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Report submitted
by the
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

N° 1

Subject :

X INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING DURING 1968.

A

INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the information received by the General Secretariat during 1968. In view of the delays which sometimes occur in forwarding information about seizures, a considerable length of time may elapse between the date on which a counterfeit is found and the date on which the General Secretariat is informed of it. It is therefore possible for discrepancies to appear between the statistics supplied by a particular country and those presented by the General Secretariat.

The tables appended to this report refer only to cases recorded by the General Secretariat during 1968. Moreover, only counterfeits which have been assigned an Indicative (i.e. those of which specimens were received by the Secretariat) appear in Tables II, III, V and VI. This may lead to discrepancies between the latter and Tables I and IV, which cover all counterfeits reported in 1968.

I. - PAPER CURRENCY

Preliminary remarks :

a) Forgeries :

Forgeries - in the sense of genuine notes (mainly American) on which the counters have been altered (eg. \$1 and \$2 notes changed to \$10, \$50 or \$100 notes) - are not listed in the appended tables. They are rare and easy to detect.

Of the 36 notes seized (22 in Germany, 3 in Austria, 1 in France, 1 in Italy, 2 in the United Kingdom, 6 in Sweden and 1 in Yugoslavia) one came from Albania, one from Germany, one from France, one from Rumania and fifteen from Poland. It was not possible to establish the origin of the other notes.

b) Confederate States of America banknotes :

In 1968, only Austria reported the seizure of a Confederate States of America banknote (\$100). These notes have never been legal tender and are usually sold as souvenirs. Uttering such notes is not punishable by law in the United States. The seizure in Waldkirch (Federal Germany) in 1966 of equipment for printing such notes has practically put an end to their circulation.

c) Publicity-type notes :

A number of currency imitations - designed for publicity - were found in Western Europe :

- In Germany: 2 notes resembling a U.S. \$1 note and bearing political slogans on the back; one note resembling a U.S. \$1 note falling into the category of "play money".

- In Canada: plates for printing part of the face of a Canadian \$10 note were seized; the back of the note carried an advertisement for a make of motor car.

- In Spain: the back of a 500-peseta bill was printed on both sides of a note used by a theatre for publicity purposes.

- In Indonesia: several imitations of an Indonesian 10-rupiah note, falling into the category of "play money".

- In Lebanon: a reproduction of a U.S. \$1,000 bill used to advertise the film "Rebus".

- In the United Kingdom: 503 reproductions of a U.S. \$1 bill with political slogans on the face. An imitation of British £5 note used by a shoe manufacturer (the negatives and plates used for printing these notes were seized in France).

- In the following countries: Austria, France, Italy, Switzerland, several reduced-format reproductions of the faces of Belgian, Spanish, French, Dutch and Swiss notes with, on the back, various pictures and the words "I facsimili di tutto il mondo - Grande Collezione GIOVANI", were seized. These publicity-type notes were enclosed with each issue of an Italian magazine in the form of a "surprise packet".

N.B. The printing of publicity-type notes is punishable by law in many countries.

1.- DETECTION :

The figure for the total face value of counterfeit U.S. notes (\$21,875,937) given in Table I "Counterfeit notes reported in 1968" includes those seized in the United States (\$16,580,234). This total is more than double the corresponding figure for 1967. According to statistics supplied by the U.S. Secret Service, counterfeit notes with a total face value of \$13,435,419 were seized before they could be put into circulation; this means that 19% of counterfeits printed were actually uttered (compared with 26% in 1967).

It should be noted that the sum of counterfeit U.S. currency found outside the U.S.A. (\$5,091,183) amounted to 24.2% of the total (9.6% in 1967).

The American dollar is still counterfeited more often than any other currency. Counterfeit U.S. banknotes were found in 42 countries (48 in 1967). Eight African countries were affected by traffic in counterfeit U.S. notes.

The number of countries whose currency was counterfeited was 26 (27 in 1966, 25 in 1967). Counterfeit British, Canadian, Italian and Yugoslav notes were seized in Western Europe, counterfeit Brazilian notes in Argentina, counterfeit Spanish notes in Germany and France, counterfeit French notes in Western Europe and North Africa, counterfeit Indian notes in Nepal, counterfeit Iraqi notes in Kuwait and Syria, counterfeit Jordanian notes in Israel, counterfeit Dutch notes in Germany, counterfeit Sudanese notes in U.A.R., counterfeit Swiss notes in France, counterfeit

counterfeit Turkish notes in Germany and Syria, counterfeit Russian notes in Austria, counterfeit Venezuelan notes in Central America and Europe, and counterfeit Vietnamese notes in Ethiopia. These examples show that counterfeiting of currencies weaker than the dollar on world markets often has international ramifications. The large amount of counterfeit Italian lire - most of which came from a clandestine printing workshop in Turin - should be noted.

2.- IDENTIFICATION :

Table II provides information about the new types of counterfeit notes recorded by the General Secretariat in 1968. 189 new types of counterfeit U.S. notes were identified compared with 246 in 1967.

As far as non-American currencies are concerned, there were 30 new types of counterfeit banknotes from 17 countries (29 types from 17 countries in 1967).

Column 3 of this table gives the places where illicit printing workshops producing different counterfeit types of each denomination were located and the Indicative assigned to each of these counterfeits.

3.- CIRCULATION :

a) Table III lists the counterfeit notes in international circulation in 1968. In the Column "Countries in which the note circulated", only foreign countries (and not the country whose currency was counterfeited) are mentioned.

The counterfeit U.S. \$20 note 12 A 5 and the \$100 note 12 A 49, which were first reported in 1948, continued to circulate in 6 countries (compared with 3 in 1967), even though the clandestine printing workshop which produced these two counterfeit types was discovered in France in 1950.

The counterfeit U.S. \$50 note 12 A 562, first reported in 1956, circulated still more widely in 1968, increasing from 61 notes in 9 countries in 1967 to 115 notes and 10 countries in 1968.

The counterfeit U.S. \$20 note 12 A 604, which was first reported in 1958 and which had completely disappeared from circulation in 1967, was seized in 3 European countries and in Indonesia (93 notes in all). Twelve U.S. \$10 notes 12 A 621 were seized in 8 countries in America, Africa, Europe and the Near East (compared with 5 countries in 1967); 90 U.S. \$20 notes 12 A 959 in 9 countries (Europe and U.A.R.), compared with 5 European countries in 1967; 24 U.S. \$100 notes 12 A 1359 in 7 European countries compared with 1 in 1967; 617 U.S. \$20 notes 12 A 1541 in 20 countries compared with 16 in 1967. Several counterfeit types which first made their appearance in 1967 increased their circulation in 1968 : Indicative 12 A 1786 (\$10) - 10 countries compared with 6; Indicative 12 A 1801 (\$20) - 10 countries compared with 5; Indicative 12 A 1862 (\$20) - 7 countries compared with 6; Indicative 12 A 1867 (\$20) - 89 notes in 6 countries in Europe, America and the Near East compared with 1 note in Europe in 1967. Five other types of U.S. counterfeits, which had previously only circulated in the United States, were seized in several countries : Indicatives 12 A 3077, 3090, 3108 (\$10), Indicative 12 A 3016 (\$20) and Indicative 12 A 3206 (\$100). Finally, particular mention should be made of the counterfeit U.S. \$1,000 note (Indicative 12 A 1894) and \$100 note (Indicative 12 A 1895), both of which first made their appearance in the U.A.R. in 1967. The technical features of these notes would suggest that they were printed with the same equipment. They circulated in 3 countries in 1967 and in 8 countries in 1968. It has been found that in 95% of the seizures of counterfeit type 12 A 1894 and in 50% of the seizures of counterfeit type 12 A 1895, the notes were either discovered in or had come from the U.A.R.

On the other hand, the circulation of several counterfeit types dropped in 1968 : \$20 notes 12 A 1066 (6 countries compared with 9 in 1967); \$20 notes 12 A 1406 (10 countries compared with 12 in 1967); \$100 notes 12 A 1607 (922 notes in 5 countries compared with 3961 notes in 10 countries in 1967); \$5 notes 12 A 1790 (7 notes in 2 countries compared with 300 notes in 7 countries in 1967).

With respect to currencies other than American, counterfeit Canadian notes continue to be fairly widespread in Europe, notably in Italy.

1,002 counterfeit 1,000-franc West African notes (5 A 6) were seized in Togo; over 5,000 Spanish 100-peseta notes (4 E 20) and 1,000-peseta notes (4 E 16, 19, 21) were discovered in Africa and Europe; 422 Indian 5 and 10-rupee notes (1 I 71 and 1 I 72) were seized in Nepal (they were allegedly printed in India), 3,000 Iraqi 10-dinar notes (6 I 3) in Kuwait and 14 500-rouble notes (2 U 5) in Austria. These last notes had been acquired in Switzerland.

b) Case reports :

- GERMANY :

1. In January and February 1968 several counterfeit U.S. \$20 notes were put into circulation in several towns in Federal Germany. Two Italians were identified as the passers of the counterfeits, after their photographs had been shown to the victims. They were also identified by the Swiss police as having passed counterfeit dollar notes in Switzerland in January 1968. When arrested in Germany, they claimed that the father of one of them was implicated, and he was subsequently arrested in Pisa. They stated that the supplier of the counterfeits was an Italian from Sicily who belonged to a gang with a hide-out in Sardina. The two Italians held in Germany were convicted in February 1969 and sentenced to 14 months and 26 months' imprisonment respectively.

2. In August 1967, a German national was arrested in Munich (Federal Germany) for passing counterfeit Swiss 50-franc notes. The man had already been the subject of an Interpol warning notice published in 1957 and had a record of 10 convictions in Germany for theft, forgery and fraud; he had also been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for trafficking in cocaine in Italy in 1957. In April 1968 he was sentenced by the Munich Court to 3 years' imprisonment for manufacturing and passing counterfeit Swiss 50-franc notes.

3. In February 1968, a Greek national was arrested in Frankfurt for passing counterfeit British £50 notes. The man had been the subject of an international arrest warrant issued in 1965 by the Swiss authorities. He was arrested in Germany in January 1966 and extradited to Switzerland where he was sentenced in October 1966 in Lugano to 18 months' imprisonment and 5 years' restricted residence for fraud.

- ARGENTINA :

In June 1968, a South African national, his British companion and their two children were searched by customs on their arrival in Buenos Aires by boat from Uruguay and 33,775 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes were found in a baby's pram. The instigator, a South African national holding three forged passports and with a criminal record in the United Kingdom, was also arrested and he gave the name of the supplier of the counterfeit currency, a British printer who was arrested in London. In his printing workshop, plates and negatives for counterfeit \$100 notes and 4,000 counterfeit \$100 notes - of the same type as those seized in Argentina - were seized, (see No. 4 MANUFACTURE). He was sentenced in London in September 1968 to 6 years' imprisonment.

- AUSTRALIA :

Following the investigations mentioned in Report No. 10 submitted to the General Assembly session in Tehran in 1968 (cf. pp. 5-6, under "GERMANY") in connection with the seizure in Germany of counterfeit \$20 notes from Australia, an American counterfeiter was arrested in Australia. 4,600 counterfeit U.S. \$20 notes and 2,250 \$50 notes were seized. The printing workshop was also discovered (see No. 4 MANUFACTURE). The American had also produced counterfeit Australian £10 notes (old issue). He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment in February 1969.

- AUSTRIA :

In May 1968, 88 counterfeit U.S. \$50 notes were passed in jewellers' shops in Vienna, Salzburg, and in two other towns in Austria. An Austrian couple was identified from photographs as being the passers of the counterfeits. The man had been convicted on 5 occasions in Austria for theft, misappropriation and fraud. The woman had been convicted of violating the aliens' regulations in Germany. An Interpol radio message was sent out and led to the couple's being traced in Germany, France and Yugoslavia. They were finally arrested in Vienna in August 1968. Their home was searched and 28 counterfeit \$50 notes and two guns were seized. When questioned, the man stated that he had obtained the counterfeit currency from a Turkish national in Istanbul in March 1968 in payment for a consignment of smuggled watches transported from Switzerland to Turkey. He also stated that the guns had been given to him by the same Turkish national in Vienna in a previous deal. 19 other counterfeit \$50 notes were found at the Viennese home of an Austrian woman who had received them from her lover, an Austrian national, who had three convictions for theft. The latter had obtained them from the watch smuggler already under arrest in Vienna.

- BELGIUM :

In October 1968, a Belgian national whose permanent home was in Congo Kinshasa, was found in possession of \$7,500 worth of counterfeit U.S. currency in \$50 and \$100 notes. Investigations made in collaboration with the Congolese and Federal German police revealed that the Belgian had been the victim of a Mali trafficker who had borrowed Congolese currency from him and left him with two envelopes containing U.S. currency as security. A middle-man, a Sierra Leone national, was identified and confirmed this. The Mali national was never traced. However, a counterfeit \$100 note sent by the Belgian to a German girlfriend was seized by the German police in Kiel.

- SPAIN :

1. In October 1968, the Madrid N.C.B. sent a dispatch-letter to the General Secretariat reporting the arrest of a person carrying a forged Israeli passport in the name of B. He was arrested when passengers in the train "Costa del Sol" were checked by the police. When questioned about his true identity, the man said his real name was Z. He was imprisoned in Malaga.

The fingerprints enclosed with the dispatch-letter were compared with those in the General Secretariat's records, and it was established that B., alias Z, was in fact an international criminal named K, who had been the subject of an Interpol warning notice in 1962 and who had several convictions in France and Israel for traffic in counterfeit currency and theft, fraud and traffic in counterfeit U.S. currency.

2. In June 1968, 62 counterfeit Spanish 1,000-peseta notes were passed in Germany by two Germans, a man and a woman, who were later arrested by the German police. The latter informed the Spanish police and they traced the husband of the woman who was strongly suspected of having supplied the counterfeits. The investigations carried out by the Spanish police led to the smashing of a gang of traffickers in counterfeit currency, drugs, and women. The gang was composed of Germans, Greeks, one Spaniard and one Dutchman. 1,353 counterfeit Spanish 1,000-peseta notes were seized in Barcelona. The supplier of the counterfeits - a German - managed to escape but was arrested in Dusseldorf (Germany), together with the printer of the counterfeits (see No. 4 MANUFACTURE).

- FRANCE :

1. In March 1968, a stateless person of Polish origin was arrested in Paris for fraud, forgery and using forged documents. He was an international criminal who had been recorded in Germany in 1951 for counterfeiting currency, had been prosecuted several times in France between 1951 and 1966 for fraud, expelled from Belgium for anauthorised peddling, and who had been arrested in the Netherlands in 1966 for traffic in counterfeit U.S. currency and in Italy in 1967 for violation of an expulsion order.

2. In July 1968, \$7,500 worth of counterfeit U.S. currency was circulated in Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Luxemburg. The gang responsible for passing the counterfeits comprised about twenty traffickers - German, French, Italian (most of whom already had criminal records) and one American who had been convicted of forgery in 1952.

Two French nationals were arrested in Longwy after being found in possession of counterfeit U.S. notes and were recognised

from their photographs as having also uttered counterfeit notes of the same type in Germany and Belgium. The supplier of the notes, another French national with convictions in France for theft and uttering worthless cheques was arrested in Geneva (Switzerland) and extradited to France. He stated that he had received the counterfeits from a man named "Gerard" who was subsequently identified and arrested. Two other French nationals arrested in Switzerland admitted to having passed counterfeit notes during a trip to the Near and Middle East. \$2,000 worth of counterfeit currency was seized by the Swiss police.

3. In August 1968, a counterfeit \$50 note was changed in a Paris bank by a man named A..., the holder of a Uruguayan passport. The number of the passport led to the identification of A... as being Uruguayan national B..., who had been prosecuted in Belgium for burglary. He had fraudulently obtained a passport in another name by giving false information when applying for a passport to replace one he claimed to have lost.

4. In November 1968, a Polish national was arrested in Paris for stealing from parked cars. He had already been prosecuted on several occasions in Germany between 1950 and 1953 for theft, misappropriation, possession of a firearm, forgery and fraud, and in France for theft and traffic in travellers cheques stolen in Italy. He had been arrested in Germany in 1960 for being in possession of \$3,625 worth of counterfeit currency and was sentenced to 4½ years' imprisonment. He had been extradited to France in 1964 and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for traffic in counterfeit U.S. currency. He had just been released from prison in Paris when he was arrested for stealing from parked cars and sent back to prison.

- ITALY :

In January 1968, one Italian, one Swiss and one Austrian were arrested in Milan for being in possession of 193 counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes.

The Austrian, a known swindler in Germany, had obtained the counterfeits in Paris (France) through a Polish national he had met in Austria. The Polish national was identified from his photograph by the Austrian police and arrested in Vienna. He had already uttered counterfeit U.S. notes in Austria (1959) and Germany (1960). He was wanted in Germany for inciting a person or persons to commit aggravated theft. He admitted acting as middle-man for the supplier of the counterfeit U.S. notes in Paris; the latter, another Polish national, had since died. He stated that this Pole, who had already come to the notice of the French police as a smuggler, had proposed to sell 3,000 counterfeit \$100 notes for 27% of their face value. 450 notes were in fact passed in Italy and Switzerland (notably 150 notes passed in Lugano by a Swiss who was arrested in Milan: this man was known in Switzerland as a trafficker in gold and jewellery and had been prosecuted in Germany in 1953 for fraud).

- UNITED KINGDOM :

In May 1968, a British national with convictions in the United Kingdom for receiving and fraud, was sentenced in London to 3 years' imprisonment for uttering and being in possession of 423 counterfeit U.S. \$20 notes. At the time of his arrest in January 1968, investigations were carried out and it was learnt through the U.S. and Canadian police that he had been sentenced in the United States in 1957 to 1 year's imprisonment for counterfeiting and attempted burglary (expelled from the United States) and in Canada in 1967 to 2 terms of imprisonment for fraud, counterfeiting and stealing a motor car. He had been expelled from Canada in December 1967; in January 1968 he was arrested in London on the counterfeiting charge.

- TURKEY :

In March 1968, counterfeit U.S. \$20 notes were passed in Istanbul by a German national. Investigations revealed that the man already had six convictions in Germany for theft and fraud, and that he had stolen travellers cheques on several occasions in Spain, Italy and Switzerland in 1965 and 1966. He had been arrested in Berne (Switzerland) in October 1966 and sentenced in January 1967 to 20 months' imprisonment and 10 years' expulsion for theft, fraud and forging bonds. He had also been the subject of an Interpol warning notice.

- YUGOSLAVIA :

In December 1967, a German national was sentenced in Yugoslavia to 2 years' imprisonment for passing counterfeit U.S. \$100 notes. It emerged from the information obtained by the General Secretariat that this man had 20 convictions in Germany for drug trafficking, abortion, hit and run, fiscal and customs fraud, aggravated theft and forgery, and that he had been prosecuted in Belgium in 1958 for theft and in France between 1959 and 1965 for attempted theft, theft, failing to pay bills and violation of an expulsion order.

4.- MANUFACTURE :

Illicit printing workshops found :

- GERMANY :

1. June 1968, Bad Godesberg : German 50-DM notes (11 A-o-27).

Seizures : equipment and 34 counterfeit notes; several forged passports.

Counterfeiters : 2 Yugoslav nationals with convictions in Yugoslavia for illicit commerce, known in Germany and Yugoslavia for misappropriating hired cars.

Circulation : local.

Printing method : Silk screen, with certain background details reproduced by hand. Watermark and security thread not imitated.

2. November 1968, Dusseldorf : Spanish 1,000-peseta notes (4 E 21).

Seizures : equipment and 3,292 unfinished notes.

Counterfeiters : 2 Germans (one financier and one printer).

Circulation : Germany and Spain.

Printing method : offset; watermark imitated by printing. Poor reproduction of portrait. Results: poor.

3. March 1968, Hamburg : equipment (printing presses, plates, chemicals) thought to have been used to counterfeit U.S. currency was found at the home of a German national. The son of the owner of the equipment was suspected by the American police of having passed counterfeit \$20 notes in Los Angeles.

- UNITED STATES :

The U.S. authorities reported that 30 illicit printing workshops were discovered in 1968. However, details about the place where the workshops were found and the type of counterfeits produced were only given for one case (see Table II). Of the 80 counterfeit U.S. notes circulated at international level and published in "Counterfeits & Forgeries" in 1968, only 7

were printed by methods other than offset: 4 were entirely reproduced typographically; 2 were reproduced by engraving and typography (serial numbers); 1 in offset (face printed in black) and typography. The obvious conclusion is that the engraved parts of genuine notes are rarely reproduced by engraving by counterfeiters.

- AUSTRALIA :

1. December 1966, Melbourne : Australian \$10 notes (17 A 16)

Seizures : equipment and 8,000 notes.

Counterfeiters : 7 Australians (1 financier, 2 technicians, 4 passers) and 2 Italians (passers). Sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years' imprisonment.

Circulation : local.

Printing method : offset ("GESTETNER" printing press); watermark imitated by printing. Results : good.

N.B. The Australian \$10 note 17 A 16 is included under "New Types of Counterfeits" in Table II of the report on international currency counterfeiting in 1967. The discovery of the printing workshop was only reported in 1968.

2. February 1968, Paddington : U.S. \$20 and \$50 notes (12 A 589 - 598 - 1628 and 12 A 605 respectively).

Seizures : equipment (part of "MULTILITH" offset printing press, plates, negatives, cliches used for printing U.S. \$1, \$5, \$20 and \$50 notes and Australian \$10 notes (old issue); 4,600 \$20 notes and 2,250 \$50 notes.

Counterfeiters : 1 American (a watchmaker with convictions in the United States for forging oil shares) who printed the counterfeits; 6 Australians (middle-men and passers). The printer was sentenced in Sydney in February 1969 to 5 years' imprisonment.

Circulation : Germany, Australia, Austria, U.A.R.

Printing method : Offset. Results: good.

- ITALY :

1. March 1968, Milan : Italian 10,000 lire notes (11 I 64).

Seizures : equipment (printing presses, plates) in a printing firm run by an Italian woman; 3,461 counterfeit notes.

Counterfeiters : 2 Italians (one a printer) and 1 Italian woman (owner of printing firm).

Circulation : local.

Printing method : offset.

2. June 1968, Turin : Italian 50,000 lire notes (11 I 65)

Seizures : equipment (offset printing press, electric guillotine, zinc plates, coloured inks, numbering stamp) and 4,560 counterfeit notes.

Counterfeiters : 7 Italians (one a printer).

Circulation : Italy, Switzerland.

Printing method : Offset and typography (for numbers).
Results : fair.

- UNITED KINGDOM :

1. June 1968, London : British £5 notes (2 G 118).

Seizures : plates and some imperfect counterfeit £5 notes (in a printing firm); 3,000 counterfeit notes (in the boot of a car).

Counterfeiters : 3 British nationals (one the manager of the printing firm, one printer and one photographer-blockmaker).

Circulation : none.

Printing method : Offset (2 plates for the face, 2 plates for the back of the note); watermark and security thread not imitated. Results: fair.

2. June 1968, London : U.S. \$100 notes (12 A 3179).

Seizures : plates and negatives; 4,000 counterfeit notes (in a printing firm).

Counterfeiters : 2 British nationals (one a printer) and 2 South Africans (one of whom was the ringleader).

Circulation : Argentina.

Printing method : Offset (2 plates for face of note and 1 plate for back); coloured filaments not reproduced. Results: fair.

3. July 1968, London : U.S. \$10 notes (12 A-o-155).

Seizures : equipment found in a printing firm and approximately 4,000 counterfeit notes.

Counterfeiters : 2 British nationals (one a printer).

Circulation : none (police intervention at the printing stage).

Printing method : Offset; coloured filaments not imitated; no numbers or signature. Results: poor.

5.- "COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES" (publication)

a) Counterfeit notes described : 104

United States : 92 - Australia : 1 - Canada : 1 - United Kingdom : 1 - Italy : 2 - Jamaica : 1 - Kuwait : 2 - Philippines : 1 - Switzerland : 1 - Trinidad & Tobago : 1 - Venezuela : 1.

b) Genuine new issues described : 42

Equatorial Africa : 1 - United States : 3 - Austria : 1 - Brazil : 1 - Scotland : 4 - Iraq : 2 - Italy : 2 - Luxemburg : 1. Malta : 2 - Nigeria : 4 - Portugal : 1 - Rhodesia : 1 - Seychelles : 5 - Sweden : 1 - Syria : 2 - Thailand : 1 - Turkey : 2 - Uganda : 1 - Venezuela : 1 - Yugoslavia : 1 - Zambia : 5.

6.- ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT LABORATORY :

108 counterfeit notes and 52 genuine notes were examined and their particulars recorded. Expert opinions on 64 notes were given to 11 N.C.B.s.

Some countries sent the General Secretariat notes suspected of being counterfeit which, on examination, proved to be genuine.

In 1967, a memorandum on desirable security features for new banknote issues was sent to the Philippine N.C.B.; at the 36th General Assembly session in KYOTO, the Philippine delegate stated that the information supplied by the Secretariat had been greatly appreciated and he suggested that it be made known to all Interpol-affiliated countries.

The Philippine delegate's suggestion was carried out in July 1968 when a circular on the subject was sent out to the Heads of National Central Bureaus.

Remarks :

a) Under the WOOD lamp (filtered ultra-violet light) the paper of counterfeit notes fluoresced bright blue; this was due to optical bleaching.

b) When examined under this light, the inks of many genuine notes showed mono or polychrome fluorescence. It was also noticed that the printed parts of many genuine notes were fluorescent under ultra-violet light but invisible in daylight.

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II. - METAL CURRENCY

(including gold coins)

1. - DETECTION :

Table IV shows the seizures of counterfeit coins reported in 1968. Counterfeit coins of 10 countries were reported by 10 countries (compared with 11 and 8 respectively in 1967).

Particularly noteworthy was the seizure of a large number of counterfeit gold coins, the gold content of which was the same as that of genuine coins (but the mint was unauthorised). 8 new types of counterfeit British sovereigns, 1 U.S. \$20 coin and 1 Austrian 100-schilling coin were struck.

2. - IDENTIFICATION :

Table V sets out the new types of counterfeit coins recorded by the General Secretariat in 1968.

The third column ("Workshops") gives the place where the clandestine workshop (or equipment) was discovered and the Indicative assigned to the counterfeit, for each denomination.

The number of new counterfeit types increased considerably (18, compared with 8 in 1967) and affected the currencies of 7 countries (compared with 4 in 1967).

3. - CIRCULATION :

a) Table VI lists counterfeit coins in international circulation in 1968. 8 countries were affected by traffic in counterfeit coins compared with 5 in 1966 and 1967.

b) Cases involving the circulation of counterfeit coins :

- A counterfeit German 5-DM coin was first reported in Germany in November 1966. 154 coins were subsequently discovered in Germany and Switzerland in 1967, and in 1968 a further 24 coins were found

in Germany. Investigations revealed that all these counterfeit coins had been acquired in Turkey.

- 2 Germans sold 111 counterfeit Swiss 100-franc gold coins with a gold content of 900/1000⁰ pure gold (striking process) in Zurich (Switzerland) in July 1968; the coins had been acquired in Germany.

- 3 residents of Khartoum (Sudan) emigrated to Canada and sold 31 counterfeit British 1 sovereign gold coins to a bank in Toronto. The coins had been obtained from a jeweller's shop near Khartoum and had been used to make bracelets.

- In September 1967, four German arms traffickers travelled in two cars from Germany to Turkey to deliver 30,000 rounds of ammunition. One of the cars was intercepted at the Yugoslav border and the ammunition was confiscated. The other car reached Istanbul and the ammunition was sold to a Turkish national who was engaged in counterfeiting and trafficking in counterfeit German and Austrian coins. 200 German 5-DM coins were handed over to the Germans for them to pass in Germany. However, as they found the counterfeit coins rather poor, they decided that the Turkish counterfeiter should return with them to Germany and there improve the quality of the counterfeit. Several plaster moulds were made in a hotel room in Ulm, but the German police intervened and put an end to their projects. Equipment was also discovered (see No. 4 MANUFACTURE).

4. - MANUFACTURE :

Illicit workshops (or equipment) found :

- GERMANY :

December 1967, Ulm : German 1, 2 and 5-DM coins (11 A-o-25, 11 A-o-25a, 11 A-o-25b) and Austrian 10-schilling coins (18 A-o-6).

Seizures : moulds ; one 1-DM coin, 8 2-DM coins, 45 5-DM coins and 12 10-schilling coins.

Counterfeiters : 6 Germans, 3 Turks.

Circulation : Germany, Turkey (?).

Method of manufacture : Moulds. Metal used : alloy of lead and tin.

- BELGIUM :

May 1968, Antwerp : German 5-DM coins (11 A 169).

Seizures : equipment (press, dies); 624 coins.

Counterfeiters : 4 Belgians, sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 2 years.

Circulation : Germany, Belgium.

Method of manufacture : striking. Metal used : silver-plated discs composed of an alloy of copper and zinc.

- FRANCE :

March 1968, Grossblittersdorf (Moselle) : German 5-DM coins (No Indicative because no specimens were provided).

Seizures : vulcanized rubber mould; 81 coins.

Counterfeiter : German tool-maker, resident in France. Extradited to Germany, having admitted that he had passed counterfeit coins there. He had been convicted of indecent assault in Germany in 1962.

Circulation : Germany.

Method of manufacture : Mould. Metal used : alloy of tin and antimony.

- HONDURAS :

March 1968, Honduras : Honduran 20 and 50-centavo coins (No Indicatives because no specimens were provided).

Seizures : equipment (moulds, metal, tools).

Counterfeiters : 2 Honduran nationals.

Circulation : local.

Method of manufacture : mould.

N.B. Case reported by the authorities of Guatemala.

- INDONESIA :

May 1968, Surabaya : U.S. \$10 and \$20 gold coins
(12 A 1897 and 12 A 1897a).

Seizures : moulds; several coins.

Counterfeiters : 13 Indonesians (financer, counterfeiters
and passers).

Circulation : local.

Method of manufacture : mould; metal used : alloy of
brass and a very small amount of gold.

5.- "COUNTERFEITS AND FORGERIES" (publication)

a) Counterfeit coins described : 1 (Switzerland).

b) Genuine new issues described : 21.

West Africa : 1 - Germany : 1 - Argentina : 1 - Austria : 2 -
Spain : 2 - Iraq : 2 - Poland : 1 - Switzerland : 3 -
Czechoslovakia : 2 - Vietnam : 2 - Yugoslavia : 4.

6.- ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT LABORATORY :

8 counterfeit coins were examined.

GENERAL REMARKS :

Of the 1,501 items of information received at the
General Secretariat in 1968, 77% came from the following 10
countries : Federal Germany, United Kingdom, France, Yugoslavia,
Austria, Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Belgium, United States.

III. - OTHER COUNTERFEITS

As these are much less numerous than currency counterfeits, no tables are given for this item.

A.- COUNTERFEIT CHEQUES :

Although relatively few cases of counterfeit cheques were reported in 1968, several of them involved considerable sums of money and had international ramifications. Six counterfeit cheques (bank or travellers cheques) were described in "Counterfeits & Forgeries". Four circulars were sent out to the National Central Bureaus (see AFRICA (b) and LABORATORY ACTIVITIES).

AFRICA :

a) In Senegal, 3 women (2 Paraguayans and 1 Argentinian) were arrested for passing 26 counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques of a large American bank. A further 10 cheques were found in their possession. They stated that they had obtained the counterfeits in Brazil. They were carrying forged Chilean and Salvadorian passports. One of the women of Uruguayan nationality was a known international criminal. She had committed cheque frauds and thefts in Uruguay and had uttered worthless cheques in Denmark and Italy in 1963.

It should be noted that two travellers cheques of the same type were seized in the United States and another in Israel. The latter had been passed by a Panamanian national and bore the same number as one of those seized in Senegal.

b) In Sudan, 3 Sudanese and 1 Greek passed 4 cheques of a large British bank (total value : £6,420).

Following a circular sent out by the Secretariat, the British authorities reported that several cheques of this type (total value: £21,350) had been passed in Aden, Australia, Greece, Italy and Lebanon.

AMERICA :

a) Several counterfeit cheques of a Venezuelan bank were seized in the United States, Colombia, Panama and Europe (France, Italy and Switzerland). Other cheques of another Venezuelan bank, of a Colombian bank and of a fictitious American bank were also discovered in the United States. Finally, nine cheques of a Peruvian bank were passed in New York. It was established from the serial numbers that at least 190 counterfeit cheques had been produced.

b) 3 counterfeit cheques of a Montevideo bank (total value \$22,600) were discovered in Uruguay.

ASIA :

a) In Taiwan (China), 17 counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques and 3 counterfeit bank cheques (total value \$3,550) were found on 6 Hong Kong nationals. They were money orders of two American banks. In connection with this case, 26 travellers cheques of the same type were seized in Arabia and Kuwait and the man who passed them, a British national from Oman, was arrested.

b) A U.S. bank cheque with two spelling mistakes in the name of the bank was found in Indonesia.

EUROPE :

a) Two counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques of a large U.S. bank were passed in Italy by a person carrying a Salvador passport.

b) A counterfeit U.S. bank cheque for \$16,700 was cashed in Switzerland.

- The most important cases involved several West European countries :

c) Counterfeit German bank cheques were passed in Italy (\$3,600) and in Switzerland (\$18,300). In connection with this case, a person using a forged Paraguayan passport attempted to pass forged U.S. bank cheques on 3 occasions in Italy. It was established that the counterfeit cheques of two banks had been made by the same printer (identical background pattern). A warning broadcast over the radio and the General Secretariat was informed that a counterfeit cheque of the same German bank for

\$2,750 had been passed in the United States by a criminal carrying a forged Paraguayan passport. The same person had also passed a counterfeit Japanese bank cheque for \$1,800 in Japan.

d) An Argentine national, who had used 4 forged passports of 3 different nationalities, was arrested in Italy where he had passed counterfeit \$50 and \$100 travellers cheques of two U.S. banks. In 1967, he had passed several counterfeit travellers cheques in Western Europe (Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Netherlands, Switzerland).

In Spain, his accomplice had been an Argentine national with a criminal record in Argentina for smuggling and theft. When arrested in Madrid, the accomplice was found in possession of counterfeit travellers cheques of a U.S. bank with a total value of \$21,000 and of forged passports of four different nationalities. The Argentine authorities requested his extradition on a charge of smuggling. He stated that he belonged to the South American gang of counterfeiters mentioned in the report submitted to the General Assembly in Tehran in 1968 (Report No. 10, p. 24).

e) Two Italians were arrested in the Netherlands for passing 1,800 counterfeit \$100 travellers cheques of a Canadian bank. They were sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. Two accomplices (also Italians) were arrested in France where they had passed 3,500 travellers cheques. One of them, thought to be the ringleader, had used several aliases and was wanted in Germany for fraud and forgery; he had also passed U.S. travellers cheques (which had been stolen and fraudulently altered) in Switzerland. Other travellers cheques of the Canadian bank had also been passed : 40 in Germany, 40 in Belgium, 30 in Lebanon, and 223 in Switzerland. One of the persons who operated in Germany using a forged Danish passport was identified by several victims who were shown his photograph. He was an Italian national and was one of the swindlers who committed frauds in Switzerland.

f) 42 counterfeit 5,000-peseta travellers cheques of a Spanish bank were cashed in Switzerland by 2 Argentina nationals, one of whom was an international criminal. Another team of traffickers, carrying forged Colombian and Uruguayan passports, operated in Belgium, France and the Netherlands. Three were arrested in Belgium, one of whom was identified from his fingerprints as an international swindler. The travellers cheques and passports were alleged to have been obtained in Argentina. Furthermore, one of the criminals arrested in Switzerland claimed that a Mexican had had the counterfeit cheques printed in the United States. Apparently, each member of the gang received 1,000 counterfeit cheques and 4 forged passports (1 Uruguayan and 3 Colombian).

g) At the end of 1968, a team of traffickers using forged Italian passports, cashed several counterfeit 500-franc travellers cheques of a large Swiss bank in the following countries:

Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. Investigations are in progress. Two arrests have been made in Switzerland.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST :

a) According to information received from Germany, attempts to cash counterfeit cheques of a fictitious British bank have been made in 3 Persian Gulf States (Bahrein, Dubai and Kuwait). The offenders were thought to be Indian or Iranian nationals.

b) Counterfeit travellers cheques of a U.S. bank were passed in Lebanon and Afghanistan. Other cheques of the same type were passed in Germany (by a Turk), and in Turkey and Yugoslavia.

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES :

The General Secretariat laboratory examined 4 counterfeit cheques and 50 counterfeit travellers cheques; 4 detailed reports on counterfeit cheques were drawn up by laboratory experts. In addition, 39 genuine travellers cheques for the collection of the General Secretariat Counterfeit Department were examined and their technical features recorded. Two circulars concerning travellers cheques were sent out : one informing the Heads of N.C.B.s that 3 large U.S. banks had sent the Secretariat complete collections of their travellers cheques and that it was now possible for the laboratory to examine counterfeit travellers cheques of these banks; the second, complementary to the first, enclosing 3 sets of specimen travellers cheques issued by these U.S. banks was sent to the National Central Bureaus in the thirty or so countries affected by the circulation of counterfeit cheques of these banks in the last six years.

Another circular, describing the characteristics of a counterfeit U.S. bank cheque passed in Switzerland, was also sent out to the N.C.B.s.

Most counterfeits examined were poor. Counterfeiters had great difficulty in reproducing the engraving of certain genuine cheques and travellers cheques and used stamping and embossing techniques which gave poor results. Some counterfeit cheques were entirely different from genuine, both in pattern and colour. Watermarks were usually imitated by printing. The paper of some counterfeits was coloured by printing on the face and back, whereas in genuine cheques the paper is coloured en masse.

The planchettes incorporated in genuine paper were usually reproduced by printing on counterfeits.

B.- COUNTERFEIT PASSPORTS :

Few cases of counterfeit passports were reported as international traffickers, and particularly passers of counterfeit cheques, tend more and more to use forged passports, i.e. genuine ones which have been fraudulently altered.

However, the Hong Kong press reported that a Hong Kong national had been arrested when he tried to enter the Philippines on a counterfeit Philippine passport. The press report also stated that the Philippine immigration authorities had contacted the authorities in Hong Kong in an effort to try and trace the clandestine printing workshop.

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES :

A report on possible security measures to prevent the counterfeiting of passports and identity cards was sent to the Algerian N.C.B. following a request received by the Secretariat from the Algerian National Printers; the latter were seeking technical information about the most effective security measures to adopt.

C.- MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERFEITS :

(1) - Counterfeit money orders

Approximately \$30,000 worth of counterfeit international money orders of a large U.S. bank were passed in Western Europe : Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom and Switzerland. Technically, these counterfeits, which were printed in offset, were good and capable of deceiving even persons familiar with such money orders. One international criminal, a Peruvian national who had committed frauds using these forged documents, was arrested in the Netherlands.

- In Hong Kong, 3,600 counterfeit \$100 money orders of a U.S. bank were passed by a woman of Philippine nationality who was subsequently sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

- In Canada, 356 forged \$1 money orders of a Canadian bank were seized.

(2) - British Postal Orders :

In Cyprus, five British Postal Orders were presented for encashment by a Cypriot national; he had acquired them in the United Kingdom.

(3) - Bills of Exchange :

At the head office of a Marseilles printers (France), the police discovered equipment which had been used for printing stamped Italian bills of exchange for 1,500, 2,000 and 2,500 lire. They seized : 44 trial prints of the 3 denominations of the bills of exchange, all bearing the Italian fiscal stamp for each type of bill of exchange; several positive transparencies; 1 plate of the text on the back of the bills; 4 offset plates (3 of the different faces, 1 of the back, which was the same for the 3 types of bills of exchange). The counterfeiters - the manageress of the printing workshop and her son (a printer), both French nationals - were arrested. The financier was an Italian who had ordered 60,000 specimens of each denomination to be printed on paper containing the official watermark "Repubblica Italiana 1968" which came from a French paper manufacturer. 650 bills of exchange of each denomination were delivered to the Italian. The latter had also tried unsuccessfully to have counterfeit 10,000 lire notes printed in Marseilles and had apparently had them printed in Italy instead. The General Secretariat laboratory experts examined and recorded the technical characteristics of the 3 types of bills of exchange : they were printed in offset and were deceptive.

(4) - Counterfeit shares :

Counterfeit shares of a German car manufacturer were printed in the Netherlands in two printing workshops. The two financiers, German nationals, were arrested by the Dutch police who also seized 659 counterfeit shares (completed) and 1,657 without numbers. According to the Dutch printers, 100,000 shares had been ordered. The German judicial authorities took charge of the case and the two offenders were extradited to Germany.

N.B.: As a result of this case, the German authorities raised the question of the dangers of counterfeit stocks and shares and the means to prevent this by improving the methods used to print them. Too many bonds were still printed in offset and were therefore easy to imitate. In Germany there were no special texts specifically concerning punishment for counterfeiting bonds. Article 149 of the Criminal Code provided that Counterfeiters of bonds and of currency should be sentenced to a minimum of 2 years' imprisonment. The General Secretariat sent out a circular to N.C.B.s asking the opinion of specialists in each country on what technical improvements could be made in the manufacture of State bonds and on the legislation in force in connection with this type of offence.

(5) - Forged driving licences :

- A printing workshop producing forged French driving licences was discovered in Paris (France). 3 French nationals were arrested and several thousand licences seized.

- A Portuguese national had 2,000 forged Portuguese driving licences of Mozambique Province printed in Belgium; his intention was to sell them to Portuguese nationals residing in France who wished to obtain a licence for driving in France. The offender had already been expelled from Spain for illegally entering that country and had also been convicted in Portugal of helping to organize the clandestine emigration of Portuguese nationals; he was also thought to be involved in the traffic of Portuguese passports issued in Belgium and then fraudulently altered (by extending the date of validity).

(6) - Forged work certificates :

A gang producing forged Austrian work certificates ("Einzel-Arbeitszusicherung") was arrested in Austria. These certificates were to enable Yugoslav nationals to go and work in Austria. The printing workshop was discovered in Salzburg and 4 Austrian forgers were arrested. 13,000 forged certificates were seized. Apparently, 1,500 forgeries had already been sold. Several Yugoslav nationals residing in Austria were also involved in this case.

(7) - Forged postage stamps :

One German national, who was wanted in Germany for theft and arson, and one U.S. national were arrested in Copenhagen (Denmark) after being found in possession of 200 forged German "Berliner Wahrungsgeschadigte" (Berlin victims of devaluation) stamps, and forged German and American diplomatic passports. In the United States, several stamp dealers fell victims to the forgers. According to a memorandum published by the Federal German Printing Office, the forged stamps had been printed typographically whereas genuine stamps were printed in offset. The watermark had not been reproduced.

TABLE I

COUNTERFEIT PAPER CURRENCY REPORTED IN 1968

Currency counterfeited	Sum seized	Countries where counterfeits were discovered
WEST AFRICA (Francs)	1,005,000	Niger, Togo.
FEDERAL GERMANY (Deutsche Marks)	70,300	Germany.
UNITED STATES (Dollars)	21,875,937 *	Algeria, Germany, United States, Netherlands Antilles, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ivory Coast, Denmark, Spain, France, Ghana, Greece, Upper Volta, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Monaco, Nigeria, Norway, Netherlands, U.A.R., U.K., Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
BRAZIL (Cruzeiros)	33,000	Argentina.
CANADA (Dollars)	500,975	Germany, Austria, Canada, Italy, U.K., Yugoslavia.
SPAIN (Pesetas)	5,053,500	Germany, Spain, France.
ETHIOPIA (Ethiopian dollars) ..	10	Ethiopia.
FRANCE (Francs)	4,000	France, Morocco, Monaco, Switzerland.

* - This total includes both the sum seized in the United States (16,580,234) and the sum seized in other countries (5,295,703).

Currency counterfeited	Sum seized	Countries where counterfeits were discovered
GHANA (Cedis)	45,000	Ghana.
INDIA (Rupees)	3,575	Nepal.
INDONESIA (Rupiah)	4,300	Indonesia.
IRAQ (Dinars)	30,010	Kuwait, Syria.
ITALY (Lire)	262,862,500	Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.
JORDAN (Dinars)	5	Israel.
KUWAIT (Dinars)	3,650	Kuwait.
LEBANON (Lebanese pounds)	100	Lebanon.
NETHERLANDS (Guilders)	200	Germany.
UNITED KINGDOM (Pounds)	6,369	Germany, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, U.K.
SUDAN (Sudanese pounds)	30	U.A.R.
SWITZERLAND (Francs)	20	France.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO (Dollars)	10	Trinidad.
TURKEY (Lirasi)	1,200	Germany, Syria.
U.S.S.R. (Roubles)	7,000	Austria.
VENEZUELA (Bolivares)	240	Germany, Netherlands Antilles.
VIETNAM (Dong)	10	Ethiopia.
YUGOSLAVIA (Dinars)	65,000	Germany, Austria, Switzerland,

TABLE II

NEW TYPES OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES

RECORDED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN 1968.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Number of new types	Printing workshops
WEST AFRICA	2 of 1,000 Francs	
GERMANY	1 of 50 DM	Bad Godesberg (Germany) : 11 A-o-27
UNITED STATES	3 of 1 Dollar 21 of 5 Dollars 58 of 10 Dollars	-Kansas City, Missouri(U.S.A.) 12 A 3243 - 12 A 3244 (1) -London (U.K.) :12 A-o-155.
	84 of 20 Dollars	-Paddington (Australia) : 12 A 589, 12 A 598 and 12 A 1628 (2). -Kansas City, Missouri(U.S.A.) 12 A 3245 - 12 A 3246 (1).
	11 of 50 Dollars	-Paddington (Australia) : 12 A 605 (2).
	12 of 100 Dollars	-London (U.K.): 12 A 3179.
CANADA	1 of 1 Dollar	
SPAIN	1 of 100 Pesetas 2 of 1,000 Pesetas	-Dusseldorf (Germany) : 4 E 21.
ETHIOPIA	1 of 10 Dollars	
GHANA	1 of 10 Cedis	
INDIA	1 of 5 Rupees 1 of 10 Rupees	
INDONESIA	1 of 50 Rupiah	
IRAQ	1 of 10 Dinars	

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Country whose currency was counterfeited	Number of new types	Printing workshops
ITALY	1 of 500 Lire 1 of 1,000 Lire 2 of 10,000 Lire 1 of 50,000 Lire	-Milan (Italy) : 11 I 64 -Turin (Italy) : 11 I 65
NETHERLANDS	1 of 10 Guilders 1 of 100 Guilders	
SUDAN	1 of 10 Sudanese pounds	
TRINIDAN & TOBAGO ...	1 of 10 Dollars	
TURKEY	1 of 100 Lirasi	
U.S.S.R.	1 of 500 Roubles	
VENEZUELA	2 of 20 Bolivares 1 of 100 Bolivares	
YUGOSLAVIA	1 of 5,000 Dinars (old issue)	
UNITED KINGDOM	3 of 5 Pounds	-London (U.K.) : 2 G 118

- (1) - Same workshop.
(2) - -do-

TABLE III

COUNTERFEIT NOTES IN INTERNATIONAL

CIRCULATION IN 1968.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomi- nation of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appea- rance	Countries in which the notes circulated
WEST AFRICA . (Francs)	5A6	1,000	1,002	1968	Togo.
	5A7	1,000	3	1968	Niger.
UNITED STATES (Dollars)	12A-0-60	10	2	1936	Austria.
	12A-0-136	1	4	1965	Netherlands.
	12A-0-146	100	5	1967	Germany.
	12A-0-147	100	1	1967	Yugoslavia.
	12A-0-152	20	5	1967	Austria, Italy, Netherlands.
	12A-0-155	10	4,000	1968	U.K.
	12A-0-156	10	1	1968	Germany.
	12A-0-157	20	1	1968	Netherlands.
	12A-2	10	23	1948	Germany, Austria, France.
	12A-5	20	24	1948	Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Netherlands.
	12A-7	20	4	1947	Sweden, Yugoslavia.
	12A-10	50	4	1947	Argentina, Netherlands.
	12A-11	50	1	1946	Germany.
	12A-12	20	1	1942	Germany.
	12A-13	50	3	1947	Germany.
	12A-17	50	8	1946	Germany, France.
	12A-18	50	7	1947	Germany, Austria.
	12A-24	500	1	1947	Austria.
	12A-33	20	2	1947	Netherlands, Yugoslavia.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-38	100	1	1934	Germany.
	12A-39	5	5	1948	France, Netherlands.
	12A-49	100	16	1948	Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France.
	12A-52	20	2	1949	France, U.K.
	12A-60	100	1	1948	France.
	12A-62	100	1	1948	France.
	12A-64	20	2	1949	France, Yugoslavia.
	12A-65	20	2	1948	Germany.
	12A-67	1	1	1949	Germany.
	12A-84	50	1	1950	France.
	12A-86	20	1	1950	Austria.
	12A-87	10	1	1949	France.
	12A-94	20	1	1950	Austria.
	12A-135	20	1	1950	Germany.
	12A-168	10	1	1949	Germany.
	12A-261	100	1	1947	Austria.
	12A-262	100	5	1943	Denmark, France.
	12A-354	20	2	1953	Germany.
	12A-358	100	1	1953	Germany.
	12A-411	20	3	1954	Germany, Sweden.
	12A-496	20	5	1956	France, Italy, Yugoslavia.
	12A-506	100	5	1956	Germany, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Yugoslavia.
	12A-540	20	1	1956	Italy.
	12A-550	20	2	1956	Turkey
	12A-562	50	115	1956	Germany, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, France, Netherlands, U.K., Sweden, Yugoslavia, Italy.
	12A-589	20	-	1957	Australia. (1)
	12A-598	20	-	1958	Australia. (1) ./.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomi- nation of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appea- rance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-604	20	93	1958	Germany, Austria, Indonesia, Netherlands.
	12A-605	50	2,250	1958	Australia.
	12A-612	20	7	1958	Germany, Austria, Netherlands, U.K., Yugoslavia.
	12A-614	20	2	1958	France.
	12A-618	5	2	1958	France, Syria.
	12A-619	5	5	1958	France, Yugoslavia.
	12A-620	5	3	1958	Germany, Canada, Netherlands.
	12A-621	10	12	1958	Algeria, Germany, Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Syria, Yugoslavia.
	12A-622	20	7	1958	Germany, France, Syria, Yugoslavia.
	12A-623	20	3	1958	Germany, Yugoslavia.
	12A-624	5	3	1958	Germany, Netherlands.
	12A-626	100	9	1958	Germany, Canada, Israel, Lebanon, U.A.R.
	12A-632	50	2	1958	France, Switzerland.
	12A-634	100	4	1958	Germany, France, Israel.
	12A-635	10	1	1958	Austria.
	12A-642	20	4	1959	Canada, France, Sweden.
	12A-652	20	2	1959	Sweden.
	12A-668	20	2	1959	Japan, Yugoslavia.
	12A-669	20	3	1959	Germany, Lebanon, Sweden.
	12A-694	20	1	1960	Germany.
	12A-741	100	8	1960	Germany, Yugoslavia.
	12A-742	100	3	1960	Germany.
	12A-804	100	2	1961	Denmark, Yugoslavia.
	12A-827	100	2	1961	Germany, Canada.
	12A-837	100	14	1961	Canada.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomi- nation of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appea- rance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-855	20	3	1961	Denmark, Sweden.
	12A-893	20	2	1961	Germany.
	12A-874	10	2	1961	Austria, Canada.
	12A-959	20	90	1962	Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, U.A.R., U.K., Switzerland.
	12A-1018	100	3	1962	Germany, Netherlands.
	12A-1031	20	3	1962	Germany, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1032	10	2	1962	Sweden, France.
	12A-1038	50	141	1962	Germany, Austria, Switzerland.
	12A-1040	20	1	1962	Canada.
	12A-1066	20	18	1963	Germany, Canada, Ivory Coast, Denmark, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-1084	10	23	1963	Germany, Austria, Greece, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1122	100	72	1963	Algeria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Israel, Italy, Netherlands.
	12A-1136	100	1	1963	Austria.
	12A-1158	50	138	1963	Germany, Austria, Belgium, Upper Volta, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, U.K., Switzerland, Syria, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1160	10	1	1963	Germany.
	12A-1190	20	1	1964	Germany.
	12A-1198	10	1	1964	Canada.
	12A-1200	10	2	1964	Canada.
	12A-1201	10	27	1964	Canada.
	12A-1211	10	1	1964	Germany.
	12A-1221	20	1	1964	Austria.
	12A-1282	100	9	1964	Germany, France, Syria.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-1284	100	10	1964	Luxemburg.
	12A-1285	100	1	1964	Germany.
	12A-1287	100	4	1964	Germany, Austria, Italy (2), Netherlands.
	12A-1298	20	3	1964	Germany, Canada.
	12A-1307	20	1	1964	Germany.
	12A-1308	20	1	1964	Yugoslavia.
	12A-1332	100	3	1964	France, Italy (2), Yugoslavia.
	12A-1333	100	2	1964	Belgium, France, Italy (2).
	12A-1334	100	4	1964	France, Luxemburg.
	12A-1340	1	1	1965	Canada.
	12A-1358	100	20	1965	Germany, Belgium, France, Luxemburg.
	12A-1359	100	24	1965	Germany, Belgium, France, Italy (2), Luxemburg, U.K., Switzerland.
	12A-1361	20	2	1965	Germany.
	12A-1366	100	2	1965	Germany.
	12A-1403	100	3	1965	Germany, Belgium.
	12A-1406	20	50	1965	Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Israel, Nigeria, Netherlands, U.A.R., U.K., Yugoslavia.
	12A-1408	20	14	1965	Germany, Cambodia, Japan, Sweden.
	12A-1427	100	1	1965	Germany.
	12A-1428	100	4	1965	Germany, Belgium.
	12A-1448	10	2	1965	Germany, Canada.
	12A-1497	20	3	1965	Austria, Belgium, Canada.
	12A-1529	5	1	1965	Austria.
	12A-1540	10	2,219	1965	Germany, Canada, Yugoslavia.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomi- nation of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appea- rance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-1541	20	617	1965	Algeria, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Nigeria, Netherlands, U.A.R., U.K., Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1542	20	1	1965	U.K.
	12A-1543	20	2	1966	Germany, Netherlands.
	12A-1549	20	1	1966	Netherlands.
	12A-1560	20	1	1966	U.K.
	12A-1575	10	1	1966	Denmark.
	12A-1604	10	11	1966	Germany, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1607	100	922	1966	Germany, Austria, Canada, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-1628	20	5	1966	Germany, Australia (1), Austria, U.A.R.
	12A-1629	20	4	1966	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Spain.
	12A-1638	10	1	1966	Germany.
	12A-1640	10	1	1966	Netherlands.
	12A-1642	10	1	1966	Canada.
	12A-1644	10	1	1966	Canada.
	12A-1649	20	2	1966	Canada.
	12A-1650	20	9	1966	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Canada, U.K.
	12A-1663	20	1	1966	Denmark.
	12A-1667	10	2,482	1966	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-1669	100	17	1966	Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy.
	12A-1670	100	2	1966	Belgium, Italy.
	12A-1686	100	5	1966	Belgium, Burma, Canada, U.K. ./.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-1691	20	6	1966	Germany, France, Sweden.
	12A-1694	50	1	1966	Switzerland.
	12A-1698	100	11	1966	Germany, U.K.
	12A-1700	100	1	1966	U.A.R.
	12A-1702	100	4	1966	Germany, Libya, U.K., Sweden.
	12A-1703	20	5	1965	Germany, Canada, France, Italy.
	12A-1722	10	1	1966	Canada.
	12A-1723	10	3	1966	Canada.
	12A-1725	20	1	1966	Germany.
	12A-1747	20	7,235	1966	Canada.
	12A-1753	20	91	1967	Canada, U.K.
	12A-1768	10	124	1967	Canada.
	12A-1771	20	2	1967	Canada.
	12A-1772	10	13	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Spain, France, Netherlands.
	12A-1786	10	58	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1789	5	8	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden.
	12A-1790	5	7	1966	U.A.R., Yemen.
	12A-1796	5	1	1966	France.
	12A-1800	5	6	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands U.K.
	12A-1801	20	129	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-1802	20	1	1967	Germany. ./.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomi- nation of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appea- rance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES (Dollars)	12A-1804	10	2	1967	Germany.
	12A-1809	10	1	1967	Germany.
	12A-1813	10	1	1967	Germany.
	12A-1844	20	2	1967	Germany, Yugoslavia.
	12A-1851	20	1	1967	Germany.
	12A-1862	20	3,971	1967	Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey.
	12A-1863	20	4	1967	Germany, U.K.
	12A-1867	20	89	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-1872	20	430	1967	Germany, Canada, U.K.
	12A-1873	20	1	1967	Germany.
	12A-1889	20	1	1967	Canada.
	12A-1891	10	9	1967	Netherlands Antilles, Canada.
	12A-1894	1,000	14	1967	Germany, France, Israel, Lebanon, U.A.R.
	12A-1895	100	34	1967	Germany, Austria, Canada, Italy, Lebanon, U.A.R.
	12A-3007	20	1	1967	Germany.
	12A-3016	20	7	1967	Germany, Austria, Denmark, Canada.
	12A-3018	10	4	1967	Canada.
	12A-3024	20	49	1967	Germany, Ghana, Japan, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-3025	5	4	1967	Germany, Canada, Italy.
	12A-3027	10	17	1967	Canada.
	12A-3032	20	18	1967	Canada.
	12A-3035	100	10	1967	Switzerland.
	12A-3037	20	12	1967	Germany, Austria, Japan, U.A.R.
	12A-3054	5	5	1967	Germany, Canada.
	12A-3063	10	2,498	1967	Germany, Austria, Belgium, U.K.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-3064	10	2,384	1967	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-3073	5	2	1967	Germany, U.K.
	12A-3076	20	2	1967	Germany.
	12A-3077	10	16	1967	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Canada, Denmark, Italy.
	12A-3080	5	1	1967	Canada.
	12A-3084	20	4	1967	Canada, Netherlands.
	12A-3085	5	3	1967	Germany, U.K., Yugoslavia.
	12A-3087	20	5	1967	U.K.
	12A-3090	10	77	1967	Germany, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands
	12A-3091	20	48	1967	Canada.
	12A-3093	5	1	1967	Germany.
	12A-3094	10	1	1967	Togo.
	12A-3096	20	28	1967	Japan, Switzerland.
	12A-3097	10	26	1967	Canada.
	12A-3098	20	3	1967	Netherlands, Philippines.
	12A-3099	10	5	1967	Germany, Japan, Netherlands.
	12A-3100	10	159	1968	Germany, Canada, Italy.
	12A-3102	10	370	1967	Canada.
	12A-3103	5	1	1968	Germany.
	12A-3105	10	1	1968	Denmark.
	12A-3108	10	6	1968	Germany, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, U.K.
	12A-3117	1	1	1968	Panama.
	12A-3120	100	86	1968	Spain.
	12A-3125	20	1	1968	Philippines.
	12A-3127	20	3	1968	Germany, Netherlands.
	12A-3130	5	2	1968	Canada.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
UNITED STATES. (Dollars)	12A-3131	10	4	1968	Germany, Netherlands Antilles, Canada.
	12A-3132	10	3	1968	Germany, Canada.
	12A-3134	20	1	1968	Canada.
	12A-3136	10	24	1968	Canada.
	12A-3144	50	1	1968	Vietnam.
	12A-3145	50	3	1968	Canada.
	12A-3148	20	1	1968	Germany.
	12A-3159	10	1	1968	Germany.
	12A-3162	100	12	1968	Germany, France, Japan, U.K.
	12A-3164	20	4	1968	Canada, Denmark.
	12A-3170	100	3	1968	Canada.
	12A-3172	10	4	1968	Canada.
	12A-3176	20	5	1968	Canada.
	12A-3177	10	1	1968	Canada.
	12A-3179	100	37,775	1968	Argentina, U.K.
	12A-3184	10	1	1968	Netherlands Antilles.
	12A-3186	20	1	1968	Canada.
	12A-3189	50	102	1968	Austria, Belgium, France.
	12A-3191	20	2	1968	Canada.
	12A-3202	20	1	1968	Austria.
	12A-3206	100	29	1968	Germany, France, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, U.K., Switzerland.
	12A-3224	20	12	1968	Austria, Poland.
	12A-3236	20	2	1968	Canada.
	12A-3256	10	1	1968	Ghana.
	12A-3258	10	1	1968	U.K.
	12A-3260	20	1	1968	Canada.
	12A-3261	10	1	1968	France.
	12A-3265	100	2,413	1968	Germany.
	12A-3304	50	1	1968	Poland.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
BRAZIL (Cruzeiros)	8 B 4	1,000	33	1963	Argentina.
CANADA (Dollars)	2 C 23	20	69	1964	Germany, Austria, Italy, U.K.
	2 C 25	10	417	1966	Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia.
SPAIN (Pesetas)	4 E 16	1,000	475	1961	France.
	4 E 19	1,000	-	1968	Morocco.(3)
	4 E 20	100	1,418	1967	Nigeria.(4)
	4 E 21	1,000	3,354	1968	Germany
France (Francs)	5 F 68	500	1	1965	Morocco.
	5 F 73	500	2	1967	Monaco, Switzerland.
INDIA (Rupees)	1 I 71	5	131	1968	Nepal.
	1 I 72	10	291	1968	Nepal.
IRAQ (Dinars)	6 I 2	10	1	1966	Syria.
	6 I 3	10	3,000	1966	Kuwait.
ITALY (Lire)	11 I 45	10,000	2	1960	Yugoslavia.
	11 I 63	500	1	1968	Yugoslavia.
	11 I 65	50,000	1	1968	Switzerland.
	11 I 66	1,000	1	1968	Austria.
	11 I 67	10,000	7	1968	Spain.
JORDAN (Dinars)	3 J 4	5	1	1961	Israel.
NETHERLANDS . (Guilders)	5 P-0-3	100	1	1967	Germany.
	5 P 14	10	1	1968	Germany.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomination of the notes	Number of notes seized	Date of first appearance	Countries in which the notes circulated
U.K.	2 G 4 2 G 7 2 G 106 2 G 108 2 G 111 2 G 117	5 50 1 1 10 5	8 10 1 3 1 22	1946 1945 1966 1967 1966 1968	Italy. Germany, Austria. Ceylon. Germany. Germany. Germany, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands.
SUDAN (Sudanese Pounds)	15 S-0-1	10	3	1968	U.A.R.
SWITZERLAND . (Francs)	17 S 45	20	1	1953	France.
TURKEY (Lirasi)	11 T 9 11 T 10 11 T 14	500 500 100	1 1 2	1964 1965 1968	Germany. Syria. Germany, Syria.
U.S.S.R. (Roubles)	2 U 5	500	14	1968	Austria.
VENEZUELA ... (Bolivares)	2 V 12 2 V 13 2 V 14	20 100 20	2 2 1	1967 1968 1968	Netherlands Antilles. Netherlands Antilles. Germany.
YUGOSLAVIA .. (Dinara)	2 Y 1	5,000 (old issue)	9	1968	Germany, Austria, Switzerland.

- (1) - 4,600 \$20 notes were seized in Paddington (Australia).
This total includes 3 counterfeit types: 12 A 589, 12 A 598 and 12 A 1628. The number of notes seized per counterfeit type was not specified.
- (2) - 193 \$100 notes were seized in Milan (Italy). This total includes 4 counterfeit types: 12 A 1287, 12 A 1332, 12 A 1333 and 12 A 1359.
The number of notes seized per counterfeit type was not specified.
- (3) - Several trial notes, printed on face only.
- (4) - This seizure was listed in Table I of the 1967 report. At the time no specimen was available so the Indicative was not assigned until 1968.-

TABLE IV

COUNTERFEIT COINS REPORTED IN 1968

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Number and denomination of coins seized	Countries where counter- feits were discovered
GERMANY	1 of 1 Deutsche mark 8 of 2 Deutsche marks 5,022 of 5 Deutsche marks 35 of 5 Marks (GOLD)	Germany. Germany. Germany, Belgium, France, Netherlands. Germany.
UNITED STATES	1 of 1 Cent 1 of 50 Cents 2 of 1 Dollar (GOLD) 23,000 of 10 and 20 Dollars (GOLD) 70 of 20 Dollars (GOLD)	Germany. Canada. Canada. Indonesia * Belgium, Switzerland.
AUSTRIA	12 of 10 Schillings 1 of 100 Schillings	Germany. Austria.
CANADA	68 of 1 Cent 9 of 5 Cents 54 of 10 Cents 48 of 25 Cents 377 of 1 Dollar (SILVER) 1 of 1 Dollar (GOLD) 1 of 5 Dollars (GOLD) 12 of 20 Dollars (GOLD)	Canada. Canada. Canada. Canada. Canada. Canada. Canada. Canada.
FRANCE	15 of 5 Francs (GOLD) 5 of 10 Francs (GOLD) 110 of 20 Francs (GOLD)	Switzerland. Switzerland. Switzerland.
HONDURAS	? of 20 and 50 Centavos	Honduras.
ITALY	1 of 500 Lire	Yugoslavia.
NETHERLANDS ..	3 of 10 Guilders (GOLD)	Switzerland.

* - Total of coins seized since 1960. The Indonesian authorities did not specify the number of 20 and 50 Dollar coins separately.

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Number and denomination of coins seized	Countries where counter- feits were discovered
UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND.	248 of 1 Pound (GOLD)	Germany, Canada, Switzerland.
SWITZERLAND	111 of 100 Francs (GOLD)	Switzerland.

TABLE V

NEW TYPES OF COUNTERFEIT COINS

RECORDED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT IN 1968

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Number of new types	Workshops (or equipment) discovered
GERMANY	1 of 1 Deutsche mark	ULM (Germany) : 11 A-o-25 (1)
	1 of 2 Deutsche marks	ULM (Germany) : 11 A-o-25 a (1)
	4 of 5 Deutsche marks	ULM (Germany) : 11 A-o-25 b (1) ANTWERP (Belgium) : 11 A 169
UNITED STATES	1 of 10 Dollars (GOLD)	SURABAYA (Indonesia) : 12 A 1897 (2)
	2 of 20 Dollars (GOLD)	SURABAYA (Indonesia) : 12 A 1897 a (2)
AUSTRIA	1 of 10 Schillings	ULM (Germany) : 18 A-o-6 (1)
NETHERLANDS	1 of 10 Guilders (GOLD)	
UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND	4 of 1 Pound (GOLD)	
SWITZERLAND	1 of 100 Francs (GOLD)	
TURKEY	2 of 100 Piastres (GOLD)	

(1) - Same workshop (equipment)

(2) - -do-

TABLE VI

COUNTERFEIT COINS IN INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION IN 1968

Country whose currency was counterfeited	Interpol Indicative	Denomi- nation	Number of coins seized	Date of first appea- rance	Countries in which the coins circulated
GERMANY	11 A 169	5	648	1968	Belgium.
(Deutsche marks)	11 A 170	5	2	1959	Netherlands, Switzerland.
	11 A 171	5	91	1968	Austria.
UNITED STATES ..	12 A 1896	20(GOLD)	28	1968	Germany.
(Dollars)	12 A 1897	10(GOLD)	(1)	1960	Indonesia.
	12 A 1897a	20(GOLD)	(1)	1960	Indonesia.
AUSTRIA	18 A-o-6	10	12	1967	Germany.
(Schilling)	18 A24	100(GOLD)	1	1963	Germany.
ITALY	11 I 50	500	1	1962	Yugoslavia.
(Lire)					
NETHERLANDS	5 P 13	10(GOLD)	3	1968	Switzerland.
(Guilders)					
UNITED KINGDOM of	2 G-o-47	1(GOLD)	1	1963	Germany.
GREAT BRITAIN and	2 G-o-48	1(GOLD)	1	1963	Germany.
NORTHERN IRELAND.	2 G-o-64	1(GOLD)	44	1968	Switzerland.
(Pounds)	2 G-o-64a	1(GOLD)	44	1968	Switzerland.
	2 G-o-64b	1(GOLD)	95	1968	Switzerland.
	2 G 112	1(GOLD)	1	1966	Canada.
	2 G 113	1(GOLD)	11	1966	Germany, Canada.
	2 G 114	1(GOLD)	6	1966	Canada.
	2 G 119	1(GOLD)	31	1968	Canada.
TURKEY	11 T 13)	100(GOLD)	169(2)	1967	Germany.
(Piastres)	11 T 13a)				

(1) In all, 23,000 coins (since 1960).

(2) This seizure was listed in Table IV of the report submitted in 1968 in Tehran. This number includes coins belonging to two counterfeit types (11 T 13 and 11 T 13 a).