.

POLICE ARREST SWISS RAPIST

Demonstrating the international nature of policework and the need for cooperation, a convicted rapist wanted by Switzerland was arrested in Poland just days after a Red Notice was issued to help identify and locate him. Fabrice Anthamatten, 39, who was convicted of rape in France and Switzerland, disappeared in September after leaving a correctional facility with his therapist, who was later found dead. Following the swift exchange of information between the NCBs in Switzerland, Poland and Germany, Anthamatten was taken into custody near the Polish-German border three days later.

ALERT ISSUED FOLLOWING IRAQ PRISON BREAKS

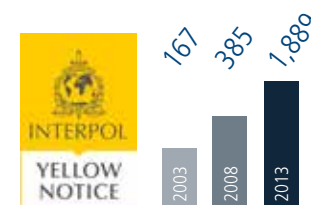
INTERPOL issued a regional security alert in the wake of a mass breakout from two Iraqi prisons where hundreds of dangerous prisoners escaped. Gunmen attacked the Taji and Abu Ghraib prisons near Baghdad to gain access and free the prisoners, many of whom were senior-level Al-Qaida members and had been sentenced to death. The alert was distributed to member countries in the region to warn them of the threat posed by the fugitives.



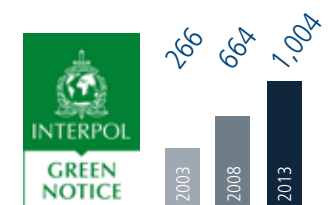
Wanted persons



Individuals of interest
in relation to a crime



Missing persons



Warnings and intelligence
about serious criminals

More than

13,000

notices were issued in 2013,

of which

8,857

were Red Notices for wanted persons.

A total of

1,749

people were arrested based on an INTERPOL notice during the year.

ARREST OF SUSPECT IN SREBRENICA MASSACRE

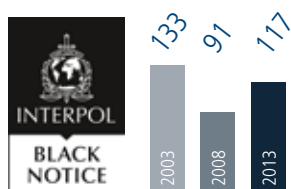
Aleksandar Cvetkovic, a suspect in the mass killings at Srebrenica during the 1992-95 Balkans war and the subject of a Red Notice, was extradited from Israel to Bosnia and Herzegovina following close collaboration between the NCBs in those countries and INTERPOL's Fugitive Investigative Support (FIS) unit. FIS coordinated actions between the Israeli Ministry of Justice, the Bosnia and Herzegovina War Crimes Prosecution Service and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to help secure Cvetkovic's provisional arrest.

ORANGE NOTICES CIRCULATED FOR BOSTON BOMBINGS SUSPECTS

Two bombs exploded near the finish line of the Boston marathon in April, killing three people and injuring more than 170 others. At the request of US authorities, INTERPOL issued a global Orange Notice detailing the features of the bombs used in the attack and identifying information of the two suspects, 19-year-old Dzhokar Tsarnaev, who was later arrested, and his brother Tamerlan Tsarnaev, aged 26, who died after a shoot-out with police. A public version of the notice – with confidential police information removed – was also published.

FIRST NOTICE PUBLISHED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

Close cooperation between INTERPOL and Norway led to the publication of the first Purple Notice for illegal fishing activities. The notice served to alert police worldwide to the fishing vessel 'Snake', which was blacklisted by multiple fishing organizations for violating international fishing conventions and had changed its name at least a dozen times to disguise its identity.



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



INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS

INTERPOL's team of criminal intelligence analysts provide operational and strategic analysis for crime-related projects, investigations and operations. In 2013, INTERPOL produced 14 analytical reports regarding terrorism, 21 reports on organized crime and specialized crime areas, and three reports on drug trafficking. 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. INTERPOL trained 218 police officers from 68 countries in criminal intelligence analysis in 2013.

EXPANDING INTERPOL'S DRUG TRAFFICKING INITIATIVE

Based on intelligence gathered, in 2013 INTERPOL expanded the focus of its cocaine trafficking initiative to cover a wider range of drugs and regions. The Interflow initiative also looks at the production and trafficking of methamphetamine, heroin and precursor chemicals, in particular from South America via Africa to Europe.

ANALYSIS OF EURASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME PHENOMENON

Three analytical products were distributed to member countries on the phenomenon of transnational Eurasian organized crime, with one report focusing on the Thieves in Law – the highest level in this criminal hierarchy. Countries expressed appreciation for the high quality of the reports and their utility for supporting the daily work of operational units.

COUNTERING FOREIGN FIGHTERS IN CONFLICT ZONES

INTERPOL is working with member countries to identify and interdict foreign nationals travelling to conflict zones in order to engage in terrorism-related activities. Operational working group meetings have been held to gather analytical data and information in order to provide a global view of the movement and facilitation of transnational fighters. In 2013, INTERPOL issued two analytical reports highlighting nominal or demographic data; recruitment networks inciting and facilitating travel; and travel routes and modi operandi currently used by transnational fighters. INTERPOL seeks to raise awareness of this threat and the need to detect and prevent the travel of transnational fighters and those assisting them.

CREATING A CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT IN LIBYA

Under the framework of INTERPOL's Project RELINC (Rebuilding Libya's Investigative Capability), INTERPOL was instrumental in creating Libya's first operational crime analysis unit. The Organization delivered training to police officers from Libya's Crime Investigation Department to enhance their capacity to investigate organized crime and terrorist activities in the country. Project RELINC equipped the new analysis unit with computers, monitors, work stations and analytical software, and provided direct mentorship during its first months. In addition, Libya's Tripoli International Airport was connected to INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database for the first time in March, allowing real-time passport checks as part of international efforts to improve border security in the country.



5 - FINANCES



FINANCIAL SUMMARY

For the financial year 2013, INTERPOL's operating income totalled EUR 78 million, of which 68% was contributed by member countries, mostly in the form of statutory contributions (67%). Income received on externally funded projects or from private foundations and/or commercial enterprises, with like objectives or interests as INTERPOL, constituted 26% of gross income. Financial income and reimbursements made up 6% of the total.

Total ordinary operating expenditures were EUR 78 million globally, with pay constituting the major cost component at 57% of the total, followed by travel and conference costs (18%), third-party and other costs (7%), 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 surplus during 2013, which was added to the Accumulated Reserve Funds of the Organization. Capital projects consumed EUR 5 million of financial resources. Cash and cash equivalents increased during the year due mainly to an increase in accounts payables and in employee pension liabilities, and also an increase in the externally sponsored projects executed by the Organization. Financial equity and reserves – represented by various funds – increased by EUR 273,000 from the previous year due to the operational surplus in 2013.

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 2013 and 2012. 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 2013	31 December 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and Bank Balances	40,026	36,859
Investments	28,937	19,003
Statutory contributions receivable	3,446	4,125
Accounts Receivable	3,781	3,977
Inventories	415	426
Total current assets	76,605	64,390
Non-current assets		
Investments	31	4,031
Statutory contributions receivable	478	124
Accounts receivable	320	154
Intangible assets	1,655	1,752
Plant property and equipment	18,668	19,190
Fixed assets in progress	1,270	315
Total non-current assets	22,422	25,566
TOTAL ASSETS	99,027	89,956
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	(7,771)	(5,421)
Statutory contributions received in advance	(3,142)	(1,818)
Other income received in advance	(212)	(252)
Project Trust Accounts	(23,666)	(21,748)
Employee-related liabilities	(4,646)	(3,676)
Total current liabilities	(39,437)	(32,915)
Non-current liabilities		
Employee-related liabilities	(13,542)	(11,266)
Total non-current liabilities	(13,542)	(11,266)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(52,979)	(44,181)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	46,048	45,775
EQUITY		
Capital financing reserve	21,593	21,257
Accumulated reserve funds	24,455	24,518
TOTAL EQUITY	46,048	45,775

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

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
OPERATING REVENUE		
Statutory contributions	51,185	50,678
Regional Bureau financing	1,353	870
Voluntary contributions	622	645
Reimbursements and recoveries	3,584	2,178
Financial income	808	869
Other income	20,748	14,466
Exchange rate gains/(losses) net	(64)	(117)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	78,236	69,589
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Pay costs	44,607	40,322
Other staff costs	1,313	1,065
Premises running costs	2,522	2,182
Maintenance	2,138	2,252
Missions and meetings	13,838	10,673
Office expenses	2,004	1,370
Telecommunication costs	1,518	1,507
Third party and other costs	5,330	5,699
Depreciation expenditure	4,693	4,704
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	(77,963)	(69,774)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	273	(185)

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

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus / (Deficit) from Operating Activities	273	(185)
Non-cash movements		
Depreciation expenditure	4,693	4,704
Changes in assets		
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	76	39
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivables current	679	14
(Increase) / Decrease in statutory contributions receivables - non-current	(354)	35
(Increase) / Decrease in accounts receivables - current	196	309
(Increase) / Decrease in accounts receivables - non-current	(166)	(114)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	11	83
Changes in liabilities		
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	2,350	35
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	1,284	1,426
Increase / (Decrease) in project trust account income	1,918	9,136
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities - current	970	135
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities - non-current	2,276	2,513
Net cash flows from operating activities	14,206	18,130
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Purchases) / sales of investments	(5,934)	1,598
(Purchases) / sales of fixed assets	(5,105)	(4,408)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(11,039)	(2,810)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	3,167	15,320
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of period	36,859	21,539
Cash and bank balances at the end of period	40,026	36,859
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	3,167	15,320

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2013: (in 000s Euros)

	Capital financing reserve	Accumulated reserve funds	Total
Balance at 31 December 2012	21,257	24,518	45,775
Net gains and losses not recognised in statement of financial performance	336	(336)	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		273	273
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2013	21,593	24,455	46,048



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

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

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

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

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TOGETHER, WE CAN TURN BACK CRIME