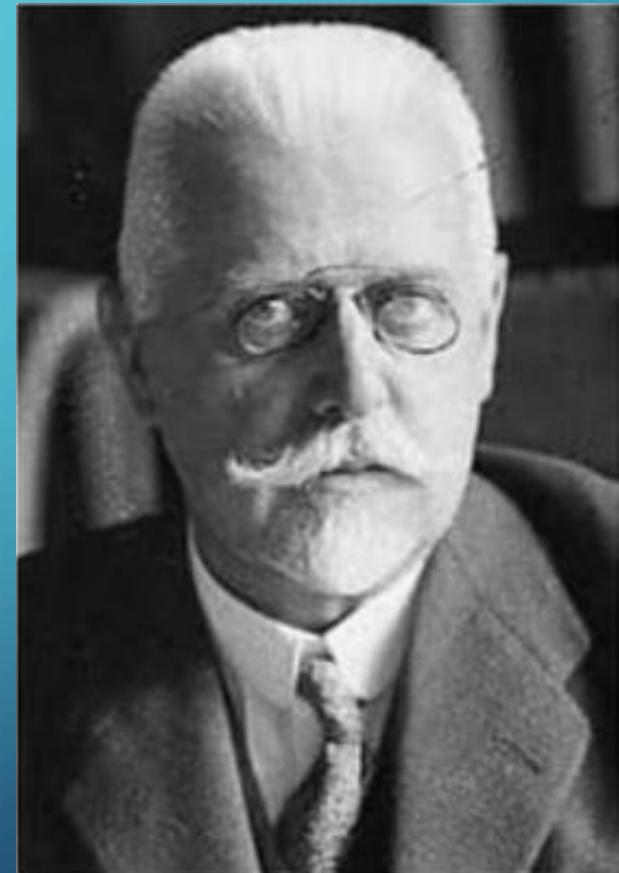




INTERPOL

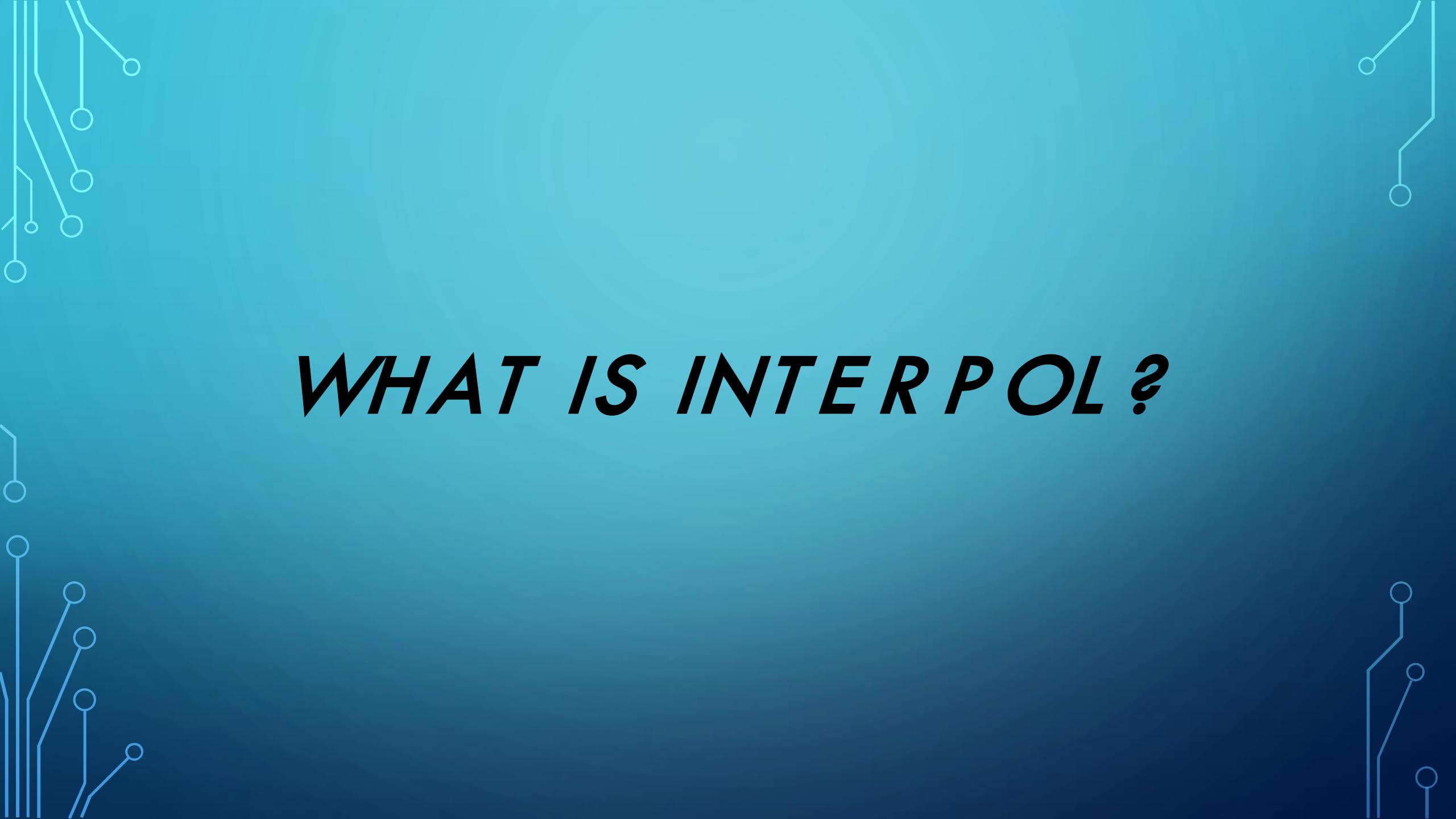
• ***HISTORY***

The idea of INTERPOL was born in 1914 at the first International Criminal Police Congress, held in Monaco. Officially created in 1923 in Wien, in Austria, by the policechief Johannes Schober, as the International Criminal Police Commission, the Organization became known as INTERPOL in 1956.



- Between 1938 and 1945 the organization was led by four different Nazi SS officers; Otto Steinhäusl, Reinhard Heydrich, Arthur Nebe and Ernst Kaltenbrunner. They were all killed during World War II or executed as war criminals at the end of the conflict.





WHAT IS INTERPOL?

- Interpol, short for the International Criminal Police Organization, is an international organization that facilitates cooperation and collaboration among law enforcement agencies from different countries. It works to combat transnational crime, including terrorism, human trafficking, and cybercrime, by providing a platform for information exchange and coordinated actions among its member countries.

INTERPOL

- INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 194 member countries.



A GLOBAL PRESENCE

- The General Secretariat is located in Lyon, France, and operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. INTERPOL also has seven regional offices across the world and a representative office at the United Nations in New York and at the European Union in Brussels. Each of our 190 member countries maintains a National Central Bureau.



NEUTRALITY

- At INTERPOL, we aim to facilitate international police cooperation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Our Constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character'.



VISION AND MISSION

The vision:

"Connecting police for a safer world".

The mission:

"Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters".

PRIORITIES

- INTERPOL's Strategic Framework sets the Organization's priorities and objectives for a given period of time. The Framework contains four strategic priorities and two corporate priorities. These priorities are in line with the Organization's vision and mission and reflect the dynamic environment and challenges of international policing in the 21st century.

Strategic priorities

1. Secure global police information system
2. 24/7 support to policing and law enforcement
3. Innovation, capacity building and research
4. Assisting in the identification of crimes and criminals

Corporate priorities

1. Ensure organizational health and sustainability
2. Consolidate the institutional framework

KEY FUNCTION OF INTERPOL

1. Global Network:

Interpol connects law enforcement agencies from its 194 member countries, providing a platform for collaboration on issues like terrorism, human trafficking, cybercrime, and drug trafficking.

2. Database and Information Exchange:

Interpol maintains databases containing information on criminals, stolen property, missing persons, and more. Member countries can access and contribute to these databases to enhance global crime-fighting efforts.

3. Operational Support:

Interpol assists member countries with operational support, including expertise, analysis, and resources during investigations. This support can be crucial in cases that span multiple jurisdictions.

4. *General Secretariat:*

Interpol is headquartered in Lyon, France, and its day-to-day operations are overseen by the General Secretariat. The organization is led by the Secretary-General.

5. Legal Framework:

Interpol operates within the framework of international law, respecting the sovereignty of its member countries. It does not have its own law enforcement officers but acts as a facilitator for cooperation among national agencies.

6. Specialized Units:

Interpol has specialized units focusing on specific types of crime, such as human trafficking, cybercrime, and drug enforcement. These units work to develop strategies and share expertise to combat evolving threats.

7. Red Notices:

Interpol issues Red Notices at the request of member countries to seek the location and provisional arrest of a person pending extradition. It is not an international arrest warrant but serves as a tool for cooperation

8. *Capacity Building:*

Interpol engages in capacity-building efforts, providing training and resources to law enforcement agencies in less developed regions to enhance their capabilities in tackling crime.

- Interpol plays a crucial role in global law enforcement cooperation, it has faced criticisms, including concerns about the potential misuse of its mechanisms for political purposes and issues related to data privacy and human rights. Overall, Interpol's effectiveness depends on the willingness of member countries to collaborate and share information

OFFICIAL NAME AND ABBREVIATIONS

- The Organization's official name is "ICPO-INTERPOL" - 'International Criminal Police Organization'. The word "INTERPOL" is a contraction of "international police", and was chosen in 1946 as the telegraphic address.



THE EMBLEM

The **emblem**, in use since 1950, comprises the following elements:

A representation of the **globe**, to indicate that INTERPOL's activities are worldwide;

Olive branches either side of the globe to symbolize peace;

The name "INTERPOL" below the globe in the centre of the olive branches;

A vertical **sword** behind the globe, symbolizing police action.

The **abbreviations "OIPC"** and **"ICPO"** above the globe either side of the sword;

The **scales** below the olive branches symbolize justice.



THE FLAG

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 symbolize telecommunications and speed in police action.

