



INTERPOL

195 MEMBER COUNTRIES CONNECTED THROUGH A SECURE NETWORK

- ❑ The International Criminal Police Organization
- ❑ An inter-governmental organization
- ❑ World's largest international police organization
- ❑ The current emblem of Interpol was adopted in 1950
 - Includes-
 - the globe indicates worldwide activity
 - the olive branches represent peace
 - the sword represents police action



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- The flag has been in use since 1950.
- It has a light blue background.
- The emblem is in the centre.
- The four lightning flashes arranged symmetrically around the emblem symbolizes telecommunications and speed in police action



Who makes up INTERPOL?

The General Secretariat- The General Secretariat is the body that coordinates all the policing and administrative activities.

It is run by the Secretary-General; currently, Jürgen Stock of Germany, who was appointed by the General Assembly in November 2014.

In each country, an INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) provides the central point of contact for the General Secretariat and other NCBs. An NCB is run by national police officials and usually sits in the government ministry responsible for policing.

- The idea of INTERPOL was born in 1914 at the first international Criminal Police Congress, held in Monaco.
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Why?

International cooperation in investigating crimes, sharing investigative techniques, and extraditions of procedures.

Interpol's collaborative form of cooperation is useful when fighting international crime because language, cultural, and bureaucratic differences can make it difficult for police officers from different countries to work together.

When?

Began in **1914** when police and lawyers from **24 countries** first got together to discuss identification techniques and catching fugitives

What?

Its broad mandate covers virtually every kind of crime, including crimes against humanity, child pornography, drug trafficking and production, political corruption, intellectual property infringement, and white-collar crime.

Where?

Headquarter - Lyon, France

Bursting Myths

‘**INTERPOL** is not a **police force**.

‘Interpol is itself **not a law enforcement agency**.

‘has **no agents with arresting powers**, only providing communications and database assistance.

‘**Only act as a central command and logistics operation** to coordinate other law enforcement agencies involved in a case.

‘**Officers sometimes investigate and handle typical police work around the world**, but only when individual countries have invited Interpol in as a collaborator.

‘**The organization has a staff of about 800 and an annual budget of roughly \$130 million.**

Main purpose

INTERPOL's mission is **to enable police around the world to work together to prevent and fight crime.**

Interpol Core Functions



INTERPOL

GLOBAL POLICING CAPABILITIES



THREE CRIME PROGRAMMES

INTERPOL'S CRIME PROGRAMMES



We provide a range of policing expertise and capabilities to our member countries, supporting three main crime programmes:

COUNTER-TERRORISM

Assisting member countries to prevent and disrupt terrorist activities through the identification of individuals, networks and affiliates.

ORGANIZED AND EMERGING CRIME

Targeting and disrupting international criminal networks; identifying, analysing and responding to criminal threats.

CYBERCRIME

Making cyberspace safe for all by supporting member countries to prevent and investigate cyberattacks.

In order to carry out its mandate, INTERPOL provides its member countries and designated partner organizations four core functions or services.

1. Secure global police communication services
2. Global databases and data services
3. Operational police support services
4. Training and development

1. Secure Global Police Communications Services

1. INTERPOL recently designed and implemented a state-of-the-art global communications system for the law enforcement community.» It is called "I-24/7".
2. This new communication tool - to which all member countries are already connected – allows for the transmission of information about suspected individuals and crimes to INTERPOL's member countries requiring assistance with ongoing international investigations in a secure manner within real time.

2. Global Databases And Data Services

1. Once police have the capability to communicate internationally, they need access to information which can assist investigations or help prevent crime.
2. INTERPOL has therefore developed and maintains a range of global databases and data services, covering key information such as names, fingerprints, photographs, DNA profiles of individuals under investigation or wanted for arrest as well as data concerning Stolen and Lost identification and Travel Documents (SLTD), stolen vehicles, stolen works of art and illicit weapons related to criminal cases.

3. Operational Police Support Services.

1. INTERPOL has six priority crime areas: drugs and organized crime, Financial and high-tech crime, fugitives, public safety and terrorism, Trafficking in human beings (including crimes against children), corruption.
2. Other crime areas of concern include, inter alia, environmental and intellectual property crime.
3. In addition to specific crime area support, INTERPOL operates a Command and Coordination Centre ("CCC") 24 hours a day/ 7days a week, linking the General Secretariat, regional offices and all NCBs for urgent police-related matter or emergency.

4. Training And Development

INTERPOL enhances the capacity of member countries to effectively combat serious transactional crime and terrorism, through the provision of

1. Focused police training initiatives.
2. On-demand advice, guidance and support in building dedicated crime-fighting components with national police forces.

Notices

INTERPOL Notices are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information.

Types of Notice:

1. Red Notice: To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to extradition or similar lawful action
2. Blue Notice: To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime.



United Nations Security Council Special Notice: Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Security Council Sanctions Committees.

Yellow Notice: To help locate missing persons, often minors or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves



Orange Notice: To warn of an event, a person, an object or a INTERPOL process representing a serious and imminent threat

Black Notice: To seek information on unidentified bodies.



Purple Notice :To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects , devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

Green Notice: To provide warning about a person's criminal activities, where the person is considered to be a possible threat to public safety







The first official FBI seal was adopted in 1935, modifying the Department of Justice logo by adding “Federal Bureau of Investigation” and “Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity” to the outer band.

- The dominant blue field of the seal and the scales on the shield represent justice
- The endless circle of 13 stars denotes unity of purpose as exemplified by the original 13 states.
- The laurel leaf has, since early civilization, symbolized academic honors, distinction, and fame.
- There are exactly 46 leaves in the two branches, since there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908.
- The significance of the red and white parallel stripes lies in their colors. Red traditionally stands for courage, valor, strength, while white conveys cleanliness, light, truth, and peace.
- The motto, “ Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity,” succinctly describes the motivating force behind the men and women of the FBI
- The peaked bevelled edge which circumscribes the seal symbolizes the severe challenges confronting the FBI and the ruggedness of the organization.
- The gold color in the seal conveys its overall value



Founded:	July 26, 1908
Headquarters:	Washington, D.C., U.S.

- The FBI is one of the American security services that deal with intelligence and combating crime within the country. At the same time, her special agents are dispersed in foreign offices, where, if necessary, they carry out secret activities. The main mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to protect the nation, president, and state integrity of the United States.
- In fiscal year 2021, total direct-funded budget is approximately \$9.7 billion, including increases to:
 - enhance cyber and counterintelligence capabilities;
 - support firearms background checks;
 - further automate the vetting process;
 - increase data analytics and technical tools; and
 - investigate and prosecute previously unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders.



[Director Christopher Wray](#)

August 2, 2017 - Present

Christopher Wray became the eighth Director of the FBI on August 2, 2017.

Senior Staff

- Deputy Director – [Paul Abbate](#)
- Associate Deputy Director – [Brian C. Turner](#)
- Chief of Staff – [Jonathan Lenzner](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

How is the FBI organized?

The FBI is headquartered in Washington, D.C. The offices and divisions at FBI Headquarters provide direction and support to 56 field offices in big cities, more than 350 smaller offices known as resident agencies, several specialized field installations, and more than 60 liaison offices in other countries known as legal attachés.

How many people work for the FBI?

The FBI employs approximately 35,000 people, including special agents and support professionals such as intelligence analysts, language specialists, scientists, and information technology specialists.

Is the FBI a type of national police force?

No. The FBI is a national security organization that works closely with many partners around the country and across the globe to address the most serious security threats facing the nation.

What does the FBI do with information and evidence gathered during an investigation?

If a possible violation of federal law under the jurisdiction of the FBI has occurred, the Bureau will conduct an investigation. The information and evidence gathered in the course of that investigation are then presented to the appropriate U.S. Attorney or Department of Justice official, who will determine whether or not prosecution or further action is warranted. Depending on the outcome of the investigation, evidence is either returned or retained for court.

What does the FBI do with persons it arrests in the course of an investigation?

A person arrested by the FBI is taken into custody, photographed, and fingerprinted. In addition, an attempt often is made to obtain a voluntary statement from the arrestee. The arrestee remains in FBI custody until the initial court appearance, which must take place without unnecessary delay.

Frequently Asked Questions

[How does the FBI interact with other federal law enforcement agencies?](#)

The Bureau works closely with all federal law enforcement agencies on joint investigations and through formal task forces that address broad crime problems and national security threats.

[Does the FBI exchange fingerprint or arrest information with domestic and foreign police agencies?](#)

Identification and criminal history information may be disclosed to federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies or any agency directly engaged in criminal justice activity