INTERPOL

Annual Report 2015

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Secretary General's Foreword

I am delighted to present the Annual Report for 2015, my first full year as Secretary General since I was elected in November 2014 on my vision for how the Organization can support our member countries in an evolving security landscape.

The year began with the launch of INTERPOL 2020, a comprehensive review of our core business and our role in supporting the global law enforcement community, to ensure we can continue to meet the policing and security needs effectively.

The first outcome of the 2020 initiative was the creation of a new operating model for the Organization that offers our member countries a range of core policing capabilities, such as data management and analysis, in support of three priority crime programmes: Counter-terrorism, Cybercrime and Organized and emerging crime.

In today's fast-changing world, fighting crime cannot be carried out by law enforcement alone. As we continue to attract external support for our activities, it is important to ensure that there is a clear ethical framework and guidelines in place. We therefore established measures

to this effect, including the creation of an ethics committee and a due diligence function.

April saw the inauguration of our INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation in Singapore, and shortly afterwards the impact of public and private sector partnerships was clearly demonstrated as collaborative research led to the identification of a threat to virtual currency transactions. Our new complex coordinated a successful global operation targeting the Simda botnet, believed to have infected more than 770,000 computers worldwide.

INTERPOL's unique role in assisting member countries to address an unprecedented flow of foreign terrorist fighters travelling to and from conflict zones was again recognized by national, regional and international bodies, including the European Union and the United Nations Security Council.

Operations targeting transnational organized crime networks behind financial crime, human trafficking, environmental crime and drug trafficking resulted in arrests worldwide, in addition to the seizure of tens of millions of dollars' worth of illicit goods and the

rescue of children as young as five years old from forced labour.

These achievements would not have been possible without the continued dedication of our National Central Bureaus, our President and Executive Committee, staff at the General Secretariat, Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices.

It is from this strong base and with a clear path ahead that INTERPOL looks with confidence towards the future in making the world a safer place.

Jürgen Stock
Secretary General

General Assembly

1 GOVERNANCE

Each of INTERPOL's 190 member countries has equal representation at its General Assembly, which meets annually to determine the way forward for the Organization in the coming years. In November 2015, the 84th session of the General Assembly met in Kigali, Rwanda.

Combating the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, cybercrime, and the transnational organized crime networks behind people smuggling and drug trafficking were among key issues raised at the General Assembly, which was attended by some 640 police chiefs and senior law enforcement officials from 145 countries.

The General Assembly unanimously backed INTERPOL 2020, an initiative launched this year to review the Organization's strategy, priorities and activities. Delegates ratified a number of cooperation agreements with partner organizations to leverage their shared expertise in maritime piracy, terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

The General Assembly also adopted 12 resolutions, including on:

- Establishing a pilot project concerning a new category of notice specifically devoted to the tracing and recovery of assets;
- Supplementary measures associated with the processing of notices and diffusions;

- Closer cooperation with the private sector, including through the I-Checkit initiative for strengthening border management;
- Facilitating the removal of child abuse material from networks by sharing image signatures with industry and network administrators.

Two Regional Conferences were held in 2015: the 22nd Asian Regional Conference took place alongside the opening of the IGCI and INTERPOL *World* in April in Singapore, and the 43rd European Regional Conference took place in Bucharest, Romania in May.

Executive Committee

Mireille BALLESTRAZZI

KIM Jong Yang
Sebastian Haitota NDEITUNGA
Todd SHEAN

David ARMOND
Sergio Alejandro BERNI
DUAN Daqi
Catherine DE BOLLE
Jolene LAURIA
Anselm LOPEZ
Francis Ndegwa MUHORO
Anbuen NAIDOO
Alexander PROKOPCHUK

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.

The Executive Committee is led by INTERPOL's President, currently Mireille Ballestrazzi of France (2012-16). Two new vice-presidents and five new delegates were elected to the Committee at the 2015 General Assembly after the mandates of the previous incumbents expired.

AMERICAS
Canada
2015-2018
Todd SHEAN

AMERICAS
United States
2015-2018
Jolene LAURIA

AMERICAS
Argentina
2014-2017
Sergio Alejandro BERNI

EUROPE
United Kingdom
2014-2017
David ARMOND

EUROPE
Belgium
2015-2018
Catherine DE BOLLE

EUROPE
France
2012-2016
Mireille BALLESTRAZZI

EUROPE
Russia
2014-2017
Alexander PROKOPCHUK

ASIA
Republic of Korea
2015-2018
KIM Jong Yang

ASIA
China
2015-2018
DUAN Daqi

ASIA
Singapore
2015-2018
Anselm LOPEZ

AFRICA
Kenya
2014-2017
Francis Ndegwa MUHORO

AFRICA
Namibia
2014-2017
Sebastian Haitota NDEITUNGA

AFRICA
South Africa
2015-2018
Anbuen NAIDOO

INTERPOL 2020:
building the INTERPOL of the future

The INTERPOL 2020 initiative will provide the strategic framework for the evolution of the Organization so that it remains a strong and respected voice in global security matters.

In 2015, the Organization defined a new operating model to effectively respond to the evolving needs of its membership and provide for a dynamic approach to tackle international crime threats.

The operating model comprises a set of policing capabilities – our core services and tools – and corporate capabilities, supporting three global programmes: Counter-terrorism, Cybercrime and Organized and emerging crime.

These global strategies are to be supported by a catalogue of projects designed by INTERPOL to fully respond to the evolving needs of international law enforcement.

The coming year will see INTERPOL work with its member countries to define and develop a clear set of outcomes for strengthening its policing capabilities supported by strong governance mechanisms.

COUNTER-TERRORISM

INNOVATION

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

POLICE DATA MANAGEMENT

CYBERCRIME

FORENSIC SUPPORT

COMMAND AND COORDINATION CENTRE

CRIMINAL ANALYSIS

FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIAL PROJECTS

ORGANIZED AND EMERGING CRIME

INTERPOL [2020]

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.

Once a year, the Heads of NCBs gather in Lyon to discuss collaboration against emerging crime threats. The 11th Annual Heads of NCB Conference, a statutory event for the first time, brought together 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.

Participants adopted a set of conclusions on topics which included expanding the use of INTERPOL's databases, and supporting countries' efforts to fight cybercrime and to identify and locate terrorists and foreign fighters.

Ethics and due diligence

With the Organization needing a systematic process for external funding, an Ethics Review Committee was established to develop guidelines relating to the acceptance, management and use of external funds. Including six independent experts from police, academia and international organizations, the committee first met in September.

INTERPOL needs to ensure, for example, that a donor or potential donor shares our fundamental values and principles, that their activities are compatible with ours, and that the origin of a contribution is neither financially nor legally flawed.

A due diligence mechanism was subsequently set up at the General Secretariat, to provide clarity on INTERPOL's relations with the private sector, support our integrity and protect the Organization from reputational risks.

Building on the Review Committee's work, a Standing Committee on Ethical Matters will be set up in 2016 to review risks related to receiving external funds and advise on transparency around private sector funding. It will also guide the further development and implementation of an ethical framework for the Organization and its officials, strengthening adherence and understanding of the code of ethics and the Organization's values.

The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation

In April, Ministers and senior police officials from around the world gathered at the official opening of the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore, which works to empower law enforcement officers worldwide with cutting-edge tools and knowledge against 21st century crime.

Marking the transition of global policing into the digital age, the IGCI is where INTERPOL and its strategic partners work to develop innovative law enforcement tools and services to help member countries prevent and fight the crimes of the future, with a focus on cybercrime.

Other IGCI activities include operational support to member countries, progressive training programmes and building partnerships with organizations and businesses which share INTERPOL's vision of a safer world for all. The IGCI also hosts an operations room of the Command and Coordination Centre.

Data Processing

INTERPOL processes a large volume of personal information through its databases and it has been taking measures in recent years to ensure that this information is processed according to clear standards and frameworks. Respect for data protection principles, such as transparency, accountability and data quality, provides a basis of trust for member countries to exchange data via INTERPOL.

In 2015, the General Secretariat established a new data protection office to strengthen the data protection culture within the Organization, ensure that data processing is handled through the appropriate legal and operational channels at global level and to liaise with the CCF. Its work included monitoring the compliance of our data processing with the Organization's Constitution and rules, and liaising with Data Protection Officers in NCBs.

The working group on the processing of information (GTI), tasked by the General Assembly in November 2014, undertook a comprehensive review of INTERPOL's supervisory mechanisms in the area of data processing. The GTI's conclusions and recommendations, expected in 2016, will aim to improve the quality of Notices and diffusions, enhance the trust of member countries in the system, and mitigate reputational and litigation risks faced by the Organization.

Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files

The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) ensures that the processing of personal data – such as names and fingerprints – is in line with INTERPOL's rules, in order to protect both the fundamental rights of individuals and cooperation among police internationally. It is the channel through which individuals may enquire about information held on them, and this formed the bulk of their workload in 2015.

2 CAPABILITIES

Policing capabilities

The General Secretariat offers a range of policing capabilities to help police share and access data and to work together effectively across borders. We deliver investigative assistance and training, helping member countries to prevent crime, identify and arrest criminals, and protect communities across the world.
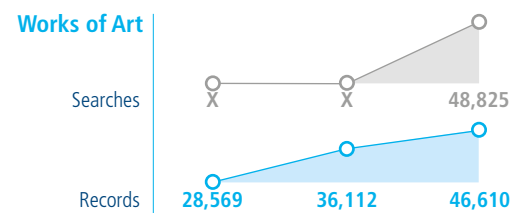
Corporate capabilities

There are many fundamental services that an organization needs in order to operate efficiently. Our corporate capabilities cover financial and human resource management, legal support, information technology, strategic planning, communications, translation, procurement and infrastructure.
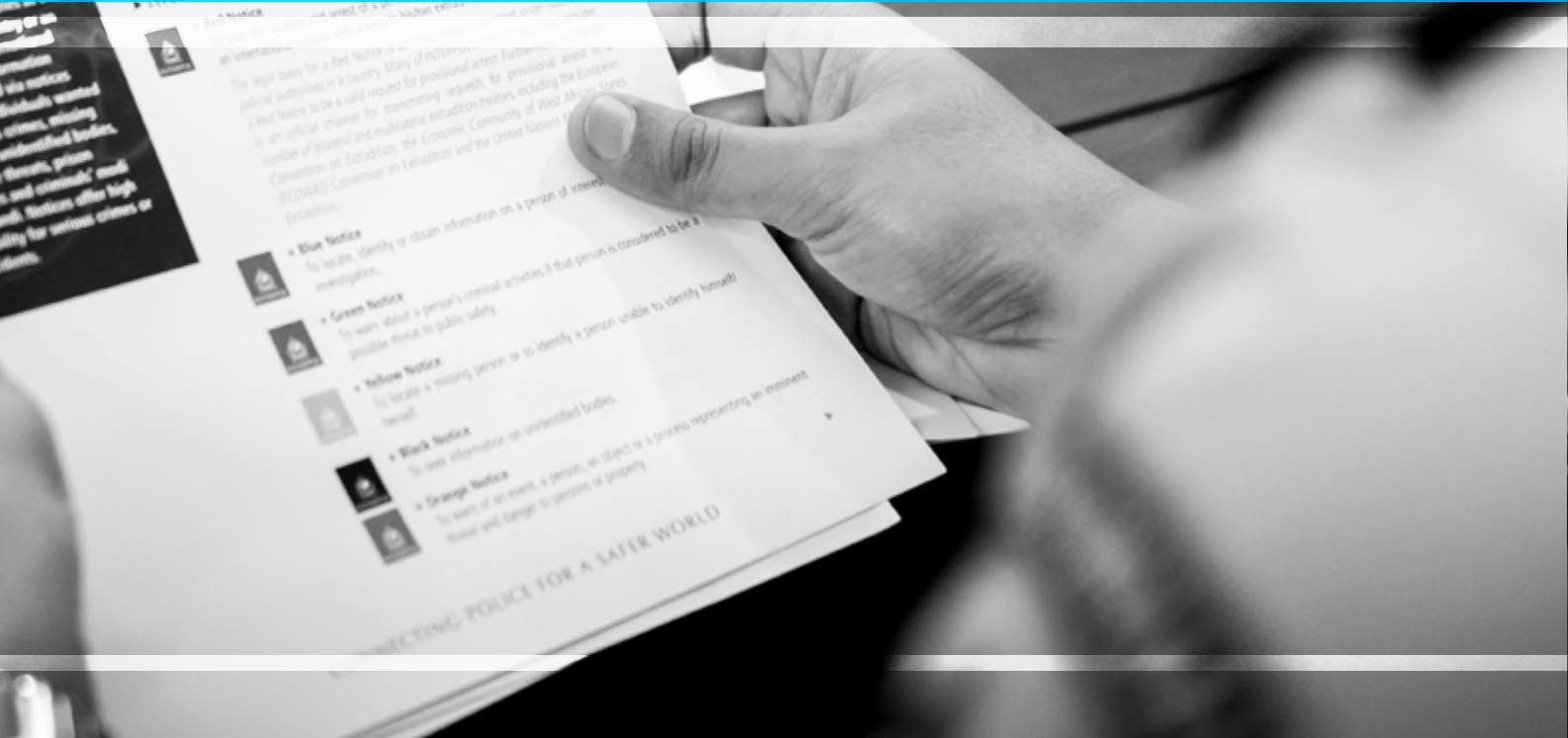
Police data management

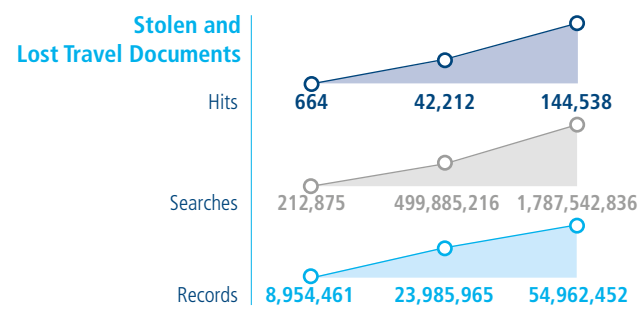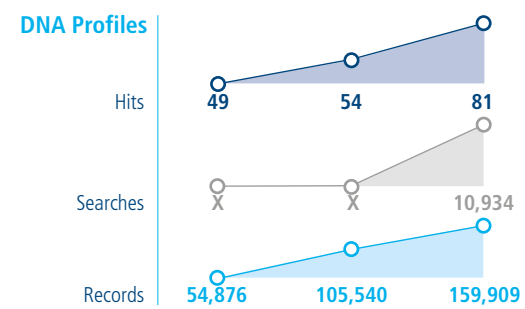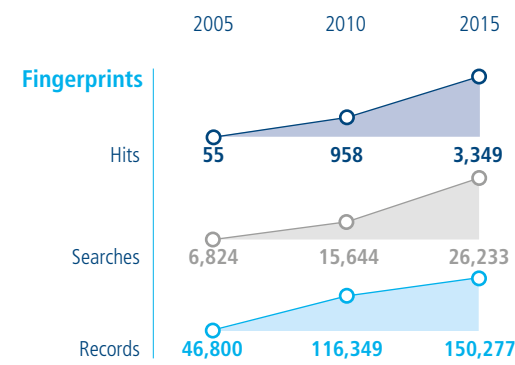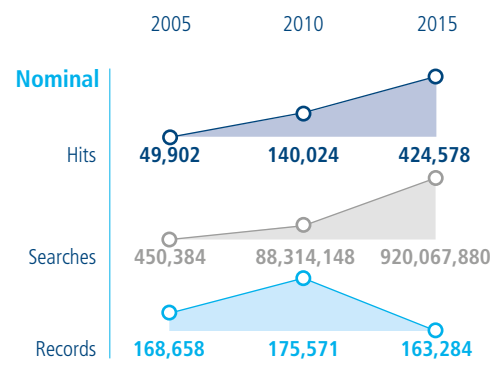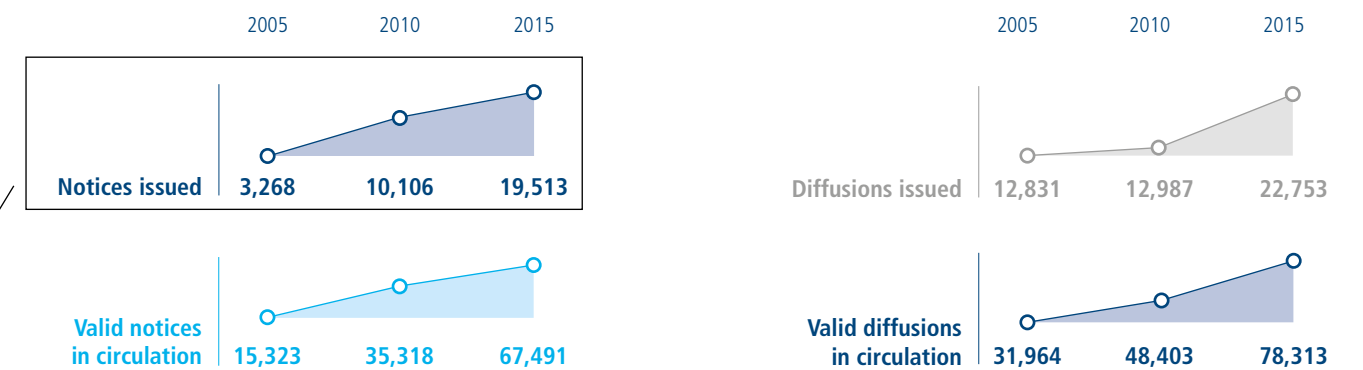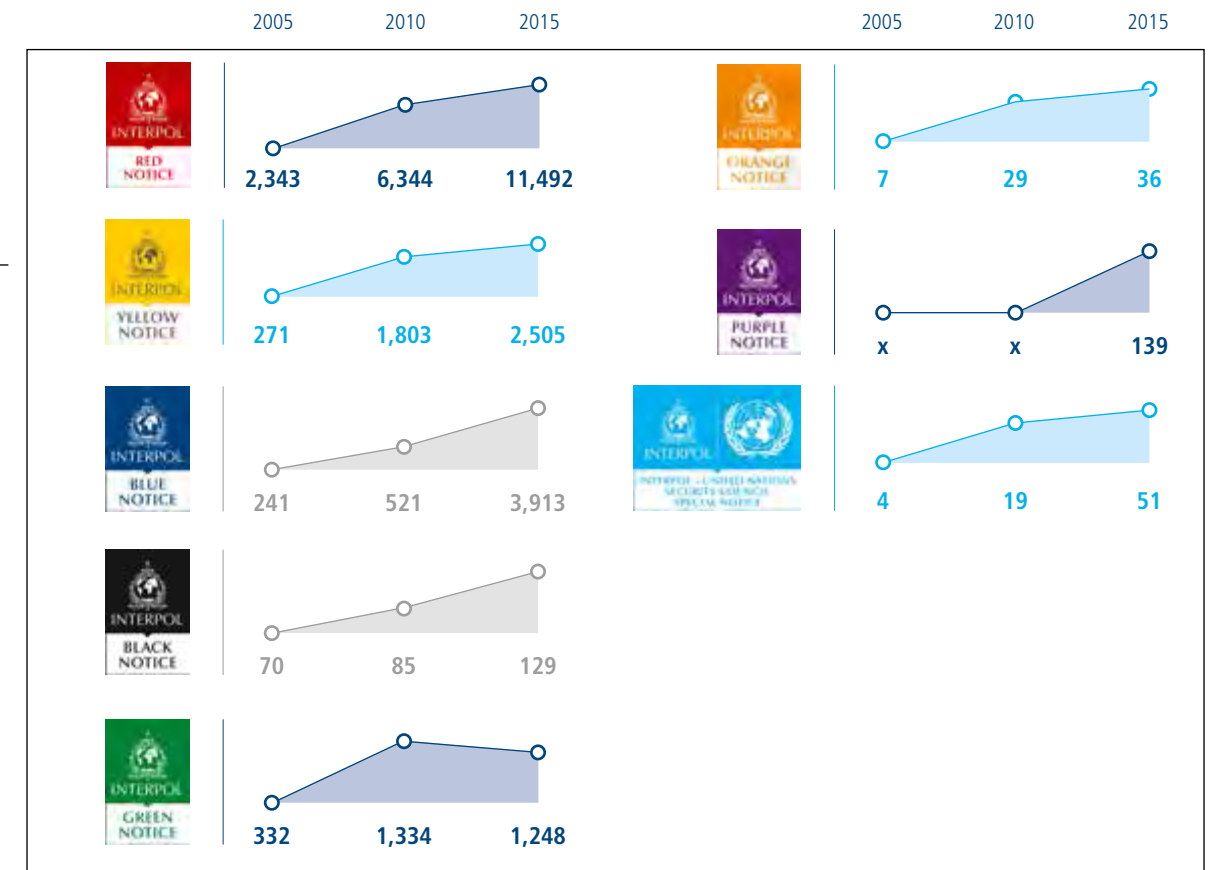INTERPOL maintains a range of global databases detailing criminal and crime information, which are at the core of many of our activities carried out during the year. The databases contain information contributed by member countries and give them instant, direct access to millions of records to facilitate their investigations. Data is processed in compliance with our rules and in accordance with the highest data protection standards.

	2005	2010	2015
Nominal			
Hits	49,902	140,024	424,578
Searches	450,384	88,314,148	920,067,880
Records	168,658	175,571	163,284

	2005	2010	2015
Fingerprints			
Hits	55	958	3,349
Searches	6,824	15,644	26,233
Records	46,800	116,349	150,277

	2005	2010	2015
DNA Profiles			
Hits	49	54	81
Searches	X	X	10,934
Records	54,876	105,540	159,909

	2005	2010	2015
Stolen and Lost Travel Documents			
Hits	664	42,212	144,538
Searches	212,875	499,885,216	1,787,542,836
Records	8,954,461	23,985,965	54,962,452

	2005	2010	2015
Stolen Motor Vehicles			
Hits	16,773	34,199	123,358
Searches	1,936,036	26,011,872	149,768,149
Records	3,296,263	7,156,792	7,411,706

	2005	2010	2015
Works of Art			
Searches	X	X	48,825
Records	28,569	36,112	46,610

Notices and diffusions

	2005	2010	2015
Notices issued	3,268	10,106	19,513
Valid notices in circulation	15,323	35,318	67,491

	2005	2010	2015
Diffusions issued	12,831	12,987	22,753
Valid diffusions in circulation	31,964	48,403	78,313

Notices issued

	2005	2010	2015
RED NOTICE	2,343	6,344	11,492
YELLOW NOTICE	271	1,803	2,505
BLUE NOTICE	241	521	3,913
BLACK NOTICE	70	85	129
GREEN NOTICE	332	1,334	1,248

	2005	2010	2015
ORANGE NOTICE	7	29	36
PURPLE NOTICE	x	x	139
INTERPOL–UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICE	4	19	51

Notices

INTERPOL's notices represent its flagship system of colour-coded international alerts, allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information.

Red: wanted persons
Yellow: missing persons
Blue: additional information
Black: unidentified bodies
Green: warnings and intelligence

Orange: imminent threat
Purple: modus operandi
INTERPOL–United Nations Security Council Special Notice: groups and individuals subject to UNSC sanctions

Diffusions are less formal than notices and are requests for information or cooperation sent directly between member countries.

Forensic support

Our experts have specialist knowledge of fingerprints, DNA, Disaster Victim Identification (DVI), facial recognition and digital forensics.

First facial recognition symposium

Our first symposium on facial recognition brought together some 90 experts from 40 countries to discuss the latest advances in forensic face comparison and automated recognition systems. Delegates were updated on INTERPOL's project to develop a database using existing facial images of international fugitives and missing persons, and plans to make selected facial images available on mobile devices to assist operations and investigations by police in the field.

Training in forensic document examination

Counterfeit and fraudulent travel documents are often used by criminals and terrorists to try and evade detection. Given the increasing sophistication in the quality of such documents, it is vital to equip relevant officials with the skills to detect them and to implement collaborative strategies for more effective border control measures. Regional courses on security document examination were held in Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Ink dating protocols to aid fraud and forgery investigations

A new protocol in forensic examinations to detect forged or faked documents is to be field-tested by INTERPOL member countries following successful laboratory trials in 13 countries. Developed in partnership with the International Academy for Handwriting and Documents, the protocol aims to provide a reliable solution to identify when a signature or piece of writing was done, to assist in fraud or forgery investigations.
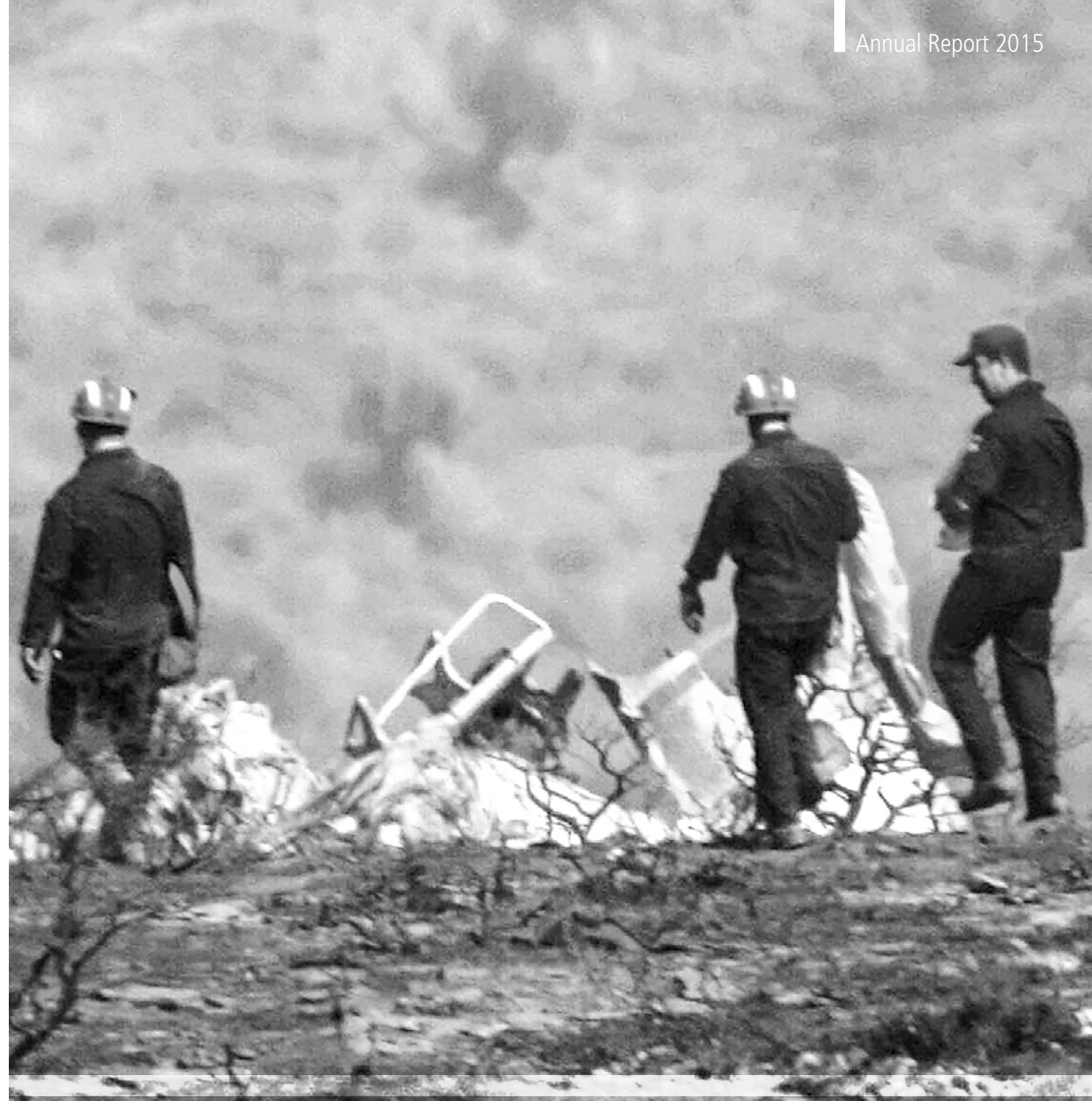
DVI support following plane crash

At the request of French authorities, we deployed an Incident Response Team to support the investigation into the Germanwings plane crash in the French Alps which killed 150 people. The INTERPOL DVI process ensures a structured collection and comparison of identifiers — such as fingerprints, dental records or DNA samples — with ante-mortem data recovered from the victims' homes or provided by family members.

Command and Coordination Centre

The Command and Coordination Centre (CCC) is the first point of contact for countries faced with a crisis. Its multilingual and experienced officers assist around the clock from offices in Buenos Aires, Lyon and Singapore.

International cases

The international nature of the CCC's role was highlighted in May when it supported communications between National Central Bureaus in Qatar, Spain, Thailand and the UK, over a 72-hour period, in three languages, in order to arrest an individual wanted for attempted murder and drug trafficking.

Similarly, the CCC supported a joint investigation involving police in Benin, Togo and Niger, which led to the arrest by Togo police of a suspected rapist from Niger, accused of kidnapping two girls from Benin.

Specialized teams

To deliver emergency assistance following a disaster, the CCC can deploy an Incident Response Team (IRT), while an INTERPOL Major Events Support Team (IMEST) can support security measures at international events. A total of 18 specialized teams were deployed in 2015.

Following the terrorist attacks in Paris in November, an IRT was dispatched to support the identification of victims. INTERPOL's global network can play a vital role in gathering and comparing data, especially when multiple nationalities are involved. In this case, a quarter of the victims were non-French nationals.

IMESTs work to detect individuals who represent a risk to security and to prevent them from crossing borders. The nine IMESTs deployed in 2015 performed 18 million checks of passenger lists against our databases of stolen and lost travel documents and nominal information, resulting in the detection of more than 200 wanted persons.

Incident Response Teams (IRTs)
## TOTAL DEPLOYMENTS IN 2015: 6
Total deployments since 2002: 105

1. **Indonesia**   AirAsia plane crash
2. **Costa Rica**   Kidnapping case with cybercrime support
3. **France**   Germanwings plane crash
4. **France**   Four operations against transnational Eurasian organized crime
5. **Tunisia**   Terrorist attack in Sousse
6. **France**   Terrorist attacks in Paris

INTERPOL Major Events Support Teams (IMESTs)
TOTAL DEPLOYMENTS IN 2015: 9
Total deployments since 2002: 111

1. **Czech Republic**   IIHF Ice Hockey World Championship
2. **Italy**   Milan's World Fair (Expo Milano)
3. **Brazil**   Assessment mission for Rio 2016 Olympic Games
4. **Singapore**   Southeast Asian Games
5. **Germany**   41st G7 Summit
6. **South Korea**   International University Games (XXVIII Summer Universiade)
7. **Paraguay**   Visit of Pope Benedict XVI
8. **Philippines**   Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit
9. **Italy**   Jubilee of mercy
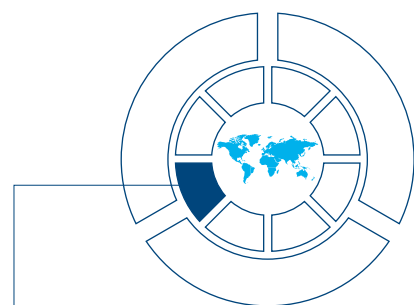
Fugitive investigative support

International fugitives are opportunistic and often dangerous. We work to close the net on criminals who are on the run.

Nepal's top wildlife criminal arrested in Malaysia

Rajkumar Praja, Nepal's most wanted wildlife criminal and the subject of a Red Notice, was arrested in February in Malaysia following close international collaboration via INTERPOL channels. The ringleader of a rhino poaching network in Nepal, Praja was wanted to serve a 15-year sentence for rhino poaching and trading internationally in rhino horns.

Internationally wanted match-fixing suspect in Italian custody

In May, an international match-fixing suspect wanted by Italy and the subject of a Red Notice, surrendered to Italian authorities after four years on the run. A national of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the individual had been in hiding since 2011 and was targeted in an INTERPOL Infra fugitive operation in 2012.

Criminal analysis

By making connections between crimes (people, places, modus operandi), we can establish trends and support our member countries with their tactical responses and strategic planning.

Contributing to European platforms

As part of the JOT Mare operational team hosted by Europol, we shared our intelligence resources to tackle the organized criminal groups facilitating

people smuggling via the Mediterranean Sea. In addition, we brought our global reach to the activities of the European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal

Threats which enhances cooperation with source and transit countries along the Eastern Mediterranean, Western Balkan, African routes and beyond.

Innovation

Criminals are quick to adopt new technologies and police need to stay ahead of the game by looking at research and development in policing matters.
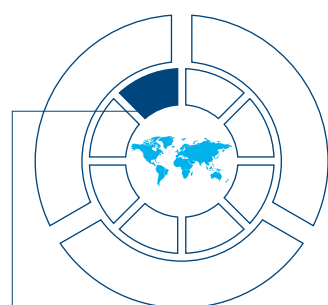
Innovation centre

A new innovation centre was created to ensure the Organization continues to invest in research and development and position us at the forefront of strategic policing.

The centre will bring together experts from multiple fields to identify future policing scenarios and better understand the drivers and trends that influence the environment in which law enforcement agencies operate. This will allow us to identify emerging problems, generate ideas to combat them, and grow potential solutions into policy.

The centre will provide member countries with global threat assessments, develop new cooperation models with the private sector, lead the way in global policing standards and harmonization, and offer police executive leadership training.

Data bank of INTERPOL research projects

Research is a key process for INTERPOL in both preparing for change and making change happen. To maximize the benefit of the various research activities being conducted at INTERPOL, we have launched a data bank. This centralized resource will enable us to identify areas for closer cooperation between units on research matters; identify opportunities for the sharing of expertise on research approaches, methods and analytical tools; and give INTERPOL trainers access to the most up-to-date research.

Capacity building and training

Continuous learning and development is essential for police at all levels. We empower police in our member countries by providing them with training tailored to their specific needs.

Investigating corruption in sports competitions

INTERPOL and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) held the first three-day Fact Finders Training workshop to develop internal investigation skills concerning

allegations of competition manipulation. Hosted by the Netherlands, the course involved football, tennis, cycling and badminton officials and included how to

undertake a fact-finding inquiry, interview skills, case evaluation and reporting and working with other stakeholders within the sporting environment and beyond.

Boosting border security in West Africa

The third and final training course to Strengthen Border Management in West Africa was held in Togo and attended by five countries. Funded in part by the Government of Canada, the two-year programme combined specialized training courses, interagency collaboration and a regional operational exercise, supported by the development of a practical handbook on regional border management strategies.

Strengthening port security in the Philippines

Providing frontline law enforcement officers in the Philippines with the necessary skills to face the challenges of port security was the focus of a training session. The course comprised classroom training, practical tabletop exercises and a visit to the Public Safety and Security Command Center of Davao City, which currently has access to three INTERPOL databases.

Implementing UNSC sanctions in Southeast Asia

To reinforce the impact of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Sanctions Regimes, two training workshops were conducted to prevent sanctioned individuals from moving freely within Southeast Asia. Participants took part in practical exercises covering counter-terrorism investigations, border management, human rights and INTERPOL's global policing capabilities, particularly the INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notice.

Terrorism financing in North Africa and the Sahel

Assisting law enforcement in countries across North Africa and the Sahel to counter the financing of terrorist groups was the focus of a training session in Morocco. Participants received training on our tools and services to combat money laundering and methods to strengthen border management. In addition, participants learnt how to conduct financial investigations and how to effectively investigate the various crimes often used to fund terrorist activities, such as kidnapping, arms dealing and drug trafficking.

Cross-border collaboration on biological incident investigations

The role of multi-agency cooperation in cross-border investigations tied to biological threats was the focus of a workshop in Cambodia. Representatives from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam exchanged best practice methods and identified cross-border and communications protocols in biological incident investigations.

Boosting counter-terrorism investigations and maritime security

Strengthening the forensics capabilities of counter-terrorism investigations of countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific was the aim of a workshop held in Singapore. Attended by some 100 delegates from 18 countries and six companies, the workshop allowed delegates to familiarize themselves with our range of forensic tools.

Special projects

We establish projects to respond to specific trends and issues.

Border management

Operation Sunbird led to the arrest in March of nine international fugitives attempting to travel in countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Police and immigration authorities in nine countries screened passports at land, air and sea border points against INTERPOL's databases. More than 500,000 searches were conducted, resulting in 16 'hits' on passports in the Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database and the identification of two individuals who were subjects of Red Notices.

October saw the launch of a three-year programme to enhance border management and security in the 10 ASEAN countries, funded by the European Union and implemented by INTERPOL. The programme aims to strengthen law enforcement networks and cooperation at regional transit hubs in order to tackle issues such as irregular migration, trafficking in illicit goods and people smuggling.

Project Stadia

Global experts in sporting event security gathered in Qatar in June to share and recommend best practices to address the threats facing major sporting events. The meeting was held under the auspices of INTERPOL's Project Stadia, funded by Qatar, which aims to create a Centre of Excellence to help INTERPOL member countries in planning and executing policing and security preparations for major sporting events.

The Stadia team also examined ways to cooperate with NCS4 – a US centre for Spectator Sports Safety and Security – in law enforcement research and capacity building tied to sports safety and security.

I-Checkit

The General Assembly endorsed the I-Checkit service model for airlines as a key component of the Organization's global border management strategy. I-Checkit allows trusted partners to conduct advanced passenger checks in real time against INTERPOL's global databases, including the Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database. The endorsement followed a 16-month pilot project with AirAsia which demonstrated the value of I-Checkit in mitigating the criminal risks that lie behind identity fraud and in gathering police intelligence, especially in countries without fully integrated border solutions.

Future plans include testing I-Checkit in other industries exploited by criminals using stolen identities to undertake illicit transactions, including the hotel and banking sectors, and a pilot project in the maritime transportation sector.

3 PROGRAMMES

Three priority programmes were defined as part of the new operating model established in 2015: Counter-terrorism, Cybercrime, and Organized and emerging crime.

Under each programme, we support our member countries by coordinating operations, delivering training and conducting research and analysis into current and emerging threats.

Counter-terrorism

Terrorism is one of the major security threats facing the world today. In recent years the scale and sophistication of international terrorist attacks have increased, requiring a global, multi-jurisdictional response.

Our Counter-terrorism programme supports member countries to prevent, investigate and mitigate a terrorist attack; restrict the global movement of foreign terrorist fighters; combat the smuggling of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) materials; and reduce the threat of maritime piracy.

Terrorist networks

INTERPOL's vital role as a global hub for terrorism-related data has been recognized internationally. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 gave INTERPOL a clear mandate to act as a global platform for law enforcement information sharing against this threat, and a group of high-ranking members of the US Congress visited INTERPOL in March to discuss terrorism-related security challenges.

In November 2015, following the Paris terror attacks, European Union Justice and Home Affairs ministers called for all EU external border control points to be connected to INTERPOL's global databases and for automatic screening of travel documents.

We provided support to the French authorities, setting up a crisis cell at the General Secretariat headquarters to liaise closely with the NCB in Paris. An Incident Response Team was also sent to assist the Tunisian authorities following the terrorist attack in the beach resort of Sousse.

The importance of sharing information on known and suspected terrorists by police worldwide was highlighted by our Secretary General at several international forums in 2015 – including a United Nations Security Council Ministerial briefing on foreign terrorist fighters and the Salzburg Forum Ministerial Conference.

A number of training sessions were held in different regions throughout the year to increase the ability of police on the frontlines to prevent, mitigate and investigate terrorist activities. Courses focused on foreign terrorist fighters, improvised explosive devices, implementing UN Security Council sanctions and the link between terrorism and other crimes such as money laundering.

Foreign terrorist fighters

Faced with an unprecedented flow of foreign terrorist fighters travelling to and from conflict zones in the Middle East, INTERPOL serves as a global hub for information exchange designed to understand, detect and prevent their international movement.

With a US Homeland Security Committee task force report recognizing INTERPOL's systems as crucial global tools for combating foreign fighter travel, Secretary General Stock urged global law enforcement leaders to make optimum use of these tools during speeches at the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism, the Leaders' Summit on Countering ISIL and Violent Extremism on the sidelines of UN General Assembly, and a meeting of the European Union Justice and Home Affairs Ministers.

To enhance global information sharing, INTERPOL held meetings on countering foreign terrorist fighters in Spain and Turkey. Putting this into practice, our Integrated Border Management Task Force led an operation in North Africa and the Sahel targeting the movement of terrorists and other criminals using fraudulent travel documents; as a result a passenger travelling from Côte d'Ivoire to France via Morocco on a passport reported as stolen was identified and denied boarding.

CBRNE terrorism

Aware of the risks posed by terrorist groups who could obtain chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear explosive (CBRNE) materials, INTERPOL's activities in this area focus on equipping local law enforcement officers with the relevant tools and skills to prevent and respond to all types of CBRNE terrorism.

To enhance the global response against bioterrorism threats, INTERPOL conducted a preparedness exercise for law enforcement in the Middle East; held a workshop on bioterrorism risks in conjunction with the European Police College; and led an incident investigation training course in Southeast Asia.

The International Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Leaders' Forum organized in September by INTERPOL and Australia supported the creation of a Global Alliance to combat the threat of IEDs through training, public awareness, information sharing and component control.

During an operation targeting chemical smuggling operation in Southeast Asia, the Philippine authorities recovered a hijacked ship that had been used to traffic chemicals.

An emerging threat for law enforcement is the danger posed by terrorists carrying out attacks using biological diseases. To raise awareness of this threat and strengthen the ability of police to response, INTERPOL conducted a workshop on disease outbreaks in West Africa, and brought together police and animal health agencies to discuss prevention strategies.

Cybercrime

With the growth of the Internet, crimes are no longer constrained by national borders. Cybercrimes committed in one location can immediately affect victims in many other countries, therefore policing the virtual world creates new operational, technical and legal challenges for police.

To support member countries in combating the two broad types of Internet-related crimes – advanced cybercrime which includes attacks against computers and their systems, and cyber-enabled crime where the Internet is used to commit 'traditional' crimes – INTERPOL's multifaceted Cybercrime Programme works to equip the world's police with the tools and skills necessary to confront this rapidly changing area of crime.
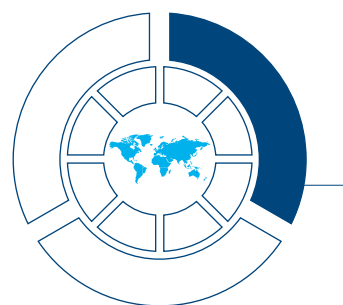
Global collaboration

Cybercrime is intrinsically technical and to effectively combat it requires specialized knowledge and skills which are not always present in law enforcement agencies. Therefore, it is critical for police to collaborate with the private sector, industry and academia to share information, develop new policing tools and stay on top of the latest trends in the field of cybercrime.

At the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation, INTERPOL works hand in hand with partners to share technological expertise and ideas which can assist police in the fight against cybercrime. Strategic partners Kaspersky Lab, NEC and Trend Micro in particular assist INTERPOL in boosting the cyber abilities of police in its member countries.

This collaboration has resulted in several positive outcomes, including the identification of a threat to virtual currency transactions which could result in their being embedded with malware or other illegal data, such as child abuse images. The research, conducted by experts from INTERPOL and Kaspersky, is being used to spread awareness among the global law enforcement community, and to develop solutions to prevent this abuse.

The Simda botnet, believed to have infected more than 770,000 computers worldwide, was targeted in a series of simultaneous actions around the world, coordinated from the INTERPOL Digital Crime Centre, which saw servers taken down in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia and the US. In addition to police in those countries, the operation also involved intelligence and support from Microsoft, Kaspersky Lab, Trend Micro and Japan's Cyber Defense Institute.

Proactive policing

Cybercriminals are constantly evolving and developing new methods of committing crimes and evading detection. Police must not only anticipate the advances of the criminal world, but also be ready to counteract them with innovative tools and techniques of their own.

To understand and anticipate how cybercriminals make use of the underground Darknet, INTERPOL conducted a specialized training event using a private Darknet network, private cryptocurrency and simulated marketplace created by the Cyber

Research Lab. Participants role-played as vendors, buyers and administrators, and exercises also included live law enforcement 'take downs' of the simulated marketplaces.

Organized and Emerging Crime

The term 'organized and emerging crime' represents a wide variety of crime types which may be relatively new to law enforcement – like environmental crime – or are typically conducted by organized criminal networks – like drug trafficking, people smuggling or financial crime.

Stolen Works of Art

The 'Protecting Cultural Heritage - An Imperative for Humanity' initiative was launched at the United Nations by five partners: UNESCO, INTERPOL, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and the governments of Italy and Jordan. The project seeks to enhance the protection of cultural heritage targeted by terrorists and illicit traffickers, by encouraging all countries to actively support relevant resolutions and decisions of the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

Drug trafficking

Operation Folosa, which targeted drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe via Africa, saw the seizure of nearly 170 kg of drugs worth some USD 10 million, including cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine and marijuana. Drugs were discovered hidden in luggage, swallowed by couriers, and concealed in shoe heels and hair. Results confirmed a methamphetamine trafficking route from Nigeria to South Africa, in addition to identifying an emerging modus operandi of money swallowers and a developing market for European ecstasy in Brazil.

INTERPOL issued a global alert in May for 2.4-dinitrophenol (DNP), an illicit and potentially lethal drug used as a dieting and body-building aid. The Orange Notice warning about DNP, which is also used as a raw material for explosives, was published after a woman died in the UK and a French man was left seriously ill after taking the substance.

Financial crime – social engineering fraud

'Social engineering fraud' refers to the scams used by criminals to trick, deceive and manipulate their victims into giving out confidential personal information, either online, by telephone or even in person.

More than 500 people were arrested and 15 call centres shut down across the Asia-Pacific region during the INTERPOL-coordinated Operation First Light 2015 against social engineering fraud. Arrests were made in China, Hong Kong (China), Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. In one scam, fraudsters posing as couriers would contact a victim saying a parcel in their name was linked to criminal activity then transfer the victim to other fraudsters posing as police to extort money.

Environmental crime

An illegal toothfish fishing ring was effectively dismantled in 2015 by the actions of several countries worldwide with international coordination from INTERPOL. Purple Notices were issued for several suspected illegal fishing vessels, including the 'Thunder'. Some 15 countries initiated investigations into the fleet and its operating network with assistance from INTERPOL in evidence collection and analysis, leading to the arrest and prosecution of the Thunder's captain and senior officers in Sao Tomé and Principe.

Two regional operations against illegal logging identified key trafficking routes and resulted in significant seizures of illicit timber. In West Africa, more than USD 216 million in illegally harvested rosewood and other timber species was confiscated and 44 individuals arrested during Operation Log; while Operation Amazonas II in Central and South America saw more than USD 46 million in seizures, 200 arrests and the need for heightened border controls in the region highlighted.

Human trafficking

Nearly 50 children – some as young as five years old – were rescued from working on agricultural fields during Operation Akoma in Côte d'Ivoire. The children worked long hours every day and received no salary or education. Operation Akoma was supported by the International Organization for Migration and the INTERPOL Regional Bureau for West Africa in Abidjan.

Crimes against children

In 2015, an average of seven child victims of sexual abuse were identified every day, as a result of information exchanged via INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database. Since its creation in 2001, the ICSE database used by our network of specialist officers in 48 countries around the world and Europol has led to the identification of more than 8,000 victims and the arrest of more than 4,000 offenders.

The fight against the spread of online child sexual abuse images got a boost in 2015 when Microsoft donated its PhotoDNA technology to INTERPOL. The technology – which creates a unique signature from the distinct characteristics of an image that allows for comparisons to find matching images, even if the image has been altered – was integrated into our International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database.

Following a recommendation from the General Assembly, our project Baseline, which is part of ICSE, will be shared with private entities to enable industry and network administrators to recognize, report and remove child abuse material from their networks. The project will enable industry to cross-match image signatures hosted on their network against signatures on images held in ICSE.

An operation coordinated by our Regional Bureau for South America in Buenos Aires targeting paedophile networks sharing child sexual abuse material via online forums led to the arrest of 60 offenders, including a primary school teacher in Guatemala, and the rescue of four victims.

People smuggling

The mass movement of migrants into Europe, particularly from conflict zones, was one of the most prominent global issues of 2015. A major concern of law enforcement is the participation of organized criminal networks in people smuggling, exploiting vulnerable migrants to make a profit.

INTERPOL offered its full assistance to international efforts to identify the criminal groups involved in people smuggling, through support to the Joint Operational Team Mare hosted at Europol, collecting and analyzing data from its member countries to identify potential links with other crimes, providing biometric tools to countries on the migration frontlines, and access to INTERPOL's criminal databases.

A joint INTERPOL-Europol forum on migrant smuggling networks in September brought together more than 120 stakeholders from 50 source, transit and destination countries as well as international and regional organizations to develop a coordinated response against the criminal networks behind people smuggling.

Stolen motor vehicles

INTERPOL supported several national operations targeting the movement of stolen vehicles in 2015. The Spanish National Police Operation Paso del Estrecho focused on the ports of Algeciras and Tarifa which are known routes used by criminal networks to smuggle stolen vehicles from Europe to North Africa; some 10,000 searches against our Stolen Motor Vehicles database led to the identification of 40 stolen cars and 25 arrests. In the UK, Operation Britcar saw 18 stolen vehicles recovered along trafficking routes through the ports of Felixstowe, Dover and Portsmouth.

Integrity in sport

An Independent Commission established by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) to investigate a number of individuals, including former athletics officials, requested assistance from INTERPOL to contact national law enforcement agencies in countries where potential infractions had been identified in order to share intelligence.

INTERPOL facilitated the Independent Commission's contact with French authorities who agreed to undertake an international inquiry into allegations including corruption, money laundering and criminal conspiracy, and began working with member countries to support the investigation.

Trafficking in illicit goods and counterfeiting

INTERPOL conducted a number of operations in different regions targeting the illicit trafficking of many different types of goods.

- Record amounts of illicit and potentially dangerous food and drink were seized during Operation Opson IV across 47 countries;
- Car parts, fuel, food, detergent, cigars, shampoo and steel were among fake goods worth nearly USD 60 million seized across the Americas and the Caribbean during Operation Maya II;
- Operation Monitor Eye saw Egyptian authorities confiscate more than 233 weapons, including shot guns, machine guns and rifles, 30 kg of heroin, nearly five kg of opium and almost three kg of cocaine, in addition to 23 pieces of elephant ivory;
- The two-week Operation Jupiter VII saw the seizure of some 800,000 fake goods worth approximately USD 130 million, with 805 people either arrested or placed under investigation in South America.

Global health and safety

A key aspect of INTERPOL's activities to combat pharmaceutical crimes which threaten the health and safety of the public is to provide specialized training to law enforcement and health agencies worldwide.

During 2015, INTERPOL conducted targeted training courses in countries including Mauritania, Jordan, Uganda and Myanmar designed to boost the capacity of police, customs and health regulatory officials to identify and

counteract the spread of illicit and counterfeit medicines.

Financial performance 2015

INTERPOL's principal source of funding is the annual statutory contribution provided by each of the Organization's 190 member countries. Member countries may also make additional contributions on a voluntary basis, which may be monetary or in-kind. These member country contributions, together with other miscellaneous income, constitute the Regular Budget.

INTERPOL also receives additional resources from different external donors such as government agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, foundations and private entities. This external funding is used for specific projects or pre-determined activities, and is managed separately in "Trust Funds and Special Accounts". Together, the Regular Budget and the Trust Funds and Special Accounts constitute the Organization's Consolidated Budget.

INTERPOL is now prioritizing the public sector as a source for its external fundraising. In 2015, a financial regulation was introduced stipulating that any proposed contribution from the private sector of more than EUR 500,000 should be referred to the Executive Committee for approval.

4 FINANCES

For the financial year 2015, INTERPOL's operating income amounted to EUR 113.1 million, of which 75% was contributed by member countries, including in the form of in-kind contributions - seconded officials from member countries and the free use of certain assets. Income received for specific activities from public institutions, foundations and private enterprises, and accounted separately from INTERPOL's membership assets into Trust Funds and Special Accounts, constituted 21% of operating income, of which 31% was private sector revenue. Other revenues made up 4% of the total.

Operating expenditures, including valuation for the use of in-kind resources, were EUR 116.3 million, with staff-related expenses constituting the major cost component (65% of the total), followed by premises and office operating costs (20%), travel and conference costs (11%) and depreciation expenditure (4%). Operating expenditures of EUR 92.7 million (80%) were incurred on the Organization's Regular Budget, and EUR 23.6 million (20%) were spent within Trust Funds and Special Accounts, on specific activities agreed with donors.

The financial performance resulted in an operational deficit for 2015 of EUR 3.2 million, thus reducing the accumulated reserve funds of the organization to EUR 23.3 million. This structural deficit is being addressed strategically by the Organization in future year budgets through both revenue-enhancing and cost-cutting mechanisms.

Capital projects consumed EUR 3.9 million of financial resources. Cash and bank balances increased by EUR 7.1 million during the year on account of liquidation of financial investments and increases in income received in advance, employee pension assets, and in receipts into Trust Funds and Special Accounts.

The financial tables which appear on the following pages – statements of financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, and cash flows – are externally audited by independent auditors, the Office of the Auditor General of Norway, and summarize the financial status and performance of the organization in 2015 and 2014. The financial statements of the Organization are prepared in full compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the Organization's financial regulations.

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

ASSETS	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Current assets		
Cash and bank balances	75,114	67,971
Investments	2,877	6,035
Contributions and other receivables	14,215	11,991
Inventories	563	565
Total current assets	92,769	86,562
Non-current assets		
Contributions receivable	285	329
Fixed assets	19,760	20,817
Total non-current assets	20,045	21,146
TOTAL ASSETS	**112,814**	**107,708**
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	(7,614)	(7,631)
Income received in advance	(6,714)	(5,467)
Trust Funds and Special Accounts	(29,288)	(26,644)
Employee-related liabilities	(5,435)	(4,795)
Total current liabilities	(49,051)	(44,537)
Non-current liabilities		
Employee-related liabilities	(20,706)	(16,935)
Total non-current liabilities	(20,706)	(16,935)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**(69,757)**	**(61,472)**
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**43,057**	**46,236**
EQUITY		
Capital financing reserve	19,760	20,817
Accumulated reserve funds	23,297	25,419
TOTAL EQUITY	**43,057**	**46,236**

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

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
OPERATING REVENUE		
Member country contributions (includes in-kind)	85,392	73,769
Trust Funds and Special Accounts	23,333	22,653
Other revenues	4,397	3,625
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	**113,122**	**100,047**
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Staff-related costs (includes in-kind)	75,100	68,884
Premises and office operating costs (includes in-kind)	23,528	14,330
Travel and conferences costs	12,738	13,574
Depreciation expenditure	4,935	4,800
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(116,301)**	**(101,588)**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	**(3,179)**	**(1,541)**

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

	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus / (Deficit) from operating activities	(3,179)	(1,541)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenditure	4,935	4,800
Changes in assets		
Adjustment for (gain)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	24	92
(Increase) / Decrease in contributions and other receivables	(2,180)	(4,295)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	2	(150)
Changes in liabilities		
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	(17)	(140)
Increase / (Decrease) in income received in advance	1,247	2,113
Increase / (Decrease) in trust funds and special account	2,644	4,707
Increase / (Decrease) in employee-related liabilities	4,411	3,542
Net cash flows from operating activities	7,887	9,128
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sales / (Purchases) of investments	3,158	22,933
Purchases of fixed assets	(3,902)	(4,116)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(744)	18,817
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	**7,143**	**27,945**
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of period	67,971	40,026
Cash and bank balances at the end of period	75,114	67,971
MOVEMENT IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	**7,143**	**27,945**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 DECEMBER 2015: (in 000s Euros)

	Capital financing reserve	Accumulated reserve funds	Total
Balance at 31 December 2014	**20,817**	**25,419**	**46,236**
Net gains and losses not recognised in statement of financial performance	(1,057)	1,057	
Net (deficit) / surplus for the year		(3,179)	(3,179)
Balance at 31 December 2015	**19,760**	**23,297**	**43,057**

Financial statements including for several past years are available at:
http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Funding

190 member countries

Connecting police for a safer world

A
- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua
  and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan

B
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and
  Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi

C
- 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

D
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic

E
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Ethiopia

F
- Fiji
- Finland
- Former Yugoslav
  Republic of Macedonia
- France

G
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Guyana

H
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hungary

I
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy

J
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan

K
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Korea (Rep. of)
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan

L
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg

M
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- Maldives
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- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco

- Mozambique
- Myanmar

N
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- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Norway

O
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P
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- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal

Q
- Qatar

R
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda

S
- 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

T
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad
  and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan

U
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
  of America
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan

V
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Vietnam

Y
- Yemen

Z
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

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.

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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