

STANDING ORDER No. 14/83.

NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU- INTERPOL.

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I. AIM.

Object of this Standing Order is to spell out the functions of National Central Bureau and regulate/ streamline its working.

II. HISTORY.

2. The International Criminal Police Organisation - INTERPOL comprises of (a) General Assembly, (b) Executive Committee, (c) General Secretariat, (d) Advisers and (e) National Central Bureaus. National Central Bureaus are covered under Articles 31, 32 and 33 of the Interpol Constitution, which are reproduced below:-

"Article 31.

In order to further its aims, the Organization needs the constant and active co-operation of its Members, who should do all within their power which is compatible with the legislations of their countries to participate diligently in its activities.

Article 32.

In order to ensure the above co-operation, each country shall appoint a body which will serve as the National Central Bureau. It shall ensure liaison with:-

- a) The various departments in the country;
- b) Those bodies in other countries serving as National Central Bureau;
- c) The Organization's General Secretariat.

Article 33.

In the case of those countries where the provisions of Article 32 are inapplicable or do not permit of effective, centralized co-operation, the General Secretariat shall decide, with these countries, the most suitable alternative means of co-operation."

III. BACK GROUND:

3. Extracts from the International Criminal Police Organisation-INTERPOL Brochure issued under the head PURPOSE, STRUCTURE, ACTIVITIES are also reproduced below, which summarise the background and activities of the National Central Bureaus:-

"Experience has shown that the main stumbling blocks for international co-operation were:

- the different structures of various Police Forces which often make it difficult for outsiders to know which specific service is empowered to deal with a case or to supply information;

- language difficulties;
- the different legal systems prevailing throughout the world.

These problems have been solved by the decision that the government of each member country should appoint one permanent police department to serve as the country's ICPO-Interpol National Central Bureau and the focal point for international co-operation.

In most cases, the department chosen is a high-level one, with wide powers, likely to be able to reply to any request from the General Secretariat or from another NCB and capable of launching large-scale police action by the various other national services if this should be necessary.

The NCBs are staffed by their own countries' police or government officers who always operate within the limits set by their own laws.

The NCBs' activities can be summarised as follows:-

- From sources in their own countries they collect documentation and information relating to international law enforcement, and pass this on to the other NCBs and the Central Secretariat
- They receive requests for information, checks etc; from other NCBs and answer them;
- They send NCBs in other countries requests for co-operation from abroad made by their own courts or police services;
- Finally, the Heads of NCBs attend the ICPO-Interpol General Assembly sessions in their countries delegations and subsequently ensure that the Assembly's resolutions are implemented.

However, they are expected to send copies of their correspondence to the General Secretariat so that the latter can perform its task of centralising information and co-ordinating co-operation".

IV. INTRODUCTION:

4. National Central Bureau-INTERPOL in Pakistan was originally set up in 1957. It is presently a branch of the Federal Investigation Agency located in Sector G/9-4, Islamabad. Director General, FIA, is the Head of NCB, under the Ministry of Interior, having direct liaison with the I.C.P.O -INTERPOL Headquarters/General Secretariat and Heads of NCBs of the Member Countries.

V. OBJECTIVES:

5. N.C.B is designed to fight crimes of International ramifications like:-

- (i) economic frauds and forgery of cheques etc;
- (ii) smuggling of gold & other contraband goods.
- (iii) illicit traffic in narcotics and counterfeit currency,
- (iv) illegal immigration,
- (v) theft of cars, paintings & antiques etc;
- (vi) interference in civil aviation.

6. NCB is a base of operations for all cases relating to international police co-operation. It serves as a bridge between the law enforcement agencies of Pakistan and their counterparts in the foreign countries and plays a vital role in getting the international criminals subjected to:-

- (i) surveillance,
- (ii) identification,
- (iii) search,
- (iv) arrest,
- (v) questioning/interrogation,
- (vi) extradition.

7. NCB is required to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all Criminal Police Authorities within the limits of laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

8. NCB is required to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law Crimes. It is, however, strictly forbidden for the NCB of INTERPOL Member Countries to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

VI. FUNCTIONS:

9. N.C.B in Pakistan has primarily the following functions to perform in crimes of International ramification:-

- (i) Verification of character of Pakistanis desirous of having foreign citizenship,
- (ii) Identification and character verification of Pakistanis arrested abroad,
- (iii) Identification and character verification of foreigners arrested in Pakistan,
- (iv) Giving information to respective Police Authorities in whose area Pakistanis convicted abroad are permanently residing,

- (v) Rendering assistance to Police Forces of Pakistan in the investigation of cases having ramifications abroad through INTERPOL concerned.
- (vi) Search of missing Pakistanis abroad or foreigners in Pakistan, if desired by INTERPOL or a member of Public.
- (vii) Collection of crime figures at National level, their consolidation and then forwarding them to General Secretariat of NCB and Government of Pakistan for information.
- (viii) Collection of information relating to International Crimes like smuggling, trafficking in narcotics, currency racketeering and economic crimes which concern the Law Enforcing Agencies or two or more countries.
- (ix) To assist and cooperate with Foreign Law Enforcement Officers if they visit Pakistan for exchange of information or in connection with the investigation of any case/enquiry.
- (x) To arrange search of the fingerprints received from our foreign counterparts.
- (xi) Card indexing of Pakistanis arrested/convicted in other countries.
- (xii) Miscellaneous correspondance with the General Secretariat in Paris on points raised by them or vice-versa.
- (xiii) Representation of Pakistan delegates at the annual meeting of the General Assembly of the I.C.P.O- INTERPOL.
- (xiv) To help in Extradition/Deportation of criminals from treaty or non-treaty countries to and from Pakistan,
- (xv) To coordinate and arrange International Police meetings in Pakistan as well as abroad.
- (xvi) To arrange training of Officers at I.C.P.O -INTERPOL Secretariat.
- (xvii) To inform Secretary General-INTERPOL Paris and other foreign counterparts of the seizures of Narcotics drugs in Pakistan and arrange investigation in this respect in Pakistan.

VII. MEMBER COUNTRIES:

10. There are at present undermentioned Member Countries of this Organization to which the provisions of its Constitution apply:-

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (Republic), Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sainte Lucie, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen (Arab Republic), Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

VIII. COMMUNICATION:

11. Interpol, Islamabad has a Telex link with the Secretariat General ICPO- INTERPOL Paris and most of Interpol member countries. The case of installation of Radio net work is also under process.

IX. CONTRIBUTION.

12. The Government of Pakistan is paying annual contribution of 62,500 Swiss Francs equal to Rs.3,75,000/- to I.C.P.O-INTERPOL, General Secretariat.

X. ACTIVITIES-1976-83.

13. Participation in the International meetings, Seminars, by NCB, Islamabad. The Interpol Pakistan arranged participation in the following International Meetings/Seminars during the last 8 years:-

- (i) 45th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1976.
- (ii) 4th ICPO-INTERPOL International Symposium held in 1976.
- (iii) 46th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1977.
- (iv) Seminar in Criminal Investigation in Asia held in 1977.
- (v) Training Seminar for NCB Officers held in 1977.
- (vi) 47th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1978.

- (vii) 48th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1979.
- (viii) 5th Interpol Asian Regional Conference held in 1979.
- (ix) Seminar on Criminal Investigation held at Tokyo in 1979
- (x) Training facilities offered by Colombo Plan Bureau in 1979
- (xi) 49th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1980.
- (xii) 6th Interpol Asian Regional Conference held in 1980.
- (xiii) 50th Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1981.
- (xiv) Training Seminar for NCB Officers held in 1981.
- (xv) 51st Interpol General Assembly Session held in 1982,
- (xvi) 2nd International Symposium on theft of works of Art and cultural property held in 1983.
- (xvii) 52nd Interpol General Assembly Session, held in 1983 .

14. International meeting arranged by INTERPOL Pakistan at Islamabad:-

The meeting of Heads of European Drugs Services had been arranged from 17th to 21st June, 1978 by us on the request of the Secretariat General- INTERPOL, Paris, which had been successful through the hard efforts of Interpol Pakistan. The aims of that meeting were to discuss the problems of narcotics, smuggling and specific aspects of illicit traffic in morphine sulphate tables between Pakistan and certain European countries. Delegates from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, F.R. Germany, Iran, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K, U.S.A, United Nations, Customs Co-operation Council and Secretariat General-INTERPOL participated in that meeting.

XI. EXTRADITION:

15. Government of Pakistan have Extradition Treaties with the under-mentioned 21 Member countries, while we have reciprocal liaison with rest of the countries. Case for Extradition Treaties with Middle East

Member States of ICPO-INTERPOL has already been taken up with the Ministry of Interior and is under examination:-

France, Iraq, Belgium, U. S.A, Netherlands, Marace, Colombia, Greece, Equader, San Marino, Iran, Norway, Yugoslavia, Austria, Denmark, Manaco, Cuba, Liberia, Argentina, Portugal, Switzerland.

16. Following are the extraditable offences, according to the Pakistan Extradition Act, 1972, (XII Act of 1972):-

- (i) Culpable homicide.
- (ii) Maliciously or wilfully wounding grievous bodily harm.
- (iii) Rape.
- (iv) Procuring or trafficking in women or young persons for immoral purposes.
- (v) Kidnapping, abduction or false imprisonment or dealing in slaves.
- (vi) Perjury or subornation of perjury or conspiring to defeat the course of justice.
- (vii) Bribery.
- (viii) Arson.
- (ix) An offence concerning counterfeit currency. →
- (x) An offence against the law relating to forgery.
- (xi) Stealing, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, fraudulent false accounting, obtaining property or credit by false pretences, receiving stolen property or any other offence in respect of property involving fraud.
- (xii) Burglary, house-breaking or any similar offence.
- (xiii) Robbery.
- (xiv) Blackmail or extortion by means of threats or by abuse of authority.
- (xv) An offence against bankruptcy law or company law.
- (xvi) Malicious or wilful damage to property.
- (xvii) Acts done with the intention of endangering vehicles, vessels or aircraft.
- (xviii) An offence against the law relating to dangerous drugs or narcotics.
- (xix) Piracy.
- (xx) Revolt against the authority of a ship or the commander of an aircraft.
- (xxi) Contravention of import or export prohibitions relating to precious stones, gold and other precious metals.
- (xxii) Aiding the abetting, or counselling or procuring the commission of, or being an accessory before or after the fact to, or attempting or conspiring to commit, any of the aforesaid offences.

17. These provisions apply in respect of any of the Countries with whom we have the Extradition Treaties or the reciprocal arrangements at the moment.

XII. NOTICES:

18. Five kinds of notices, as given below, are received from the Secretariat General INTERPOL and circulated among the law enforcement agencies in Pakistan:

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| (i) <u>RED NOTICES:</u> | for arrest of International offenders. |
| (ii) <u>GREEN NOTICES:</u> | for surveillance of dangerous bad characters. |
| (iii) <u>BLUE NOTICES:</u> | for search of missing persons. |
| (iv) <u>BLACK NOTICES:</u> | for identification of corpses. |
| (v) <u>MODUS OPERANDI NOTICES.</u> | giving information regarding modus-operandi of International criminals. |

XIII. DURATION.

19. This Standing Order will remain in force till otherwise modified, amended, revised or superseded.

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(MUHAMMAD AZAM QAZI)
Director-General,
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November the 27th, 1983 .

