

NPA FORUM

INTERPOL'S PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION

SLIDE 1

Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to participate in this Event, and I am honored to have the opportunity to give you this presentation on the INTERPOL support to the fight against the impunity for Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, which very often disproportionately affect the world's weakest, most vulnerable people.

INTERPOL: A GENERAL OVERVIEW

SLIDE 2

INTERPOL is the largest international police organization in the world. It was set up in 1923 to facilitate cross-border criminal police cooperation and today has 187 member countries spread over five continents. It supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.

INTERPOL'S 4 CORE FUNCTIONS

SLIDE 3

In order to achieve these objectives, INTERPOL has identified four core functions:

1. a secure global communications system known as I-24/7 to enable police to exchange information in real time,
2. operational databases which are the active memory of police services
3. operational support 24h/24 – 7j/7.
4. training and development.

INTERPOL'S 6 PRIORITY AREAS

SLIDE 4

INTERPOL's General Secretariat in Lyon, France, provides a fast and reliable communication system that links police around the globe. Its priority activities concern public safety and terrorism, criminal organizations, drug-related crimes, financial and high-tech crime, trafficking in human beings, anti-corruption and fugitive investigation support.

INTERPOL'S DATA BASES

SLIDE 5

INTERPOL global databases are recognized as efficient tools to identify and arrest criminals and terrorists.

SEARCHING FOR FUGITIVES: WHY?

SLIDE 6

One of the greatest threats to the international safety is that of wanted criminals, who are able to flee and avoid apprehension, while they often continue their criminal activity. In many cases, these individuals have extensive criminal records and have the knowledge and means to avoid detection and apprehension.

The act of apprehending a fugitive is symbolic of an effective criminal justice system. It reaffirms the trust the public has in the justice system. It helps to keep our societies more secure as fugitives pose undeniable risks to the safety of our citizens. For all these reasons, bringing them to justice has therefore always been a priority for law enforcers and police worldwide.

INTERPOL'S RED NOTICE

SLIDE 7

One of INTERPOL's most important tasks is to place member countries on alert about people who are being sought by police forces worldwide.

INTERPOL's main tool for helping police across its network of 187 member countries to track fugitives is its Red Notices, an international wanted persons notice. While there are 15,000 Red Notices currently in circulation, less than half of these are publicly available. However, delegates at the INTERPOL General Assembly in St Petersburg, Russia approved a resolution to encourage all member countries, via their National Central Bureaus to make public, where possible, information contained in Red Notices.

This year, more than 600 people have been arrested on the basis of INTERPOL notices and, since 2000, almost 27,000 fugitives who were the subjects of INTERPOL notices and diffusions have been caught.

COVERS

SLIDES 8-9

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

SLIDE 10

In application of Article 2 of its Constitution, the Organization acts 'in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights'. This provision places an obligation on Interpol to ensure that, in the conduct of its activities, human rights are observed and respect for them encouraged.

Article 3 of the Constitution, which echoes a provision dating from 1948, adds a certain number of restrictions:

"It is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character".

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

SLIDES 11-12

The INTERPOL General Secretariat is expanding its role in providing international co-ordination and support for law enforcement agencies in member countries and international organizations responsible for the investigation and prosecution of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

INTERPOL has been supporting member countries and the ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals in the location and apprehension of criminals wanted for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity since 1994, primarily through the publication of Red Notices and the provision of other investigative assistance.

In 1994, ICPO-INTERPOL began cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) pursuant to AGN/63/RES/9 – Rome GA (Art. 3 interpretation). Since then IPSP has routinely supported ICTY in the search for war criminals through the publication of Red Notices, and coordinated the activities of member countries and the ICTY with regard to crimes subject to the jurisdiction of the ICTY. In 1997, pursuant to AGN/66/RES/10 – New Delhi GA, IPSP extended this assistance to International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) as well.

In August 2003, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution on the *Completion Strategy for ICTR and ICTY*, which, among other things, "Calls on all States to cooperate with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) in apprehending and transferring persons indicted by the ICTY and the ICTR.

The 19th INTERPOL African Regional Conference ended on 13 July 2007 with a call for all National Central Bureaus (NCBs) to provide whatever assistance necessary to arrest the remaining fugitives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

On 8 November 2007, the INTERPOL General Assembly in Marrakech adopted Resolution No AG-2007-RES-13 which invited all Member countries, through their NCBs, to undertake all that is within their powers and compatible with their national legislations, to ensure the widest possible mutual assistance in order to apprehend the above fugitives, before the scheduled end of the trials before the ICTR.

More recently, INTERPOL's 37th European Regional Conference in Vilnius ended with a call for National Central Bureaus (NCBs) to provide the widest possible assistance to locate and arrest the four remaining fugitives wanted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

The legal framework details

Resolution AGN/63/RES/9 - 'Application of Article 3 of the Constitution in the context of serious violations of international humanitarian law' (Co-operation with the Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia), adopted in Rome, 1994,

Resolution AGN/66/RES/5 - 'Co-operation with the United Nations', adopted in New Delhi, 1997,

Resolution AGN/66/RES/10 - 'Co-operation in searching for persons accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and neighboring countries between 1st October 1990 and 31st December 1994', adopted in New Delhi, 1997,

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1503 (2003) calling 'on all States to co-operate with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) in apprehending and transferring persons indicted by the ICTY and the ICTR',

Co-operation agreement between the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol and the Special Court for Sierra Leone (2003)

Co-operation agreement between the office of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and the International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol Came into force on 22 March 2005

NETWORKING

SLIDES 13-14-15-16

We are promoting the creation of Specialists Community, putting in place a global network of contact points.

The 76th GA (Marrakesh) urged the member countries to create an 'International Fugitive Investigations Contact Point' within their National Central Bureaus which deals with international search requests and promotes the international co-operation and mutual assistance necessary for the location and apprehension of international Fugitives.

Information on best practices and training to member countries are provided through seminars and conference.

We organised, in cooperation with South African Police and NCB Pretoria, the 5th International Conference on Fugitives and we planned to organize a Sub-Regional Fugitives Training Course in Brazil 2009.

Moreover, concerning the field of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, INTERPOL organizes meeting (as the 3rd in Ottawa and the upcoming in Oslo 18-20 May 2009) to collect experiences and to maintain a network of specialists. We will organize the first INTERPOL war crime course in Lyon 19-23 January 2009. It has never been done

before and we have brought in experts from the various Internationals and ad hoc Tribunals, ICC and countries that have already experience in this area to design the course.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

SLIDES 17-18-19-20

Interpol co-operates closely with the International Criminal Court, the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia as well as law enforcement in its 187 member countries, to ensure that genocide perpetrators, war criminals and people involved in Crimes against Humanity are located, arrested and brought to justice.

COOPERATION WITH ICTY

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Concerning KARADZIC Radovan, arrested on 21 July 2008, IPST issued the RED NOTICE upon the request of ICTY on 1 December 1995. INTERPOL has been circulating information provided from several Member Countries, following the developments of the case.

Moreover, the RED NOTICE has been published in INTERPOL Public Website and INTERPOL has been dealing with several tips and leads concerning KARADZIC's possible location in several Countries, in cooperation with the concerned NCBs.

INTERPOL also supported the arrest of in Beograd ZUPLJANIN Stojan, on 11 June 2006. Fingerprint comparisons were facilitated by INTERPOL following a thorough exchange of messages and identification material between INTERPOL and National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in Belgrade and Sarajevo.

OS-FIS goes on cooperating with UN-ICTY Office of the Prosecutor in the search of the 2 remaining fugitives (MLADIC f/n Ratko, HADZIC f/n Goran)

RWANDAN GENOCIDE FUGITIVES PROJECT

SLIDES 22-23

The OS-FIS (Fugitive Investigative Support Sub-Directorate) Rwandan Genocide Fugitives Project aim is to locate and to arrest the fugitives wanted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and all genocide perpetrators wanted by Rwandan judicial authorities. The role of OS-FIS is to coordinate INTERPOL member countries actions in order to realize the apprehension of the fugitives, providing the NCBs with information and ID materials of the wanted people and ensuring operational support to the ICTR Tracking Unit and the Rwandan authorities.

Moreover the aim is also to issue Red Notices for all persons subject of an international arrest warrant related to the Rwandan Genocide and to update of the existing Red Notices with new information and photos.

The project created in December 2007 in ICIS (P619 RWANDAN GENOCIDE FUGITIVES PROJECT) and currently has approximately 250 linked entities. 16 Red Notices have been issued after the mission.

So far we have 70 (requested by NCB KIGALI) + 15 (requested by ICTR – but 13 people are still at large) Valid Red Notices issued for the Rwandan Genocide and 2 IPCQ message.

Concerning the operational side of the project, from 1st October to 5th October 2007, an OSFIS team was deployed to Rwanda in order to plan with the office of the prosecutor of International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, NCB KIGALI and the Rwandan judicial authorities a common strategy in relation to the location and apprehension of genocide suspects hiding in other countries.

During the operational meetings OS-FIS officers discussed the feasibility of joint operations that could be undertaken with INTERPOL member countries.

OS-FIS is analyzing and transferring to the concerned member countries information provided by the ICTR and the NCB KIGALI, it is also following the development of the cases

through national contact points concerning the investigation and prosecution on genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

OSFIS is also assessing and, when deemed appropriate, disseminating to concerned Member Countries information provided by NGOs working on the Rwandan genocide.

ARRESTS

SLIDES 24-25

So far, the close cooperation between ICTR, INTERPOL Member Countries and INTERPOL General Secretariat led to the arrest of:

Wanted by ICTR

Laurent BUCYIBARUTA

Wenceslaw MUNYESHYAKA

Date of arrest: 20 July 2007 Saint Andre les Vergers and Gisors – France.

CASES TRANSFERRED TO NATIONAL JURISDICTION (FRANCE)

Dominique NTAWUKURIRYAYO

Date of arrest: 16 October 2007 – Carcassonne – France.

He has been transferred on 5 June 2008 to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UN Detention Facility in Arusha, Tanzania)

Augustin NGIRABATWARE

Date of arrest: 17 September 2007 – Frankfurt – Germany.

He has been transferred on 8 October 2008 to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UN Detention Facility in Arusha, Tanzania)

Wanted by ICTR and NCB KIGALI

Callixte NZABONIMANA

Date of arrest 18/19 February 2008 - Kigoma – Tanzania.

He has been transferred on 19 February 2008 to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UN Detention Facility in Arusha, Tanzania)

Wanted by NCB KIGALI

Isaac KAMALI

22 June 2007 – Paris – France

Marcel BIVUGABAGABO

8 January 2008 - Toulouse – France.

Claver KAMANA

26 February 2008 – Annecy – France.

Decision to extradite him to Rwanda overturned by the Cour de cassation on 9 July 2008, case sent back to the Lyon Appeals Court; provisionally released on 29 July 2008

Onesphore RWABUKOMBE

23 April 2008 - Gelnhausen/Essen/Germany

Callixte MBARUSHIMANA

7 July 2008 – Frankfurt International Airport - Germany

Sylvère (or Sylivere) AHORUGEZE

16 July 2008 - Stockholm – Sweden

For all of them extradition is still pending.

OS-FIS will carry on transferring information to the member Countries, following the development of the cases. Concerning fugitives wanted by INTERPOL KIGALI, follow up is expected from several European and African Countries, as from United States.

JOINT OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS

BELGIUM: 1
DENMARK: 2
FRANCE: 8
KENYA: 1
GERMANY: 2
MALAWI: 1
MOZAMBIQUE: 7
NETHERLANDS: 14
NORWAY: 3
SWITZERLAND: 1
UNITED STATES: 3
TANZANIA: 1
ZAMBIA: 4

INTERPOL General Secretariat also keeps operational contacts with Sub-Regional Bureaux Harare and Nairobi for the fugitives possibly located in Southern and Eastern Africa Regions.

The updating of the INTERPOL Data base is in progress, in order to record the addenda for the existing Red Notices and the edition of the new Red Notices.

THE ICTR/INTERPOL POSTER

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OSFIS is also trying to increase the awareness of the public and of the worldwide law enforcement community public about what happened in Rwanda and, on 30 November 2007, within the framework above mentioned, a poster for the 14 remaining fugitives (now 13) wanted by the ICTR was published on the INTERPOL web site. The poster is regularly updated and recently we added the picture of Charles SIKUBWABO, provided by the INTERPOL NCB KIGALI.

Copies of the poster have been sent to BURUNDI - CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - CONGO - DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – KENYA – MALAWI - MOZAMBIQUE - RWANDA – SUDAN - TANZANIA - UGANDA – ZAMBIA to be posted on police stations, airports, railways stations, post offices and public buildings.

As it is difficult to have Internet access in some African Countries, OSFIS deemed it appropriate to show as contact points the 3 African SRBs mail addresses (HARARE-MAIROBI-ABIDJAN) in order to allow people to send letters.

WEB FUGITIVE

SLIDE 27

The internet has recently grown exponentially as a social platform, accessible from almost everywhere at every time, day or night. INTERPOL's Fugitives Investigative Support Sub Directorate (FIS) is working to respond to this increased internet utility with its establishment of a 'Web Fugitives System'. This allows the public to contact INTERPOL's FIS directly with any information regarding fugitives, in away offering INTERPOL ears in otherwise inaccessible corners of the globe.

INTERPOL'S TRANSMISSION ROLE

SLIDES 28-29

Under the terms of Article 2 of its Constitution, one of the main aims of Interpol is to promote international mutual assistance in law enforcement matters. The Organization thereby makes it possible for member states to co-operate in tracing wanted individuals with a view to their extradition.

There are also several International/Regional Conventions in which the INTERPOL's Transmission Role is mentioned.

THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AND THE INTERNET IN GENERAL IN IDENTIFYING AND LOCATING WANTED PERSONS

SLIDE 30

During the last month, FIS has also taken a more daring step further into more innovative investigative / law enforcement techniques to make more use of the wider public in this way. One of the core areas in FIS is the apprehension and locating fugitives of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 seeking refuge in different parts of the world including Europe, North America and Africa.

It has produced a small video clip, vocally translated into all four INTERPOL languages with Kinyarwanda pending, to alert the public. Social networking websites such as Youtube, MySpace and Facebook that many may know through personal use, have received numerous hits for this video along with the INTERPOL public website. It is intended that the public is becoming increasingly aware of their opportunity to anonymously and confidentially report any information to FIS through its Web Fugitive System.

Although the rewards for law enforcement are still pending, it is the hope of this organization that the 'most sought-after' Fugitives by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) are brought to justice more effectively in the future as INTERPOL keeps up with its changing surroundings".

THE FUTURE

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In order to fully comply with the demands of the International Criminal Courts and ad hoc Tribunals, as well as of National Jurisdictions, INTERPOL would need thorough and exhaustive profiles of Fugitives sought for by the ICC.

Following such information, INTERPOL could provide an analysis on the possibilities of locating and apprehending a Fugitive after consulting the NCB's of the member countries as well as its own databases.

INTERPOL could thus assist in the following areas:

Search for location of Fugitives;

Identification by using DNA databases and fingerprints;

Freezing of money flows;

Research on criminal networks;

International dissemination of red notices through the member countries of INTERPOL;

Investigations through the use of open sources and internet forums (MySpace, YouTube, Facebook i.e)

We would also like encourage the use of BLUE NOTICES to collect and circulate additional information about a person's identity or activities in relation to a crime (relatives, accomplices)

END

Thank you for listening. And if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Also if you when you get home and have reflected to our meeting, here have any questions.
Just call us.

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