**International Notices system**

**SHARING INFORMATION ON CRIME**

One of INTERPOL’s most important functions is to help police in its member countries share critical crime-related information using our system of international notices. Police can use our notices to alert law enforcement in other countries of potential threats, or to ask for assistance in solving crimes.

Notices can also be used by the United Nations Security Council, the International Criminal Court and international criminal tribunals to warn that certain individuals and entities face UN sanctions.

**TYPES OF NOTICES**

- **Red Notice** - To seek the location and arrest of a person wanted by a legal jurisdiction or an international tribunal with a view to his/her extradition.

  The legal basis for a Red Notice is an arrest warrant or court order issued by judicial authorities in a country. Many of INTERPOL’s member countries consider a Red Notice to be a valid request for provisional arrest. Furthermore, INTERPOL is an official channel for transmitting requests for provisional arrest in a number of bilateral and multilateral extradition treaties, including the European Convention on Extradition, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on Extradition and the United Nations Model Treaty on Extradition.

- **Blue Notice** - To locate, identify or obtain information on a person of interest in a criminal investigation.

- **Green Notice** - To warn about a person’s criminal activities if that person is considered to be a possible threat to public safety.

- **Yellow Notice** - To locate a missing person or to identify a person unable to identify himself/herself.

- **Black Notice** - To seek information on unidentified bodies

- **Orange Notice** - To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing an imminent threat and danger to persons or property.
INTERPOL - United Nations Security Council Special Notice - To inform INTERPOL’s members that an individual or an entity is subject to UN sanctions.

The INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice was created in 2005 to provide better tools to help the Security Council carry out its mandate regarding the freezing of assets, travel bans and arms embargos aimed at individuals and entities associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban.

Purple Notice - To provide information on modi operandi, procedures, objects, devices or hiding places used by criminals.

Diffusions - Similar to the Notice, a diffusion is issued for the same purposes as notices but sent directly by a member country or an international entity to the countries of their choice. Diffusions are also recorded in the Organization’s police databases.

Notices and diffusions contain two main types of information: identity details (physical description, photograph, fingerprints, identity document numbers, etc.) and judicial information (offence with which the person is charged; references to the laws under which the charge is made or conviction was obtained; references to the arrest warrant or court sentence, etc.)

KEY FIGURES
In 2018, the General Secretariat published nearly some 21,000 notices and recorded more than 22,700 diffusions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTICES</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Blue</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>INTERPOL-UN</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Purple</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>13,516</td>
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<td>827</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>103</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There were 92,395 notices and 105,654 diffusions in circulation at the end of 2018.

NOTICE PUBLICATION PROCESS
The General Secretariat publishes notices based on requests from National Central Bureaus (NCBs) or authorized international entities. All notices are published on INTERPOL’s secure website after a compliance check has been completed. At the request of the member country or international entity, extracts of notices may also be published on the Organization’s public website.

The General Secretariat can only publish a notice that adheres to all the proper legal conditions. For example, a notice will not be published if it violates INTERPOL’s Constitution, which forbids the Organization from undertaking activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.