

**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE
ORGANIZATION – INTERPOL
(ICPO-INTERPOL)**



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023**

CONTENTS

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2023	3
Introduction	5
<i>Financial stability</i>	6
<i>Liquidity</i>	10
<i>Financial performance</i>	15
STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL	23
APPROVAL OF THE 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	25
OPINION OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR	26
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	30
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	31
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	32
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	33
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	34
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)	68
B. MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS	73
C. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY BUDGET TYPE	86
D. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION	106

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2023

INTERPOL celebrated 100 years of its existence since its creation in 1923, which culminated in the historic centenary General Assembly in Vienna, Austria, its birthplace. After the low level of outreach activities between 2020 and 2022 due to the impact of COVID-19, 2023 presented significant opportunities for member country outreach through statutory and other events. The Organization had a total spend of EUR 185.3 million which is higher than its planned spend of EUR 174.2 million. This additional spend was supported by additional income received by the Organization through an increase in interest rates on investments of EUR 2.3 million, and higher cost recovery of EUR 7.3 million due to a higher than planned level of project implementation.

The 2023 regular budget performance includes EUR 7 million as part of the implementation of the EUR 22 million increase in statutory contributions above inflation approved by the General Assembly during its 89th session in Istanbul, Türkiye in 2021. The increase is phased over a three-year period, EUR 5 million was implemented in 2022, followed by EUR 7 million in 2023 with the final increase of EUR 10 million planned for implementation in 2024.

Key financial indicators	Budget 2023 ¹	Actual 2023	Actual 2022	Annual Change
<i>Financial stability</i>				
Regulatory reserve compliance ²	100%	108%	201%	-46%
<i>Financial liquidity</i>				
Unrestricted cash (months)	N/A	5.8	9.0	-36%
Statutory contribution collection ³	100%	97.3%	97.2%	0%
Number of countries in arrears	0	16	11	+5
<i>Financial performance</i>				
Regular budget execution	100%	109%	99%	+10%
Revenue (EUR millions)	172	176	160	+10%
Operating result (EUR millions)	(2.0)	(9.4)	2.6	-462%

Table 1: Key financial indicators 2023

Stability: The Organization maintained its regulatory compliance with its General Reserve Fund being 8% above the statutory required minimum level. Total assets increased by EUR 3 million (+2%) to EUR 193.0 million in the year from EUR 189.9 in 2022, whilst total liabilities increased by EUR 12.3 million to EUR 145.3 million from EUR 132.9 million. The financial stability is highlighted by the positive current ratio 0.82 in 2023, although a decrease compared to prior year (1.01 in 2022). Total assets to liabilities ratio reduced to 1.33 in 2023 from 1.43 in 2022, reflecting the overall high level of operations in the year.

Liquidity: The principal financial actions were to closely follow-up on accounts receivable and to focus on budget management and delivery of key operational objectives. The in-year collection rate of statutory contributions for 2023 remained high at 97.2%, similar to that of 2022 (97.2%). Some members continue to make voluntary contributions to maintain their overall level of contributions from prior years. 16 of the 195 member countries were in long term payment arrears as defined in the Organization's Financial Regulations at the end of 2023, a deterioration compared to only 11 in 2022. There was also some

¹ The Organization's approved budget is further detailed in note 25 to the financial statements.

² The regulatory compliance applies to the General Reserve Fund (GRF) and Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief (PFCR)

³ Combined average statutory contribution collection rate for General and Regional Bureau Budgets

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success in encouraging member countries in long-term arrears to reschedule their debts. Despite the high level of operating activities in 2023, the cash flow from operating activities remained positive at EUR 6.7 million in the year. Total cash and cash equivalents increased to EUR 65.0 million at the end of 2023 (EUR 2022: 60.9 million). Overall, including investments, accessible liquidity slightly increased to EUR 160.0 million from EUR 158.3 million in 2022. The unrestricted⁴ cash, cash equivalents and investments (i.e. free to use by the Organization) decreased to 5.8 months of operating expenditures at the end of 2023 from 9.0 months at the end of 2022. This key financial indicator allows for short-term operational flexibility without recourse to external financing and highlights the successful cash management.

Financial performance: Budget implementation in 2023, before the impact of unbudgeted factors such as the provision for countries with payment arrears and internal litigation settlements, is 100%. This is mainly due to the improved capacity of the Organization to deliver on its activity commitments, including new activities enabled by the recent increase in statutory contributions. However, the deterioration in the world economy resulted in energy and inflation implications surpassing predictions, impacting the costs of managing INTERPOL premises globally. This resulted in a Regular Budget implementation above the budgeted 100%, at 109%, and well above the 2022 performance of 99.4%. On the other hand, the increased implementation also increased total revenues by 10.2% or EUR 16.3 million in the year compared to 2022. The Organization registered an all-time high revenue of EUR 175.9 million, significantly above the previous record-revenue of EUR 159.6 million attained in 2022, and well above the 2023 budget of EUR 172.2 million. In addition to the deterioration in world economy, other unbudgeted costs included provisions for countries in payment arrears and internal litigation settlements amounting to EUR 3.6 million.

In addition, the Organization had to make a provision of EUR 4.5 million for the payment for the payment made to officials and former officials in respect of the URSSAF file. Staff of the Organization under contract and based in Lyon are affiliated to the French social security scheme. In this respect, they are required to pay contributions to the French *Union de recouvrement des cotisations de sécurité sociale et d'allocations familiales* (URSSAF). At the beginning of 2019, the Organization was made aware that one of the contributions paid by the Organization's officials to URSSAF introduced in 1999, the Enhanced Sickness Contributions (ESC), no longer needed to be levied from the officials' salaries following a decision from the French Constitutional Council dated 13 December 2012. The Organization took immediate actions which resulted in the reimbursement of the ESC levied from its officials' and former officials' salaries between 2013 and 2019. Despite the Organization's actions, a number of officials and former officials pursued litigation against the Organization seeking the reimbursement of ESC levied from 2009 to 2012 and to be paid interest on the 2009 - 2019 period. On 7 July 2023, the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) ruled in favour of the complainants who had pursued litigation and ordered the Organization to pay them half of the sums of the ESC levied from their salaries for the period 2009 to 2012, 5% interest per annum on the sums collected for the period 2013 to 2019 and legal costs. The Secretary General decided to apply these judgements by analogy to all affected officials and former officials resulting in a provision of EUR 4.5 million. Discussions have been ongoing with French authorities for a potential reimbursement by France. Both INTERPOL and France remain committed to resolve the situation.

The above resulted in the use of general reserves of EUR 9.4 million in 2023. This represents EUR 7.4 million additional use of reserve compared to the budgeted reserves use of EUR 2.0 million for 2023 and decrease of EUR 12 million compared to the 2022 results.

⁴ Cash, cash equivalents and investments that are available to the Organization to use without internal restrictions.

Introduction

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL, the Organization) was created to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation. It is the world's largest international police organization by number of member countries, having 196 members. The Organization provides tools and services, and sets standards, to facilitate the secure international exchange of information between law enforcement agencies; it provides analysis and coordinates international law enforcement operations, and it assists its members in further developing their international law enforcement capacity.

Strategic Framework

The Organization has established its Strategic Framework for the period 2022 – 2025⁵. The framework is composed of four strategic goals and 17 strategic objectives. It coordinates the work on the long-term global policing goals⁶, which are aligned to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The strategic objectives are translated into operational actions and implemented through four key crime areas: counterterrorism, cybercrime, organized and emerging crime, and financial crime and anti-corruption, underpinned by continued strengthening of the Organization's regional engagement, strategic partnerships and planning, legal oversight, governance and corporate support functions.

Vision - Connecting police for a safer world

The Organization's vision is that every law enforcement professional can securely access, share and communicate vital police information whenever and wherever needed, thereby supporting the security of the world's citizens.

Mission - Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters

The Organization's Constitution defines its mandate: "to ensure the widest possible cooperation between all criminal police authorities and to suppress ordinary law crimes". The Organization helps ensure that law enforcement agencies can communicate securely with each other. It enables access to police data and information. It provides operational support on priority crime areas across its four global policing programmes. It fosters continuous improvement in the capacity of law enforcement for more effective international policing.

Operational implementation

The Organization implements its global policing programmes by developing specific objectives and activities, against which a budget is allocated, and progress is monitored. The Organization coordinates the activities with its Members through a National Central Bureau in every member country that is run by national authorities. The Organization has extended its secure information exchange network to allow for data exchange at border points. It has six Regional Bureaus that assist in coordinating and implementing its activities across specific regions and liaison offices in key international organizations.

Operating environment 2023

The Organization maintained the momentum gained in 2022 as the improved global security environment supported greater delivery of activities in 2023 involving international cross border travel that continued to significantly have impact on database activity, coordinating in-person international operations and capacity building events. The increase in these physical events continued to be supplemented by virtually conducted activities, with an increase in web-enabled events and training, as well as cyber-enabled initiatives such as combatting child sexual exploitation. The Organization

⁵ <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/Strategy/Strategic-Framework-2022-2025>

⁶ <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/Strategy/Global-Policing-Goals>

continues to develop tools and services that allow members to share and analyze law enforcement data as well as providing the forum for an effective international law enforcement exchange. However, operating conditions in 2023 were affected by the global economic situation, with significantly higher energy costs than planned and volatility of exchange rates.

Financial objectives

The Organization’s financial objectives are to ensure that it has the resources to conduct its annual Programme of Activities within the framework of its Financial Regulations. The Organization needs to have sufficient funds at any given time to be able to react to operational emergencies anywhere in the world, to have reserves to ensure financial stability and liquidity, to have a balanced budget in the long-term, and to protect the Organization’s assets. The Organization tracks these financial objectives in terms of stability, liquidity and financial performance.

Financial stability

The improvement in the operating environment restored business confidence, however the subsisting global economic situation due to other world events continued to impact the Organization and its Membership throughout the year. The primary financial management focus remained on the Organization’s financial stability and ensuring its liquidity to guarantee the Organization’s financial position and cash flow. There was a close follow-up on receivables, notably the member country contributions. The rate of statutory contribution collection in 2023 was good at 97.3%.

Key financial indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Regulatory reserve compliance	138%	151%	234%	201%	108%

Table 2: Financial stability – five-year trend in key financial indicators

Financial reserves: regulatory reserve compliance

The Organization had budgeted to use EUR 2.0 million of its General Reserve Fund in 2023 to carry out strategic projects that it had committed to implement. However, the Organization used EUR 9.4 million of reserves due to unbudgeted costs. The accumulated reserves therefore decreased to EUR 32.3 million in 2023 from EUR 42.6 million in 2022, representing 41% of the 2023 annual statutory contributions call to members (2022: 62%).

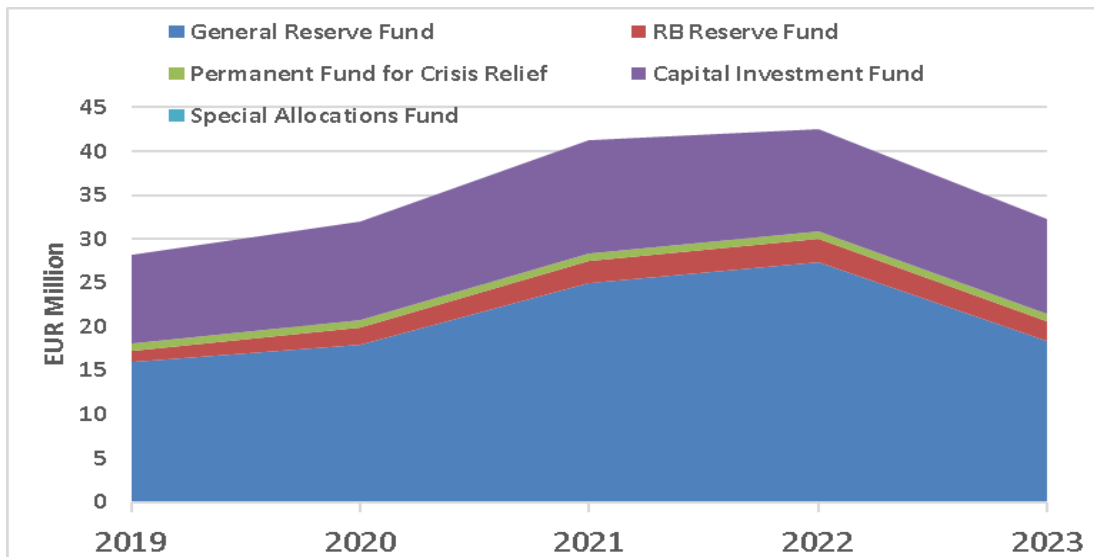


Figure 1: Five-year trend in the evolution of the level of accumulated reserve funds

The Organization has established a financial stability criterion to allow for operational continuity in the very short term (two months of operating expenditures) by setting a threshold to its General Reserve Fund and Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief. The combined level of these funds is currently EUR 19.2 million (2022: EUR 28.3 million) which is a margin of EUR 1.4 million (2022: EUR 14.3 million) over the compliance limits⁷ or 5.8 months of operating expenditure. This stability metric is a historical measure, with the requirement declining if actual expenditures decline as shown in figure 2 below. It is less applicable as a forward-looking measure, especially in times of Regular Budget growth. The increase in spend in 2023 linked with the implementation of activities funded by the increase in statutory contributions and strong post Covid-19 recovery increased the minimum reserve requirements, as can be seen in blue. The area in red demonstrates the additional reserves beyond the minimum requirement. These additional reserves allow for further budget flexibility in future years in case of short-term economic uncertainty, especially considering that statutory contributions are not actually due until the end of April each year. It also provides a buffer for unforeseen events considering volatility in world events.



Figure 2: Five-year trend in the accumulated reserve funds and compliance with the Financial Regulations

Assets

Total assets increased by 2% to EUR 193.0 million from EUR 189.9 million in 2022. This was mainly driven by the increase in cash and cash equivalents, which represent 34% of total assets. The cash assets are also primarily driven by the level of cash held on behalf of third parties – project funds and staff. This is matched by the level of liabilities for these items. Net asset values of long-term assets (capital items) have been decreasing in recent years, which is consistent with the wider trend towards rental rather than ownership. However, there was a 6% increase in net fixed assets in 2023 compared with 2022. The trend in investment in intangible assets continues to grow and has seen the proportion of these assets rise in comparison with tangible assets as depicted in figure 3 below.

⁷ There is no statutory level of the capital investment fund or RB reserve fund.

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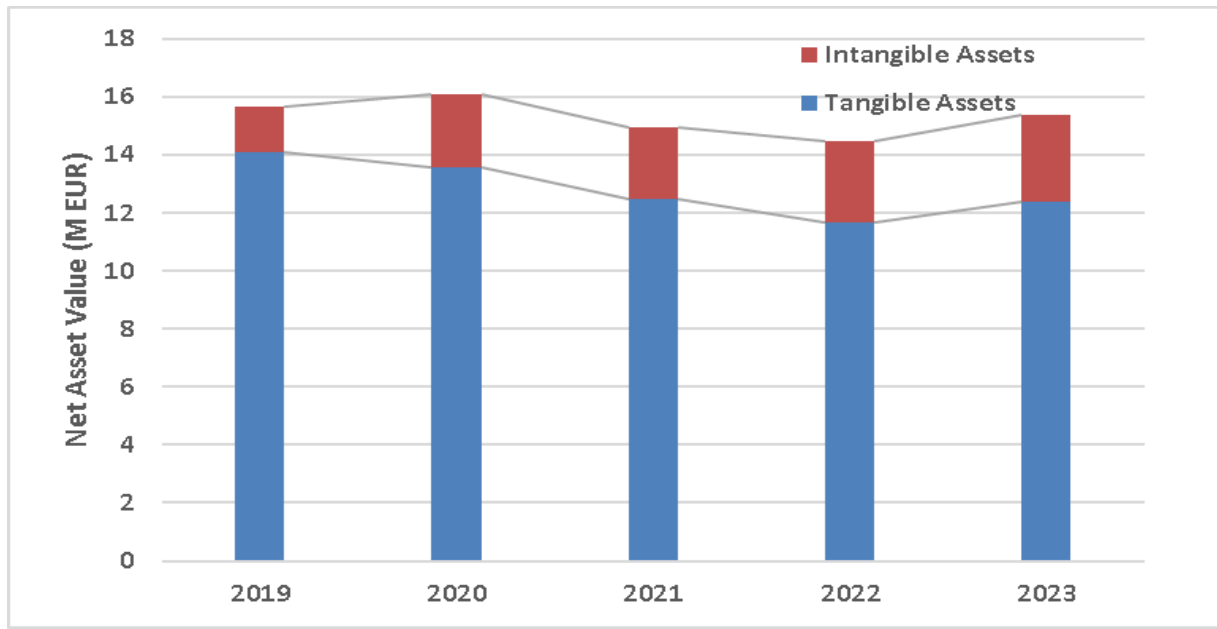


Figure 3: Five-year trend in net asset value of tangible and intangible assets

Liabilities

Liabilities increased in the year 2023 by EUR 12.3 million or 9% compared to 2022. The Organization has three principal sources of liabilities: accounts payable and accrued charges; deferred revenue; and employee future benefits. Employee future benefits and deferred revenue generally have associated internally restricted assets in cash, cash equivalent and/or investments that exactly match the liabilities.

Employee future benefits

The Organization offers a defined contribution retirement plan to its employees under contract⁸. As reflected in figure 4 below, the total retirement plan liability increased to EUR 43.1 million in 2023 for 580 staff (EUR 36.8 million in 2022 for 487 staff). The scheme is fully funded with corresponding restricted cash and investment assets.

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, at its 91st session in 2023, approved amendments to the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations⁹ related to INTERPOL's Retirement Plan. These amendments to the legal texts enabled the Organization to externalize the administrative and financial management of INTERPOL's Retirement Plan investments, following a call for tenders for the selection of a fund manager, AXA Group Pension & Savings (AXA). The externalization has been completed and the accumulated balance of EUR 43.1 million as at 31 December 2023 was transferred to the fund manager on 29 February 2024. There is no change to the contributions paid by the Organization and officials into the externally managed retirement plan compared with the previously internally managed plan. However, there will be a significant movement in the financial position that will impact cash and cash equivalents, investments, and employee future benefits balances in the 2024 financial statements.

⁸ Employees under contract may enroll in national pension schemes, to which the Organization may also contribute. The Organization considers that it has no further liability to the future retiree enrolled in national schemes.

⁹ GA-2023-91-RES-15

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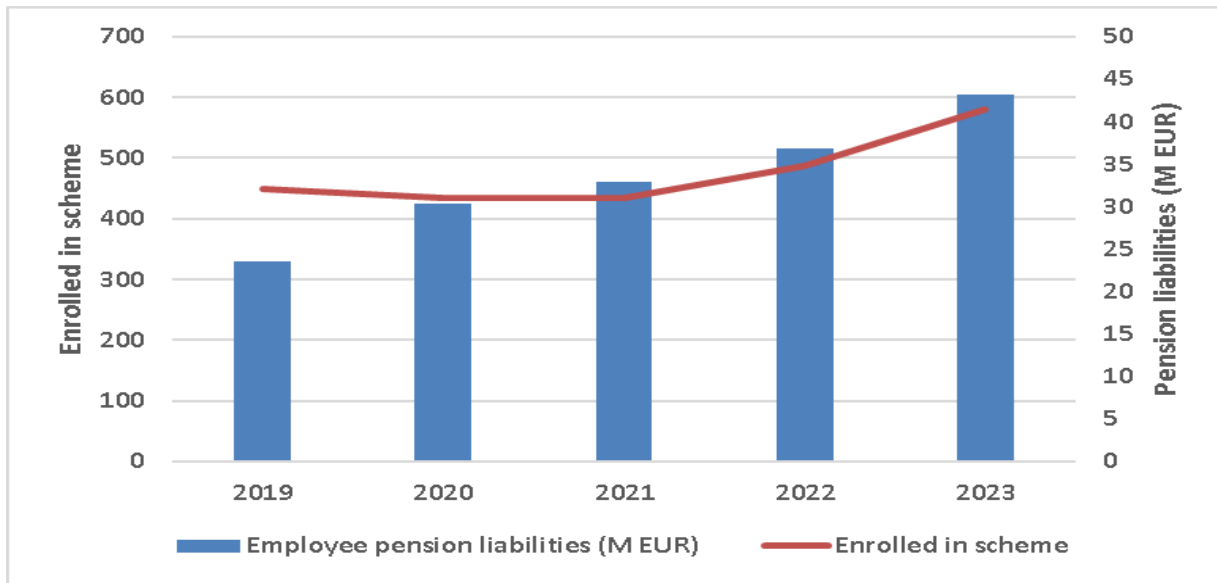


Figure 4: Five-year trend in liability and employees enrolled (line) in the defined contribution retirement plan

Deferred revenue

The Organization implements specific projects funded by external sponsors, usually to facilitate law enforcement capacity building. It normally receives the funding in advance of the implementation, and revenue is not recognized until the project activities are implemented. Deferred revenue increased by 6% in 2023 to EUR 61.7 million from EUR 58.3 million in 2022 as shown in figure 5 below. This was in line with the increased implementation of Trust Fund and Special Accounts projects in 2023 at 113 % of budget, and new project funding received in the year. The deferred revenue balance at the end of 2023 represents almost a year of Trust Fund and Special Accounts implementation.

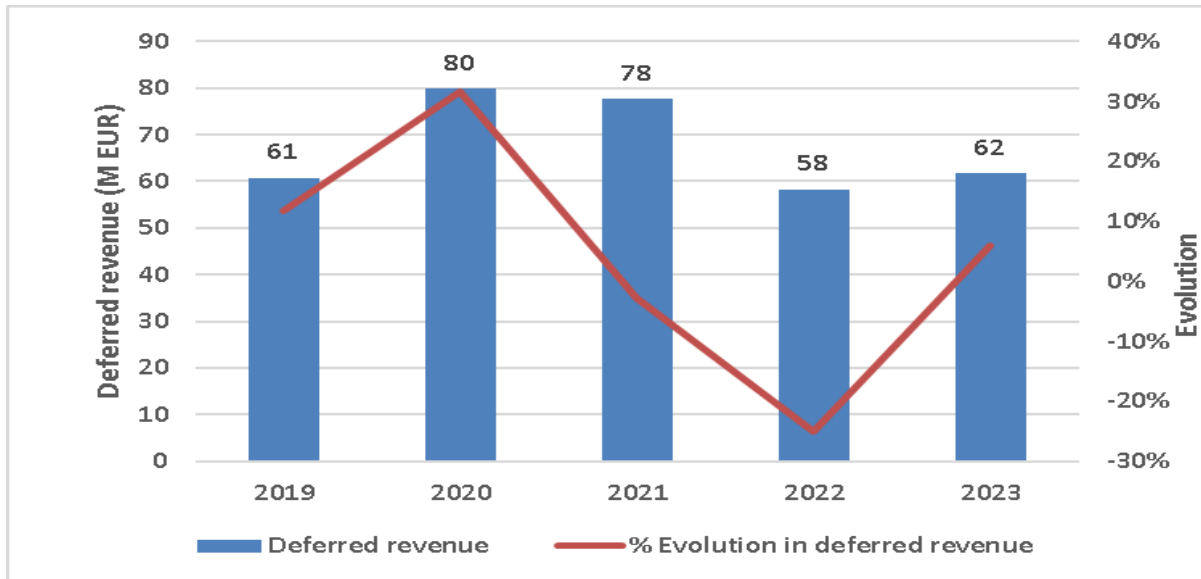


Figure 5: Five-year trend in deferred revenue (future project revenue)

Assets to liabilities ratios

Liabilities are fully covered by assets, with an assets-to-liabilities ratio of 1.33 in 2023 - the Organization can cover its long-term liabilities with its overall assets. However, current assets were below current liabilities in 2023 as shown in figure 6 below and are mainly impacted by the classification of deferred revenue and employee pension plan as current liabilities.

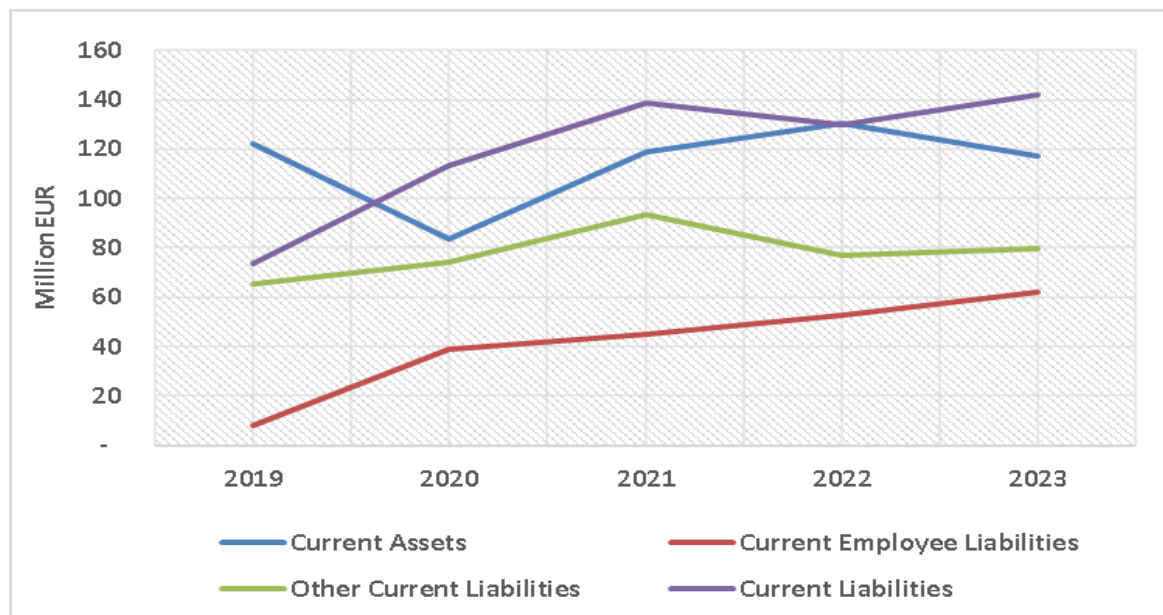


Figure 6: Five-year evolution of current assets and liabilities

Liquidity

Cash, cash equivalents and investments increased by EUR 1.8 million (1%) to EUR 160.0 million (2022: EUR 158.3 million). Part of cash equivalents and investments have internal restrictions as they are held on behalf of third parties including sponsors and employees. The overall increase was driven by the products with internal restrictions which increased to EUR 112.8 million in 2023 (+10%) (2022: EUR 102.4 million), whilst the internally unrestricted balances (i.e. free-to-use) actually decreased to EUR 47.3 million (-15%) from EUR 55.9 million in 2022.

Operating cash flow was the main driver of the increase in cash equivalents and investments as the Organization undertook measures to implement its operations whilst being cautious of its cash and investment position, notably in the follow-up of the payment of contributions. On-time payment is a key metric in ensuring short-term liquidity (as shown in table 3 below) – and in managing expenditure commitments.

Key financial indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unrestricted cash (months)	5	6	9	9	6
Statutory contribution collection in year	98.45%	97.60%	97.78%	97.20%	97.25%
Number of countries in arrears	13	15	17	11	16

Table 3: Liquidity: five-year trend in key financial indicators on statutory contribution collection and cash

Operating cash flow and unrestricted cash

The Organization registered an increase in operating cash flow in 2023, increasing by EUR 6.7 million in the year (2022: decreased by EUR 2.3 million). 71% of cash and investments is held on behalf of third parties – employees and project sponsors - slightly up from 2022, where 65% of cash and investments were being managed on behalf of third parties.

The key financial indicator for the Organization’s operating sustainability is the unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investment balances. Unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investment balances decreased by 15% to 5.8 months of 2023 Regular Budget operating expenses (2022: 9.0 months) as depicted in figure 7 below.

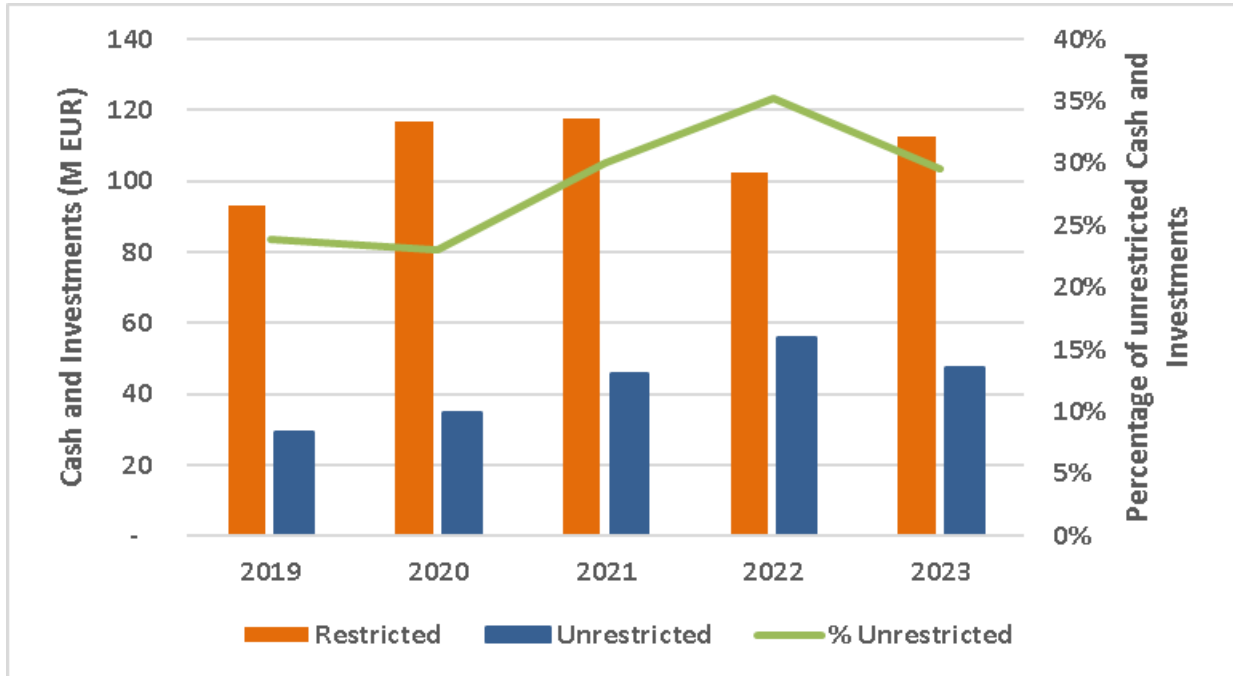


Figure 7: Five-year trend in restricted and unrestricted cash, cash equivalents and investments (M EUR, % total unrestricted). Restricted amounts are managed on behalf of third parties, including staff.

Liquidity ratios

Sound management is demonstrated in maintaining a positive assets-to-liabilities ratio (1.33 in 2023 compared to 1.43 in 2022). The new cash investments in long-term investments on behalf of third parties resulted in a decrease in the current ratio to 0.82 at the end of 2023 from 1.01 in 2022, while an increase in the operating cash flow ratio from -0.02 to 0.05. These relatively low ratios, as shown in figure 8 below, are the result of the accounting treatment of liabilities related to employees and Trust Fund and Special Accounts as current liabilities, given that they could potentially be called at short notice.

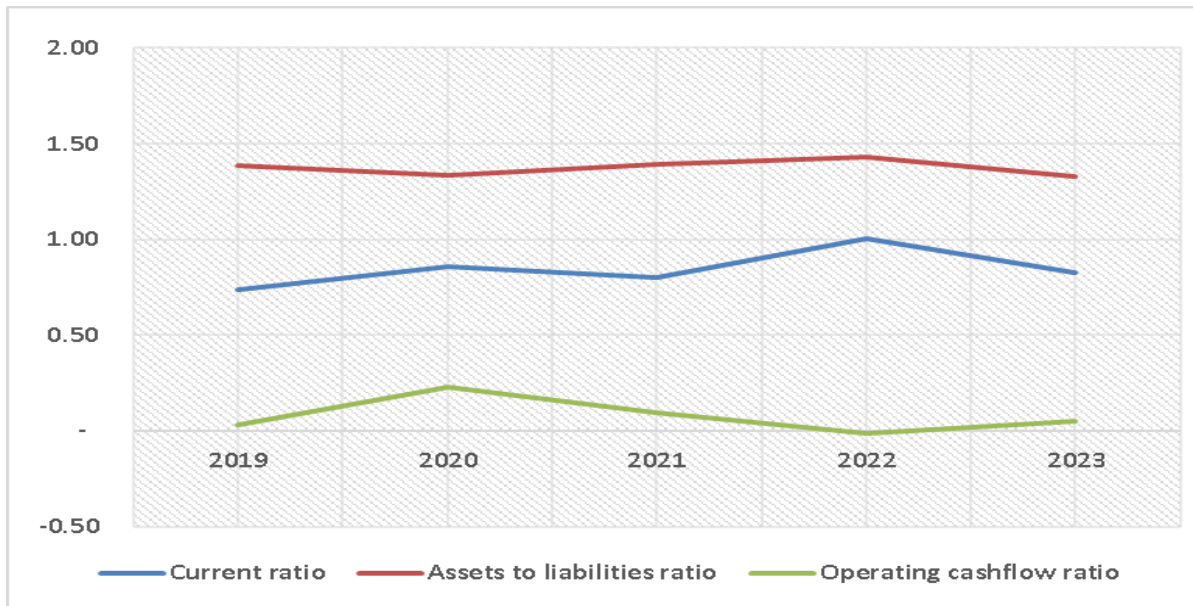


Figure 8: Five-year trend in the current, assets-to-liabilities and operating cash flow ratios

Payment of statutory contributions

Timely collection of statutory contributions is a key financial indicator as it impacts the overall budget available for the implementation of the Programme of Activities. Each member owes statutory contributions to the General Budget based on a scale that is approved by the General Assembly and is payable by 30 April in a given financial year¹⁰. The scale is based on a member’s economic weight in the world economy.

In-year collection rates – the amount of the budget paid for the specific year *in the year* - were slightly up on the General Budget in 2023, at 97.88%, maintaining the good trend of timely payments (2022: 97.79%). Regional Bureau Budget collection rates slightly decreased to 65.15% in 2023 from 70.12% in 2022 but remained higher than the low of 59.49% in 2020, as reflected in figure 9 below. Collection of statutory contributions for a given year continues after year-end and only when a member has not paid for two financial years, are the balances reflected as a doubtful debt and the member is subjected to Article 52 sanctions.

¹⁰ Financial Regulation 3.3(2)

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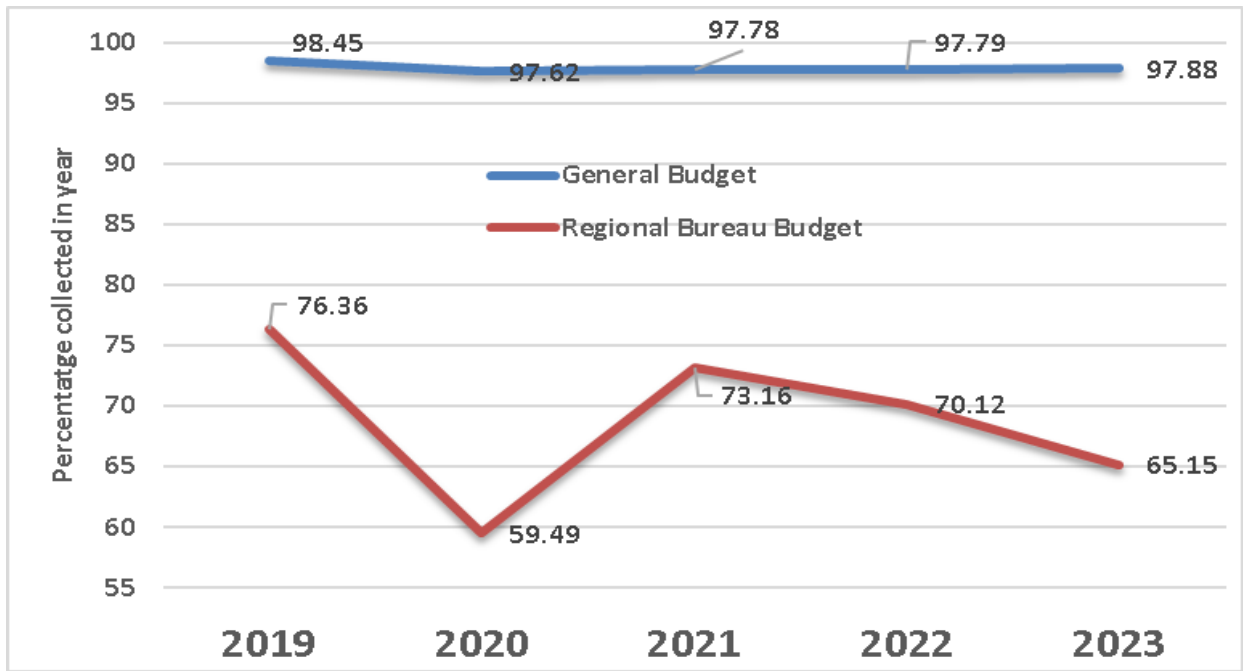


Figure 9: Collection rates of statutory contributions for General and Regional Bureau budgets

The collection rate of 97.88% shows that there were good in-year statutory contribution payment rates on the General Budget across all the regions, except one. Member countries from the European region paid all their statutory contributions due in 2023 (100%), followed by Middle East and North Africa (MENA) (98%), Asia (96%), the Americas (89%) and Africa (43%) as reflected in figure 10 below.

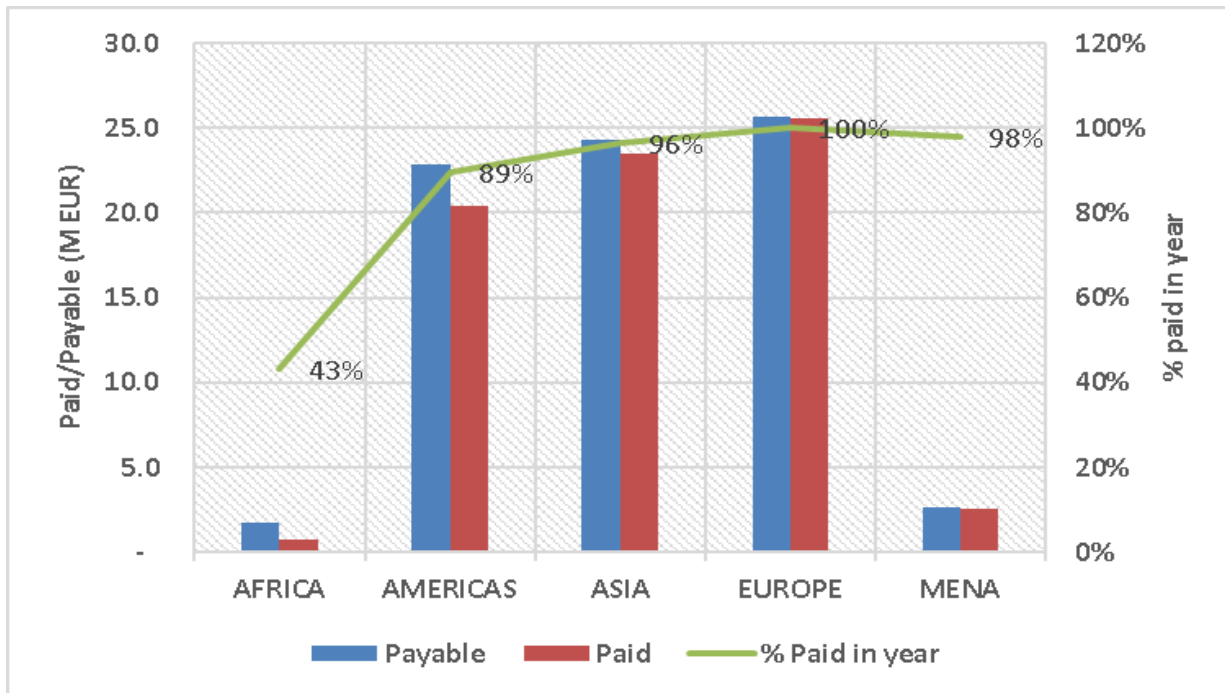


Figure 10: 2023 statutory contributions for the General Budget by INTERPOL region and actual and percentage payments made in the year

Overall outstanding statutory contributions owed from member countries - for all budget periods and when due - increased in the year by EUR 1.1 million (+17%) to EUR 7.6 million, the equivalent of 10% of total annual statutory contributions (2022: EUR 6.5 million (9%)). Some of the countries are in long-term payment arrears, for which the Organization has taken a doubtful debt provision. Net of the provision, the amount outstanding equates to 3 % (2022: 3%) of contributions.

Long-term payment arrears

Amounts owing from countries in long-term payment arrears (Article 52 countries) increased from EUR 4.7 million (Eleven (11) countries, 6% of the total membership) in 2022 to EUR 5.6 million (Sixteen (16) countries, 8% of the total membership) in 2023 (as shown in figure 11 below). This reflects a close follow-up with membership. The outstanding amounts owed by member countries subjected to Article 52 represent 4% of the regular budget in 2023.

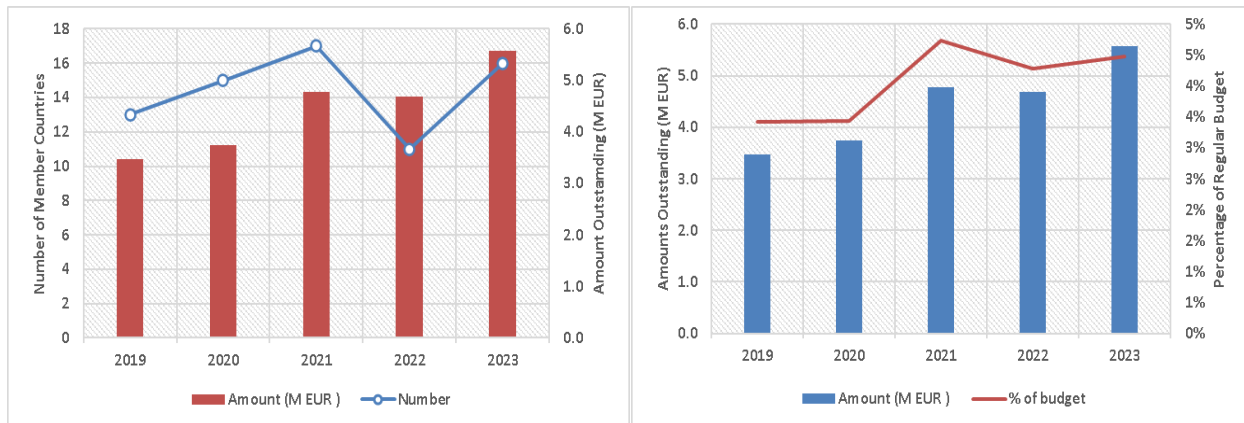


Figure 11: Five-year trend in the number and amount from countries under long-term payment arrears

The Organization continued its dialogue with member countries and has made progress on payment which resulted in some countries rescheduling their debts: it is not always the same countries that are subject to non-payment sanctions in a given financial year. Of the sixteen (16) member countries subject to Article 52 at the end of December 2023, six (6) of those were not subject to Article 52 sanctions at the end of 2022.

Deferred revenue: Trust Fund and Special Accounts

The Organization executes projects on behalf of third-party sponsors. It generally receives funding in advance of execution, and hence the revenue is deferred until project activities are implemented. The Organization held EUR 61.7 million at the end of 2023 (2022: EUR 58.3 million) on behalf of sponsors, representing 11.7 months of project execution based on the most recent implementation rate. This level of implementation reserves, together with continued strong Trust Fund and Special Accounts sponsorship, provides assurance in the continuation of these activities in the medium-term, but also a risk in requiring the swift implementation of projects on behalf of sponsors.

Financial performance

Key financial indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Regular Budget execution	106%	91%	93%	99%	109%
Revenue (EUR million)	141.9	134.9	137.3	159.6	175.9
Operating result (EUR million)	(4.7)	2.7	7.5	2.6	(9.4)

Table 4: Five-year trend in key financial indicators - financial performance

Operating result

Table 4 above shows the trend in key financial performance indicators. The General Assembly approved a EUR 22 million statutory contribution increase at its 89th session in 2021, phased over three years, with an increase of EUR 5 million in the first year (2022), followed by an increase of EUR 7 million in the second year, 2023. The Organization used EUR 9.4 million of its General Reserves in excess of the minimum required level in 2023. INTERPOL incurred 4.7 million euros of unbudgeted costs that are driven by external factors, of which EUR 1.3 million was absorbed by additional income received. These unbudgeted costs included the bad debt provision for non-payment of member country contributions of EUR 1.5 million, world economic impacts which led to additional electricity costs of EUR 0.7 million and exchange rate losses mostly linked with the Singapore dollar against the euro of EUR 0.9 million as well as litigation and settlement costs of EUR 2.0 million, with the additional provision for URSSAF of EUR 4.5 million. The Organization planned to use EUR 2.0 million of its reserves, however due to these additional factors, used EUR 9.4 million in 2023.

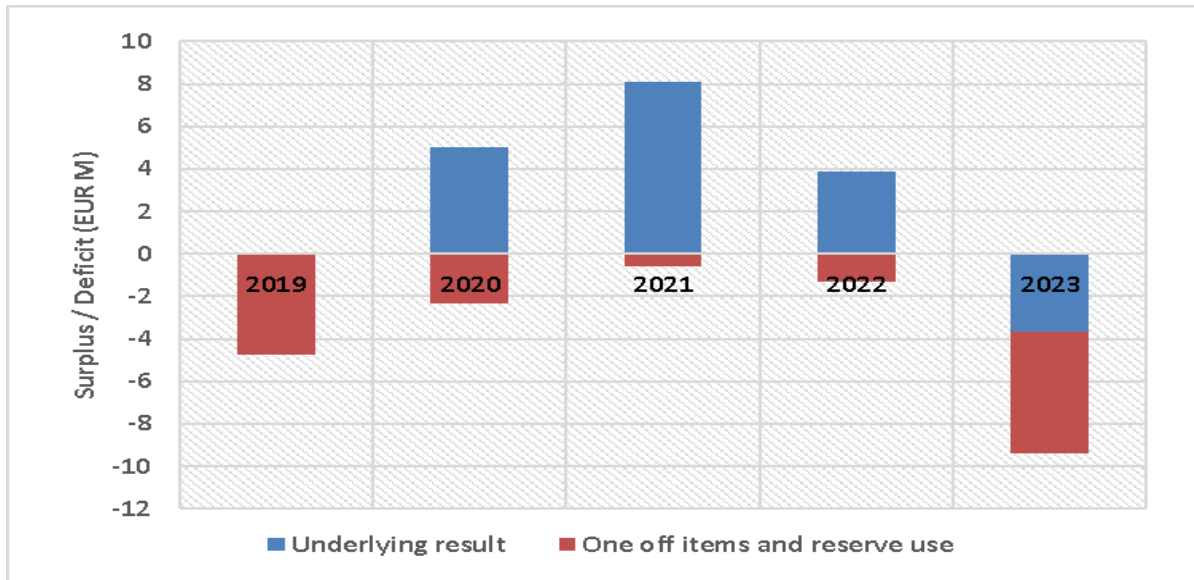


Figure 12: Financial Performance - five-year view of operating result

Revenue overview

Revenue in 2023 increased by EUR 16.1 million to EUR 175.9 million compared to EUR 159.6 million in 2022 (+10%) and remained 2% above the budgeted revenue of EUR 172.2 million. The main drivers of the increase in revenue were EUR 10.2 million increase in statutory contributions (EUR 7 million approved permanent increase and EUR 3.2 million annual inflationary increase), EUR 2.6 million increase in financial revenues and EUR 3.2 million increase in in-kind revenue.

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By type: There are three principal revenue streams: mandatory statutory contributions, voluntary contributions that directly support specific activities (usually as reimbursements and recoveries on the Trust Fund and Special Accounts' projects) and in-kind contributions that are for seconded staff and for the free-use of buildings.

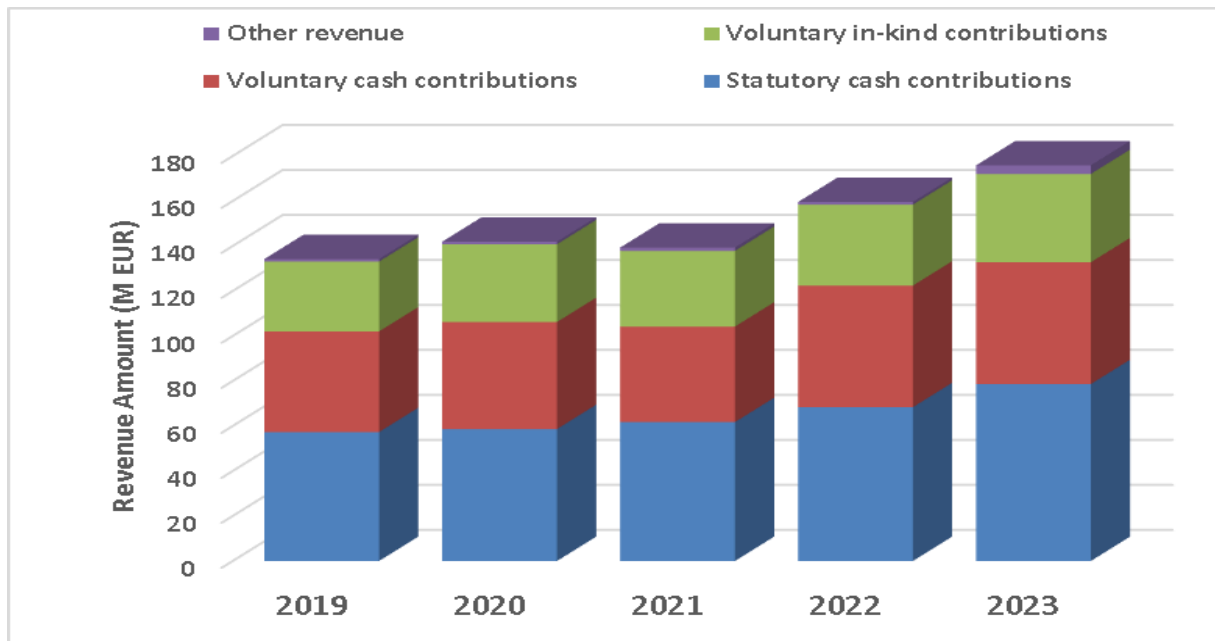


Figure 13: Five-year evolution of operating revenue

The overall increase in income is a combination of the increase in statutory contributions due to the approved increase by the General Assembly in 2021 as well as an improved rate of implementation of Trust Funds and Special Accounts as shown in figure 13 above.

By region: The statutory contributions are set according to a defined scale of contributions by member country based on a scale adopted for implementation for periods 2023 to 2025. Figure 14 below demonstrates the geographic distribution of the contributions with a third (33%) of the statutory contributions, excluding Regional Bureau contributions, coming from Europe. Revenue is recognized when it is due – payments are closely followed up and are an important source of the Organization's liquidity.

In addition, the Organization encouraged members to pay voluntary contributions, especially those members that have been seeing reductions in contributions from the changes in the scale of contributions. In total the voluntary contributions totaled EUR 0.4 million in 2023, slightly below the EUR 0.5 million budget with 10 members paying voluntary contributions (2022: EUR 0.6 million from 20 members).

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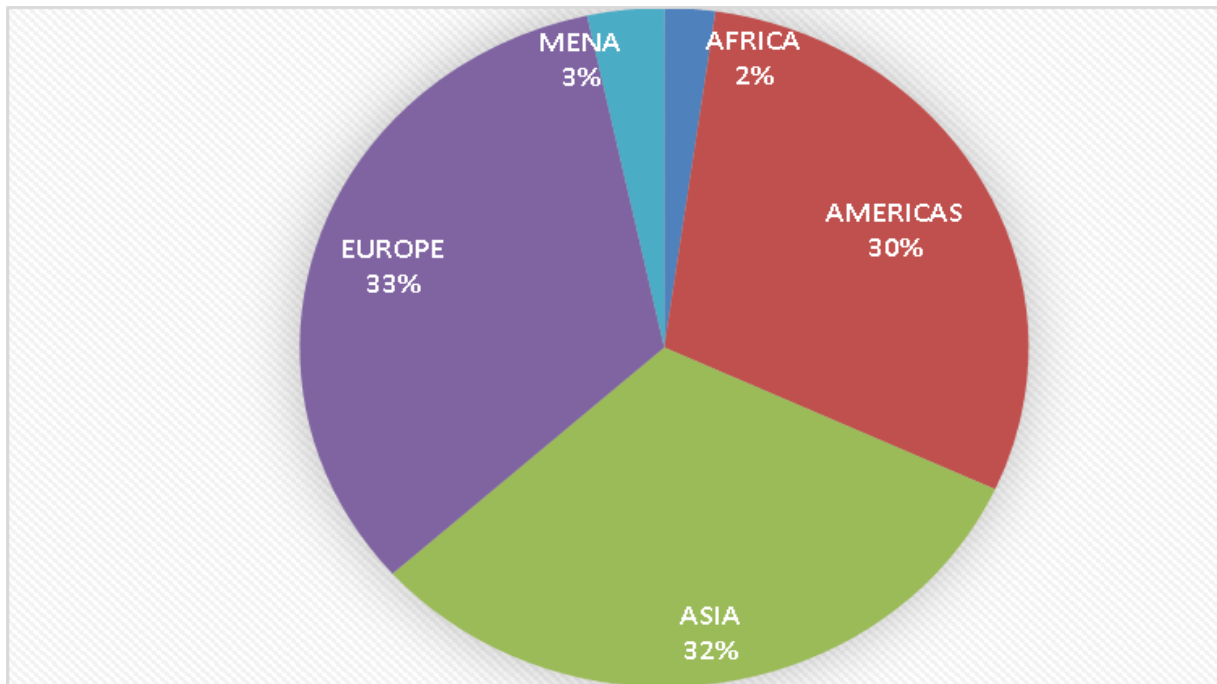


Figure 14: Share of 2023 statutory contributions (General Budget only) revenue by INTERPOL region

Expenses overview

Total expenses increased in 2023 to EUR 185.3 million (+18%) from EUR 157.0 million in 2022, due to increased activity on both the regular budget and the Trust Fund and Special Accounts budget. The staff pay costs, including the in-kind pay costs, remained the principal expense category as shown in figure 15 below. The increase in activity is demonstrated by the increase in mission and meeting costs compared with 2020 and 2021, recovering to 2019 levels. The increase in other costs include the impact of provision for bad debt, exchange rate loss in the pay line, and legal and litigation settlement costs.

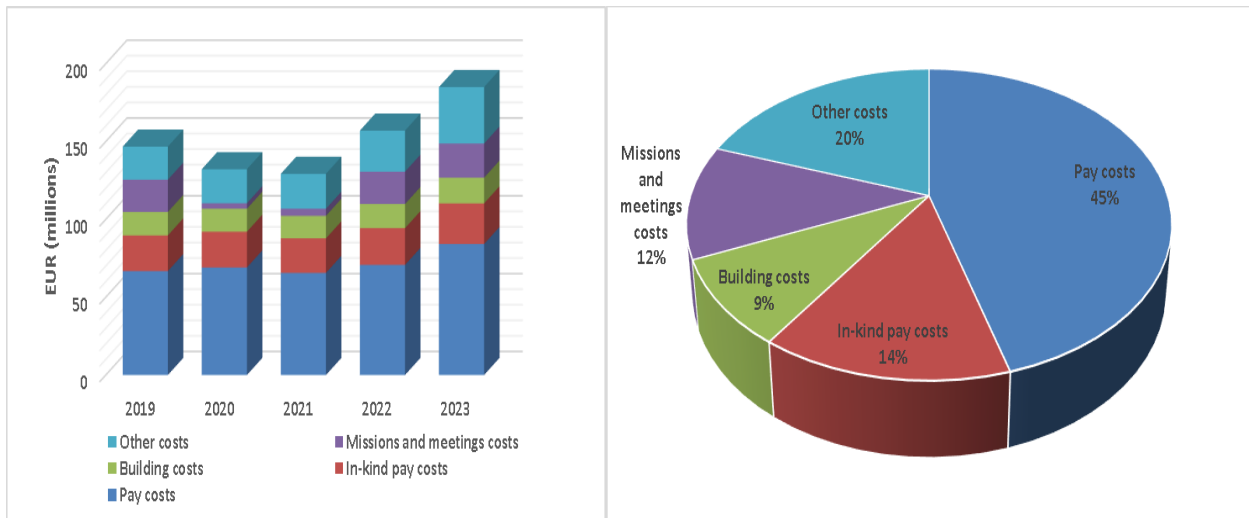


Figure 15: 2023 Operating expenses by type and five-year evolution

Financial performance by budget segment

Budget type	Budget 2023 (EUR million)	Actual 2023 (EUR million)	Implementation rate %
Regular Budget	124.2	135.3	109.0%
Capital Budget	4.8	6.0	124.6%
Trust Fund and Special Accounts	56.3	63.5	112.8%

Table 5: Execution rate (expenses) by budget type (excluding combination adjustments)

The Regular Budget represented 65.7% of total operating expenditures with the Trust Fund and Special Accounts representing the remainder (34.3%) as shown by figure 16 below. The Capital Budget is monitored separately for capital investment expenditures (fixed assets). Table 5 above shows a high implementation rate of all the budgets as the delivery of the Programme of Activities remained high, maintaining the momentum gained in 2022. Financial results from the various budgets are accounted for against the specific reserve.

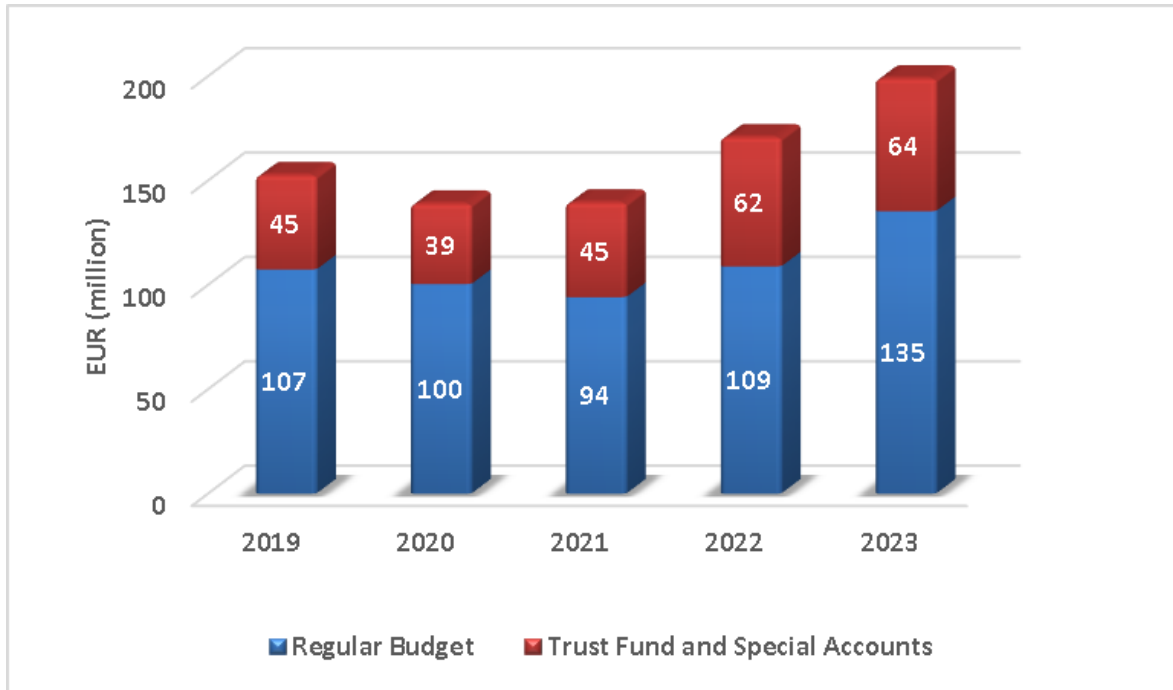


Figure 16: Five-year evolution of operating budgets by type (excluding combination adjustments)

Regular Budget excluding Capital Budget

As shown in table 5 above, execution of the Regular Budget was above the plan at 109%, and 17.8% higher than the previous year (2022: 99.4%), as the Programme of Activities implementation increased due to improved operating environment. The 2023 operating result is EUR 9.4 million use of reserves compared with EUR 2.0 million budgeted use of reserves (2022: surplus of EUR 2.6 million).

Capital Budget

The Capital Budget forms part of the Regular Budget and had expenditures of EUR 6.0 million in 2023 (2022: EUR 5.8 million). Like the operating budgets, implementation of the Capital Budget programme increased as the Organization caught up on some of the investments that were delayed due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation rate was 124.6% of the budget in 2023 (2022: 121%).

Trust Fund and Special Accounts’ Budget

Trust Fund and Special Accounts activity continued the positive trend from the previous year as implementation increased to EUR 63.5 million (+2.6%) compared to 61.9 in 2022, and above the budget of EUR 56.3 million (+12.8%). New contracts signed with sponsors totaled EUR 73.7 million in 2023.

The other feature of the Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue is a sustained diversification – an marginal increase in the number of sponsors, totaling 57 in 2023 compared to 56 in 2022. The top five sponsors represent 54% of total project budget implementation in 2023 compared to 48% in 2022 and the top ten sponsors represented 68% of total project budget implementation (73% in 2022), demonstrating the diversification of funding sources. The Organization continues to target public funding: Public entities sponsored 94% of the projects implemented in 2023 (2022: 88%).

Transfers between budgets (combination adjustment or cost recovery)

Certain services are shared between the different budgets. The Organization applies a standard cost methodology to ensure that Trust Fund and Special Accounts activities do not result in a long-term liability to members that contribute to the Organization’s Regular Budget. The cost for services provided by resources paid by the Regular budget to deliver activities on Trust Fund and Special Accounts is charged to these projects and is recovered on the Regular budget. This recovery through the methodology is disclosed as revenue to the Regular Budget.¹¹ The amount of these transfers was EUR 13.6 million in 2023 (EUR 13.7 million in 2022). The recovery rate to the Regular Budget for services provided was 21.5% of project expenditures in 2023 (22.1% in 2022). Implementation of the cost recovery methodology started in 2020 and has now been rolled out to almost all sponsors to Trust Fund and Special Accounts demonstrated by the fact that the ratio is plateauing (See figure 17 below).

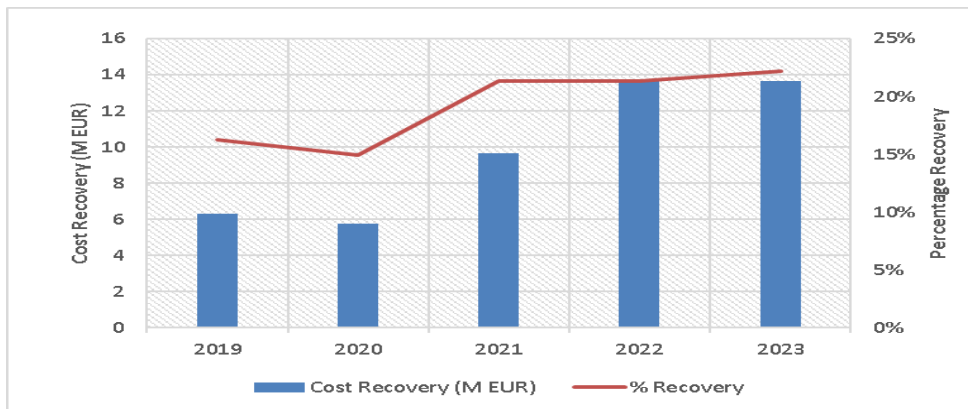


Figure 17: Five-year evolution in cost recovery from Trust Fund and Special Account projects

¹¹ These budgetary transfers are eliminated when the budgets are combined and presented in the financial statements.

Financial risks and risk management

Principal financial risks and risk management

The Organization is truly global with its 196 Member countries and is subject to a wide range of financial risks, especially economic shocks impacting its Membership. The Organization monitors its principal financial risks and prepares risk mitigation measures to address them through its system of internal control and oversight.

Reliance on member country contributions

The Organization belongs to its members and depends on their long-term financial support, both in cash and in-kind, and their operational input for the delivery of its activities. More than 67% of the Organization's revenue comes from statutory or in-kind contributions from its Membership. Although the cash support is divided between the 196 different member countries according to an agreed scale, a significant portion of the cash revenue is supplied by a smaller number of countries: the top ten contributors (5% of the total countries) provided two-thirds of the cash contributions in 2023. Economic or political change resulting in unpaid contributions can restrict the Organization's operational capability.

The Organization also receives non-monetary support from its members, notably in the secondment of law enforcement officials that assist in implementing the Organization's activities. At the end of 2023, 23% of total staff (2022: 25%) were seconded to the Organization from national, mainly law enforcement, administrations. In addition, the Organization receives free use of some of its buildings and equipment. A reduction in these contributions could materially impact the Organization's operations.

Risk mitigation: The Organization manages the risk by closely following up on payments of statutory contributions and by ensuring minimum reserve levels and liquidity. It monitors the payment of statutory contributions and assesses recoverability. The scale of contributions is designed to distribute contributions fairly, based on a member's overall ability to pay. The Organization maintains strong relations with its Membership, especially its host countries, and has representation from all its regions on its Executive Committee. It provides international training and development opportunities for seconded officials.

Reliance on Trust Fund and Special Accounts partners and voluntary contributions

The Organization supplements statutory contributions from members with other contributions, usually for specific activities, on a voluntary basis. Voluntary cash contributions, including reimbursements and recoveries, made up 31% of the Organization's revenue in 2023 and in-kind revenue, also considered voluntary, was 22%. A slow-down in this voluntary support could impact the overall activities delivered by the Organization. In addition, these voluntary activities may develop assets such as databases that require on-going servicing that may lead to a continued financial obligation to members.

Risk mitigation: In order not to become overly reliant on Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue nor on a single sponsor, the Organization's Financial Regulations protect the Organization against that risk by stipulating a limit of 50% of total operating revenue to be sourced from Trust Fund and Special Accounts in any particular year. Similarly, the total annual donation from a single donor in Trust Fund and Special Accounts, other than the INTERPOL Foundation, cannot exceed 15% of total operating revenue in that year. No single donor exceeded this amount, including the INTERPOL Foundation. The highest single sponsor to the Trust Fund and Special Accounts activity in 2023 was the European Union that contributed 8% of total operating revenue, being 22% of total Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue in 2023 (8% and 21% respectively in 2022). The total number of sponsors that contributed EUR 100 000 or more in Trust Fund and Special Accounts revenue in the year was 41 (42 in 2022).

Budget execution, commitments and liquidity

The implementation of the Organization's different budgets may impact future Organizational financial performance – for example, in terms of cost recovery revenue or member country support of future budgets. Budget execution increased in 2023, being 109.0% on the Regular Budget, 124.6% on the Capital Budget and 112.8% on the Trust Fund and Special Accounts (table 5 above).

Risk mitigation: The Organization manages the budget risk by not making excessive long-term commitments and matching contracts with the associated revenue streams. Contracting on behalf of Trust Fund and Special Accounts is linked to the underlying contractual agreements and availability of funding from the sponsor. Commitments on pay costs are linked to underlying and fully budgeted posts.

Data volume and quality, operating environment and legal challenges

The Organization depends on its member countries for the input of notices and data to its databases. There has been an increase in the amount of data and records held by the Organization. Total records in the databases increased by 14% in 2023 to 143 million records (2022: 125 million). Total searches across the Organization's databases increased by 27% in 2023 to 7.5 billion (2022: 5.9 billion). Successful results on searches or Hits increased by 4% to 1.5 million (2022: 1.4 million).

The Organization is exposed to risks in the quality of the data and implementation of new data-handling standards. Legal challenges and further costs in reviewing and ensuring data quality may result in future financial liabilities to the Organization. The Organization conducts its operations in high-risk areas and may be subject to other legal claims in the ordinary course of its operations.

Risk mitigation: The Organization monitors the risks of litigation that occur in the conduct of its activities. It ensures that the handling of data from member countries is made according to the rules on data handling and has data oversight mechanisms. It has adopted mitigating measures and precautions to limit the financial impact of potential legal risks. Safeguards include an in-depth review of red notices and wanted persons diffusions; stricter criteria for publication of extracts on the Organization's public website; separation between notices and diffusions in the notice form; support and guarantees from member countries; and third-party insurance coverage.

Pension and social security schemes

Contracted employees may enroll in a defined contribution retirement plan or may be affiliated to national pension schemes. A shortfall in funding of these schemes, may require additional contributions from employees or the Organization. The Organization received an approval to implement the enhancement of its defined contribution retirement plan¹², which will impact the Organization's financial position from 2024 onwards. An externally verified impact assessment was carried out on these potential financial risks.

Risk mitigation: The Organization continues to discuss with its host member country on social security liabilities. The Organization segregates and manages assets for its own employee liabilities and reports on these separately as well as having separate oversight mechanisms.

¹² General Assembly Resolution GA-2023-91-RES-15.

Other financial risks including inflation, currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk

The Organization operates internationally. High inflation, notably in certain duty stations, may impact the level of expenditure that the Organization can support. The Organization receives, makes transfers and holds cash and cash equivalents in a number of currencies. The Organization is subject to fluctuating exchange rates on these transactions and the positions it takes in these currencies. The Organization invests some of its available funds in investment products – including on behalf of third parties such as employees and sponsors. It is subject to the credit quality of the products and the institutions that manage them as well as to liquidity risk in accessing funds. The Organization is also subject to the credit quality of all its accounts receivable, including the amounts receivable from its member countries.

Risk mitigation: The Organization’s Treasury Policy addresses its currency, credit and interest rate risks. This includes limits on the amounts held with single institutions and the credit rating of the investment products it deals in. There is regular monitoring and follow-up of the Organization’s financial exposures. Currency risk management includes matching foreign currency inflows with expected outflows. Sensitivity analysis is performed on its financial instruments for interest rate and currency risks.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

29 APRIL 2024

Scope of responsibility

As Secretary General of ICPO-INTERPOL, in accordance with Regulation 1.3 of the Financial Regulations, I am responsible and accountable for the proper financial management of the Organization. I have established mechanisms of internal oversight and financial control to ensure the effective and efficient use of the Organization's resources and the safeguarding of its assets.

Operating environment

ICPO-INTERPOL operates globally with a physical representation in all its member countries. The diverse and challenging environments and the engagement with multiple funding and delivery partners expose the Organization to many potential risks and opportunities. There is a high level of inherent risk, including for the security of employees, which presents challenges in maintaining high standards of internal control.

Purpose of the system of internal control

ICPO-INTERPOL has designed an internal control system to reduce and manage the risk of implementation in its operating environment. Internal control is an ongoing process that identifies and evaluates the principal risks and manages them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The system of internal control consists of measures conducted by the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, Advisors and the General Secretariat including senior management, the Office of Internal Oversight and other departments. It is not a single policy or procedure but a set of processes running continuously throughout the Organization at all levels. It is designed to provide reasonable assurance on achieving the internal control objectives:

- Effective and efficient conduct of its operations including all of its financial operations;
- Safeguard of assets;
- Prevention, detection and reporting of fraud;
- Reliable, accurate and complete recording of its transactions and related financial reporting;
- Objective assessment of the risks and potential liabilities and their effective management;
- Compliance with the regulatory framework, notably its Financial Regulations.

Internal control framework and risk management

The Organization has implemented an internal control framework comprising but not limited to:

- Sets of regulations, policies and rules including the Code of Conduct, Financial Regulations, Staff Manual and data protection and due diligence procedures;
- Automatic system and regular manual operating controls and monitoring activities;
- Senior management accountability reinforced by specific management declarations;
- An Office of Internal Oversight to provide regular reviews and internal audits;
- Governing and review bodies which are independent of management;
- Independent external audit and evaluation.

The Organization has established a risk management system. This includes the identification of risks, classified according to relevance, impact and probability of occurrence and their periodic review. The risk management system is implemented through regular operational reviews and is reinforced by external parties, notably with appropriate insurance cover.

Review of the effectiveness of ICPO-INTERPOL system of internal control 2023

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal controls for 2023 is mainly informed by:

- Senior management, who are formally accountable for results, performance and the control of their activities and the resources entrusted to them;
- Internal departments for ensuring the application of the Organization's regulatory texts including the Executive Directorate of Legal Affairs for pending or potential legal actions;
- Audits, evaluations and investigations performed by the Office of Internal Oversight and independent external financial verifications on behalf of the various sponsors of the Trust Fund and Special Accounts;
- Governing body observations and comments and independent advisors such as the Advisory Group on Financial Matters;
- External audit and other independent review committees including the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL files;
- Feedback from member countries and external sponsors.

Internal control issues arising in the year

The system of internal control identified no major internal control weaknesses in 2023. Areas where further improvements in internal control may be required include:

Legal Framework: The Organization is subject to legal challenges and continues to update its operating processes and strengthen its legal reviews, notably in the processing of data. Significant improvements have taken place and will continue in this front, including strengthening of data protection;

Audit recommendations: The Office of Internal Oversight and the external auditors provide recommendations for improving management processes and financial reporting. The Organization addresses any weaknesses and regularly reports on the progress of the implementation of the recommendations to its governing bodies;

Enterprise risk management: The Organization is strengthening its risk management, including its insurance cover. Systematic risk reporting, especially financial risk reporting, and risk management can be further improved.

Approval for the financial year 2023

No matter how well designed, effective internal control has inherent limitations including the possibility of circumvention. It can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance. The effectiveness of internal control may vary over time owing to changes in operating conditions. I am committed to the continuous development of the system of internal control, addressing weaknesses and taking timely remedial actions.

Based on the above, I conclude that, to the best of my knowledge, ICPO-INTERPOL has an effective system of internal control, that there are no material weaknesses nor are there other significant matters arising which would need to be raised in the present document for the year ended 31 December 2023 and up to the approval of the financial statements.

Jürgen Stock
Secretary General

APPROVAL OF THE 2023 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Regulation 6.3 of the ICPO–INTERPOL Financial Regulations gives the responsibility to management to produce the financial statements. The Organization has adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as its accounting reference standard. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IPSAS and the Financial Regulations, and management considers that it has been compliant with both throughout the year.

The Secretary General is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal financial controls. The Organization’s system of internal financial control is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the reliability of financial reporting including detailed accounting procedures and operations and the prevention, detection and reporting of fraud. The system of internal control includes policies, procedures and approval of financial operations at both the organizational level and transactional level.

Organizational level controls include the policies and procedures that set the internal financial control environment, provide for the maintenance of records, the authorization levels of management and the Office of Internal Oversight that reports directly to the Secretary General. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining transactional level controls that provide reasonable assurance that the Organization complies with its Financial Regulations and other approved policies and procedures including accounting for all authorized receipts and expenditures and for the prevention and detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Organization’s assets. Senior management makes a declaration on their or related parties’ outside interests that may be in conflict or prejudicial to the Organization and that could call into question their independence in exercising their ICPO-INTERPOL functions. These organizational level controls have not identified any transactions that have not been included in these financial statements that may have a material impact on their reliability.

These financial statements include certain amounts that are based on Management’s best estimates and probabilities on the likelihood of occurrence at the financial statement approval date.

Management establishes controls to investigate reported incidents of fraud. No reported incidents were substantiated during the year. Management has reasonable assurance that its system of internal financial control has been operating effectively during the year and that there are no material misstatement or omissions. Management therefore considers that these financial statements present a true and fair view of the Organization’s financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the results of financial operations and cash flows for the year at that date.

The financial statements were approved by Management on 29 APRIL 2024. The financial statements are audited by the Supreme Audit Office of Poland, who was appointed by the General Assembly¹³ for a three-year term beginning in 2022.

Jürgen Stock
Secretary General

Alberto Varano
Executive Director, Resource Management

¹³ General Assembly Resolution GA-2021-89-RES-06

OPINION OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization–INTERPOL

REPORT BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO–INTERPOL, the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at 31 December 2023, its financial performance, its statement of changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The underlying transactions were carried out in compliance with the Constitution, the General Regulations and the Financial Regulations of ICPO–INTERPOL.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the audited Organization in accordance with INTOSAI-P 10 – Mexico Declaration on SAI¹⁴ Independence, and ethical requirements laid down in ISSAI 130 – Code of Ethics, and the Code of Conduct of the Supreme Audit Office of Poland, together with other requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of an international institution as set forth in INTOSAI GUID 5090 – Audit of International Institutions. We have fulfilled our ethical and other responsibilities in accordance with the said standards and requirements. **We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.**

¹⁴ Supreme Audit Institution.

ICPO-INTERPOL

Responsibilities of the ICPO–INTERPOL Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Organization’s management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using going concern basis of accounting unless the Organization either intends to liquidate its existence or to cease operations, or the Organization has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization’s financial reporting process.

Responsibility of the ICPO–INTERPOL Management for Compliance

ICPO–INTERPOL management is also responsible for the use of the Organization’s financial resources in compliance with the Organization’s regulations, rules and instructions, inter alia, the ICPO–INTERPOL’s Financial Regulations, and all other applicable policies, professional standards, and good practices where standards have not been set¹⁵.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes auditor’s opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Our objective is also to express an opinion on compliance with the respective Organization’s applicable policies, rules and regulations as regards making use of financial resources of the Organization.

As part of an audit, in accordance with ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

¹⁵ Collectively referred to as compliance with authorities.

ICPO-INTERPOL

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Identify and assess the risks of non-compliance with authorities, whether due to fraud or error (audit of non-compliance with authorities was limited to the realm of the financial statements audit, specifically to the relevant regulations in reference to the voluntary contributions, pensions schemes, remunerations, and compliance with accounting standards and policies), design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance with authorities. The risk of not detecting an incidence of non-compliance with authorities resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained by the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence whether events occurring between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report that require adjustments of,

ICPO-INTERPOL

or disclosures in, the financial statements are appropriately reflected in those financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and with all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period as the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless the Organization's rules and regulations preclude public disclosure or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably outweigh the benefits of such communication.

Signed by:



Marian Banaś
President of NIK
Chairman of ICPO–INTERPOL
External Audit Steering Committee



Magdalena Bratkowska
External Auditor
of ICPO–INTERPOL

27 May 2024
Supreme Audit Office
ul. Filtrowa 57
Warsaw, Poland

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

<i>000s euros</i>	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	64 985	60 862
Investments	9	34 852	52 713
Statutory contributions receivable	10	1 194	1 456
Accounts receivable	11	10 960	10 369
Prepaid expenses	12	4 394	4 439
Inventories	13	591	575
Total current assets		116 976	130 414
Non-current assets			
Investments	9	60 206	44 706
Statutory contributions receivable	10	421	353
Intangible assets	14	2 985	2 795
Plant, property and equipment	15	12 392	11 680
Total non-current assets		76 004	59 534
TOTAL ASSETS		192 980	189 948
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	16	14 031	10 595
Contributions received in advance	17	4 196	7 871
Deferred revenue	18	61 689	58 281
Employee future benefits	19	61 965	52 877
Total current liabilities		141 881	129 624
Non-current liabilities			
Employee future benefits	19	3 435	3 259
Total non-current liabilities		3 435	3 259
TOTAL LIABILITIES		145 316	132 883
NET ASSETS			
Capital financing reserve	21	15 378	14 475
Accumulated reserve funds	22	32 286	42 590
TOTAL NET ASSETS		47 664	57 065

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the financial year ended on 31 December

<i>000s euros</i>	Notes	Revised Combined Budget 2023	2023	2022
Operating revenue	29			
Statutory contributions		77 121	77 121	66 931
Regional bureau financing		1 511	1 512	1 443
In-kind contributions		36 381	39 239	35 970
Voluntary contributions		493	415	601
Reimbursements and recoveries		56 093	53 745	53 439
Financial revenue		367	3 115	545
Other revenue		263	709	651
Total operating revenue		172 229	175 856	159 580
Operating expenses	30			
Pay costs		82 323	84 148	70 706
In-kind pay costs		24 922	26 121	23 627
Other staff costs		2 158	2 773	2 783
Premises running costs		5 791	3 386	3 159
In-kind premises running costs		11 459	13 118	12 343
Maintenance		9 262	5 073	5 472
Missions and meetings		14 490	21 924	20 767
Office expenses		2 700	3 838	3 838
Telecommunication costs		1 664	1 366	1 310
Third party and other costs		14 400	18 136	8 117
Depreciation and amortization		5 060	5 074	4 138
Exchange rate losses net		0	300	757
Total operating expenses		174 229	185 257	157 017
(Deficit) / Surplus for the year		(2 000)	(9 401)	2 563

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the financial year ended on 31 December

<i>000s euros</i>	Total net assets	Capital Financing Reserve	Accumulated Reserve Funds	<i>Breakdown of Accumulated Reserve Funds</i>			
				<i>General Reserve Fund</i>	<i>Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief</i>	<i>Capital Investment Fund</i>	<i>Regional Bureau Reserve Fund</i>
Notes		21	22	23	24	25	26
Balance at 31 December 2021	54 502	13 182	41 320	25 026	855	13 012	2 427
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	2 563	0	2 563	2 383	0	0	180
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>							
- Capital expenditure	0	5 811	(5 811)	0	0	(5 811)	0
- Depreciation and amortization	0	(4 138)	4 138	0	0	4 138	0
- Disposals	0	(380)	380	0	0	380	0
Balance at 31 December 2022	57 065	14 475	42 590	27 409	855	11 719	2 607
Surplus /(deficit) for the year	(9 401)	0	(9 401)	(9 073)	0	0	(328)
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>							
- Capital expenditure	0	5 980	(5 980)	0	0	(5 980)	0
- Depreciation and amortization	0	(5 074)	5 074	0	0	5 074	0
- Disposals	0	(3)	3	0	0	3	0
Balance at 31 December 2023	47 664	15 378	32 286	18 336	855	10 816	2 279

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
For the financial year ended on 31 December

<i>000s euros</i>	Notes	2023	2022
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Deficit) surplus for the year		(9 401)	2 563
<i>Adjustments for non-cash movements</i>			
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15	5 074	4 138
Effect of unrealized losses (gains) on foreign currency		122	(432)
Loss on disposal of assets	14, 15	3	373
<i>Changes in assets</i>			
Decrease (increase) in statutory contributions receivable (net)	10	195	(421)
Decrease in accounts receivable	11	2 205	5 501
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	12	44	(2 352)
(Increase) in inventories	13	(15)	(90)
<i>Changes in liabilities</i>			
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued	16	2 228	614
(Decrease) increase in contributions received in advance	17	(3 676)	6 460
(Decrease) in deferred revenue	18	611	(22 881)
Increase in employee future benefits	19	9 264	5 564
Net cash flow from operating activities		6 654	(963)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchases of plant, property and equipment	15	(3 645)	(3 046)
Purchases of intangible assets	14	(1 126)	(1 414)
Maturity of investments	9	21 000	6 031
Purchases of investments	9	(18 638)	(27 813)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(2 409)	(26 242)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates in cash and cash equivalents		(122)	432
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		4 123	(26 773)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	8	60 862	87 635
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	8	64 985	60 862

EUR 2.303 million of interest received is included in the net cash flow from operating activities (2022: EUR 0.281 million).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: General information

The International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL (ICPO-INTERPOL, “The Organization”) was founded in 1923 to enhance police co-operation around the world. The Organization is legally registered as an international organization. It currently has 196 countries as equal members who effectively own and govern the Organization by approving its governing texts, including the Constitution and General Regulations. The Organization’s Financial Regulations are an appendix to its General Regulations.

As set out in Article 2 of its Constitution, the aims of the Organization are:

- To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

The vision and mission of the Organization summarize these aims:

Vision: *“Connecting Police for a Safer World”;*

Mission: *“Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters”.*

The Organization carries out its mission by focusing on achieving its four strategic goals:

1. To serve as the trusted global law enforcement hub for the exchange of actionable information and analysis;
2. To maximize resources, knowledge and operations through cooperation and strategic partnerships;
3. To advance the global law enforcement community through research and innovative solutions;
4. To be an organization of excellence that is accountable, transparent and agile.

The Members meet annually at the General Assembly session. The Members elect representatives by region to the Executive Committee to oversee the Organization. The Executive Committee meets regularly to provide oversight, and it elects the Secretary General, responsible for operational management. The current Secretary General was re-elected in November 2019 for a mandated second and final term.

The Organization has its General Secretariat headquarters (IPSG) in Lyon, France, and the INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) in Singapore. It has representative Liaison Offices (LOs) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Bridgetown, Barbados; Brussels, Belgium; and New York, United States of America. The Organization has Regional Bureaus (RBs) in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Harare, Zimbabwe; Nairobi, Kenya; San Salvador, El Salvador; and Yaoundé, Cameroon. It has legal agreements with each of these countries and operates in each country in accordance with these agreements. The Organization may also have privileges and immunities in the countries in which it operates, notably that of being exempt from paying most forms of taxation. In addition to these offices, each member country has a representative office, known as the ICPO-INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB), through which the Organization coordinates its operational activities with each member.

Note 2: Management of the activities of the Organization

The Organization organizes and manages its activities through its Strategic Framework. The Organization's four key crime areas: counterterrorism, cybercrime, organized and emerging crime, and financial crime and anti-corruption are the principal means for delivery against the Strategic Framework, underpinned by continued strengthening of the Organization's regional engagement, strategic partnerships and planning, legal oversight, governance and corporate support functions.

All internal strategies and plans within the Organization, including those for the regions and crime areas, are interconnected, and aligned with the Strategic Framework. Furthermore, all established implementation plans require flexibility to respond to any challenges or risks that may arise in the course of the financial year. Together, these strategic plans cater to the needs of NCBs, by offering effective support and contributing to operational success.

The Programme of Activities is the Organization's annual plan and is financed by the Budget for the period. The Members approve the Programme of Activities and the Budget at the General Assembly session.

The Secretary General is responsible for the delivery of the Programme of Activities within the Budget and ensures that controls are established to monitor their implementation. The Budget for the Organization is the combination of the Organization's different operational budgets, further described in Note 5 below, which may have different financial conditions.

The approval of the Budget empowers the Secretary General to:

- receive revenue and resources for the period, up to the approved limits;
- commit and authorize expenditures for the period for approved activities up to the approved limits.

Minor changes to the Budget allow for operational delivery. These changes result in a revised budget against which financial performance is measured and reported.

Note 3: Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared according to the Organization's governing texts: its Constitution, General Regulations, Financial Regulations, Financial and Staff Directives. The Financial Regulations establish International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as the Organization's appropriate governing financial accounting and reporting standard.

Going concern

Management has expressed confidence in the Organization as a going concern:

1. The Organization has the support of its members for long term initiatives:
 - 1.1 The Strategic Framework 2022-2025¹⁶ approved by the General Assembly in 2021 for implementation. The 2023 operations were therefore based on the approved Strategic Framework;
 - 1.2 In 2022, the Organization launched the INTERPOL Vision 2030¹⁷ initiative to meet the needs and expectations of its Membership in the years ahead. Going beyond the scope of the Strategic Framework (2022-2025), the initiative aims to identify the challenges ahead and to help steer the Organization's strategic direction over the next five to seven years to maximize its effectiveness. This critical document outlines the outcome of extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders and is aimed at strengthening INTERPOL's posture for the dynamic future landscape of 2030. The General Assembly endorsed the INTERPOL Vision 2030 at its 91st session held in Vienna, Austria in 2023¹⁸;

¹⁶ General Assembly Resolution GA-2021-89-RES-07

¹⁷ General Assembly Resolution GA-2022-90-REP-17

¹⁸ General Assembly Resolution GA-2023-91-RES-02

ICPO-INTERPOL

- 1.3 The General Assembly, at its 91st session (in 2023), approved the Programme of Activities and Budget for 2024 and Budget Indications for 2025 and 2026¹⁹, which included the third year of the increase in statutory contributions of EUR 22 million approved by the General Assembly at its 89th session (in 2021). EUR 5 million was included in the budget for 2022, EUR 7 million was included in the budget for 2023 and the last year of phasing in of the increase being 2024 with the remaining EUR 10 million.
2. The Organization has long-term financial support from its members and third parties:
 - 2.1 The revised scale of distribution between members of statutory contributions for the period 2023 - 2025 was approved at the 90th session of the General Assembly²⁰ and some member countries have already made their contributions to the 2024 Budget;
 - 2.2 There is long-term commitment from member countries and third parties, including for the secondment of officials including positions on the Executive Committee, the free-use of assets - including buildings - and the Trust Fund and Special Account projects, which run to 2026 and beyond;
 - 2.3 The overall 2023 collection rates on the General Budget remained above 97 percent.
3. The Organization has its own resources and will continue to garner support for its initiatives:
 - 3.1 Reserve limits of the General Reserve Fund are above its mandated financial requirements;
 - 3.2 The Organization has the capacity to raise additional financing, including loans, should it be needed;
 - 3.3 The Organization is independent and can act rapidly in taking decisions as required, including measures to reduce expenditures in the short term.

Financial statements presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. The functional and presentation currency of the Organization is the euro. Unless otherwise stated, the information is presented to the nearest one thousand euros (EUR 000s).

Note 4: New accounting standards

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) revises and issues new accounting standards.

New standards applicable from 1 January 2023

The following IPSAS standards came into effect in 2023: IPSAS 41 – Financial Instruments and IPSAS 42 – Social Benefits.

IPSAS 41 - Financial Instruments: the standard is effective for the annual reporting year beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The standard establishes the principles for financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities for the assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows. The Organization has implemented the adoption of the standard impacting the financial statements disclosure note, as it resulted in changes in terminology and the requirement for expected credit loss (ECL) calculations which are disclosed in Note 20.

IPSAS 42 – Social Benefits: the standard is effective for the annual reporting year beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The standard establishes principles and requirements on the recognition, measurement and presentation of Social Benefits in the financial statements. The standard is not

¹⁹ General Assembly Resolution GA-2023-91-RES-14

²⁰ General Assembly Resolution GA-2022-90-RES-11

applicable to the Organization as the staff benefits it provides do not fall under the scope of IPSAS 42 and has no impact on the financial statements.

In addition to the standards noted above, IPSASB published an update on improvements to IPSAS in 2019, also with an implementation date of 1 January 2023. There was no impact from these improvements on the Organization's financial statements.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective until 1 January 2025 or later

The IPSASB has recently issued seven standards IPSAS 43 – Leases, IPSAS 44 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, IPSAS 45 – Property, Plant and Equipment, IPSAS 46 – Measurement, IPSAS 47 – Revenue, IPSAS 48 – Transfer Expenses, IPSAS 49 - Retirement Benefit Plans.

IPSAS 43 – Leases: the standard is effective for the annual reporting year beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The Organization is currently assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

IPSAS 44 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard sets out the accounting for non-current assets held for sale and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. The Organization has assessed the standard and considers that it does not impact its financial statements.

IPSAS 45 – Property, Plant, and Equipment: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard prescribes the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment so that users of financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The Organization is currently assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

IPSAS 46 – Measurement: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The standard defines measurement bases that assist in reflecting fairly the cost of services, operational capacity and financial capacity of assets and liabilities. The Organization is currently assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

IPSAS 47 – Revenue: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from revenue transactions. The Organization is currently assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

IPSAS 48 – Transfer Expenses: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard establishes the principles that a transfer provider (an entity) shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flows arising from transfer expense transactions. The Organization is currently assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

IPSAS 49 – Retirement Benefit Plans: the standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The standard prescribes the accounting and reporting requirements for public sector retirement benefit plans, which provide retirement benefits to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The Organization is currently assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the financial statements.

Note 5: Budgets and budget approval

The Combined Budget of the Organization consists of the Regular Budget and Specific Budgets and is approved by the General Assembly for a period of one year.

The General Assembly-approved budgets for a year may subsequently be reallocated by the Executive Committee to allow for operational implementation of the activities. The Executive Committee may also approve extensions and amendments to the Trust Fund and Special Accounts' Budgets (Specific Budgets) that have been made with donor approval. Budget comparisons in the financial statements are made against the Executive Committee-approved budgetary revisions.

The Regular Budget has two components: operating and capital budgets. The operating part consists of the General Budget and the Regional Bureau (RB) Budgets. The General Budget is the main operating budget of the Organization. It is primarily financed by all Members, notably via an agreed statutory call for contributions, and supports all activities of the Organization. The Organization's Capital Budget is financed through asset depreciation on the General Budget. Financial results from the General Budget, including the Capital Budget, pass to the Organization's General Reserve Fund (GRF) and Capital Investment Fund (CIF). RB Budgets are limited to the member countries that part-support operational activities at each RB. Financial results for each Regional Bureau are allocated to the RB Reserve Fund. Pay costs and Capital expenditures at the Regional Bureaus are supported by the General Budget.

Specific Budgets are composed of the Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The Trust Fund and Special Accounts support additional, specific activities that complement the General Budget. The Organization's Trust Fund was established to ensure common conditions for the management of donor funds and the activities that they finance. The Trust Fund has specific operating conditions; the funds are internally separated and managed for the agreed activities. Special Accounts are individual contracts negotiated separately with a funding party, usually national public agencies, for the execution of defined activities. Approval and implementation of Trust Fund and Special Accounts' projects does not necessarily follow the Organization's annual Regular Budget cycle as the projects may be approved at any time within a financial year and/or over multiple financial periods.

An adjustment for financial transactions and transfers between the different budgets, known as the combination adjustment, is made to ensure that transactions are not counted twice in the financial statements.

Note 6: Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Organization are set out below:

Revenue recognition

Statutory contributions are recognized as revenue in full in the period that they are due based on General Assembly approval of the budget and are due by 30 April of that budget year. Member country statutory contributions are set according to an agreed scale of assessed contributions that is approved in advance by the General Assembly. The scale of assessed contributions applied in these financial statements was approved by the General Assembly for the period from 2023 to 2025²¹.

Regional Bureau financing consists of statutory contributions from specific member countries linked to each Regional Bureau and are recognized as revenue in full in the period that they are due based on General Assembly approval for the amount per member country for that year's budget.

In-kind contributions are non-cash, voluntary contributions, usually made from member countries. They consist of officials that are seconded to work under the control of the Organization from their national agencies and the rent-free use of buildings and equipment. There is usually a defined contract between the Organization and the member country or organization that defines the

²¹ General Assembly Resolution GA-2022-90-RES-11

ICPO-INTERPOL

permitted use of the asset or service. The value of the use of these assets and services is estimated at fair-value where a corresponding value can be determined and recognized as revenue in the financial period that they are used. An equivalent expense for the use of the asset or service is also recognized at the same time in the financial statements. Where no value can reasonably be determined no revenue or expense is recognized in the financial statements.

Voluntary contributions are donations received with no specific or defined purpose and are recognized in the year they are received or become receivable. Voluntary contributions may include donations of tangible and intangible assets which are accounted for at fair-value at the date of acquisition.

Revenue from statutory contributions, Regional Bureau financing, in-kind and voluntary contributions are considered to be non-exchange transactions under IPSAS 23. Revenue from sales of INTERPOL branded merchandise and booths at conferences including at the General Assembly is considered to be exchange transactions under IPSAS 9.

Reimbursements and recoveries include amounts reimbursed for operating expenses under a specific agreement or for revenue from conferences for the sale of exhibitor booths or for hosting events. The revenue is recognized when the right to receive it is established under the contract. The amounts received under Trust Fund and Special Accounts are within specific agreements with external donors, including the general conditions of the Trust Fund, for the implementation of defined project activities. These received amounts are initially accounted as deferred revenue of the Organization and are subsequently recognized as revenue to the extent of direct or accrued expenditure on the defined project activities. Unused funds are treated in accordance with the terms of the agreement on their use.

Financial revenue or interest revenue from the Organization's bank accounts and other investments is accounted for on the effective yield basis as it is earned in the month or proportionally over the course of the investment, where the investment extends over multiple months.

Other revenue includes different types of revenue usually for the products and services that the Organization may provide including from the shop, for one-off items and any other revenue that does not easily fit into the remaining revenue categories. No one item of revenue is usually significant enough to warrant specific mention.

Foreign currencies

The Organization holds and manages transactions in multiple currencies. All statutory contributions to the Organization's Regular Budget are payable in euros, although there is no restriction on the currency of payment. Foreign currency transactions are recorded in euros at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions for the settlement of invoices and for goods receipts, and at an average rate from the previous month for other accounting transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the Statement of Financial Position. Both realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from the settlement and revaluation of foreign currency transactions are recognized under operating revenue or expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance as exchange rate (gains) / losses based on the net position for the reporting period.

The Organization uses the European Central Bank's foreign currency exchange rates (<https://www.ecb.europa.eu>) for all quoted currencies and XE (<https://www.xe.com>) for other currencies not quoted by the European Central Bank.

Offsetting assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to do so and the intention is to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Plant, property and equipment (PP&E)

An item of PP&E is recognized as a non-current asset initially at historical cost if it is deemed probable that a future economic benefit or service potential will flow to the Organization and that the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Historical cost includes any unrecoverable taxes and directly attributable costs associated with bringing the asset into service. Donated assets of PP&E, acquired through a non-exchange transaction, are recognized at their fair value at the date of transaction except for the land on which the building is constructed which is not recognized because the fair value cannot be reliably estimated as it forms part of the premises.

An assessment of each category of assets is made at the reporting date for any potential impairment. If applicable, assets are written down to their estimated recoverable amount, being the higher of the fair value, less costs of sale, or its estimated value in use. PP&E are derecognized either on disposal or when they are permanently withdrawn from use. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance under "Third party and other costs" in the period of derecognition.

All PP&E are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any applicable impairment losses. Depreciation is provided to recognize the use of the assets over their useful lives according to the following asset classes:

- *Buildings* are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 40 years;
- *Fixtures and fittings*: Furniture and office equipment are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at 40% of net asset value at the start of the year, over seven years. Fittings and sports equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 10 years;
- *Equipment and other assets*: IT hardware assets are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at 50% of net asset value at the start of the year, over four years. Vehicles are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at 40% of net asset value at the start of the year, over seven years.

Improvements to PP&E arising from major maintenance works are capitalized over the remaining life of the asset when the improvement results in the increase of future economic benefits to the Organization or an extension of its useful life. Normal repair and maintenance costs are expensed in the year when the costs are incurred.

Where the book value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. There were no such adjustments in 2023.

Work-in-progress: PP&E assets that are in the process of construction, installation or commissioning are measured at cost and an estimated stage of completion of the asset usually based on contractual payments. No depreciation is recorded until the asset is available for use.

Intangible assets

Perpetual software licenses and development costs, including internal development costs where appropriate, that are directly associated with bringing software into use are capitalized as intangible assets. Donated intangible assets, acquired in a non-exchange transaction, are recognized at their fair value at the date of the exchange. All intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortization of intangible assets is based on a reducing balance basis at 50% of the net asset value at the start of the year, over four years. Intangible assets are derecognized either on disposal or when they are permanently withdrawn from use. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance under "Third party and other costs" in the period of derecognition.

Other development costs that do not meet the capitalization criteria are recognized as an expense in the period that they are incurred, notably Research phase expenditures on internally developed intangible assets. Annual software licences are expensed according to their use.

Work-in-process: Intangible assets that are in the process of development are measured at cost and based on the estimated stage of completion. Amounts shown may include part or full payments for assets whose beneficial ownership has passed over to the Organization. No amortization is recorded until the asset is available for use.

Heritage assets

From time to time, the Organization receives donations or free-use of works of art from member countries or other institutions. Such assets are not recognized by the Organization in its financial statements, as the Organization does not consider them to have significant financial value, it is not intended that they will be sold nor are they used in the ordinary course of the Organization's activities.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at their acquisition cost using the weighted average cost method and this is the value used for the cost of goods sold in the Statement of Financial Performance. Allowances are made for inventories with a net realizable value less than cost.

Statutory contributions receivable and accounts receivable

Statutory contributions and accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Member countries that have not fulfilled their financial obligations towards the Organization according to the Financial Regulations fall under Article 52 of the General Regulations of the Organization. Countries under Article 52 have their right to vote at General Assembly sessions suspended, along with other penalties. Unless there are specific reasons not to do so for a particular country, the Organization makes an allowance for the total amounts due to the Organization from countries under Article 52. Though the Organization may make allowances for the debts per its accounting policy, it retains its rights for the receipt of the gross statutory contributions receivable, unless the Organization's Members decide among themselves to disallow these amounts.

The Organization may conclude specific agreements, including repayment terms and conditions, allowing a member country to honour their statutory contribution obligations. Member country statutory contributions covered under these long-term debt-rescheduling agreements may have both current and non-current portions. Member country dues not falling under either category, Article 52 or debt-rescheduling agreements, are shown as other member country dues.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Organization holds cash on hand, has on demand bank deposits (together referred to as cash) and makes short-term investments (highly liquid and referred to as cash equivalents) in several currencies, all of which are subject to its Treasury Management policy.

The amount of cash and cash equivalents held by the Organization includes sums that have specific uses and are considered as internally restricted. Included in internally restricted cash and cash equivalents are amounts set aside for the employee's supplementary retirement scheme, for the defined contribution pension scheme, for the Japanese specific account that is held on behalf of Japan for salaries and allowance paid to officials seconded from Japan and on Trust Fund and Special Accounts.

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and considered to be subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Term deposits with a maturity greater than three months are classified as cash and cash equivalents if they meet the criteria of a cash equivalent, are held to meet short-term cash needs and are not subject to a significant change in value due an early withdrawal. As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Organization did not have any such term deposits.

Investments

Term deposits with a maturity greater than three months are classified as investments if they do not meet the criteria noted above to be classified as cash equivalents.

Investments are made by the Organization usually with the intention to hold them to maturity. They are therefore classified as held-to-maturity and measured at amortized cost using a straight-line method as they fulfil the following conditions:

- a) The investments are held within a management model whose objective is to hold the investments in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- b) The contractual terms of the investments give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial interest receivable on investments and cash equivalents is shown in accounts receivable. Included in investments with internally restricted use are amounts for the employee's supplementary retirement scheme, for the defined contribution pension scheme, and for Trust Fund and Special Accounts.

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Within the scope of IPSAS 19, the Organization recognizes a provision in its financial statements when a present obligation exists as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. The provision is measured at the amount of cash outflow that the Organization considers is probable, net of any recoverable amounts for example insurance reimbursements for legal cases and fees.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements unless it has become virtually certain that the revenue will be able to be recognized according to the revenue recognition criteria. A disclosure is made in the notes where the existence of a possible asset is contingent on a future event that is not wholly within the Organization's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

Deferred revenue

The Organization executes projects on behalf of third-party sponsors through Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The amounts received under Trust Fund and Special Accounts are within specific agreements with external donors, including the general conditions of the Trust Fund, for the implementation of defined project activities. It generally receives funding in advance of execution over several instalments. These received amounts are initially accounted as deferred revenue of the Organization and are subsequently recognized as revenue to the extent of direct or accrued expenditure on the defined project activities. Unused funds are treated in accordance with the terms of the agreement on their use. The deferred revenue is normally expected to be used for project activities implementation or, in case of project closure, paid back to the sponsor within 12 months, hence it is classified as current liability.

Employee future benefits

The cost of all employee benefits, such as paid leave, medical cover and contributions towards retirement, is recognized in the period in which the employee renders service. Employees have acquired these benefits according to their contractual employment rights at the Organization. The Organization's contributions towards employee future benefits, including from Trust Fund and Special Accounts, are recorded under pay costs in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The employee future benefits are recorded as accrued liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and classified according to the contractual terms of the benefit. The liabilities are comprised of both contributions from the Organization and deductions from staff pay. The liabilities under the defined contribution pension scheme are classified as current as they must be settled when a vested official leaves the service. The departing official is entitled to a single lump sum payment. These liabilities are initially measured at the fair value of the contributions and are subsequently adjusted for any gains or losses.

Employees may also be members of a national pension scheme. The Organization contributes to these schemes on behalf of the employee and recognizes no liability for the employee future benefits that are members of the national pension schemes, including on behalf of officials that had been seconded to the Organization from their national administrations.

Employee future benefits are further classified according to their type:

Internal scheme for involuntary loss of employment (ISCILE): This employee termination benefit is to compensate individuals that may have undergone involuntary loss of employment. The scheme is funded entirely by the Organization's contributions. Payments are made to the former official either as a lump sum or on a declining basis for consecutive years of an individual not finding alternate employment, per the rules specified in the Organization's Staff Manual.

Indemnity on retirement and supplementary retirement scheme: The Organization offers two post-employment benefits: indemnity on retirement and supplementary retirement benefits. They are eligible to contracted employees and are calculated according to seniority and service and are entirely funded by the Organization's contributions. Estimates of the impact of the indemnity upon retirement are made at the Statement of Financial Position date and recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Defined contribution pension scheme: The Organization provides a savings plan designed for post-employment retirement benefits. It administers the plan as a defined contribution pension scheme for the employees who choose to participate in it. Both the Organization and the employee contribute to the plan at an agreed level for the period that an employee is under contract with the Organization. This defined contribution pension scheme is not currently legally separated from the Organization. Currently the pension scheme is administered internally: both the assets and the liabilities of the pension scheme are shown within the Organization's Statement of Financial Position.²² The financial assets under this pension scheme are held and managed by the Organization alongside its own financial assets.

Employee loans

The Organization may offer its employees loans for a duration that may not extend beyond the employee contractual end date and for which financial interest is charged that is comparable to market rates. Interest bearing loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method with the remaining amount of the loan outstanding being shown as an account receivable.

Leases

Charges are expensed on a straight-line basis over the operating lease term. Lease agreements entered into are classified as operating leases unless they substantially transfer all of the risk and reward of ownership to the Organization.

Financial risk management

The overall objective of the Organization's Financial Risk Management policies is to manage its Financial Instruments to ensure that its budgets are achieved within the plan set in the agreed Programme of Activities. The Organization's Financial Risk Management policies are consistent with and subject to the Organization's Financial Regulations.

²² See note 8 cash and cash equivalents under Cash with internally restricted use, note 9 Investments under Investments with internally restricted use, and note 17 Employee future benefits.

ICPO-INTERPOL

The Organization invests its own funds as well as the funds held for third parties, notably its employees and for external parties that support the Trust Fund and Special Accounts. Exposure to financial risks including currency, liquidity, and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Organization's operations. Further details on the management of the financial instruments and the financial risks are shown in Note 20 below.

Financial instruments

INTERPOL has the following financial instruments within the scope of IPSAS 41:

- a) *Cash and cash equivalents* – As per the definition of a financial asset, a financial asset is any asset that is cash. Thus, cash and cash equivalents are considered to be a financial asset because it represents the medium of exchange and is therefore the basis on which all transactions are measured and recognized in financial statements.
- b) *Investments (debt instruments)* – INTERPOL's investments include cash and term deposits held with various financial institutions and are in order to meet long-term operational needs, commitments, and obligations. The investments also contain several Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTNs) which are unsecured debt instruments that mature in five to ten years. INTERPOL's investments do not contain any derivatives nor equity instruments. As per the definition of a financial asset, INTERPOL's investments are a contractual obligation to receive cash from another entity. A deposit of cash with a bank or similar financial institution is a financial asset because it represents the contractual right of the depositor to obtain cash from the institution. Thus, investments are considered to be a financial asset.
- c) *Statutory contributions receivable* – Statutory contributions receivables are amounts that each member state owes to INTERPOL based on a scale that is approved by the members and is payable by 30 April in a given financial year; it is an obligatory payment. The amount paid by each country is agreed by the General Assembly each year, according to an adapted scale of United Nations contributions, essentially based on economic weight. Statutory contributions generally fund the running costs of the General Secretariat and some of the core policing, training, and support activities according to INTERPOL's strategic priorities.

Although IPSAS 28 states that "assets and liabilities arising out of non-contractual arrangements do not meet the definition of a financial asset or a financial liability", an entity is required to consider the substance rather than the legal form of an arrangement in determining whether it is a "contract". For purposes of IPSAS 28, contracts are generally evidenced by the following (which may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction):

- I. Contracts involve willing parties entering into an arrangement;
- II. Terms of the contract create rights and obligations for the parties to the contract, and those rights and obligations need not result in equal performance by each party; and
- III. The remedy for non-performance is enforceable by law."

Based on the above points, it is reasonable to conclude that statutory contributions receivables are financial assets as they stem from willing parties entering an arrangement together, they create rights (for INTERPOL) and obligations (for the member states) for the parties to the arrangement, and they are enforceable by law as they are obligatory payments.

- d) *VAT receivables/recoverable* – These are receivables arising from legal agreements with INTERPOL representative offices around the world. These amounts are financial assets because they represent the contractual right to receive cash in the future.

ICPO-INTERPOL

- e) Staff loans – These are receivables arising out of contractual agreements between INTERPOL and its staff. INTERPOL may offer its employees loans for a duration that may not extend beyond the employee contractual end date and for which financial interest is charged that is comparable to market rates. These amounts are deemed to be financial assets because they represent the contractual right to receive cash in the future.
- f) Trust Fund and Special accounts (receivables) – These amounts arise from specific agreements with external donors, including the general conditions of the Trust Fund, for the implementation of defined project activities. Where expenditure is already incurred in relation to the fulfilment of the defined project activities, these amounts are recognized as receivables. These amounts are deemed to be financial assets because they represent the contractual right to receive cash in the future.
- g) Accounts payable and accrued charges – These are amounts payable to suppliers in the future for goods/services received. These are deemed to be financial liabilities as they are contractual obligations to deliver cash in the future.

All of INTERPOL's financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, all above financial instruments are measured at amortized cost as currently the Organization does not invest in equity instruments, which would have been measure at fair value through surplus or deficit or fair value through net assets/equity.

The Organization uses the 'simplified approach' in the calculation of its expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets as it does not typically have any receivables with a significant financing component.

Note 7: Accounting judgments and estimates

Preparing financial statements in accordance with IPSAS and ICPO-INTERPOL's Financial Regulations requires the Organization to make judgments and assumptions in the selection and application of accounting policies and about the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and for revenue and expenses. While the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, the effects of revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the estimate affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant estimates and assumptions that may result in material adjustments in future years include selection of the useful lives and the depreciation and amortization policies for plant, property and equipment and intangible assets; impairment of assets; indemnity benefits on retirement; accrued charges; provision for financial risk on inventories and accounts receivable; legal disputes, contingent assets and liabilities.

While preparing the financial statements, significant judgments have been made in the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies relating to non-recognition of the free-use land in Note 15 and classification of investments related to pension funds.

Whilst the Organization is confident in the assessments it has made, certain future changes in these other balances could materially impact the Organization, and including:

- *Accounts receivable and statutory contributions receivable*: the Organization is constantly reviewing its Accounts Receivable and maintains close contact with its membership and other sponsors. If the economic depression persists, it could lead to delays in payments, over and above what has been recognized in the Financial Statements according to the Organization's Accounting Policies;

ICPO-INTERPOL

- *Trust Fund and Special Accounts:* travel challenges to some countries exit, affecting the delivery on these projects. Significant delays may impact the amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position if sponsors discontinue their support of the projects;
- *Counterparty and foreign exchange rate risk:* the Organization holds significant cash, cash equivalents and investments. A decrease in credit worthiness of the investing counterparty or a significant deterioration in exchange rates could impact the valuation of these assets.

Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

The Organization holds cash in several currencies for operational purposes. The Organization has no lines of credit nor does it use any bank overdrafts.

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Current accounts	17 068	8 301
Savings accounts	47 917	52 561
Total cash and cash equivalents*	64 985	60 862

* As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Organization did not hold any cash equivalents.

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Euros	62 471	56 996
USD	1 601	2 113
Other currencies	913	1 753
Total cash and cash equivalents	64 985	60 862

Cash with internally restricted use:

Included within cash are amounts held for specific purposes. They are subject to contractual constraints, referred to as internally restricted, as they are not free-to-use by the Organization.

<i>000s euros</i>	Notes	31 December	
		2023	2022
Deferred revenue - Trust Fund and Special Accounts	18	30 844	29 141
Defined contribution pension scheme	19	5 912	1 787
Employee futures benefits – supplementary retirement scheme	19	1 025	524
Japanese special account	17	933	939
Total cash with internally restricted use		38 714	32 391

Note 9: Investments

The Organization holds investments in order to meet long-term operational needs, commitments and obligations.

Name and location of investment <i>000s euros</i>	Type	Currency	31 December	
			2023	2022
Current				
BECM (France)	EMTN	EUR	16 400	24 900
BP AURA (France)	DAT	EUR	10 217	10 000
HSBC (France)	DAT	EUR	0	12 500
Société Générale (France)	DAT	EUR	8 235	5 313
Total current			34 852	52 713
Non-current				
BECM (France)	DAT	EUR	9 500	4 000
BFCM(France)	OBLIG	EUR	2 106	2 106
BNP Paribas (France)	EMTN	EUR	6 000	6 000
CA-CIB (France)	EMTN	EUR	6 800	6 800
LCL (France)	REPACK	EUR	11 700	11 700
LCL (France)	EMTN	EUR	11 800	11 800
LCL (France)	CAT	EUR	10 000	0
Société Générale (France)	EMTN	EUR	2 300	2 300
Total non-current			60 206	44 706
Total investments			95 058	97 419

(Legend: CAT: Fixed Deposit Account; DAT: Term Deposit linked to bank guarantee; EMTN: Euro Medium Term Note; OBLIG: Obligation to GBP Bond; REPACK: Repackaged Bond converted to Euro.)

ICPO-INTERPOL

Investments with internally restricted use:

Included within investments are amounts held for specific purposes. They are subject to contractual constraints, referred to as internally restricted, as they are not free-to-use by the Organization.

Name and location of investment <i>000s euros</i>	Note	Type	Currency	31 December	
				2023	2022
Defined contribution pension scheme					
BECM (France)		DAT	EUR	16 400	12 400
BP Aura (France)		DAT	EUR	10 217	10 000
CA-CIB (France)		EMTN	EUR	-	2 000
LCL (France)		EMTN	EUR	4 000	4 000
LCL (France)		REPACK	EUR	6 600	6 600
Total defined contribution pension scheme	19		EUR	37 217	35 000
Employee futures benefits – supplementary retirement scheme					
LCL (France)		EMTN	EUR	800	800
LCL (France)		REPACK	EUR	5 100	5 100
Total employee futures benefits – supplementary retirement scheme	19		EUR	5 900	5 900
Deferred revenue - Trust Fund and Special Accounts					
BECM (France)		DAT	EUR	9 500	16 500
BFCM (France)		OBLIG	EUR	231	231
CA-CIB (France)		EMTN	EUR	5 032	3 110
LCL (France)		EMTN	EUR	7 000	7 000
Société Générale (France)		EMTN	EUR	6 782	0
Société Générale (France)		EMTN	EUR	2 300	2 300
Total deferred revenue - Trust Fund and Special Accounts	18		EUR	30 845	29 141
Total investments with internally restricted use			EUR	73 962	70 041

Note 10: Statutory contributions receivable

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Current		
<i>Member country dues under Article 52</i>	5 566	4 686
<i>Less: allowance for doubtful debts</i>	(5 566)	(4 686)
Net member country dues under Article 52	0	0
Member country dues under debt-rescheduling agreements	254	313
Other member country dues	1 335	
Less: Provision for other member countries dues	(395)	
Net other member country dues	940	1 143
Total current	1 194	1 456
Non-current		
Member country dues under debt-rescheduling agreements	421	353
Total non-current	421	353
Total statutory contributions receivable	1 615	1 809

ICPO-INTERPOL

Gross statutory contributions receivable, excluding the allowance for doubtful accounts relating to countries under Article 52, is EUR 7.180 million (2022: EUR 6.495 million).

The table below provides movements in provisions for doubtful statutory receivable for the year ended 31 December 2023.

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 1 January 2023	Additional Provisions	Release/Use of Provisions	Balance at 31 December 2023
Provision for Article 52 statutory receivable	4 686	2 449	(1 569)	5 566
Provision for other statutory receivable	0	395	0	395
Total	4 686	2 844	(1 569)	5 961

Note 11: Accounts receivable

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Staff loans	187	140
Receivable on trust fund and special accounts	5 445	6 535
Financial interest receivable	2 774	987
<i>Other receivables</i>	432	503
<i>Provision for doubtful debts</i>	(236)	(358)
Net other receivables	196	145
<i>VAT Receivable</i>	2 651	
<i>Provision for VAT Receivable</i>	(293)	
Net value added tax recoverable	2 358	2 562
Total accounts receivable	10 960	10 369

The table below provides movements in provisions for doubtful accounts receivable for the year ended 31 December 2023.

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 1 January 2023	Additional Provisions	Release/Use of Provisions	Balance at 31 December 2023
Provision for VAT receivable	148	441	(296)	293
Provision for doubtful debts	358	1 200	(1 322)	236
Total	506	1 641	(1 618)	529

Note 12: Prepaid Expenses

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Advances and instalments on plant, property and equipment	47	35
Supplier - advances	742	210
Prepared expenses (rent & maintenance)	3 605	4 194
Total prepaid expenses	4 394	4 439

Note 13: Inventories

000s euros	31 December	
	2023	2022
Items held for sale/given as gifts	535	512
Items held for maintenance	31	36
Office consumables	25	27
Total inventories	591	575

Inventory recognised as an expense in the year

000s euros	31 December	
	2023	2022
Items held for sale/given as gifts	476	296
Items held for maintenance	19	13
Office consumables	25	21
Total inventories recognized as expense	520	330

The following was the turnover for inventory items

000s euros	31 December	
	2023	2022
Items held for sale/given as gifts	0.9	0.6
Items (maintenance and office consumables)	0.7	0.6

Note 14: Intangible assets

These consist of software licenses and the external development costs associated with their exploitation. There was no impairment of intangible assets in the year.

000s euros	Balance at 31 December 2021	Additions / amortization	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2022	Additions / amortization	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2023
Cost							
Software	17 478	1 818	(58)	19 238	1 446	0	20 684
Work in process	268	85	0	353	327	0	680
Total cost	17 746	1 903	(58)	19 591	1 773	0	21 364
Accumulated amortization							
Software	(15 549)	(1 297)	50	(16 796)	(1 583)	0	(18 379)
Work in process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total accumulated amortization	(15 549)	(1 297)	50	(16 796)	(1 583)	0	(18 379)
Net book value							
Software	1 929	521	(8)	2 442	(137)	0	2 305
Work in process	268	85	0	353	327	0	680
Total net book value	2 197	606	(8)	2 795	190	0	2 985

Fully amortized assets	31 December					
	2023			2022		
000s euros	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Software	15 027	(15 027)	0	12 881	(12 881)	0
Total	15 027	(15 027)	0	12 881	(12 881)	0

Note 15: Plant, property and equipment (PP&E)

000s euros	Balance at 31 December 2021	Additions / depreciation	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2022	Additions / depreciation	Disposals	Balance at 31 December 2023
Cost							
Buildings	18 582	3	0	18 585	0	0	18 585
Equipment and other assets	15 307	1 611	(1 573)	15 345	1 964	(23)	17 286
Fixtures and fittings	31 350	2 072	(2 018)	31 404	1 803	(145)	33 062
Work in process	63	223	0	286	439	0	725
Total cost	65 302	3 909	(3 591)	65 620	4 206	(168)	69 658
Accumulated depreciation							
Buildings	(14 142)	(460)	0	(14 602)	(460)	0	(15 062)
Equipment and other assets	(13 601)	(1 010)	1 394	(13 217)	(1 511)	21	(14 707)
Fixtures and fittings	(26 574)	(1 371)	1 824	(26 121)	(1 520)	144	(27 497)
Work in process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total accumulated depreciation	(54 317)	(2 841)	3 218	(53 940)	(3 491)	165	(57 266)
Net book value							
Buildings	4 440	(457)	0	3 983	(460)	0	3 523
Equipment and other assets	1 706	601	(179)	2 128	453	(2)	2 579
Fixtures and fittings	4 776	701	(194)	5 283	283	(1)	5 565
Work in process	63	223	0	286	439	0	725
Total net book value	10 985	1 068	(373)	11 680	715	(3)	12 392

Fully depreciated assets	31 December					
	2023			2022		
000s euros	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	200	(200)	0	200	(200)	0
Equipment and other assets	11 409	(11 409)	0	9 782	(9 782)	0
Fixtures and Fittings	21 989	(21 989)	0	19 826	(19 826)	0
Total	48 625	(48 625)	0	29 808	(29 808)	0

Buildings: The headquarters building in Lyon, France is owned by the Organization. The land on which the building is constructed is owned by the City of Lyon and is leased rent-free to the Organization for a period of 99 years from 1985. At the end of the lease, both the title to the building and the land will pass to the City of Lyon. The rent-free use of the land is not recognized, as no comparable value could be fairly determined as it forms part of the building.

Fixtures and fittings: Include office equipment and sports equipment.

Equipment and other assets: Consist of computer hardware and telecommunications equipment including computers, printers, routers/switches and communications systems and vehicles.

There was no impairment of plants, property and equipment in the year.

Note 16: Accounts payable and accrued charges

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Creditors for goods and services	6 932	7 329
Social security and insurance payable	2 564	2 743
Other creditors	4 535	523
Total accounts payable and accrued charges	14 031	10 595

Note 17: Contributions received in advance

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December	
	2023	2022
Statutory contributions received in advance	3 263	6 933
Japanese special account*	933	938
Total contributions received in advance	4 196	7 871

*The Japanese special account is held on behalf of NCB Tokyo for their seconded staff pay costs. INTERPOL does not control the management of the funds and it does not fall within special accounts for projects.

Note 18: Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue corresponds to future revenue²³ from Trust Fund and Special Account activity that has been received for projects and that will be implemented in the coming year(s).

<i>000s euros</i>	Trust fund	Special accounts	Total
Balance at 31 December 2021	9 561	68 100	77 661
Funds received or receivable during the year	4 298	38 242	42 540
Revenue recognized during the year	(6 570)	(55 350)	(61 920)
Balance at 31 December 2022	7 289	50 992	58 281
Funds received or receivable during the year	4 563	62 382	66 945
Revenue recognized during the year	(4 202)	(59 336)	(63 538)
Balance at 31 December 2023	7 650	54 038	61 688

<i>000s euros</i>	Current liability	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Trust fund	7 650	7 289
Special accounts	54 038	50 992
Total deferred revenue	61 688	58 281

²³ Revenue recognized in this reconciliation excludes in-kind contributions. This is recognized as revenue in the financial period that it is used and is not shown as deferred revenue on the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 19: Employee future benefits

000s euros	31 December	
	2023	2022
Current		
Internal scheme for involuntary loss of employment (ISCILE)	3 997	3 190
Employee future benefits - indemnity on retirement	1 792	1 427
Employee future benefits - supplementary retirement	6 925	6 424
Employee leave not taken	6 122	5 048
Defined contribution pension scheme	43 129	36 787
Total – current	61 965	52 876
Non-current		
Internal scheme for involuntary loss of employment (ISCILE)	2 457	2 312
Employee future benefits - indemnity on retirement	978	947
Total – non-current	3 435	3 259
Total employee future benefits	65 400	56 135

000s euros	ISCILE	Indemnity on retirement	Supplementary retirement	Employee leave not taken	Defined contribution pension scheme	TOTAL
Balance at 31 December 2021	4 626	2 164	6 093	4 810	32 878	50 571
<i>Recognized in the statement of financial performance</i>						
- Salaries	0	0	1 607	0	0	1 607
- Allowances	0	0	0	419	0	419
- Pension and future benefits	1 302	590	0	0	4 161	6 053
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>						
- Staff contribution	0	0	0	0	2 774	2 774
- Financial interest revenue	0	0	86	0	282	368
- Settlement of liabilities	(426)	(380)	(1 362)	(181)	(3 308)	(5 657)
Balance at 31 December 2022	5 502	2 374	6 424	5 048	36 787	56 135
<i>Recognized in the statement of financial performance</i>						
- Salaries	0	0	1 901	0	0	1 901
- Allowances	0	0	0	985	0	985
- Pension and future benefits	1 308	1 150	0	0	5 095	7 553
<i>Items not in the statement of financial performance</i>						
- Staff contribution	0	0	0	0	3 388	3 388
- Financial interest revenue	0	0	97	0	919	1 016
- Settlement of liabilities	(356)	(755)	(1 497)	89	(3 059)	(5 578)
Balance at 31 December 2023	6 454	2 769	6 925	6 122	43 130	65 400

Supplementary retirement and the defined contributions pension scheme have a corresponding asset which has been designated as *Cash and cash equivalents* (2023: EUR 6.9 million, 2022: EUR 2.3 million) and *Investments* (2023: EUR 43.1 million, 2022: EUR 40.9 million) with internally restricted use (refer to Notes 8 and 9).

ICPO-INTERPOL

The defined contribution pension scheme, offered to contracted officials of the Organization, had 580 members enrolled of 915 contracted officials as at 31 December 2023 (2022: 487 of 808). The remaining contracted officials are part of national pension schemes.

Note 20: Financial instruments

The Organization classifies its investments as held-to-maturity and measures them at amortized cost as both of the following criteria are met:

- The financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

The Organization classifies its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and statutory contributions receivable as loans and receivable. These financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Organization classifies its accounts payable and accrued charges as financial liabilities and measures them at amortized cost.

The fair value of investments approximates their carrying value as the principal amounts of these instruments are guaranteed and their low interest rates. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, statutory contributions receivable and accounts payable and accrued charges approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

At each reporting date, ICPO-INTERPOL assesses the expected impairment losses on any financial assets measured at amortized cost. If there is evidence of an impairment loss, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The Organization's financial instruments are subject to changes that can have an impact on the Organization's operating results. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. An assessment of the risks associated with the financial instruments by major type of risk is shown below.

Interest rate risk

The Organization invests its available financial resources and earns financial interest revenue. Investments are subject to security, liquidity and profitability criteria as specified in the Financial Regulations. Cash and cash equivalents and investments are in short-term maturity instruments with banks or in asset management schemes and are subject to fluctuating returns, on account of market-driven interest rates. This may have a bearing on the level of the expenditure that is supported by the Organization. There are no other financial instruments that are impacted by a change in interest rates.

The weighted average interest rates of the investments and cash and cash equivalents in banks according to their expected maturity profile are as follows:

<i>000s euros</i>	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less	1 - 5 Years	> 5 years	Total
Investments	0.03%	34 852	39 405	20 800	95 057
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	64 890	0	0	64 890
Total	0.02%	99 742	39 405	20 800	159 947

ICPO-INTERPOL

An interest rate risk sensitivity analysis was performed on the above amounts at the Statement of Financial Position date. The potential impact of a change in the interest rate is not considered material:

	Increase (+), decrease (-) in basis points	Potential effect on financial performance (000s euros)
Investments	+/- 50	+/- 197
Cash and cash equivalents	+/-50	+/- 324

Currency risk

The Organization's functional currency is the euro that applies across all of its operations and duty stations. The Organization conducts its activities in many different currencies, holding different currencies for operational purposes and is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk in the implementation of its budgets as well as in the translation of the foreign currency balances that it holds. The overall foreign exchange risk is mitigated by limiting the amount of different currencies held, matching its receipts of currencies with future likely payments in those currencies and maintaining investment assets in the same currency as the liability.

At 31 December 2023, the Organization held bank deposits in euros (EUR), United States dollars (USD), Singapore dollars (SGD), Kenyan shillings (KES), Thai baht (THB), Argentine pesos (ARS), West African CFA francs (XOF), Central African CFA francs (XAF) and Ethiopian Birr (ETB). A foreign exchange rate risk sensitivity analysis was performed at the Statement of Financial Position date and the impact is not considered material.

As at 31 December 2023, the Organization had trade payables and receivables in the following currencies: AED, ARS, GBP, CAD, ETB, EUR, KES, SGD, THB, USD and XOF as well as 31 other currencies in amounts that are not deemed significant in the context of the Statement of Financial Position. The principal amounts held are shown below.

000s euros	31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Receivables	Payables	Net	Receivables	Payables	Net
AED	60	0	60	63	0	63
CAD	0	0	0	622	0	622
GBP	0	(1)	(1)	627	(62)	565
SGD	63	(2 301)	(2 238)	81	(2 057)	(1 976)
USD	715	(882)	(167)	184	(358)	(174)
Total	838	(3 184)	(2 346)	1 577	(2 477)	(900)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if counterparties to financial instruments fail to meet their contractual obligations. It arises principally from the Organization's investments, receivables, notably its statutory contributions, and cash and cash equivalents. The number and range of accounts receivables, including statutory contributions receivable, is diverse consisting mainly of government entities, non-profit organizations and some private companies. Credit ratings from external rating agencies are not readily available for all receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Credit risk on accounts receivable is mitigated by reducing overall accounts receivables, given that the delivery of projects funded by external parties by the Organization is subject to receipt on an initial payment.

The Organization provides for amounts that it deems not collectable and the carrying amounts are already reflected in the net amount of statutory contributions receivable and accounts receivable.

ICPO-INTERPOL

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Statutory contributions receivable*	1 615	1 809
Cash and cash equivalents excluding cash on hand*	64 890	60 788
Investments*	95 057	97 419
Accounts receivable including interest receivable	18 129	10 369
Maximum exposure to credit risk	179 691	170 385

* Further details are shown below

Credit risk on statutory contributions receivable: The table below provides the credit rating attached to the statutory contributions receivable. Statutory contributions receivable are stated net of provision for doubtful debt. The credit rating corresponds to the sovereign credit rating, made by a credit rating agency that evaluates the creditworthiness of the issuer of the country, which may not necessarily correspond to the exact counterparty's ability to pay.

<i>Statutory contributions receivable at 31 December 2023 (000s euros)</i>				
Rating	1 year or less	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
A+	17	0	0	17
BBB	23	0	0	23
BB+	13	0	0	13
B+	56	0	0	56
B	116	0	0	116
B-	365	0	0	365
CCC	262	0	0	262
Not rated	342	0	0	342
Total current	1 194	0	0	1 194
CCC	0	141	141	282
Not rated	0	116	23	139
Total non-current	0	257	164	421
Total	1 194	257	164	1 615

Allowance for Credit Losses

INTERPOL has adopted the 'simplified approach' in the calculation of its expected credit losses (ECLs) as the Organization does not typically have any receivables with a significant financing component. All its receivables are short-term in nature that are due within a period of 1 year or less. Historical loss rates have been considered as an appropriate basis for the estimate of expected future losses.

A 5-year period has been selected for each segment as it is deemed reasonable that the loss rates should consider factors that existed during COVID-19, pre as well as post pandemic. The ageing buckets have been determined consistent with the actual historical past collections/recoverability of these receivables by INTERPOL.

Statutory contributions receivables: These are amounts that each member country owes to INTERPOL based on a scale that is approved by the members and is payable by 30 April in a given financial year; it is an obligatory payment. The amount paid by each country is agreed by the General Assembly each year, according to an adapted scale of United Nations contributions, essentially based on economic weight. The table below discloses the allowance for expected credit losses applied as a reduction to the carrying amount of the financial asset.

ICPO-INTERPOL

<i>Statutory contributions receivable (000s euros)</i>			
Ageing Bucket	Loss rate %	Balance as 31 December 2023	ECL
Current (not due)	0.0%	0	0
Up to 8 months overdue	29.6%	1 334	395
Up to 1 year 8 months Overdue	59.8%	0	0
Over 1 year 8 months overdue	100.0%	0	0
Total		1 334	395

Value Added Tax (VAT) recoverable: These are receivables arising from legal agreements with INTERPOL representative offices around the world. The VAT receivables have shared credit risk characteristics and are not segmented for the purpose of creation of the provision matrix. Historically, management has provided for VAT receivables that are older than 1 year. A limitation of this ECL model is that it assumes that all the counterparties associated with the VAT receivables encompass shared credit risk characteristics as the model is not segregated on a counter-party basis. The table below discloses the allowance for expected credit losses applied as a reduction to the carrying amount of the financial asset.

<i>VAT receivable (000s euros)</i>			
Ageing Bucket	Loss rate %	Balance as 31 December 2023	ECL
Current (not due)	0.8%	924	7
Up to 3 months overdue	1.0%	1 397	14
>3 up to 6 months overdue	11.5%	21	2
>6 up to 9 months overdue	12.7%	31	4
>9 up to 12 months overdue	12.7%	15	2
>12 months overdue	100.0%	264	264
Total		2 652	293

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and investments: The Organization determines credit quality of the investments and banks using information obtained from external rating agencies for each counterparty. The Organization considers the credit risk not to be significant for cash in non-rated banks.

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December 2023 Carrying value	31 December 2022 Carrying value
AA	0	73
AA-	11 962	15 618
A+	22 477	10 417
A	30 321	34 555
Not rated ²⁴	130	125
Cash and cash equivalents excluding cash on hand	64 890	60 788
AA-	29 306	6 000
A+	55 217	86 106
A	10 535	5 313
Investments at amortized cost	95 058	97 419
Total	159 948	158 207

²⁴ Not-rated concerns cash held with banks in Argentina, Cameroon, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Thailand and Zimbabwe, where ratings are not readily available. For operational reasons, a local bank partner is used in these duty stations. To limit exposure, amounts held are minimized to immediate operational purposes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organization manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet its current liabilities without incurring unacceptable losses or risking its reputation. It continually monitors its receivables position, its available funds and its expenditure commitments.

Liquidity risk is mitigated by holding cash and cash equivalents for operational expenditures. The Financial Regulations also specify that member countries pay their contribution dues to the Organization each year before the end of April. Resource allocations for activities are made against available or committed and due funds only, generally before the start of the activity. The tables below presents current financial liabilities by maturity date:

As at 31 December 2023 <i>000s euros</i>	< 3 Months	3 – 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued charges	13 784	0	0	0	13 784

As at 31 December 2022 <i>000s euros</i>	< 3 Months	3 – 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued charges	10 595	0	0	0	10 595

Note 21: Capital Financing Reserve

The Capital Financing Reserve forms part of the Organization's equity and is an exact balance of the fixed assets owned by the Organization. Purchases of fixed assets add to the reserve while disposals and sales of fixed assets and depreciation reduce it.

Note 22: Accumulated Reserve Funds

Accumulated Reserve Funds constitute the reserves of the Organization. The Organization's funds are created by General Assembly resolutions which determine the use and limits of each of the funds. They are added to by surpluses and reduced by deficits of the Organization each year according to the use of the budgets that are linked to them.

Note 23: General Reserve Fund (GRF)

The General Reserve Fund is a statutory fund required under the Financial Regulations and created by General Assembly²⁵ and is the primary operating reserve of the Organization. Transfers to and from the General Reserve Fund are by General Assembly resolutions. General Budget surpluses add to the level of the fund and deficits reduce it. The Financial Regulations stipulate a statutory level on the General Reserve Fund.

In 2023, the operating result from the Regular Budget was a use of reserves of EUR 9.4 million (2022: surplus of EUR 2.6 million) of which EUR 9.1 million (2022: surplus of EUR 2.4 million) is attributable to the General Reserve Fund and EUR 0.3 million (2022: surplus of EUR 0.2 million) is attributable to the RB Reserve Fund.

Statutory amount of the General Reserve Fund

There are two stipulations in the Financial Regulations for the level of the General Reserve Fund. The reserve cumulated with the Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief is sufficient to cover at least: 1) one sixth of the operating expenses on the Organization's Regular Budget for the previous financial period excluding expenditure to cover for depreciation and expenditure valued on an in-kind basis; 2) 117% of the net outstanding statutory contributions receivable from member countries subject to Article 52 of the General Regulations.

²⁵ Resolution AG-52-RES-7

ICPO-INTERPOL

1. Operating expenses: Regular Budget operating expenses net of depreciation and in-kind expenditure were EUR 106.9 million in 2023 (2022: EUR 84.2 million) requiring EUR 17.8 million (2022: EUR 14 million) as minimum reserves to be set aside;
2. Dues under Article 52: The *net* amount outstanding from member country statutory contributions subject to Article 52 was EUR Nil (2022: EUR Nil). The reserve requirement for dues under Article 52 is EUR Nil (2022: EUR Nil).

The total reserve requirement for 2023 is EUR 17.8 million (2022: EUR 14 million). The level of the General Reserve Fund cumulated with the permanent fund for crisis relief is EUR 19.2 million (2022: EUR 28.3 million). The balance of the funds is compliant with the Financial Regulations with a margin of EUR 1.4 million or 8% of the level of the two funds (2022: EUR 14.3 million or 101%).

Note 24: Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief (PFCR)

The Permanent Fund for Crisis Relief is a statutory fund, which was created in 2005 by the General Assembly²⁶, to enable the Organization to respond immediately to crises or emergencies. It is funded directly from voluntary member country contributions in response to a specific call by the Organization or by amounts transferred to it from other reserve funds following General Assembly approval. The mandated level of the fund is EUR 0.855 million.

There were no expenditures against the PFCR in 2023 and 2022, remained at its mandated level.

Note 25: Capital Investment Fund (CIF)

The Capital Investment Fund is a statutory fund of the Organization created by the General Assembly²⁷. It is used to finance acquisitions of the Organization's fixed assets including for the Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices. The Capital Investment Fund is reduced when purchases of fixed assets are made and added to by the amount of annual depreciation on the fixed assets of the Organization's Regular Budget. It can also be replenished via direct sequestration of statutory contributions or through transfers from other reserves following a General Assembly resolution. Although there is no mandatory level of this fund there needs to be adequate funds available for the Capital Expenditure Budget of the Organization for the following year.

The Capital Investment Fund decreased by EUR 0.9 million (2022: decrease of EUR 1.3 million) from EUR 11.7 million as at 31 December 2022 to EUR 10.8 million as at 31 December 2023.

Note 26: Regional Bureau Reserve Fund

The Regional Bureau Reserve Fund is a statutory fund created by General Assembly²⁸. It is funded by statutory contributions from countries that are attached to each Regional Bureau. It is reduced by the cash operating expenses of each Regional Bureau (excluding pay costs that are funded by the General Budget). Each Regional Bureau is treated separately within the fund although the overall level of the fund is the sum for all the Regional Bureaus. There is no stipulated mandatory level for this fund.

In 2023, the use of reserves for Regional Bureaus was EUR 0.3 million (2022: EUR 0.2 million surplus) decreasing the Regional Bureau Reserve Fund to EUR 2.3 million (2022: increased to EUR 2.6 million).

²⁶ Resolution AG-2005-RES-08

²⁷ Resolution AG-52-RES-7

²⁸ Resolution AG-63-RES-5

ICPO-INTERPOL

Note 27: Combined budget

The final revised Combined Budget is the approved budget for the Organization that contains re-allocations approved according to the Financial Regulations by the Executive Committee at its March session for the Regular Budget. Reporting in these financial statements is made against the final revised Combined Budget. There were no revisions made to the General Assembly-approved budget for 2023.

000s euros	GA Approved Combined Budget 2023				Revisions				Final revised Combined Budget 2023			
	Total	Regular Budget	Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment	Total	Regular Budget	Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment	Total	Regular Budget	Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment
Operating revenue												
Statutory contributions	77 121	77 121	0	0	0	0	0	0	77 121	77 121	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 511	1 511	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 511	1 511	0	0
In-kind contributions	36 381	35 034	1 347	0	0	0	0	0	36 381	35 034	1 347	0
Voluntary contributions	493	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	493	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	56 093	7 420	55 000	(6 327)	0	0	0	0	56 093	7 420	55 000	(6 327)
Financial revenue	367	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	0
Other revenue	263	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	263	0	0
Exchange rate gains net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total operating revenue	172 229	122 209	56 347	(6 327)	0	0	0	0	172 229	122 209	56 347	(6 327)
Operating expenses												
Pay costs	82 323	58,700	23 623	0	0	0	0	0	82 323	58,700	23 623	0
In-kind pay costs	24 922	23,575	1 347	0	0	0	0	0	24 922	23,575	1 347	0
Other staff costs	2 158	2,109	49	0	0	0	0	0	2 158	2,109	49	0
Premises running costs	5 791	4,541	1 250	0	0	0	0	0	5 791	4,541	1 250	0
In-kind premises running costs	11 459	11,459		0	0	0	0	0	11 459	11,459		0
Maintenance	9 262	6,190	3 072	0	0	0	0	0	9 262	6,190	3 072	0
Missions and meetings	14 490	4,686	9 804	0	0	0	0	0	14 490	4,686	9 804	0
Office expenses	2 700	2,033	667	0	0	0	0	0	2 700	2,033	667	0
Telecommunication costs	1 664	1,120	544	0	0	0	0	0	1 664	1,120	544	0
Third party and other costs	14 400	4,756	15 971	(6 327)	0	0	0	0	14 400	4,756	15 971	(6 327)
Depreciation and amortization	5 060	5,040	20	0	0	0	0	0	5 060	5,040	20	0
Total operating expenses	(174 229)	(124 209)	(56 347)	6 327	0	0	0	0	(174 229)	(124 209)	(56 347)	6 327
(Deficit) for the year	(2 000)	(2 000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2 000)	(2 000)	0	0

Note 28: Financial performance on regular and specific budgets

The Organization conducts its activities through its various budgets, which it considers as its operating segments. Whilst the Regular Budget has significant assets and liabilities and is linked to a number of funds, the Specific Budgets are accounted for as liabilities. For this reason and the fact that the Regular Budget covers risks and liabilities of the Specific Budgets, no separate Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cash Flows is provided for the Specific Budgets.

<i>000s euros</i>	Total	Regular Budget	Specific Budgets and adjustment	
			Trust Fund and Special Accounts	Combination adjustment
Operating revenue				
Statutory contributions	77 121	77 121	0	0
Regional Bureau financing	1 512	1 512	0	0
In-kind contributions	39 239	36 948	2 291	0
Voluntary contributions	415	415	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	53 745	6 927	60 443	(13 625)
Financial revenue	3 115	2 311	804	0
Other revenue	709	709	0	0
Total operating revenue	175 856	125 943	63 538	(13 625)
Operating expenses				
Pay costs	84 148	60 458	27 977	(4 287)
In-kind pay costs	26 121	23 830	2 291	0
Other staff costs	2 773	2 172	962	(361)
Premises running costs	3 386	3 295	1 934	(1 843)
In-kind premises running costs	13 118	13 118	0	0
Maintenance	5 073	4 685	1 275	(887)
Missions and meetings	21 923	8 470	13 623	(170)
Office expenses	3 838	2 554	1 318	(34)
Telecommunication costs	1 366	1 158	270	(62)
Third party and other costs	18 137	10 328	13 770	(5 961)
Depreciation and amortization	5 074	5 074	20	(20)
Exchange rate losses net	300	202	98	0
Total operating expenses	185 257	135 344	63 538	(13 625)
Surplus for the year	(9 401)	(9 401)	0	0

Note 29: Financial performance – operating revenue detail

<i>000s euros</i>	Final revised combined budget 2023*	2023	2022
Statutory contributions	77 121	77 121	66 931
Regional bureau financing	1 511	1 512	1 443
In-kind pay costs		26 121	23 627
In-kind premises running costs		13 118	12 343
In-kind contributions	36 381	39 239	35 970
Voluntary contributions	493	415	601
Trust fund and special accounts revenue	55 000	46 818	46 413
Other reimbursements	7 420	6 927	7 026
Reimbursements and recoveries	56 093	53 745	53 439
Financial revenue	367	3 115	545
I-Checkit revenue		49	58
Other revenue		660	593
Other revenue	263	709	651
Total operating revenue	172 229	175 856	159 580

* The final revised combined budget is approved at a summary level

Material variances versus the budget or the prior year are:

- *Statutory contributions* – actual revenue from statutory contributions is aligned to the budgeted revenue. However, the revenue for 2023 increased by 10% compared to 2022. The increase is mainly due to the second instalment of the EUR 22 million increase post inflation - EUR 7 million-phased over three years up to 2024;
- *Voluntary cash contributions* – actual revenue from voluntary cash contributions was lower than the budgeted revenue by -16% and by -31% compared to 2022. The voluntary revenue is mainly from member countries that maintain their previous contribution where their 2023 contribution has reduced. The Organization did not make any specific call to countries as opposed to the case in 2021;
- *In-kind contributions* – actual revenue from in-kind contributions increased by 8% compared to the budgeted revenue and 9% compared to 2022. The increase is mainly due to inflationary effects on in-kind pay cost related seconded officials and the increase in the office rental index for in-kind premises in the various locations in 2023;
- *Financial revenue* – financial revenue was 749% above budget in 2023 and increased by 472% compared to 2022, primarily due to record high interest rates on investments and savings in 2023 which was historic to the Organization;
- *Other revenue* – other revenue was 169% above budget in 2023 and increased by 9% compared to 2022, due to increased activities in shop sales and miscellaneous receipts in 2023, being the centenary year.

Note 30: Financial performance – operating expenses detail

<i>000s euros</i>	Final revised combined budget 2023*	2023	2022
Salaries		51 345	43 541
Employer's social charge costs		13 784	11 609
Allowances		9 415	7 552
Pension and future benefits		9 604	8 004
Pay costs	82 323	84 148	70 706
In-kind pay costs	24 922	26 121	23 627
Training		525	952
Employee welfare and recruitment costs		2 248	1 831
Other staff costs	2 158	2 773	2 783
Building rental		867	1 017
Utilities and other		2 518	2 142
Premises running costs	5 791	3 386	3 159
In-kind premises running costs	11 459	13 118	12 343
IT equipment		2 791	4 421
Building maintenance		2 282	1 051
Maintenance	9 262	5 073	5 472
Travel		16 478	16 352
Conferences and events		5 445	4 415
Missions and meetings	14 490	21 923	20 767
Consumables and supplies		2 159	2 394
Equipment hire and other		1 679	1 444
Office expenses	2 700	3 838	3 838
Network costs		901	861
Communication costs		465	449
Telecommunication costs	1 664	1 366	1 310
Consultancy expenses		8 217	4 110
Provisions for member country contributions		1 648	(72)
Equipment donated		2 665	2 753
Other administration expenses		5 607	1 326
Third party and other costs	14 400	18 137	8 117
Depreciation and amortization	5 060	5 074	4 138
Exchange rate losses - net	0	300	757
Total operating expenses	174 229	185 257	157 017

* The final revised combined budget is approved at a summary level

Material variances versus the budget or the prior year are:

- *Pay costs* – were in line with budget in 2023 (+2%) and 19% above 2022 due to the significant momentum in recruiting posts funded by the increase in statutory contributions, enabling significant momentum to implement activities in 2024. 228 new staff were recruited in 2023 compared to 206 staff in 2022;
- *Other staff costs* – were 29% above budget in 2023 but at the same level as 2022 due to the significant momentum in recruiting posts in line with rationale under pay costs above;
- *In-kind pay costs* – were slightly higher than the budget (+5%) and 11% higher than 2022 mainly due to inflationary effects as the number of seconded officials remained at the same level as in prior year - 271 in 2023 compared to 273 in 2022;

ICPO-INTERPOL

- *Premises running costs* – were 42% below budget in 2023, but 7% above 2022 despite the continued high energy costs;
- *In-kind premises running costs* – were 14% above budget in 2023 and were 6% above 2022 mainly due to the increase in the office rental index for in-kind premises in the various locations in 2023;
- *Maintenance costs* – were 45% below budget in 2023 and 7% below 2022 due noncompletion in the year of premise maintenance activities;
- *Missions and meetings costs* – were 51% higher than budget in 2023 as the INTERPOL 100-years celebration provided significant opportunities for member country outreach through statutory and other events, culminating into an historic centenary 91st General Assembly. The total spend was however slightly higher compared to 2022 by 6%;
- *Office expenses* – were 42% higher than budget in 2023, but at the same level as in 2022 due to increased operational activities in the year;
- *Telecommunication costs* – were 18% lower than budget in 2023, but slightly higher than 2022 by 4%, as some expenses were not incurred in the year;
- *Third party and other costs* – were 24% higher than budget in 2023 and 120% higher than 2022. The major drivers for the overspend were external, and therefore not considered during budgeting, which included bad debt provision for member countries subject to Article 52 sanctions and legal and settlement costs including litigation; and
- *Depreciation and amortization* – were in line with 2023 budget and 23% higher than 2022 due to higher capital investment in 2023, impacting the level of depreciation in the year.

Note 31: Property lease commitments

Amounts payable after the balance sheet date for non-cancellable operating leases for leased office premises at *Cité internationale* in Lyon, for an apartment in Lyon, for leased offices in Brussels and Abidjan are as follows:

<i>000s euros</i>	2023	2022
Not more than 1 year	2 319	2 106
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	8 044	7 702
Later than 5 years	0	1 899
Total property lease commitments	10 363	11 707

The *Cité internationale* in Lyon and the apartment in Lyon leases include escalation clauses. The leases are indexed according to the *indice des loyers, des activités tertiaires* published quarterly by the *Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques*. These property lease commitments are the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases and exclude the rent-free use properties (in-kind premises running costs).

Note 32: Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities, commitments and contractual rights

Provisions

The table below provides a summary of provisions recognized by the Organization for present obligations that existed as at 31 December 2023.

<i>000s euros</i>	Balance at 1 January 2023	Additional Provisions	Release/Use of Provision	Balance at 31 December 2023
Nature of provision				
Supplier accounts payable	5 046	61 574	(61 541)	5 079
Employee expenses payable	5 401	11 276	(5 961)	10 716
Employee future benefits	7 876	16 892	(15 545)	9 223
Total	18 323	89 742	(83 047)	25 018

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities including legal disputes

In the ordinary course of its operations, the Organization is subject to legal claims or challenges both as claimant and/or defendant. These claims may be related to internal or external claims on the Organization. The Organization estimates the likelihood of the outcome of the action in estimating any contingent assets or liabilities.

The Organization has a contingent asset of EUR 4.1 million (2022: EUR Nil) as at 31 December 2023, representing amounts receivable from the host country related to staff litigation. A corresponding provision of EUR 4.5 million has been recognized in the statement of performance in 2023 for payment to staff following a ruling by the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) regarding litigation on enhanced sickness insurance contributions paid to the French *Union de recouvrement des cotisations de sécurité sociale et d'allocations familiales (URSSAF)* for the period 2009 to 2012. Both INTERPOL and France remain committed to resolve the situation and discussions are ongoing with French authorities for its reimbursements.

As at 31 December 2023, the Organization has contingent liabilities of EUR 0.291 million (2022: EUR 1.680 million) for claims or legal actions internal to the Organization. No specific allowance for loss has been provided for the mentioned amount in the financial statements as the outcome, amount and/or timing of any potential outflow is uncertain. The Organization does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of the proceedings in respect of external legal claims to which it is party to have a significant adverse effect on its financial position, financial performance or cash flows. There are no contingent liabilities for external claims for the year.

Commitments

Note 31 above shows future minimum lease rental payments for non-cancellable leases for property. Excluding property commitments, outstanding commitments for signed contracts with suppliers for the acquisition of services and capital goods, but not yet delivered, are as follows:

<i>000s euros</i>	2023	2022
Not more than 1 year	8 873	8 340
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	1 446	2 178
Later than 5 years	0	6
Total commitments excluding property	10 319	10 524

Contractual rights

Based on signed agreements and excluding all amounts already received and/or recognized in the financial statements under accounts receivable at the reporting date, the Organization’s contractual rights are as follows:

Contractual rights at 31 December 2023	<i>000s euros</i>
Statutory contributions and Regional Bureau financing for 2024	93 928
Revenue for the implementation of Trust Fund and Special Accounts	97 605
Other revenue	133
Total contractual rights	191 666

Of the above, EUR 150 million is expected to be received in 2024 and EUR 41.6 million is expected to be received after 2024. Revenue from statutory contributions has been approved at the General Assembly. Revenue for the implementation of trust fund and special accounts is for signed agreements with third parties for the implementation of project activities.

Note 33: Key management personnel

The Secretary General directs the Secretariat in the implementation of its activities. A Senior Management Board that reports directly to the Secretary General assists him. Together, the Secretary General and the Senior Management Board comprise the key management personnel of the Organization. The remuneration of the Secretary General is determined by the Executive Committee. The Senior Management Board is subject to the same regulations as other members of staff and they are eligible to the same benefits under the Staff Manual. There is no difference in the contracts of the Senior Management Board from other staff members; their remuneration is determined according to the Organization’s salary scales for work provided under a standard contractual work arrangement. There are no specific performance-related criteria that impacts their overall remuneration. The Senior Management Board includes officials that are seconded from their national administrations.

Key management personnel aggregate remuneration, including gross salary and benefits and one-off separation costs where applicable, paid or accrued directly by the Organization, was as follows:

Key management personnel			
31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
Number	Aggregate remuneration <i>000s euros</i>	Number	Aggregate remuneration <i>000s euros</i>
8	1 602	8	1 533

There were several changes in the composition of the Senior Management Board during the year, notably in the officials that are seconded to the Organization.

Related parties: In 2023 and 2022, no staff working for the Organization under a standard contract was a related party to any key management personnel.

The Secretary General is provided with a serviced apartment in Lyon, France paid for by the Organization (2023: EUR 0.1 million, 2022: EUR 0.1 million), included in the table above.

Key management personnel include three (3) officers that are seconded from their national administrations (2022: two (2)) and whose expenses are wholly or partly paid by the national administration. These seconded officials or their national administrations, received EUR 17 000 from the Organization during the year (2022: EUR 16 000) and is included in the table above. The total value of the in-kind benefit for these seconded officials that the Organization received, accounted for

as an in-kind pay cost in the financial statements but not included in the above table, is estimated as EUR 0.4 million (2022: EUR 0.3 million).

There were no loans to key management personnel or their close family members which were not available to other categories of staff. There were no material accounting transactions declared by senior management between the Organization and related parties during the years 2023 and 2022.

Note 34: Related-party transactions

The Organization is under the direct control of the member countries. It has no ownership interest in other associations or joint ventures. The Organization's supreme governing body is the General Assembly, composed of representatives from all the member countries. The General Assembly elects an Executive Committee composed of thirteen delegates, including the President of the Organization.

Neither the delegates to the General Assembly nor the Executive Committee members receive any remuneration from the Organization for their roles, nor is the contribution of their time valued as an in-kind contribution. However, members of the Executive Committee are entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses incurred in the execution of their duties, and are paid per-diems for accommodation, in accordance with the Organization's travel policy.

The INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World was created and registered under Swiss law in October 2013 with the aim of supporting global law enforcement activities. The INTERPOL Foundation had its own board of management, was autonomous and independent of the Organization and was therefore not considered a related party. Transactions with the Foundation were made according to a specific agreement and managed as for Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The Foundation was dissolved in 2023.

Note 35: Events after reporting date

The ICPO-INTERPOL General Assembly, at its 91st session in 2023, approved amendments to the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations²⁹ related to INTERPOL's Retirement Plan. These amendments to the legal texts enabled the Organization to externalize the administrative and financial management of INTERPOL's Retirement Plan investments, following a call for tenders for the selection of a fund manager, AXA Group Pension & Savings (AXA).

The externalization has been completed and the accumulated balance of EUR 43.1 million as at 31 December 2023, reported in note 19 above, was transferred to AXA on 29 February 2024. This is a material non-adjusting event after reporting date.

There is no change to the contributions paid by the Organization and officials into the externally managed retirement plan compared with the previously internally managed plan. However, there will be a significant movement in the financial position that will impact cash and cash equivalents, investments, and employee future benefits balances in the 2024 financial statements.

²⁹ GA-2023-91-RES-15

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

This section provides users with further information to allow for a better understanding of the Organization, its operational context and the financial operating environment, the interpretation of the Organization's financial statements with information reported in the Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis, and more detailed comparisons with approved budgets.

It is not a requirement under International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) to supply this information, much of which is specific to the Organization and its budgets. This supplementary information – as well as the financial discussion and analysis section - is not subject to the detailed external audit requirements applied to the actual financial statements, although it is checked by the external auditors for consistency with the main financial statements. Where relevant, the links between the supplementary information and the financial statements and notes are highlighted.

CONTENTS OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

A. ORGANIZATION SET-UP, FINANCING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This section provides more detail on the Organization's structure, governance and oversight, its sources of finance and its risk management activities.

A1. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

A2. FINANCING

A3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

B. MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

This section provides more detail on the status and specific contributions by each member country, which includes statutory contributions, according to the Organization's Financial Regulations and additional voluntary contributions, which may be in cash or in-kind.

B1. STATUS OF STATUTORY MEMBER COUNTRY PAYMENTS

B2. ADDITIONAL MEMBER COUNTRY VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

B3. TOTAL MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

C. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY BUDGET TYPE

This section provides more detail on the implementation of the different budgets, through which the Organization implements its activities. The comparison with the Regular Budget is made against the approved re-allocated Regular Budget (C1). The Organization also contracts with third parties, usually public or international public organizations, for the support of specific activities. Section C2 provides more detail on the external funding agreements by sponsor for Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The combination adjustment (C3) allows for transfers between these budgets. The Capital Budget is managed separately (C4). Section C5 provides details on financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives.

C1. REGULAR BUDGET

C2. TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

C3. COMBINATION ADJUSTMENT: TRANSFERS BETWEEN BUDGETS

C4. CAPITAL BUDGET

C5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

D. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

This section provides additional financial information.

D1. INVENTORIES

A. ORGANIZATION SET-UP, FINANCING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

A1. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE

Organization structure

The Organization coordinates its activities through the General Secretariat, led by the Secretary General. The Secretary General manages the Organization's activities and coordinates them through five Executive Directorates via its General Secretariat headquarters, the Global Complex for Innovation, Special Representatives, Regional Bureaus and Liaison Offices. Each member country also maintains a National Central Bureau staffed by its own law enforcement officials, which does not form part of these financial statements.

Operational implementation of the Organization's mission is defined in the annual work plan, the Programme of Activities, which includes: the secure exchange of law enforcement information; the maintenance of specific criminal databases; the conduct of operations; capacity building and training; the provision of intelligence analysis. The Organization provides support across a wide range of different crime areas.³⁰ It implements its Programme of Activities through different budgets, its Regular Budget – for continuing operations – and Trust Fund and Special Accounts' budget, which are voluntary contributions, generally from member countries for specific project activities.

Governance and oversight

The Organization functions under international law and is recognized as an international organization by the United Nations. The Organization is established and controlled by its legal texts, including its Constitution and Financial Regulations. The governance structure ensures control and oversight and is independent of operational management. The Organization's supreme governing body is its General Assembly, composed of delegates from each member country. The General Assembly elects the Organization's Executive Committee to oversee its decisions and the delivery of the Programme of Activities. The Executive Committee is headed by the President and has representatives from each region. External advisors provide independent oversight and report directly to the General Assembly.

Relations with other entities

Transnational crime cannot be countered by national law enforcement agencies in isolation. The Organization has several key stakeholders. It works closely with its members through coordination offices in each member country (the National Central Bureau) that assist in collecting data, organizing, and conducting operations and providing criminal analysis reports and capacity building sessions. Law enforcement agencies and selected national organizations may second personnel who provide expertise and resources for the delivery of the Organization's programmes. Member states provide the delegates of the Organization's Executive Committee as well as funding which also includes the rent-free use of buildings and equipment and support for specific activities.

Partnerships to share expertise, technology and resources play an important role in coordinating operations and providing capacity building. The Organization cooperates closely with several partners, such as the AFRIPOL, AMERIPOL, ASEANAPOL, CARICOM, CEMAC, European Union, EUROPOL, IPCC, UNODC, the World Customs Organization, and government agencies. It works with selected partners from the private sector, primarily non-governmental organizations and foundations.

³⁰ Additional details are available at <https://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas>.

A2. FINANCING

The Organization's principal source of funding is the annual statutory contribution provided by its members. Each member country contributes based on an approved scale for a stated period. Member countries and other organizations may also make additional voluntary contributions, which may be monetary or in-kind, such as the free-use of equipment and services. Voluntary contributions for pre-determined activities are managed separately in the trust fund and special accounts. The Organization is also able to generate some of its own funding through financial investments or shop sales.

Overview on sources of financing by sector in 2023

<i>Source</i>	Total 000s euros	<i>Regular budget</i> 000s euros	<i>Trust fund and special accounts</i> 000s euros
Foundations	1 196	0	1 196
Government agencies*	175 679	115 995	59 684
International organizations	1 199	0	1 199
Non-governmental organizations	0	0	0
Private sector	1 459	0	1 459
Own funding (investments, recoveries, shop)	9 948	9 948	0
TOTAL	189 481	125 943	63 538

**This includes in-kind contributions. The above table excludes combination adjustments.*

A3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organization regularly reviews its financial instruments and exposures and dynamically manages the perceived risks, according to the perceived market conditions and operating activities.

A3.1 Foreign Exchange sensitivity analysis

Based on the amounts held in bank accounts at the financial statement dates, if the currency rates appreciate or depreciate by 10% above or below the rates at those dates, the impact on the Statement of Financial Performance in the main currencies would have been:

000s euros	31 December			
	2023		2022	
	10%	(10%)	10%	(10%)
EUR/USD	169	(169)	222	(222)
EUR/SGD	121	(121)	240	(240)

Based on the balances of receivables and payables in foreign currencies, the foreign exchange sensitivity is as follows:

000s euros	31 December			
	2023		2022	
	10%	(10%)	10%	(10%)
EUR/AED	1	-1	2	(2)
EUR/CAD	0	0	43	(43)
EUR/GBP	0	0	50	(50)
EUR/SGD	(153)	153	(138)	138
EUR/USD	(15)	15	(16)	16

A3.2 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If the average interest rate had been 50 basis points higher or lower in 2023 the financial interest revenue would have been impacted as follows (assuming the Organization is paying financial interest where rates would be below zero):

	Increase (+) / decrease (-) in basis points	Effect on surplus / deficit 000s euros
Investments	+/- 50	+/- 197
Cash and cash equivalents	+/- 50	+/- 324

B. MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

The Organization's principal source of financing is from its Membership. Contributions may be both statutory – according to the Organization's regulatory texts – and voluntary. These latter contributions may be both in cash and /or in-kind.

B1. STATUS OF STATUTORY MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS

The tables below show the status of statutory contributions as at 31 December 2023 including the amount outstanding for the current budget year (see note 10 of the financial statements). The amounts include the contributions for the General Budget and the Regional Bureaus budgets.

The total amount outstanding for statutory member country contributions is EUR 7.575 million. Of this amount:

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December 2023
B1.1 Member country dues: subject to Article 52	5 566
B1.2 Member country dues: debt rescheduling	675
B1.3 Member country dues: other	1 334
TOTAL	7 575

The amount of the outstanding contributions relates to the following budgets:

Budget Type <i>000s euros</i>	Article 52	Debt Rescheduling	Other	TOTAL
General budget	3 509	381	921	4 811
Regional bureau budgets	2 057	294	413	2 764
- RB Abidjan	930	109	183	1 222
- RB Buenos Aries	151	0	33	184
- RB Harare	0	0	74	74
- RB Nairobi	236	102	33	371
- RB San Salvador	0	83	51	134
- RB Yaoundé	740	0	39	779
TOTAL	5 566	675	1 334	7 575

The total amount of statutory contributions paid in advance of budget year 2024 (note 15 of the financial statements):

B1.4 Member country statutory contributions paid in advance: EUR 3.262 million.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B1.1 Member country dues: Members subject to Article 52 of the General Regulations

The following countries are subject to non-payment sanctions under Article 52 of the General Regulations as at 31 December 2023 and owe the Organization the amounts shown in the table for each budget period.

<i>000s euros</i>	Prior to 2018 dues	2018 dues	2019 dues	2020 dues	2021 dues	2022 dues	2023 dues	31 December 2023
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	25	29	54
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	22	26	48
Central African Rep.*	0	0	0	0	0	41	45	86
Cabo Verde*	0	0	0	0	32	41	45	118
Comoros	207	31	32	33	35	38	42	418
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	63	93	156
Dominica	189	17	17	18	19	22	25	307
Equatorial Guinea*	0	0	0	0	0	46	53	99
Guinea-Bissau*	380	34	35	36	38	41	45	609
Haiti	0	5	17	19	20	23	29	113
Liberia*	323	34	35	36	38	41	45	552
Nauru	251	17	17	18	19	22	25	369
Sao Tome & Principe*	388	34	35	36	38	41	45	617
Sierra Leone*	0	0	0	0	0	20	45	65
South Sudan*	30	31	32	34	35	39	43	244
Venezuela*	0	241	253	293	336	409	179	1 711
Total amount due	1 768	444	473	523	610	934	814	5 566
<i>Less allowance for doubtful debts</i>	(1 768)	(444)	(473)	(523)	(610)	(934)	(814)	(5 566)
Net amount Article 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The country is also attached to a Regional Bureau (RB).

Dues for Regional Bureau specific budgets included in the above: EUR 2.057 million. Of this amount, EUR 0.930 million relates to RB Abidjan, EUR 0.151 million relates to RB Buenos Aries, EUR 0.236 million relates to RB Nairobi and EUR 0.740 million relates to RB Yaoundé.

EUR 1.768 million (32%) of the outstanding dues from countries under Article 52 have been outstanding for more than five years.

A specific doubtful debt provision is made in the financial statements as required by International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The Organization actively seeks recovery of these amounts.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B1.2 Member country dues: Members under debt-rescheduling agreements

The Organization's Financial Regulations allow countries to pay contributions over a specific time, notably where the country may have temporary problems in making payments. The following countries have signed specific agreements with the Organization to pay their outstanding member country dues over a specified period.

<i>000s euros</i>	Prior to 2018 dues	2018 dues	2019 dues	2020 dues	2021 dues	2022 dues	2023 dues	31 December 2023
Belize*	0	0	22	41	43	46	0	152
Burundi*	41	0	0	0	0	0	42	83
Gambia*	0	34	35	36	37	41	45	228
Grenada	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Somalia*	104	0	0	0	0	0	42	146
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	28	30	58
Total rescheduled debt	153	34	57	77	80	115	159	675

* The country is also attached to a Regional Bureau.

Dues for Regional Bureau specific budgets included in the above: EUR 0.294 million (2022: EUR 0. 241 million). Of the amounts EUR 0.254 million is payable in 2024 and EUR 0.421 million is payable after 2024.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B1.3 Member country dues: Other

The following countries have outstanding balances on their member country dues at the end of each financial period. These are not subject to Article 52 sanctions, nor have they signed debt-rescheduling arrangements.

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Afghanistan	0	25
Antigua and Barbuda	0	22
Benin	0	42
Bolivia	66	55
Chad	46	0
Congo (Dem. Rep.)*	52	0
Central African Republic*	0	41
Costa Rica	0	2
Cote D'Ivoire*	143	96
Cuba	0	63
Djibouti*	42	0
Dominican Republic	21	0
El Salvador*	59	54
Equatorial Guinea*	0	46
Eswatini	51	46
Ghana	0	7
Guatemala	79	0
Guinea*	0	42
Honduras	1	0
Iran	293	0
Israel	25	0
Laos	0	24
Lebanon	0	51
Lesotho*	50	45
Libya	0	100
Malawi*	51	0
Mali	48	0
Marshall Islands	2	0
Micronesia	26	1
Pakistan	107	80
Papua New Guinea	0	24
Paraguay*	19	22
Peru	33	0
Samoa	22	22
Senegal*	50	44
Sierra Leone*	0	20
St Lucia	0	22
Sudan	48	0
Suriname	0	52
Tajikistan	0	7
Tonga	0	22
Tunisia	0	39
Yemen	0	27
Total other outstanding contributions	1 334	1 143

* The country is also attached to a Regional Bureau.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B1.4 Member country dues – Statutory contributions received in advance

The following countries have made payments in advance of the budget year 2024 when they are due:

<i>000s euros</i>	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Armenia	36	0
Burkina Faso	0	3
Burundi	0	5
Canada	2 305	1 925
Czech Republic	324	271
France	0	3 147
Gabon	39	60
Ghana	1	0
Ireland	409	342
Latvia	43	36
Lithuania	96	80
Mauritania	0	7
Netherlands	0	1 020
Panama	0	1
Peru	0	1
Uganda	9	33
Zimbabwe	0	2
Total statutory contributions received in advance	3 262	6 933

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B2. ADDITIONAL MEMBER COUNTRY SUPPORT

B2.1 Seconded officials

The following countries have officials seconded to the Organization (total as at 31 December):

Member	2023	2022	Member	2023	2022
Albania	1	1	Kenya	8	9
Angola	1	1	Korea (Rep.)	3	8
Argentina	11	13	Kuwait	5	5
Australia	1	2	Maldives	1	1
Austria	1	1	Mauritania	1	1
Bahrain	2	3	Montenegro	0	1
Belgium	2	1	Mozambique	0	1
Belarus	0	0	Namibia	3	3
Benin	0	1	Nepal	1	0
Botswana	1	1	Netherlands	1	3
Brazil	7	8	Nicaragua	1	1
Burkina Faso	1	1	Niger	2	3
Burundi	1	1	Nigeria	5	4
Cameroon	9	10	North Macedonia	1	1
Canada	3	1	Norway	1	1
Central African Republic	2	2	Pakistan	1	1
Chad	2	1	Poland	2	3
Chile	6	4	Portugal	5	4
China	11	10	Qatar	5	3
Colombia	0	1	Romania	1	1
Congo	1	1	Rwanda	3	4
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	1	1	Saudi Arabia	1	1
Costa Rica	1	1	Senegal	2	2
Côte d'Ivoire	5	4	Serbia	1	1
Croatia	1	1	Sierra Leone	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	Singapore	8	10
Czech Republic	1	1	Slovakia	1	1
El Salvador	3	3	Slovenia	1	1
Eswatini	2	2	Somalia	1	1
Ethiopia	3	4	South Africa	3	4
Fiji	0	0	Spain	6	5
Finland	1	1	Sudan	1	1
France	19	19	Sweden	1	1
Gabon	2	2	Switzerland	2	1
Germany	9	12	Syria	1	1
Greece	1	2	Tanzania	1	1
Grenada	1	0	Tunisia	1	1
Guinea	2	2	Türkiye	6	4
India	3	1	Uganda	2	1
Iran	1	0	Ukraine	2	3
Ireland	2	2	United Arab Emirates	7	7
Israel	1	1	United Kingdom	6	6
Italy	11	11	United States of America	15	14
Jamaica	1	0	Vietnam	2	2
Japan	6	5	Zambia	1	0
Jordan	1	1	Zimbabwe	9	6
Kazakhstan	1	1	Total	275	276

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

The financial benefit of the seconded officials is assessed according to the Staff Manual and valued as an in-kind contribution. The value is shown in the total member country table below. The valuation is based on INTERPOL grades and duty stations of the positions in which they are working. The amount recognized in the financial statements in 2023 was EUR 26.1 million (2022: EUR 23.6 million).

B2.2 Rent-free use of buildings

In-kind premises running costs are for the rent-free use of buildings owned by member countries or other organizations that are made available to the Organization. An estimate has been made for valuing the rent free-use of these assets, based on the market rental rates in these locations. No valuation is made of country National Central Bureau premises that are not under the direct control of the Organization.

Type	Country/Organization	2023 <i>000s euros</i>	2022 <i>000s euros</i>
INTERPOL Global Innovation Centre	Singapore	11 770	10 880
Liaison office	United Nations*	72	283
Regional bureau	Côte d'Ivoire	119	121
Regional bureau	Argentina	127	136
Regional bureau	Zimbabwe	284	157
Regional bureau	Kenya	144	148
Regional bureau	El Salvador	302	310
Regional bureau	Cameroon	300	308
Total rent-free use of buildings		13 118	12 343

* Also attributed to a host member country

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B2.3 Voluntary donations by member country and organization

The following countries and organizations have made additional voluntary contributions to the Organization's Regular Budget in the periods. The budget for voluntary contributions was EUR 0.5 million (see Note 29 to the financial statements).

Member	2023 <i>000s euros</i>	2022 <i>000s euros</i>
Bahamas	0	82
Bangladesh	74	48
Barbados	0	49
Belgium	0	30
Chad	0	1
Denmark	0	2
Equatorial Guinea	0	1
Greece	0	6
Hungary	0	3
Kuwait	8	0
Libya	63	2
Liechtenstein	3	9
Luxembourg	0	1
Malaysia	0	36
Mexico	22	0
Monaco	80	80
Netherlands	79	139
Spain	1	0
St Kitts and Nevis	79	52
Sweden	0	32
Switzerland	0	1
Syria	6	0
United Kingdom	0	27
Total	415	601

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

B3. TOTAL MEMBER COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

The following table summarizes the total contribution by type and by country to the Organization's *regular budget only* by type. The amount owing (advance) represents the amount outstanding to be paid (or made in advance of budget year 2024) *as at 31 December 2023*. This is summarized in the country payment status: 2023 only; 2024 in advance; Article 52; DRA (debt rescheduling agreement) ("0" represents All paid for 2023). N/A means that the member does not host a bureau.

Member	Statutory contribution 2023		Regional bureau 2023	Amount owing (advance)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2023 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Afghanistan	0.006	29 017	N/A	54 426	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Albania	0.008	30 463	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	112 204
Algeria	0.109	103 489	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Andorra	0.005	28 294	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Angola	0.010	31 909	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	26 125	N/A	48 374	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Argentina	0.719	544 536	27 450	0	All Paid	0	127 241	866 823
Armenia	0.007	29 740	N/A	(35 610)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	0
Aruba	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Australia	2.111	1 550 991	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	249 244
Austria	0.679	515 615	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	150 876
Azerbaijan	0.030	46 370	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Bahamas	0.019	38 417	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Bahrain	0.054	63 723	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	217 586
Bangladesh	0.010	31 909	N/A	0	All Paid	73 756	N/A	0
Barbados	0.008	30 463	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Belarus	0.041	54 323	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Belgium	0.828	623 346	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	134 216
Belize	0.001	25 402	25 180	152 376	DRA	0	N/A	0
Benin	0.005	28 294	19 680	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Bhutan	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Bolivia	0.019	38 417	27 450	65 867	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	33 355	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Botswana	0.015	35 524	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	59 760
Brazil	2.013	1 480 135	27 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	805 884
Brunei	0.021	39 863	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Bulgaria	0.056	65 169	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Burkina Faso	0.004	27 571	19 680	(319)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	85 422
Burundi	0.001	25 402	16 450	83 356	DRA	0	N/A	68 160
Cabo Verde	0.001	25 402	19 680	118 250	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Cambodia	0.007	29 740	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Cameroon	0.013	34 078	19 680	(3)	2024 In advance	0	299 600	624 780
Canada	2.628	1 924 797	N/A	(2 304 763)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	364 456
Central African Republic	0.001	25 402	19 680	85 927	Article 52	0	N/A	127 680
Chad	0.003	26 848	19 680	46 528	2023 Only	0	N/A	109 388
Chile	0.420	328 351	27 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	490 034
China	15.254	11 053 750	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	1 258 040
Colombia	0.246	202 544	27 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

Member	Statutory contribution 2023		Regional bureau 2023	Amount owing (advance)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2023 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Comoros	0.001	25 402	16 450	416 681	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Congo	0.005	28 294	19 680	0	All Paid	0	N/A	66 828
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	0.010	31 909	19 680	51 589	2023 Only	0	N/A	118 980
Costa Rica	0.069	74 568	25 180	0	All Paid	0	N/A	62 652
Côte d'Ivoire	0.022	40 586	19 680	143 238	2023 Only	0	119 005	204 358
Croatia	0.091	90 475	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	63 576
Cuba	0.095	93 367	N/A	156 220	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Curacao	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Cyprus	0.036	50 708	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Czech Republic	0.340	270 509	N/A	(323 908)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	84 768
Denmark	0.553	424 514	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Djibouti	0.001	25 402	16 450	41 852	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Dominica	0.001	25 402	N/A	307 922	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Dominican Republic	0.067	73 122	N/A	20 943	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Ecuador	0.077	80 352	27 450	0	2023 In advance	0	N/A	0
Egypt	0.139	125 180	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
El Salvador	0.013	34 078	25 180	59 258	2023 Only	0	301 610	157 132
Equatorial Guinea	0.012	33 355	19 680	99 230	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Eritrea	0.001	25 402	16 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Estonia	0.044	56 492	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Eswatini	0.002	26 125	24 550	50 675	2023 Only	0	N/A	124 956
Ethiopia	0.010	31 909	16 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	171 556
Fiji	0.004	27 571	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Finland	0.417	326 182	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
France	4.318	3 146 714	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	1 670 889
Gabon	0.013	34 078	19 680	(38 876)	All Paid	0	N/A	148 608
Gambia	0.001	25 402	19 680	227 974	DRA	0	N/A	0
Georgia	0.008	30 463	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Germany	6.111	4 443 104	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	1 165 422
Ghana	0.024	42 032	19 680	(1 175)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	0
Greece	0.325	259 663	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	162 472
Grenada	0.001	25 402	N/A	7 614	DRA	0	N/A	34 475
Guatemala	0.041	54 323	25 180	79 503	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Guinea	0.003	26 848	19 680	0	All Paid	0	N/A	156 252
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	25 402	19 680	608 281	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Guyana	0.004	27 571	27 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Haiti	0.006	29 017	N/A	113 690	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Honduras	0.009	31 186	25 180	617	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Hungary	0.228	189 529	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Iceland	0.036	50 708	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
India	1.044	779 520	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	158 718

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

Member	Statutory contribution 2023		Regional bureau 2023	Amount owing (advance)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2023 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Indonesia	0.549	421 621	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Iran	0.371	292 922	N/A	292 920	2023 Only	0	N/A	130 119
Iraq	0.128	117 227	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Ireland	0.439	342 088	N/A	(409 618)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	87 167
Israel	0.561	430 298	N/A	24 679	2023 Only	0	N/A	86 950
Italy	3.189	2 330 416	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	1 142 359
Jamaica	0.008	30 463	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	37 552
Japan	8.033	5 832 764	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	591 474
Jordan	0.022	40 586	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	104 340
Kazakhstan	0.133	120 842	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Kenya	0.030	46 370	16 450	0	All Paid	0	144 250	632 442
Kiribati	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Korea (Rep.)	2.574	1 885 753	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	560 403
Kuwait	0.234	193 868	N/A	0	All Paid	8 064	N/A	451 255
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	26 125	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Laos	0.007	29 740	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Latvia	0.050	60 830	N/A	(43 298)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	0
Lebanon	0.036	50 708	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Lesotho	0.001	25 402	24 550	49 952	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Liberia	0.001	25 402	19 680	550 729	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Libya	0.018	37 694	N/A	0	All Paid	62 603	N/A	0
Liechtenstein	0.010	31 909	N/A	0	All Paid	3 091	N/A	0
Lithuania	0.077	80 352	N/A	(96 213)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	0
Luxembourg	0.068	73 845	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Madagascar	0.004	27 571	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Malawi	0.002	26 125	24 550	50 675	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Malaysia	0.348	276 293	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Maldives	0.004	27 571	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Mali	0.005	28 294	19 680	47 974	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Malta	0.019	38 417	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	25 402	N/A	1 800	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Mauritania	0.002	26 125	19 680	550	2023 Only	0	N/A	68 268
Mauritius	0.019	38 417	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Mexico	1.221	907 496	25 180	0	All Paid	22 594	N/A	0
Micronesia	0.001	25 402	N/A	26 288	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Moldova	0.005	28 294	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Monaco	0.011	32 632	N/A	0	All Paid	80 000	N/A	0
Mongolia	0.004	27 571	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Montenegro	0.004	27 571	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Morocco	0.055	64 446	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Mozambique	0.004	27 571	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

Member	Statutory contribution 2023		Regional bureau 2023	Amount owing (advance)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2023 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Myanmar	0.010	31 909	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Namibia	0.009	31 186	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	209 724
Nauru	0.001	25 402	N/A	370 322	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Nepal	0.010	31 909	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	77 704
Netherlands	1.377	1 020 289	N/A	0	All Paid	79 000	N/A	364 345
New Zealand	0.309	248 095	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Nicaragua	0.005	28 294	25 180	0	All Paid	0	N/A	57 960
Niger	0.003	26 848	19 680	0	All Paid	0	N/A	213 142
Nigeria	0.182	156 270	19 680	0	All Paid	0	N/A	453 189
North Macedonia	0.007	29 740	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	104 340
Norway	0.679	515 615	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	100 868
Oman	0.111	104 935	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Pakistan	0.114	107 104	N/A	107 154	2023 Only	0	N/A	150 876
Palestine	0.011	32 632	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Panama	0.090	89 752	25 180	168	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Papua New Guinea	0.010	31 909	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Paraguay	0.026	43 478	27 450	18 554	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Peru	0.163	142 533	27 450	32 500	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Philippines	0.212	177 961	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Poland	0.837	629 854	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	189 108
Portugal	0.353	279 908	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	363 140
Qatar	0.269	219 174	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	434 016
Romania	0.312	250 264	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	63 576
Russia	1.866	1 373 849	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Rwanda	0.003	26 848	16 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	276 488
Samoa	0.001	25 402	N/A	22 065	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
San Marino	0.002	26 125	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	25 402	19 680	615 495	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Saudi Arabia	1.184	880 744	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Senegal	0.007	29 740	19 680	50 409	2023 Only	0	N/A	156 252
Serbia	0.032	47 816	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	104 340
Seychelles	0.002	26 125	16 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Sierra Leone	0.001	25 402	19 680	65 505	Article 52	0	N/A	84 768
Singapore	0.504	389 085	N/A	0	All Paid	0	11 769 539	1 203 348
Sint Maarten	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Slovakia	0.155	136 748	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Slovenia	0.079	81 798	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	84 768
Solomon Islands	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Somalia	0.001	25 402	16 450	145 757	DRA	0	N/A	84 768
South Africa	0.244	201 098	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	356 224
South Sudan	0.002	26 125	16 450	243 370	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Spain	2.134	1 567 621	N/A	0	All Paid	1 029	N/A	559 218
Sri Lanka	0.045	57 215	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
St Kitts and Nevis	0.002	26 125	N/A	0	All Paid	79 540	N/A	0
St Lucia	0.002	26 125	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
St Vincent and the	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

Member	Statutory contribution 2023		Regional bureau 2023	Amount owing (advance)	Country payment status	Voluntary contribution 2023 to the regular budget (Euros)		
	%	Euros	Euros	Euros		Cash	In-kind premises	In-kind official
Grenadines								
Sudan	0.010	31 909	16 450	48 359	2023 Only	0	N/A	68 160
Suriname	0.003	26 848	27 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Sweden	0.871	654 436	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	64 667
Switzerland	1.134	844 593	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	217 622
Syria	0.009	31 186	N/A	0	All Paid	5 590	N/A	72 552
Tajikistan	0.003	26 848	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Tanzania	0.010	31 909	16 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	59 760
Thailand	0.368	290 753	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
The Vatican City State	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Timor-Leste	0.001	25 402	N/A	133	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Togo	0.002	26 125	19 680	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Tonga	0.001	25 402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.037	51 431	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Tunisia	0.019	38 417	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	7 064
Türkiye	0.845	635 638	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	510 904
Turkmenistan	0.034	49 262	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Uganda	0.010	31 909	16 450	(8 696)	2024 In advance	0	N/A	197 412
Ukraine	0.056	65 169	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	249 536
United Arab Emirates	0.635	483 802	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	847 368
United Kingdom	4.375	3 187 927	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	918 447
United States of America*	22.000	15 931 297	N/A	0	All Paid	0	72 263	1 843 614
Uruguay	0.092	91 198	27 450	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Uzbekistan	0.027	44 201	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Vanuatu	0.001	25,402	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	0
Venezuela	0.175	151 209	27 450	1 711 393	Article 52	0	N/A	0
Vietnam	0.093	91 921	N/A	0	All Paid	0	N/A	200 088
Yemen	0.008	30 463	N/A	57 878	2023 Only	0	N/A	0
Zambia	0.008	30 463	24 550	0	All Paid	0	N/A	4 980
Zimbabwe	0.007	29 740	24 550	18	2023 Only	0	284 173	404 660
Total	100.008	77 120 995	1 511 610	4 312 559		415 267	13 117 681	26 120 896

*Indirectly attributed as the hosting member country for alignment purposes in the above table.

C. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY BUDGET TYPE

Performance on the Organization's operating budgets is presented in note 28 for the current financial year.

Further analysis is provided below by budget type: Regular Budget (C1); Trust Fund and Special Accounts (C2), the combination adjustment (C3), the Capital Budget (C4) and financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives (C5).

C1: The Regular Budget

The Regular Budget (C1.1) is an operating budget that comprises the General Budget and the Regional Bureau (RB) Budgets. The separation into these two budgets is presented in table C1.1A. The financial year 2023 was characterized by the approved use of reserves, which are separated and presented in C1.1B. The financial performance of the Regional Bureaus is presented separately in table C1.1C. Further details on Regular Budget revenue, including for Regional Bureaus, are presented in C1.2. Further details on Regular Budget expenses, including for Regional Bureaus, are presented in C1.3.

C2: Trust Fund and Special Accounts

The Trust Fund and Special Accounts' Budget is an operating budget that comprises the INTERPOL Trust Fund for Police Cooperation and individual projects in separate Special Accounts. The financial performance against budget and previous year is presented in C2.1. The amount that was implemented is presented by sponsor and for the program in C2.2.

C3: The combination adjustment: Transfer between budgets

Resources are shared between the Regular Budget and Trust Fund and Special Accounts. The combination adjustment removes the effect of double counting these resources.

C4: Capital Budget (C4)

The Capital Budget is monitored separately, and expenses are withdrawn from the Capital Investment Fund.

C5: Financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives (C5)

The financial performance by Capabilities and Strategic Objectives against budget are presented in C5.1 and C5.2 respectively.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1. REGULAR BUDGET

C1.1 Detailed financial performance on the Regular Budget versus Budget and prior year

000s euros	Details	Revised Regular Budget 2023		2023		2022		2023 variance to revised budget		2023 variance to 2022	
								000s	%	000s	%
Operating revenue											
Statutory contributions	C1.2.1	77 121		77 121		66 931		0	0%	10 190	15%
Regional bureau financing	C1.2.2	1 511		1 512		1 443		1	0%	69	5%
In-kind contributions	C1.2.3	35 034		36 948		34 191		1 913	5%	2 757	8%
Voluntary contributions	C1.2.4	493		415		601		(78)	(16%)	(186)	(31%)
Reimbursements and recoveries	C1.2.5	7 420		6 927		7 026		(493)	(7%)	(98)	(1%)
Financial revenue	C1.2.6	367		2 311		545		1 944	530%	1 766	324%
Other revenue	C1.2.7	263		709		651		446	170%	58	9%
Total operating revenue			122 209		125 943		111 388	3 733	3%	14 556	13%
Operating expenses											
Pay costs	C1.3.1	58 700		60 458		48 098		1 758	3%	12 361	26%
In-kind pay costs	C1.3.2	23 575		23 830		21 848		255	1%	1 982	9%
Other staff costs	C1.3.3	2 109		2 172		1 645		62	3%	527	32%
Premises running costs	C1.3.4	4 541		3 295		3 213		(1 246)	(27%)	81	3%
In-kind premises running costs	C1.3.5	11 459		13 118		12 343		1 659	14%	774	6%
Maintenance	C1.3.6	6 190		4 685		4 658		(1 505)	(24%)	28	1%
Missions and meetings	C1.3.7	4 686		8 470		5 964		3 784	81%	2 506	42%
Office expenses	C1.3.8	2 033		2 554		2 176		521	26%	378	17%
Telecommunication costs	C1.3.9	1 120		1 158		1 024		38	3%	134	13%
Third party and other costs	C1.3.10	4 756		10 328		3 219		5 572	117%	7 108	221%
Depreciation and amortization	C1.3.11	5 040		5 074		4 138		34	1%	937	23%
Exchange rate losses net		0		202		499		202		(297)	(60%)
Total operating expenses			(124 209)		(135 344)		(108 825)	11 134	(9%)	26 519	(24%)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year			(2 000)		(9 401)		2 563	(7 401)		(11 963)	

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.1A Detailed Regular Budget financial performance by budget type

<i>000s euros</i>	Total Regular Budget		General Budget*		Regional Bureau Budgets	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Operating revenue						
Statutory contributions	77 121	66 931	77 121	66 931	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 512	1 443	0	0	1 512	1 443
In-kind contributions	36 948	34 191	35 736	33 079	1 212	1 112
Voluntary contributions	415	601	415	601	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	6 927	7 026	6 869	6 970	58	56
Financial revenue	2 311	545	2 311	545	0	0
Other revenue	709	651	709	650	0	1
Total operating revenue	125 943	111 388	123 161	108 776	2 782	2 612
Operating expenses						
Pay costs	60 458	48 098	60 458	48 098	0	0
In-kind pay costs	23 830	21 848	23 830	21 848	0	0
Other staff costs	2 172	1 645	2 100	1 523	72	122
Premises running costs	3 295	3 213	3 214	3 152	81	61
In-kind premises running costs	13 118	12 343	11 906	11 231	1 212	1 113
Maintenance	4 685	4 658	4 560	4 574	125	84
Missions and meetings	8 470	5 964	7 483	5 230	987	734
Office expenses	2 554	2 176	2 439	2 061	115	115
Telecommunication costs	1 158	1 024	923	832	235	192
Third party and other costs	10 328	3 219	10 045	3 208	283	11
Depreciation and amortization	5 074	4 138	5 074	4 138	0	0
Exchange rate losses net	202	499	202	499	0	0
Total operating expenses	(135 344)	(108 825)	(132 234)	(106 390)	(3 110)	(2 432)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(9 401)	2 628	(9 073)	2 383	(328)	180

General Reserve Fund

RB Reserve Fund

* The General Budget includes the budgeted use of the General Reserve Fund (Reserves). The financial performance on the use of the reserves and the Base General Budget is separated below.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.1B General Budget financial performance: Use of General Reserve Fund and reserve-funded projects

<i>000s euros</i>	Total Regular Budget			Base General Budget*			Reserves		
	Budget 2023	2023	2022	Budget 2023	2023	2022	Budget 2023	2023	2022
Operating revenue									
Statutory contributions	77 121	77 121	66 931	77 121	77 121	66 931	0	0	0
Regional bureau financing	1 511	1 512	1 443	1 511	1 512	1 443	0	0	0
In-kind contributions	35 034	36 948	34 191	35 034	36 948	34 191	0	0	0
Voluntary contributions	493	415	601	493	415	601	0	0	0
Reimbursements and recoveries	7 420	6 927	7 026	7 420	6 927	7 026	0	0	0
Financial revenue	367	2 311	545	367	2 311	545	0	0	0
Other revenue	263	709	651	263	709	651	0	0	0
Total operating revenue	122 209	125 943	111 388	122 209	125 943	111 388	0	0	0
Operating expenses									
Pay costs	58 700	60 458	48 098	58 700	59 712	47 332	0	746	765
In-kind pay costs	23 575	23 830	21 848	23 575	23 830	21 848	0	0	0
Other staff costs	2 109	2 172	1 645	2 109	2 168	1 644	0	4	1
Premises running costs	4 541	3 295	3 213	4 541	3 295	3 213	0	0	0
In-kind premises running costs	11 459	13 118	12 343	11 459	13 118	12 343	0	0	0
Maintenance	6 190	4 685	4 658	6 190	4 622	4 612	0	63	46
Missions and meetings	4 686	8 470	5 964	4 686	8 466	5 964	0	4	0
Office expenses	2 033	2 554	2 176	2 033	2 527	2 176	0	27	0
Telecommunication costs	1 120	1 158	1 024	1 120	1 158	1 023	0	0	1
Third party and other costs	4 756	10 328	3 219	2 756	9 922	2 734	2 000	406	485
Depreciation and amortization	5 040	5 074	4 138	5 040	5 074	4 138	0	0	0
Exchange rate losses net	0	202	499	0	202	500	0	0	(1)
Total operating expenses	(124 209)	(135 344)	(108 825)	(122 209)	(134 094)	(107 527)	(2 000)	(1 250)	(1 297)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(2 000)	(9 401)	2 563	0	(8 151)	3 861	(2 000)	(1 250)	(1 297)

* The Organization had approval to use the General Reserve Fund for specific projects. It also used Regional Bureau Reserves as shown in C1.1.1, but not included in reserves in the table above for **EUR 438 000**. This together with the movement in doubtful debt provision in third party and other costs are the main variance on the Base General Budget.

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.1C Financial performance on Regional Bureau Budgets

C1.1C.1 Financial performance of the Regional Bureau on Regional Bureau Reserve only

RB Reserve Fund Only <i>000s euros</i>	RB Abidjan			RB Buenos Aires			RB Harare			RB Nairobi			RB San Salvador			RB Yaoundé			TOTAL		
	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Operating revenue																					
Regional Bureau financing	315	315	300	329	329	314	295	295	281	214	214	204	201	201	192	157	158	150	1 511	1 512	1 441
In-kind resource contributions	144	119	121	134	64	68	178	284	158	163	144	148	296	302	310	211	300	308	1 126	1 213	1 113
Reimbursements and recoveries	0	58	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	56
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total operating revenue	459	492	477	463	393	383	473	579	439	377	358	352	497	503	502	368	458	458	2 637	2 783	2 611
Pay costs	13	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
In-kind pay costs	54	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	0
Other staff costs	39	20	37	10	11	16	8	2	14	9	4	4	13	2	7	38	32	45	117	71	124
Premises Running costs	1	15	16	1	20	10	1	8	4	1	14	14	1	11	8	1	15	9	6	83	61
In-kind Premises Running costs	90	119	120	74	64	68	179	284	157	117	144	149	296	301	310	211	300	308	967	1 212	1 112
Maintenance	68	34	44	23	20	9	47	13	4	22	12	5	26	10	9	35	36	13	221	125	84
Missions and meetings	152	114	96	256	312	223	153	153	104	114	124	82	138	230	178	41	54	50	854	987	733
Office expenses	11	15	16	4	16	10	15	21	44	2	20	10	6	20	21	4	22	13	42	114	114
Telecommunication costs	25	28	25	23	29	16	65	87	57	40	25	32	16	8	9	34	59	54	203	236	192
Third party and other costs	6	42	62	2	54	(4)	5	16	(10)	15	155	(49)	1	(84)	27	4	100	(15)	33	283	11
Total operating expenses	(459)	(387)	(416)	(463)	(526)	(348)	(473)	(584)	(374)	(377)	(498)	(247)	(497)	(498)	(569)	(368)	(618)	(476)	(2 637)	(3 111)	(2 431)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	0	105	61	0	(133)	35	0	(5)	65	0	(140)	105	0	5	(67)	0	(160)	(18)	0	(328)	180

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.1C.2 Total financial performance of the Regional Bureau

Total expenses of the regional bureau <i>000s euros</i>	Abidjan			Buenos Aires			Harare			Nairobi			San Salvador			Yaoundé			TOTAL		
	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Operating expenses - RB budget	(459)	(387)	(416)	(463)	(526)	(348)	(473)	(584)	(373)	(377)	(498)	(248)	(497)	(498)	(570)	(369)	(617)	(477)	(2 638)	(3 110)	(2 432)
Pay costs - General budget	(320)	(169)	(178)	(225)	(142)	(96)	(296)	(261)	(252)	(208)	(193)	(186)	(161)	(167)	(175)	(256)	(91)	(175)	(1 466)	(1 023)	(1 062)
Total operating expenses of RB	(779)	(556)	(594)	(688)	(668)	(444)	(769)	(845)	(625)	(585)	(691)	(434)	(658)	(665)	(745)	(625)	(708)	(652)	(4 104)	(4 133)	(3 494)
In-kind pay costs - General Budget	(652)	(684)	(714)	(464)	(604)	(342)	(552)	(701)	(565)	(426)	(543)	(528)	(302)	(314)	(310)	(121)	(92)	(625)	(2 517)	(2 938)	(3 084)
Total in-kind operating expenses of RB	(652)	(684)	(714)	(464)	(604)	(342)	(552)	(701)	(565)	(426)	(543)	(528)	(302)	(314)	(310)	(121)	(92)	(625)	(2 517)	(2 938)	(3 084)
Total capital expenditures of RB	(50)	(23)	(59)	(29)	(5)	(44)	(94)	(73)	(47)	(41)	(7)	(47)	(26)	(3)	(23)	(20)	(57)	(73)	(260)	(168)	(293)
Total expense of RB	1 481	1 263	1 367	1 181	1 277	830	1 415	1 619	1 237	1 052	1 241	1 009	986	982	1 078	766	857	1 350	6 881	7 239	6 871

C1.1C.3 RB reserve fund by RB

Regional Bureau Reserve Fund <i>000s Euros</i>	Abidjan	Buenos Aires	Harare	Nairobi	San Salvador	Yaoundé	Total RB reserve fund
Balance at 31 December 2022	602	431	718	376	595	(115)	2 607
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	105	(133)	(5)	(140)	5	(160)	(328)
Balance at 31 December 2023	707	298	713	236	600	(275)	2 279

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.2 REGULAR BUDGET REVENUE

The Regular Budget comprises the General Budget and the Regional Bureaus Budgets. The tables presented below include both budgets. The Regional Bureaus Budgets are detailed separately in financial performance on Regional Bureau budgets as presented for each Regional Bureau above (C1.1B).

C1.2.1 Statutory contributions

The revenue by member country for the General Budget and the payment status of the country as at 31 December 2023 are presented in table B3 above.

C1.2.2 Regional Bureau financing

The revenue by member country of the Regional Bureau financing budget and the payment status of the country as at 31 December 2023 (including Regional Bureaus) are presented in table B3 above.

C1.2.3 In-kind contributions

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
In-kind pay costs	23 575	23 830	21 848
In-kind premises running costs	11 459	13 118	12 343
Total in-kind contributions	35 034	36 948	34 191

C1.2.4 Voluntary contributions

Member countries and organizations that have made voluntary contributions are presented in tables B2.3 and B3 above.

C1.2.5 Reimbursements and recoveries

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Trust fund and special accounts recharges	7 143	6 486	6 482
Other reimbursements	277	441	544
Total reimbursements and recoveries	7 420	6 927	7 026

In 2023, the revenue from conferences was EUR 93 200 for the sale of exhibitor booths at the General Assembly (2022: EUR 78 500).

C1.2.6 Financial revenue

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
On bank balances	184	1 486	193
On investments	183	825	352
Total financial revenue²	367	2 311	545

The effective rate of financial interest on the average bank and investments held by the Organization was 0.02% (2022: 0.01%).

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.2.7 Other revenue

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised Budget 2023	2023	2022
Shop sales	186	424	278
I-Checkit revenue	77	49	58
Miscellaneous receipts	0	236	315
Total other revenue	263	709	651

Other revenue includes receipts from Shop Sales of emblems, logos, wines and duty-free stocks. The Organization receives I-Checkit revenue from verification of data held in its databases that is included under this category; the contract that was suspended for 15 months in 2020, was reactivated in 2022 and extended to 31 May 2024.

C1.2.8 Foreign exchange gains / losses

Foreign exchange gains/losses are reported on a net basis under revenue for both realized and unrealized amounts. There was a total net loss of EUR 0.3 million in 2023 (2022: loss of EUR 0.757 million). Of the total loss, the realized loss was EUR 0.178 million (2022: loss of EUR 1.189 million) and unrealized loss was EUR 0.122 million (2022: gain of EUR 0.432million).

C1.3 REGULAR BUDGET EXPENSES

The Regular Budget comprises the general budget and the Regional Bureaus budgets. The tables presented below include both budgets. The Regional Bureaus budgets are detailed separately in financial performance on Regional Bureau budgets as presented for each Regional Bureau above (C1.1B). The amounts include the use of the reserves.

C1.3.1 Pay costs

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Salaries	38 144	36 558	29 347
Employer's social charge costs	12 660	10 751	8 679
Allowances	7 426	5 800	4 704
Provision for employee leave not taken	0	721	240
Provision for retirement benefits	470	6 297	4 768
Indemnity for contract termination	0	208	277
Reimbursement of national taxes paid	0	123	83
Total pay costs	58 700	60 458	48 098

C1.3.2 In-kind pay costs

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
In-kind pay costs	23 575	23 830	21 848
Total in-kind pay costs	23 575	23 830	21 848

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.3.3 Other staff costs

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Employee welfare costs	169	1 429	1 243
Recruitment expenses	331	581	190
Training expenses	1 609	161	211
Total other staff costs	2 109	2 171	1 644

C1.3.4 Premises running costs

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Rental costs	0	779	1 072
Running costs	4 541	2 516	2 141
Total premises running costs	4 541	3 295	3 213

C1.3.5 In-kind premises running costs

The use of premises provided by member countries

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
In-kind equipment	11 459	13 118	12 343
Total in-kind pay costs	11 459	13 118	12 343

C1.3.6 Maintenance

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
IT and telecom maintenance	6 183	2 199	3 742
Premises and equipment maintenance	7	2 250	916
Total maintenance	6 190	4 449	4 658

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.3.7 Missions and meetings

Missions and meetings include expenditure for costs for staff and outside officials to attend statutory meetings, training and conferences of the Organization. It includes travel costs of EUR 3.004 million (2022: EUR 2.573 million), amounts for per diem and accommodation of EUR 3.189 million (2022: EUR 1.971 million) and for conferences costs of EUR 0.83 million (2022: EUR 0.439 million).

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Shop merchandise consumed	0	340	212
Corporate hospitality including gifts	219	608	380
Interpretation and minute taking fees	308	505	389
Travel and agency costs	3 476	2 996	2 573
Hotel and accommodation including per diem	122	3 174	1 971
Conferences and meetings organization	561	830	439
Grants and subsidies for meetings	0	17	0
Total missions and meetings	4 686	8 470	5 964

Statutory meetings' costs include some travel expenses and tickets for delegates, and interpretation and minute taking fees. Costs shown for the General Assembly and Regional Conferences are on a gross basis and exclude revenue received on the sale of exhibitor booths during the General Assembly of EUR 0.09 million (2022: EUR 0.08 million).

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
General Assembly	602	467	378
Executive Committee	219	320	297
Regional conferences	359	946	298
Heads of NCB conference	253	1 070	125
Committee for Control of INTERPOL files	157	168	82
Total statutory meetings	1 590	2 971	1 180

The Executive Committee meetings' costs include some travel expenses and tickets for delegates, and interpretation and minute taking fees. These equally cater for costs related to the Advisory Group on Financial matters. The cost details by nature are shown in the table below:

<i>000s euros</i>	Executive Committee	Advisory Group on Financial Matters	2023 Total
Corporate hospitality including gifts	10	0	10
Interpretation and minute taking fees	37	20	57
Travel and agency costs	181	1	182
Hotel and accommodation incl. per diem	63	1	64
Conferences and meeting organization	6	1	7
Total Executive Committee meetings	297	23	320

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C1.3.8 Office expenses

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Equipment rentals and hire charges	51	127	111
Fuel for vehicles	3	33	58
Mailing and courier costs	427	132	138
Printing and publications	88	79	114
External security services	868	877	794
Supplies' costs	392	854	726
External translation	204	452	235
Total office expenses	2 033	2 554	2 176

C1.3.9 Telecommunication costs

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Network hire charges	434	764	646
Telephone charges	686	394	378
Total telecommunication costs	1 120	1 158	1 024

Although some network hire charges involve rentals, these do not involve leasing of equipment nor the leasing of network capacity.

C1.3.10 Third party and other costs

Changes in provisions for member country statutory contributions includes amounts (paid)/due on both General and Regional Bureau budgets as EUR 1.146 million (2022: EUR (0.031) million) and EUR 0.336million (2022: EUR (0.061) million) respectively.

<i>000s Euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Interns	189	129	151
Consultancy charges	3 596	2 934	1 818
Bank charges	26	49	42
Insurance	945	884	873
Equipment Donated	0	0	26
Miscellaneous losses	0	4 436	381
Provision for statutory contributions and other losses	0	1 648	(72)
Total third party and other costs	4 756	10 080	3 219

C1.3.11 Depreciation

The total amount of depreciation by asset class on the Regular Budget is presented in notes 14 (Intangible assets) and 15 (Plant, property and equipment).

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C2. TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Trust Fund and Special Accounts consists of funds received from external sponsors with a defined purpose such as the implementation of special activities in various crime areas. Projects are separated and tracked individually. Implementation is usually according to the crime area that is managing the project.

C2.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Operating revenue			
In-kind contributions	1 347	2 291	1 779
Reimbursements and recoveries	55 000	60 443	60 141
Financial Income	0	804	
Total operating revenue	56 347	63 538	61 920
Operating expenses			
Pay costs	23 623	27 977	27 486
In-kind pay costs	1 347	2 291	1 779
Other staff costs	49	962	1 433
Premises running costs	1 250	1 934	1 513
Maintenance	3 072	1 275	1 560
Missions and meetings	9 804	13 623	14 947
Office expenses	667	1 318	1 699
Telecommunication costs	544	270	356
Third party and other costs	15 971	13 770	10 865
Depreciation and amortization	20	20	24
Exchange rate losses -net	0	98	258
Total operating expenses	(56 347)	(63 538)	(61 920)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	0	0	0

Operating expenses relating to the INTERPOL Fund for International Police Cooperation (Trust Fund) in the above are EUR 4.202 million (2022: EUR 6.570 million) of which operating expenses relating to the INTERPOL Foundation are EUR 1.045 million (2022: EUR 3.669 million).

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C2.2. TRUST FUND AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BY SPONSOR 2023

The following table presents the Trust Fund and Special Accounts projects that were executed in the year 2023 by sponsor and for each programme (including in-kind).

Sponsor	Programme	Amount recognized in 2023 <i>000s euros</i>
European Commission	Africa Regional Programme; Capacity Building Programme; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; Counter Terrorism Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme; Drugs and Organised Crime Programme; Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Firearms (iARMs) Programme; Legislation Programme; Information Technology Infrastructure; Maritime Piracy Programme; Migration & Border Management Programme; NCB Support and Upgrade Programme; Operational Support; Research and Innovation	14 093
United States Department of State	Anti-Corruption Programme; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme; Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Maritime Piracy Programme; Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	5 804
German Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs	G5 Sahel Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; Capacity Building Programme; Terrorism Network Programme; Drugs and Organized Crime Programme	5 742
Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	Cybercrime Programme; Migration & Border Management Programme ; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	5 251
United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	Cybercrime Programme; Child Exploitation Programme	3 230
United States Defence Threat Reduction Agency	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	2 490
Chinese Ministry of Public security	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Counter Terrorism Programme; Financial Crime and Fraud Programme; Operational Support; Fugitives Programme; INTERPOL Financial Assistance for Secondments Programme	1 918
Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	1 837
German National Central Bureau	Crime Against Children Programme; INTERPOL Capabilities for Operational Relevance (I-CORE) Programme	1 664
United States Agency for International Development	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	1 501

**ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)**

Sponsor	Programme	Amount recognized in 2023 000s euros
(USAID)		
United Nations	Capacity Building Programme; Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; Counter Terrorism Programme	1 408
Human Dignity Foundation	Crimes Against Children Programme	1 224
United States Department of Energy	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	1 124
The Supreme Committee for Qatar 2022	Sports Security Programme	1 104
Italian Ministry of Interior	INTERPOL Cooperation Against 'Ndrangheta (I-CAN) Programme	1 092
INTERPOL Foundation	Counter Terrorism Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme; Cybercrime Programme; Drugs and Organised Crime Programme; Vulnerable Communities Programme; Stolen Motor Vehicles Programme; Stolen Works of Art Programme; Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme; INTERPOL Organization Support	1 045
Republic of Korea National Police Agency	Crimes Against Children Programme; Financial Crime Programme; Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	1 012
Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Maritime Piracy Programme	964
Republic of Korea Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Global Health and Safety Programme	885
Economic et Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	I24/7 extension Programme	837
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme; Human Trafficking and People Smuggling Programme; Innovation Programme	826
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Counterfeit Document Programme; Drugs and Organised Crime Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Firearms (iARMs) Programme	805
Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Migration & Border Management Programme; Organized and Emerging Crime Programme	733
United Kingdom Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	669
Underwriters' Laboratory Inc.	Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme; International Police Cooperation Programme	637
Council of Europe	Cybercrime Programme	619
United Kingdom Home Office	INSIGHT Programme ; Internet Domain Names (WHOIS) Programme	526
French Ministry of Europe and of Foreign Affairs	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme; I-24/7 Programme; Criminal Analysis Programme;	517

**ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)**

Sponsor	Programme	Amount recognized in 2023 000s euros
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counter Terrorism Programme; Capacity Building Programme	475
Dutch National Police	Crimes Against Children Programme; Innovation Programme; Integrity in Sport Programme; INTERPOL Capabilities for Operational Relevance (I-CORE) Programme	442
United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)	Crime Against Children Programme	409
The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)	Migration & Border Management Programme	358
The Foundation for Graduate Institute of International Studies and Development	Firearms (iARMs) Programme	329
International Olympic Committee	Integrity in Sport Programme	294
United States Federal Bureau of Investigation	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	285
Environment Canada	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	212
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd	Global Health and Safety Programme	192
United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Interior	Environmental and Wildlife	178
United Kingdom National Crime Agency	Anti-Corruption Programme; Migration & Border Management Programme	109
United States Patent and Trademark Office	Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	108
Qatari Ministry of Interior	INTERPOL Organization Support Programme	108
United States Forest Service	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	92
Royal Institute of International Affairs (CHATHAM HOUSE)	Innovation Programme; Capacity Building Programme	66
Centro Zaragoza	Stolen Motor Vehicles Programme	64
Thorn	Crime Against Children Programme	63
Alibaba Group	Trafficking in Illicit Goods and Counterfeiting Programme	61
Guangdong Public Security Protection Technology Association	Innovation Programme	39
United Kingdom Ministry of Defence	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	30
Gemalto N.V	Counterfeit Document Programme	18
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	14
Naif Arab University for Security Science (NAUSS)	Stadia Training Programme	10
World Anti-Doping Agency	Integrity in Sport Programme	7
Ultra-Electronics Forensic Technology	Firearms (iARMs) Programme	7
French Ministry of Interior	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) Programme	5
Norwegian Agency for	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	3

**ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)**

Sponsor	Programme	Amount recognized in 2023 <i>000s euros</i>
Development Cooperation (NORAD)		
Saudi Arabian Ministry of Interior	I-CORE Programme	1
Australian Federal Police	Crime Against Children Programme	1
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat (CITES)	Environmental and Wildlife Crime Programme	1
Total trust fund and special accounts		63 538

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C3. COMBINATION ADJUSTMENT: TRANSFERS BETWEEN BUDGETS:

Trust Fund and Special Account projects share budget resources and infrastructure, and benefit by having access to internal experts. The consolidation adjustment removes the effect of double counting the revenue and expenses between budgets when they are combined.

Overhead recoveries, expert fees and charges for other services such as office rentals are charged to the Trust Fund and Special Accounts from the Regular Budget and counted as an expense on the Trust Fund or Special Account. All such costs on Trust Fund and Special Accounts are agreed in advance with the sponsor, either in a specific contract or in the general terms and conditions of operation of the Trust Fund. These are accounted under the category, third party and other costs.

The average overhead recovery rate was 10.4% of total Trust Fund and Special Accounts expenses (2022: 10.7%). Total recoveries from projects, including overhead and other recharges were EUR 13.625 million, or 21.5% (2022: EUR 13.728 million or 22.2%). Of this amount, expert fees recovered were EUR 4.287 million (2022: EUR 4.895 million).

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Operating revenue			
Reimbursements and recoveries	(6 327)	(13 625)	(13 728)
Total operating revenue	(6 327)	(13 625)	(13 728)
Operating expenses			
Pay costs	0	(4 287)	(4 878)
Other staff costs	0	(361)	(375)
Premises running costs	0	(1 843)	(1 487)
Maintenance	0	(887)	(746)
Missions and meetings	0	(170)	(144)
Office expenses	0	(34)	(37)
Telecommunication costs	0	(62)	(70)
Third party and other costs	(6 327)	(5 961)	(5 967)
Depreciation and amortization	0	(20)	(24)
Total operating expenses	6 327	13 625	13 728
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	0	0	0

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C4. CAPITAL BUDGET

C4.1 2023 CAPITAL PROGRAMME AGAINST BUDGET

Location	Capital expenditure programme <i>000s Euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	<i>Difference</i>
IPSG	Specific equipment, furniture and fixtures	195	265	70
	Building works	571	729	158
	Security	136	86	(50)
	Building and security	902	1 080	178
	EDPS database projects	896	1 027	131
	Other IS software projects	602	877	275
	IS infrastructure including global capacity	865	1 228	363
	End user computer hardware and peripherals	150	461	311
	IT systems and communications	2 513	3 593	1 080
IGCI	Specific equipment, furniture and fixtures	389	92	(297)
	Building Works	37	249	212
	Security	120	7	(113)
	Building and security	546	348	(198)
	IGCI database Projects	401	539	138
	IS Infrastructure including global capacity	95	0	(95)
	End user computer hardware and peripherals	9	20	11
	IT systems and communications	505	559	54
RB	Specific equipment , furniture and fixtures	17	0	(17)
	Building works	220	289	69
	Security	33	103	70
	Building and security	270	392	122
	EDPS database projects	53	0	(53)
	End user computer hardware and peripherals	11	8	(3)
	IT systems and communications	64	8	(56)
	Total capital expenditure programme	4 800	5 980	1 180

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

C5.1 2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY CAPABILITIES

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023			Actual 2023		
Capability	Total	Police	Corporate	Total	Police	Corporate
<i>Documents</i>	636	429	207	1 709	1 026	683
<i>Individuals</i>	1 249	841	408	4 261	2 559	1 702
<i>Property</i>	1 049	707	342	2 218	1 332	886
Identification services	2 934	1 977	957	8 188	4 917	3 271
<i>Analytical support & intelligence</i>	19 514	13 405	6 109	22 366	13 431	8 935
<i>Investigative support & coordination</i>	36 593	24 592	12 001	24 395	14 649	10 013
Operational support	56 107	37 997	18 110	46 761	28 080	18 948
<i>Groups & networks</i>	13 489	9 075	4 414	38 951	23 391	15 560
<i>Guidelines & frameworks</i>	1 711	1 154	557	4 526	2 718	1 808
<i>Strategic analysis</i>	7 217	4 851	2 366	6 410	3 849	2 561
Strategic support	22 417	15 080	7 337	49 887	29 958	19 929
Operational	81 458	55 054	26 404	104 836	62 955	42 148
<i>Capacity building</i>	17 370	11 678	5 692	9 712	5 832	3 880
<i>Curriculum management</i>	263	179	84	1 485	892	593
<i>Training delivery</i>	15 317	10 287	5 030	20 716	12 440	8 276
<i>Training needs & capability assessments</i>	19 990	13 488	6 502	4 979	2 990	1 989
Capacity building	52 940	35 632	17 308	36 892	22 154	14 738
<i>Content management</i>	47	34	13	2 159	1 296	863
<i>Knowledge exchange platforms</i>	5 290	3 672	1 618	1 918	1 152	766
<i>Knowledge networks</i>	5 102	3 491	1 611	2 636	1 583	1 053
Knowledge management	10 439	7 197	3 242	6 713	4 031	2 682
Knowledge and training	63 379	42 829	20 550	43 605	26 185	17 420
<i>Databases & applications</i>	14 004	9 381	4 623	14 268	8 568	5 700
<i>Ideation, architecture & IT project management</i>	4 585	3 081	1 504	4 734	2 843	1 891
<i>Infrastructure management</i>	8 100	6 332	1 768	5 081	3 051	2 030
<i>IT governance & security</i>	278	165	113	5 038	3 025	2 013
<i>IT support to member countries</i>	2 128	1 485	643	5 207	3 127	2 080
Information technology	29 095	20 444	8 651	34 328	20 614	13 714
<i>Applied innovation</i>	211	144	67	837	503	334
<i>Strategic innovation</i>	86	59	27	1 382	830	552
Innovation	297	203	94	2 219	1 333	886
Technology and innovation	29 392	20 646	8 745	36 547	21 947	14 600
Total operating expenses	174 229	118 531	55 698	184 987	111 087	73 900

ICPO-INTERPOL
(Unaudited)

C5.2 2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic goals		Strategic objectives		Revised budget 2023	Actual 2023
Goal 1	Trusted information for action <i>Serve as the trusted global law enforcement hub for the exchange of actionable information and analysis.</i>	1.1	Strengthen law enforcement access and use of information systems through better interoperability, network extensions and development of secure innovative exchange solutions.	23 942	9 146
		1.2	Increase the quality and quantity of threat-driven and criminal intelligence analysis to support the operational and investigative needs of member countries.	21 055	20 522
		1.3	Uphold INTERPOL's privacy and data security regulations and technology to comply with the evolving international standards for data protection.	3 471	2 242
		1.4	Enhance information management in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant and binding international instruments to ensure a high level of trust in INTERPOL's information systems.	1 603	1 428
Trusted information for action				50 071	33 338
Goal 2	Enrich policing through partnerships <i>Maximize resources, knowledge and operations through cooperation and strategic partnerships.</i>	2.1	Be the global police leader in information sharing, incident response, and operational coordination to combat transnational crimes.	32 156	33 776
		2.2	Cultivate diverse partnerships that will improve and develop our capabilities, maximize their use and enrich our services for member countries.	6 088	7 142
		2.3	Provide capabilities to maximize capacity, knowledge, and skills of law enforcement globally.	15 691	26 622
		2.4	Engage with national governments and international forums to obtain support and promote our role in shaping global security.	15 667	12 630
Enrich policing through partnerships				69 602	80 170
Goal 3	Advance & innovate policing Advance the global law enforcement community through research and innovative solutions.	3.1	Leverage digital transformation to improve the efficiency of our processes and the quality and speed of our services to member countries.	5 305	6 600
		3.2	Facilitate global dialogue on emerging technologies and cutting-edge solutions with private and public partners to develop innovative policing services.	12 117	5 587
		3.3	Use emerging technologies to deliver innovative policing solutions to member countries.	6 841	7 284
		3.4	Adopt creative thinking and multi-disciplinary collaboration to build a culture of innovation and foresight planning.	1 880	4 006
Advance and innovate policing				26 143	23 477
Goal 4	Enhance organizational performance & delivery Be an organization of excellence that is accountable, transparent and agile.	4.1	Make the organization more competitive, efficient and flexible through strong leadership and a modern approach to human resources.	6 662	8 265
		4.2	Increase our agility to respond to a changing environment by decentralizing governance and transforming financial management with an emphasis on empowerment, transparency and accountability.	8 345	10 758
		4.3	Ensure organizational resilience by implementing robust mechanisms for risk management, performance management and business continuity.	2 477	3 033
		4.4	Foster a culture based on ethics, diversity and inclusion that embodies the values of the Organization.	2 270	3 431
		4.5	Strengthen the Organization's legal framework and harmonize institutional policies and practices to improve capabilities and programs.	8 659	22 785
Enhance organizational performance and delivery				28 413	48 272
Total expenditure				174 229	185 257

D. OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

D1. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of items of stock held at the shop for resale or to be given as gifts and stocks of office consumables and items held for maintenance (Note 13).

D2. SHOP SALES

Presented below is the summary trading results for the Organization's shop. Merchandise consumed in the shop is reported under missions and meetings expenses.

<i>000s euros</i>	Revised budget 2023	2023	2022
Shop sales	186	424	278
Merchandise consumed	0	(340)	(212)
Gross trading profit	186	84	66
<i>Shop merchandise consumed</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>212</i>
<i>Items given as gifts (not included above)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>84</i>

D3. FINANCIAL RATIOS

Liquidity ratio	What is measured
Current ratio	Measures an organization's ability to pay off short-term liabilities with current assets
Quick ratio	Measures an organization's ability to pay off short-term liabilities with quick assets
Operating cash flow ratio	A measure of the number of times an organization can pay off current liabilities with the cash generated in a given period
Assets to liabilities ratio	Indicates how an organization can potentially settle its liabilities by selling its assets
