

accomplishing many critical tasks, fighting crime, crisis management, conflict resolution, and peace building. The implementation of emotional intelligence in the work of the police and law enforcement agencies can have a number of positive consequences, in particular: improving relations between the police and the public, strengthening cooperation, increasing interdepartmental cooperation.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

Interpol is a byname of International Criminal Police Organization. ICPO aims to promote the widest-possible mutual assistance between criminal police forces and to establish and develop institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of international crime. Headquartered in Lyon, France, it is the only police organization that spans the entire globe.

This organization concentrates on three broad categories of international criminal activity: terrorism and crimes against people and

property, including crimes against children, trafficking in human beings, illegal immigration, automobile theft, and art theft; economic, financial, and computer crimes, including banking fraud, money laundering, corruption, and counterfeiting; and illegal drugs and criminal organizations, including organized crime. Interpol's day-to-day operation is managed by a General Secretariat under the direction of a secretary general, who is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, consisting of one delegate from each member country, is Interpol's supreme decision-making body. An Executive Committee of 13 members, each representing a different region of the world, is appointed by the General Assembly at its annual meeting.

Interpol agents do not make arrests. Instead, the organization sends out "red notices", based on warrants issued by member countries, calling for the arrest and extradition of specific individuals. Interpol also issues other "coloured" notices: yellow to help locate missing persons, blue to collect information on illegal activities or on an individual's identity, black to request information needed to identify a body, green to warn agencies about criminals from one country who may commit additional offenses in other countries, and orange to warn law-enforcement agencies of dangers from bombs and other weapons.

Interpol's founding members agreed a number of Resolutions in 1923. Resolution number eight urged participating countries to use the fingerprint identification techniques developed by police in Denmark, and to share fingerprint information with the dedicated office in Copenhagen, to build up an international register. Forensic expertise and the exchange of forensic data has become increasingly important to international investigations as criminals travel more than ever and use fake ID documents. In 2000 introduced an automatic fingerprint identification system (AFIS) in order to dramatically reduce the time needed to carry out fingerprint checks. These were followed by a database on DNA profiles (2002) and facial recognition images (2016). Together they lead to thousands of identifications each year.

The most important principles of Interpol's normative texts that apply to the CFF are respect for fundamental human rights; neutrality; national sovereignty; respect for data protection, in particular fairness, impartiality,

purpose limitation, accuracy, proportionality, security, supervision and sanction, non-discrimination.

The biggest problem facing a global police network is communication. With multiple countries come multiple languages, and very likely a delay in getting urgent messages across. When Interpol was first being planned in 1914, French was chosen as the designated language – but organizers also believed Esperanto could be a viable alternative in the future. The constructed language was invented in 1887 by L.L. Zamenh of in the hopes of bringing a common auxiliary language to the world. Esperanto failed to catch on, either as a universal second language or as the preferred communication of Interpol. The agency later adopted Spanish (1955) and Arabic (1999) in addition to French and English.

Cybercrime is the new type of challenge of the 21st century. There are so many incidences taking place related to cybercrime all over the world. As recently Ransom ware attack shook the world by hacking the system of so many organizations all over the world.

So in the above paragraphs, you have read about what kind of functions are done by the Interpol for global peace and prosperity. It is expected that in the coming years also the role of Interpol will get more crucial to deal incidences of global terrorism, cybercrime and human trafficking.

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