

# FINAL DECLARATIONS OF INTERPA CONFERENCES

From 2013 to 2017



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## II. INTERPA CONFERENCE



**13/17 April 2013**  
**in Riyadh, Saudi ARABIA**

## FINAL DECLARATION

The 2nd INTERPA Conference on “*Contemporary Issues in Police Education, Training and Research*” was hosted by King Fahad Security College at Intercontinental Hotel in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 13-17 April 2013 with attendance of around 200 participants from 36 countries across the world and 3 international organizations were represented which are INTERPOL, Arab League, and AEPC. Totally, in five different panels, 27 different researches were presented and a closing panel on “The Role of INTERPA: Improving Cooperation between Police Institutions” took place in the Conference.

During the Conference, 9 new memberships were voted and approved by the General Council of INTERPA which are:

- SAAD ALABDULLAH Academy for Security Sciences of Kuwait
- People’s Police Academy of Vietnam
- Institute for Security and Law Enforcement Studies (ISLES) of Maldives
- Sudan Police Training Authority
- Training Department of Turkish National Police
- Qatar Police Training Institute
- Police Academy of Sao Paulo – Brazil
- Tanzania Police Academy –Dar-es-Salaam
- Training Office Headquarters of Kenya

The first two sessions focused on faculty (teaching staff) development in police academies. The presenters stressed on the opportunities for the development and improvement of the training skills of the trainers working in police training institutions. In addition, some of the best practices regarding trainer development programs were shared in these sessions.

The main theme of the third session was the use of technology for police education, training, and research. The presenters paid attention to the necessity of using technology through police training curriculum design in order to provide interactive and dynamic training environment for police cadets. In addition, presenters also discussed the increasing threats that technology brought to the society indicating that new courses should be designed to combat with these threats through police training systems.

The fourth and fifth sessions stressed on curriculum design and development in police training. The presenters identified several ways to develop modern police training curriculum providing some best practices from different institutions. Basically, the participants underlined that police curriculum design should be structured dynamically and practically in a way that would build desired policing skills for cadets by using modern teaching and learning strategies.

In the closing session, all members of INTERPA discussed future directions and aims of INTERPA to get some insights for short, medium, and long term aims and objectives. In this session, the participants expressed the strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and threats that INTERPA has and may face in the coming days.

The primary issues underlined during the conference are as follows:

- Empirical research on police training institutions lacks in today's world. More emphasis should be placed on empirical research to improve curriculum, management, and capacity of police training institutions. Therefore, research grants, research centers and financial resources should be allocated for the research purposes. Besides, police cadets should be encouraged getting their master and doctorate degrees in the scientific areas that are related to policing, crime prevention and crime analysis.
- The problems and needs of the society are evolving and changing in today's contemporary world. The police, as the primary server of the society, should be aware of these problems and needs. Therefore, police training institutions should adjust their curriculum based on the real needs of the society constantly.
- Cultural awareness and diversity is very crucial while policing in multi ethnic societies either in own countries or in peace keeping missions. Therefore, institutions should include cultural awareness programs in their curricula.
- Community policing which is a shift from force to service and integrations of programs to involve community sectors in security maintenance should be included in the curricula of the police training institutions.
- Cooperation between INTERPA members is strongly encouraged because knowledge and trainers' exchange between the institutions is expected to enhance the partnership. Sharing knowledge is one of the main aims of INTERPA.

- Foreign language training in police academies is an essential part of the curriculum because it helps our cadets to understand the world and utilize materials produced by other police organizations. Police academies need to take a further step by providing opportunities to cadets to develop their language skills in academic level.
- It is necessary to unite our efforts to build effective systems of training. In this sense, police academies can exchange their experiences, best practices, trainers, curricula, programs, course materials and innovative technologies both through cooperation and web-based systems. Police academies can also built joint research and training programs particularly on the fields that require international cooperation.
- Academy students can be a beneficial source for curriculum development works. We need to develop new techniques and strategies to get most from our students, in other words, we need to improve our skills for learning from our students. Information technologies can be utilized to achieve this objective.
- Training and education capabilities of international organizations like INTERPOL should be used in our training programs.
- Our dependency on Information Technologies and Internet is increasing, and our societies are becoming more fragile in terms of digital threats. In order to adequately respond to these threats, law enforcement agencies should develop their digital investigation capacities. Therefore, police academies should incorporate courses on information technologies and computer forensics into their curriculums, and provide opportunity to their cadets to improve themselves on digital investigation procedures.
- Incorporating e-learning tools into the police training can provide gradual shift from dependence on professors towards student self-reliance. It also can transform traditional, one-way educational system into an interactive educational system based on the interaction with e-content as a form of constructive interaction within the educational process.
- Simulation technologies facilitate modeling real world conditions in controlled environments with the help of computer technologies, and increase cadets' performance in leadership, problem solving, awareness of the situation and communication. Simulation technologies should be used to develop decision making skills of cadets. Since development of simulation systems requires intensive work, member institutions are encouraged to share their experiences on this field.

INTERPA created learning and sharing environment among its members all over the world. Underlining the need for cooperation in law enforcement training field, the members of the INTERPA witnessed the power of working together to make our world safer.

April 16<sup>th</sup> 2013, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA





### III. INTERPA CONFERENCE



21/24 April 2014  
Khartoum, SUDAN

## FINAL DECLARATION

The 3rd INTERPA Conference on “*Development of Teaching Staff in Police Academies*” was hosted by Royal Malaysia Police College Kuala Lumpur at Pullman Putrajaya Lakeside Hotel in Putrajaya, Malaysia on 21<sup>st</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> April 2014 with the attendance of 119 participants from 36 countries across the world and 3 international organizations were represented which are INTERPOL, AEPD and ASEANAPOL Secretariat. A total of 19 different papers were presented in seven different sessions during the Conference. In addition to these sessions, Mr. Nick Howe from the University of Derby, England has also made a presentation on the topic of “The Future of Police Training: A Collaborative Venture”.

During the Conference, 7 new membership applications were voted and approved by the General Council of INTERPA which are:

Bangladesh Police Academy, BANGLADESH

1. Indonesian Police Academy, INDONESIA
2. Police Officer Training Institute, MYANMAR
3. Higher Institute of Police Science and Internal Security, PORTUGAL
4. Qatar Police College, QATAR
5. Royal Police Cadet Academy, THAILAND
6. Peoples Security Academy, VIETNAM

The academic program of the 3rd INTERPA 2014 started with a presentation by DCP Dato’ Shabudin Bin Abdul Wahab, Deputy Director of Management (Training), Royal Malaysia Police, titled ‘Police Training in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges’. In this session it was stated that the emergence of civil society have brought fundamental changes to the security landscape of the world including the policing scenario. Then the Malaysian example where the government of Malaysia introduced the Government Transformation Program aims to strengthen engagement and continuing the reduction of index crime has been examined elaborately.

The second session was on the topic of “Training Programs and Strategies of Teaching Staff”. In this session the Modern Design of Police Training of Trainees Programs were examined in detail and some of the best practices regarding trainer development programs were shared. In addition to this, the

strategies of the teaching staff used in the INTERPA member institutions were evaluated by the presenters.

The main theme of the third session was “Improving the Capacity of Teaching Staff” and in this session the presenters shared their experiences about how they improve the capacity of their Police Training Institution’s Teaching Staff. In this session the participants had the opportunity to evaluate and compare the different means and methods used by the INTERPA member institutions to increase the level of their Teaching Staff’s knowledge, experience and abilities.

The topic of the fourth session was on “The Use of Modern Teaching Strategies” in which modern ways of police training including different models, strategies and methodologies were handled by the academics at this session.

The fifth session was about the “Institutional Development Aspects of Police Training”. During the session developing the organizational citizenship behavior in police academies and evaluating the rate of faculty members’ tendency to apply certain approaches were evaluated and the need of considering technological advances in the curriculum of police academies is emphasized.

The sixth session was on the “Academic and Practical Aspects of Police Training”. In this session the importance of academic, practical side of police training and capacity building were discussed involving three different institutions namely Jordan Royal Police Academy, INTERPOL and Turkish National Police Training Department.

Finally the seventh and the last session were on the topic of “The Use of Technology in Police Training”. During the session the future of police training in regards to the Technology and Infrastructural Requirements, The Efficiency of Virtual Learning for Instructors and The Royal Malaysia Police Tactical Simulation Complex evaluated.

The primary issues underlined during the conference are as follows:

- The development of teaching staff cannot be separated from the development of the staff they train, as the two go hand-in-hand. The skilled, experienced and competent trainers will have a positive and productive impact on the officers they train. The trained staff will deliver a professional competent service to the communities they serve. The communities will receive an improved level of service encouraging trust and confidence in overall police service delivery.
- The lifeblood of effective policing is information and police academies should collaborate more to stay ahead. The way forward is for INTERPA to establish the ITI (INTERPA Training Initiatives) where INTER-

PA Educators & Trainers can form an association among themselves, to be called IETA (INTERPA Educators & Trainers Association). The second ITI is the establishment of INTERPA Trainers Accreditation Board (ITAB) to provide accreditation to qualified and professional trainers and educators.

- Designing a Training of Trainers (ToT) Programs in police academies should cover the content of diversity awareness, value and ethical issues, dealing with disruptive students, teaching strategies, dynamic delivery, case-based learning, cooperative learning and problem-based learning. The learning environment should be designed with the use of technology such as simulation, computer and web-based systems. The police instructors should also be encouraged to use all relevant resources for their self-development and assessment.
- The strategy of teaching staff development at Police Academies should include combined processes such as recruitment; in-service training with both basic and advance training courses; mechanism of enhancing the relationship between teaching and practicing, encouraging the involvement in police science research; and the mechanism of evaluating and appraising of teaching staff.
- The Adult Training Approach is an effective factor in presenting practical and theoretical teaching in police training process of the police cadets and should be considered in all the police training.
- The continuous updating of systems and assessing competencies of instructors as well as using online training assessment to obtain up to date information for police instructors should be established at the Police Academies. Moreover using a meritocracy system in selection of theoretical and practical training for instructors and also designing active and problem-solving methods to be used in practical courses should also be considered at the Police Academies.
- The training style of “Training-scientific research” to “scientific research-training-production” style should be translated and continued to develop new training methodology and renew scientific research activities. This can be achieved by developing and implementing special programs in order to make teaching staff as a science based research-teacher. This can be enhanced by having teaching staff that have scientific degrees on different theoretical fields of science, profound knowledge of modern training methodology and technology, ambitious to improve and enable themselves to conduct scientific research at national and regional levels.

- The Police Academies should take care of self-development and the academic skills of their teaching staff. In this regard, language skills are very important for teaching staff to be able to read and understand the required literature in their course of teaching. In addition, the skills of research, communication, computer and the use of internet for data mining of the Teaching Staffs in the Police Academies should also be enhanced in order to provide a more qualified and modern education/training to the police candidates.
- Consultancy and counseling of the Teaching Staff to public and private organizations should be encouraged by all Police Academies to enhance confidence and capacity building amongst faculty.
- To overcome the problem of lack of qualified lecturers in the teaching staff of Police Academies, qualified lecturers from nearby countries can be recruited. Outstanding local police officers should be encouraged to pursue their higher education at the qualified universities and institutions around the world by offering scholarships to enable them to be competent teaching staff.
- Policing is a ‘reality job’ and the police education is always challenging in the sense that it has to bring together pure and applied knowledge; academic subjects and real world. Therefore, most of the police higher education curriculums include both vocational courses concerning policing practices and academic ones. It is argued that there is a lack of applied academics which is an approach to learning and teaching that focuses on problem oriented policing. Therefore the applied academics model is an important approach to be implemented.
- The group learner-centered teaching type appears to be the most methodology for teaching at Police Academies.
- The library facilities in the Police Academies should be enriched with current literature by the support of the school administrations not only for the development of the Police trainees but also for enhancing the capacity of the teaching staff of the Police Academies.
- Developing Organisational Citizenship Behaviour especially in Police education is very important. This is because policing around the world is undergoing a strategic change from being a FORCE to SERVICE oriented organizations.
- The Police Academies should consider technological and technical advances while designing their curriculums and practical training activities.

- The training and education capabilities of international organizations like INTERPOL and AEPC should be used in the training programs of INTERPA.
- Ensuring sustainable and successful implementation of major construction and other capital projects such as Online Education Platforms will prevent any set-back and delay in implementation of any phase of any new applicable technology in police training.

On behalf of the all INTERPA member institutions, Prof. Dr. Remzi FIND-IKLI, President of INTERPA, would like to thank the Malaysian Government, Honorable Minister of Home Affairs and members of Royal Malaysia Police College Kuala Lumpur for organizing such an admirable event, their hospitality and assistance.

April 23<sup>rd</sup> 2014, Putrajaya, MALAYSIA

## IV. INTERPA CONFERENCE



25/27 MAY 2015

in Abu Dhabi, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



## FINAL DECLARATION

The 4<sup>th</sup> Annual INTERPA Conference on “*Training of Officers in the Field of Policing That Needs Expertise*” was hosted by Abu Dhabi Police College at the Intercontinental Hotel in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates on 25<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> May 2015 with the attendance of 99 participants from 29 countries across the world and 2 international organizations were represented which are, UNODC and AEPC. Mr. Prof. Dr. Yılmaz ÇOLAK, president of INTERPA from Turkish National Police Academy was the keynote speaker of the Conference and a total of 23 different papers were presented in six different sessions during the Conference.

During the Conference, 7 new membership applications were voted and approved by the General Council of INTERPA which are:

1. Police Academy of Cambodia (CAMBODIA)
2. Police Academy of the Lower Saxony (GERMANY)
3. Kostanai Academy of MIA of Kazakhstan (KAZAKHSTAN)
4. National Police Academy (PAKISTAN)
5. Police Staff College Bwebajja (UGANDA)
6. Dubai Police Academy (UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)
7. Sharjah Academy Of Police Sciences (UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)

The academic program of the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual INTERPA Conference started with the presentation of the Keynote Speaker, Prof. Dr. Yılmaz ÇOLAK from the Turkish National Police Academy titled opening remarks on the main theme of conference “*Training of Officers in the Field of Policing That Needs Expertise*”. In his speech, he briefly gave information about types of in-service trainings. It was emphasized that the key to success in the struggle with organized crime and terrorism is to have personnel specially trained in this area. It was stated that the combating terrorism and organized crimes as well all types of crimes need highly flexible, fast responsive, and mobile training for the trainees with trainers both from the Academies and from the field. It was also emphasized that creating an atmosphere in which experience is shared and the trainers who have an experience from the field is must. He continued his presentation drawing a general frame about the issue and those kinds of trainings by giving examples from Turkey.

The first session was on the topic of “Combating Terrorism and Organized Crime”. In this session, it was explained why the criminal law and criminal procedure aspects in fighting organized crime are considered a key element in all programs of training of police officers who fight against organized crime. In this session, how to train the officers who combat terrorism and organized crimes as well as human trafficking crimes have been examined elaborately by the presenters through exploring human capital, training strategy, specialized training and the characteristics of crimes by giving examples of events that took place in their country.

The second session was on the topic of “Managing Events of Mass Gathering Including Sporting Events” and in this session the presenters illustrated and shared their experiences about how they manage to organize successful events. They also shared their experience about how they improve the capacity of their Police Training Institution’s through discussing mistakes, noting positive practices and forwarding the lessons they learned to officers. In this session the participants had the opportunity to evaluate and compare the different means and methods used by the INTERPA member institutions to organize mass gathering events.

The main theme of the third session was “Community Policing” and in this session it was expressed that in this special field of policing, officers should have some special features and any officer cannot just be deployed in that area of policing before providing them at least the necessary assets such as communication skills, ability to understand the psychological and social situation of counterparts, problem solving and rapid decision making ability. Special training programs comprising the lectures and lecturers that will provide the above mentioned features to the trainers should be prepared in order to get the best results from the activities of the community policing.

The topic of the fourth session was on “Crime Management / Managing Media and Cyber Crime” in which proactive leadership and empowerment in today’s policing agencies and how these have helped to shape crime management philosophies in today’s policing agencies were evaluated. In this session the participants had the opportunity to understand the aspects of modern ways of police training including different models, strategies and methodologies to fill the gap in preserving, identifying, extracting, documenting, analyzing, and interpreting of digital evidence that seized on crime scene. Nevertheless the importance of using technological devices, training strategies of police and finally police cooperation and collaboration programs in reducing cyber-crimes were also handled by the presenters though giving examples from their countries.

The fifth session was about the “New Approaches and Practices in Police Training”. During the session multiculturalism and culture-oriented policing and their relations to police professionalism, reformative multicultural training reforms in Turkish Police Academy and the effects of multiculturalist approaches in law enforcement training on police professionalism and democracy were evaluated. The presenters emphasized the reasons of civilizing police higher education to civilize whole democratic policing system. The importance of police training and police international cooperation to adapt to the regional and international environment and finally benefits that can be gained by advancing the collaboration with local communities, other government agencies and NGOs to increase public trust were highlighted by the presenters.

Finally, the sixth session was on the “General Issues in Police Training”. In this session significance of training police officers for Human Rights & Police Ethics, due to the lack of constant training of human rights and ethical values for police officials was underscored. The role of place in construction of a crime situation and explaining the relationship between “place” and situational preventive measures and procedures and also, how to identify high-crime places, types of high-crime places and the factors influencing their creation were evaluated. In this session the participants found the opportunity to see the examples of member countries concerning how they managed to realize the structural transformation of training system and policy to fight against crime.

The primary issues underlined during the conference are as follows:

- The key to success in the struggle with organized crime and terrorism as well as all types of crimes is to have personnel specially trained in this area. Because wrong moves that may be taken by either police officers or prosecutors when investigating all types of crime cases can be a very high price to pay in an multidisciplinary context.
- Controlling crime involving digital technology and computer networks will require cooperation between police and other actors within government, educational institutions, public utilities, community groups, and individual citizen’s networks, between police and private institutions, and networks of police across national borders.
- Utilizing new technology in creating different situations of crime scenes, car accidents and hostage-taking scenarios which enable the trainee to safely learn by practice.
- In order to create an atmosphere in which we share experience, the trainers who have a experience from the field is a must. Because, in this manner, the training gets better not only by carrying the experi-

ence obtained from the field to the content of training but also by giving the trainers an opportunity to see the outcomes of theoretical and practical aspects of the training.

- Police academies should provide highly flexible, fast responsive, and mobile training for the trainees with trainers both from the Academy and from the field.
- The training should aim at providing participants with professional information about the radicalization process leading to terrorism and preventive measures and should aim at providing participants with professional information about public support in counterterrorism, prevention of terrorist groups' recruitment and also public awareness and prevention activities to counter the radicalization process leading to terrorism.
- Managing mass gathering events requires providing for all eventualities from infectious disease outbreaks to security against terrorist attacks.
- Pre-event planning and training of personnel is the most important deliverable of planning for hosting mass gatherings.
- The planning may include public safety and security, public awareness or education, emergency response plan and training of personnel, chain of command and responsibility, risk assessment, crowd control management, economic impact, communication and public media and other issues.
- Large public events cannot be managed by a single agency but need to have a multi-agency planning team that focuses on prevention and preparedness. Thus, the plans should be implemented by different parties.
- The countries have to know how to learn from previous experiences and how they can transform the lessons learnt into practical training in managing events of mass gatherings.
- Policing officers who work in the Community Policing Departments should have some special features and any officer cannot just be deployed in that area of policing before providing them at least the necessary assets such as communication skills, ability to understand the psychological and social situation of counterparts, problem solving and rapid decision making ability. Special training programs comprising the lectures and lecturers that will provide the above mentioned features to the trainers should be prepared in order to get the best results from the activities of the community policing.

- The community police work aims to reduce the risk of crime and eliminate the causes and reasons for the lack of security by raising the level of citizen participation and the level of joint responsibility for local problems.
- The Police Academies should consider technological and technical advances while designing their curriculums and practical training activities.
- Using a meritocracy system in selection of theoretical and practical training for instructors and also designing active and problem-solving methods to be used in practical courses should also be considered for in-service trainings at the Police Academies
- Platforms which will make the officers keep up with technological change and update their abilities on a daily basis should be provided by Police Academies/ Institutions. The institutions therefore should use modern, scientific methods and technical information to increase the capacity of the staff in order to actively fight against developing and changing types of public order crimes.
- The basic elements of an effective regime for regional cooperation in combating cyber-crime are taking steps to ensure that technology does not outpace the ability of law enforcement, and enacting functional and bureaucratic laws adequate to cope with current and anticipated demonstrations of cyber-crime.
- It cannot be conceived that a training program will be forever implementable in its original state. Therefore, training programs have to be updated constantly in order to catch up with the current agenda.
- The success of training programs should be ensured through practical training programs in which theory meets practice. Through these practical training programs, the personnel will get the opportunity to try the desired professional behaviors expected from them in classroom environments fully adapted to reality. Hence, those who participate in these trainings find the opportunity to practice targeted behaviors.
- In order to create an effective and outcome oriented curriculum for the specialized training activities, scientific research projects including collecting and analyzing information that is needed in counter terrorism domain; scientific examinations of the data which enable to determine strategies, as well as to reach meaningful results have to be carried out. The results of this researches not only help to develop public awareness activities, counter propaganda themes and campaigns, new

activity areas and topics but also to reach the best training curriculum.

- Multiculturalism provides understanding of different cultural initiation conducts and culturally accepted criminal techniques.
- Order of law which is the basis of a democratic society, need constant training of police officials for human rights and police ethics in order to prevent violation of fundamental human rights and values for all.
- Modifying the training and academic programs of INTERPA institutions in a way to enforce the empowerment of the police personnel for creating leaders, who positively contribute to the efficiency of security institutions and capable of managing and controlling crimes.
- It is important to adopt the principle of delivering the “right training to right persons at the right time”.

On behalf of the all INTERPA member institutions, Prof. Dr. Yılmaz ÇOLAK, President of INTERPA, would like to thank the United Arab Emirates Government, Honorable Minister of Home Affairs and members of Abu Dhabi Police College for organizing such an admirable event, their hospitality and assistance.

May 27<sup>th</sup> 2015, Abu Dhabi / UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



## V. INTERPA CONFERENCE



**28-30 March 2016  
Khartoum, SUDAN**



## **FINAL DECLARATION**

### **THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ACADEMIES INTERPA (KHARTOUM, 28-30 MARCH 2016)**

#### **I. BACKGROUND**

1. The Fifth INTERPA Conference was held in Khartoum, Republic of Sudan on 28 – 30 March 2016.
2. The main objectives of the Conference were:
  - To share knowledge and experiences among relevant police organizations and institutions in INTERPA Member Countries with regard to policies, strategies, programmes and best practices in the field of global refugee crisis ;
  - To discuss the modalities of closer collaboration among similar agencies in the area of migrant smuggling, human trafficking and irregular migration; and
  - To increase the involvement of INTERPA Member States in the context of exchanging of practices and models.

#### **II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

##### **A- Attendance**

3. The Fifth Conference was attended by 60 representatives from the following INTERPA Member Countries:
  - Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
  - Kingdom of Cambodia
  - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
  - Malaysia
  - People's Republic of Bangladesh
  - Republic of Belarus
  - Republic of Turkey
  - Republic of Kazakhstan
  - Republic of Korea
  - Republic of Macedonia

- Republic of Sudan
- State of Palestine
- The State of Qatar
- Arab League
- Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
- United Arab Emirates
- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

4. The representatives of the following institutions attended the meeting as well:

- Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC)
- The Association of Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

*(A copy of the List of Participants of the Fifth INTERPA Conference is attached as Annex I.)*

### **B. Documentation**

5. The documentation of the meeting consisted of the Academic Programme and Conference Programme. The conference was also provided with the Agenda of Executive Board and General Council Meetings.

## **III. OPENING SESSION**

6. The Opening Ceremony of the Fifth INTERPA Conference was held on 28 March 2016 under the chairmanship of Professor Abdellatif Ashmaig Khaliefa, the president of National Ribat University and the vice president of INTERPA. Following the recitation from the Holy Quran, Mr. Ashmaig welcomed all participants and emphasized the importance of INTERPA Conferences in sharing experiences and further collaboration. After his remarks, Mr. Yilmaz Colak, President of Turkish National Police Academy and INTERPA, Mr. Awad Elnil Dahia, H. E. General Hashim Osman, Director General of Sudan Police Forces and H. E. General Issmat Abdel Rahman, Minister of Interior of Republic of Sudan made their statements. They all expressed their thanks for the support and contribution of National Ribat University and Ministry of Interior to organize the Conference. They also expressed their thanks to the delegates for accepting INTERPA's invitation and designating their time to attend the Conference.

## IV. SESSIONS

14 different papers were presented in 5 different sessions during the Conference.

### ***Session I: Combating Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling***

7. The session started with the presentation of Hasan Huseyin Tekin (Turkey). He informed the participants about different issues of irregular migration relating to police. Mr. Tekin stated that in recent years Turkey became a target country for irregular migrants especially due to its geographical location and economic stability. He also stressed that despite the struggle against migrant smuggling and human trafficking is thought as the main component of policing, the relation between policing and irregular migration has other dimension such as security of environment, order, policing in multi-cultural society and police prejudice. He further explained the aforementioned dimension of irregular migration in regard with policing.

8. Following the presentation of Mr. Tekin, Mr. Hamid Elgizouli Musa (Sudan) made a presentation on “Conflict Causes and Consequences in Refugee Producing Countries“. He informed the participants on the patterns, causes and drivers of human mobility in Sub-Saharan Region of Africa. He further elaborated that Economic opportunities, Environmental Degradation , climate change, and severe human rights violations contribute significantly to refugee flows in eastern Sudan. Especially according to the result of standart Standard Linear Regression Analysis Economic conditions/ un employment and Human rights violation are the main drivers of refugee flows from Eritrea to Eastern Sudan. He lastly remarked on the close connection between crises, conflicts, the environment, and the economy in the refugee generating countries neighboring the eastern Sudan and stressed the notion that natural disasters act as a “ trigger” for conflict and thus forced migration.

9. Mr. Vahit Bicak (Turkey) made a presentation where he discussed similarities and differences in regard with laws and legal issues in Turkey. He briefed the participants on the procedures and principles with regard to the foreigners’ entry into, stay in and exit from Turkey as well as the operations and proceedings related the foreign international protection, individual protection, emergency and temporary protection. He underlined that migrant smuggling and human trafficking are among the major crimes in Turkey. He stressed that the main objective is to consider how the issue of refugee question can most appropriately be solved under the different legal circumstances of different countries and how the positive law of each country may benefit from each other on this particular problem.

## ***Session II: Attempts to Control Refugee Policy***

10. Mr. Ron Mponda (Sudan) inquired the role of UNHCR in world refugee crisis and informed participants on the legality, effectiveness and way forward. He provided the definitions of different terms related to migration and how UNHCR deals with situations accordingly. Mr. Mponda further questioned whether UNHCR experiences could be made use by countries and the challenges that have been faced in the field.

11. Mr. Saleh Abdullah Dabil (Saudi Arabia) made a presentation on Saudi's efforts in dealing with Syrian refugees. He identified the official procedures and processes of Saudi government in receiving refugees from Syria. He further elaborated the humanitarian assistance provided by Saudi government to Syrian refugees. He stressed that the most significant assistance is official papers and visas that enables refugees to take their social and financial support and live as citizens of the country.

12. Ms. Hatice Soylemez (Turkey) briefed participants about recent migration flows towards/from Turkey and Turkey's efforts to combat against irregular migration through institutional adjustments and international dialogue. She also underlined that migration has various aspects and each aspect is interrelated to each other. In recent years, Turkey has been taking many measures in order to prevent irregular migration including foreign terrorist fighters, decrease the life loss of refugees trying to cross EU through Turkey and to provide refugees, mainly Syrian, all kind of social, economic and psychological services.

## ***Session III: Social Effects of Global Refugee Crisis***

13. Mr. Musa Mahmoud (Sudan) shared the experiences of Sudan in immigration and refugee policies. He underlined that poverty, oppression, unemployment and conflicts are the main factors pushing people to migrate. He further stressed that due to conflicts and economic instabilities, people from Africa also seek for a better life abroad. He informed participants about the numbers of refugees in Sudan and the policies taken by the government. Accordingly, Sudan is now hosting the 300.000 refugees from Eritrea and 200.000 from the newly born state, South Sudan. He lastly emphasized that Sudan has signed and ratified all the relevant documents on the protection of refugees and thus Sudan makes all the efforts in order to help refugees through state institutions, aid organizations and NGOs.

14. Mr. Mohammed El Amin El Shingeety (Sudan) discussed in depth the Sudanese laws on refugee and African efforts to support refugees. He informed participants about Regulation of Asylum Act 1974 of Sudan through

providing detailed information on the definitions, keeping of registers, granting permission of asylum, priorities, registration of movables, detention, issue of passports and identity cards and permission of work. He further briefed the conference about Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

15. Mr. Osman Kose (Turkey) made a presentation on Syrian refugees in Turkey and the apathy of the modern world. He informed participants about the process of war, the routes refugees have been taking to escape from Syria, the conditions of Syrians in Turkey and Turkey`s efforts in order to tackle with refugee crisis on the one hand and various terrorist organizations on the other. He further stressed that this problem is not only the problem of Turkey, Lebanon and other refugee hosting countries but also the problem of the world. He lastly mentioned that international actors should take more responsibility in finding solutions to crisis in Syria.

#### ***Session IV: Local Effects of Global Refugee Crisis***

16. Mr. Eren Gozuguzel (TRNC) informed participants about TRNC dimension of refugee crisis especially in regard with migrant smuggling that occurred in TRNC between 2000 and 2010. He stressed the importance of strategies in preventing migrant smuggling as well as official data that could provide wide information on the questions of how, when, from where and how much. He further elaborated that in recent years TRNC has become a transit route for migrants due to its location. According to the research done on 108 files subject to migrant smuggling and 1377 migrant profiles including interviews with a total of 49 officers have shown that the numbers have been increasing in migrant smuggling. He lastly underlined that due to current crisis in Syria, many of the victims are Syrians.

17. Mr. Luong Ngoc Thanh (Vietnam) briefed participants about local impacts of global refugee crisis and problem-solving approach of the government of Vietnam in regard with migrant issues and refugee crisis. Mr. Thanh underlined the importance of understanding the root-causes, reasons and consequences of problems in order to address them comprehensively and to ensure regional, national and global security. He lastly recommended appropriate policies to governments in order them to have better national security strategies in dealing with refugee crisis.

#### ***Session V: Different Approaches to the Global Refugee Crisis***

18. Mr. El Gamel and Mr. Hamed made a presentation on struggle against organized crimes, human trafficking and illegal migration and briefed the participants on strategic measures taken by Sudan. They mentioned that human

trafficking and migrant smuggling are characterized by unlawful activities such as illicit drug trafficking. Thus they stressed the importance of international refugee regime and international cooperation as a key principal in order to respond to the challenges associated with the flows of refugees and asylum seekers. They further discussed the relation between human trafficking and drug trafficking as well as illegal migration and criminality in Sudan through providing examples from Kassala and Algardariff. They lastly underlined that anti trafficking law was adopted in 2014 together with the formation of the National Committee to combat against trafficking and smuggling which will improve Sudan`s fight against organized crime.

19. Mr. Mustafa Yayla (Turkey) informed participants on training police officers on human rights of the refugees with special reference to the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (ECTHR). He stated that the current pressure to improve the human rights situation of refugees has created the necessity to strengthen the co-operation between the UNHCR, the European Council and other related civil society and non-governmental organisations. He also stressed that the training of police officers specifically on human rights of refugees has become crucial in order to raise awareness and to protect the current human rights situations of all refugees in the world.

The primary issues underlined during the conference are as follows:

- Mass migration is a new threat to the security of the states. It is compulsory to control the migrations.
- Migration has various aspects and each aspect is interrelated to each other.
- Migration has many challenges to the law enforcement bodies. It isn't true that the relation between law enforcement and migration is only limited with migrant smuggling and human trafficking.
- In the multicultural societies, the most possible threat to police service is bias based policing which is inspired from discrimination.
- Being migrant/refugee isn't equal to be criminal.
- Refugee crisis all over the world is the crisis of all humans. It is directly related with modern human rights philosophy.
- The training of police officers specifically on human rights of refugees has become crucial in order to raise awareness and to protect the current human rights situations of all refugees in the world.
- Displacing of millions of people because of civil wars and conflicts is

becoming a global threat day by day.

- International refugee regime and international cooperation are key principals in order to respond to the challenges associated with the flows of refugees and asylum seekers.
- States should pay attention that over controlling can be a reason to violate the migration laws.
- Experiences of all countries and International Organizations should be examined to reach the best policies and to have best practices in the field.
- Poverty, oppression, unemployment and conflicts can be the factors pushing people to migrate.

On behalf of the all INTERPA member institutions, Prof. Dr. Yılmaz COLAK, President of INTERPA, would like to thank the Sudanian Government, Honorable Minister of Home Affairs ISSMAT ABDELRAHMAN and members of National Ribat University for organizing such an admirable event, their hospitality and assistance.

March 30th 2016, Khartoum, SUDAN

## VI.INTERPA CONFERENCE



**28/30 March 2017**  
**in Girne, TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS**



## FINAL DECLARATION

### THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ACADEMIES INTERPA (GİRNE – 30th MARCH 2017)

#### I. BACKGROUND

1. The 6<sup>th</sup> INTERPA Conference was held in Girne, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 28-30 March 2017.

2. The main objectives of the Conference were:

- To share knowledge and experiences among relevant police organizations and institutions in INTERPA Member Countries with regard to policies, strategies, programs and best practices in the “*Drug Issue and New Approaches in Police Training in Combatting Drugs*”;
- To discuss the modalities of closer collaboration among similar agencies in the area of police training in combating drugs, preventing the risks and threats towards children and youth and fighting against drugs in schools;
- To discuss possible cooperation areas in international training in combating drugs;
- To emphasize the role and importance of civil society and social media in combating drugs, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts;
- To increase the involvement of INTERPA Member States in exchanging of practices and models.
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## II. ORGANIZATION of WORK

### a) Attendance

3. The 6<sup>th</sup> Conference was attended by 70 representatives from the following countries:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Brazil
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- India
- Jordan
- Kingdom of Bahrain
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Qatar
- Republic of Kosovo
- Republic of Macedonia
- Rwanda
- Saudi Arabia
- Sri Lanka
- State of Palestine
- Sudan
- The United Arab Emirates
- Turkey
- Vietnam
- Zimbabwe
- And Arab League

4. The representatives of the following institutions attended the meeting as well:

- Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC) - The President of INTERPA Prof. Yılmaz ÇOLAK who is also Vice President of AEPC attended to the Conference as a representative of AEPC as well.
- The Association of Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL) - There were two representatives from ASENAPOL Secretariat in the Conference.

*(A copy of the List of Participants of the 6<sup>th</sup> INTERPA Conference is attached as Annex I.)*

## **b) Documentation**

5. The documentation of the meeting consisted of the Academic Programme and Main Programme. The conference was also provided with the Agenda of Executive Board and General Council Meetings.

## **c) Opening Session**

6. The Opening Ceremony of the 6<sup>th</sup> INTERPA Conference was held on 28 March 2017 under the chairmanship of Mrs. Huriye AYBAR KARAFİSTAN and Mr. **Özcan DÖNMEZER** from the Directorate of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) Police School. She invited the Director of TRNC Police School Mr. Bekir ABATAY to deliver his welcome speech. He welcomed all participants and expressed his happiness of hosting such an important Conference in TRNC. After his remarks, Mr. Yılmaz **ÇOLAK**, President of Turkish National Police Academy (TNPA) and INTERPA, expressed his appreciation of both on behalf of himself and all INTERPA Member institutions to Mr. Hüseyin ÖZGÜRGÜN who is the Prime Minister of TRNC, Major General Mr. Yılmaz YILDIRIM who is the Commander of TRNC Security Forces, Mr. Süleyman MANAVOĞLU who is the Chief Commander of the TRNC Police and TRNC Police School Directorate to support and organize the Conference. He also expressed his thanks to the delegates for accepting INTERPA's invitation and designating their time to attend the Conference. In his speech he emphasized the importance of INTERPA Conferences in sharing experiences and further collaboration. After that all people in protocol wished their success for the Conference respectively.

## **d) Sessions**

18 different papers were presented in 5 different sessions during the Conference.

### ***Session I: The Role and Importance of Police Training / Civil Society and Social Media in Combating Drugs***

7. As the first presenter of the first session, Anaclet NAHIMANA from High Police Institute in Burundi delivered his presentation on "*Drugs Issue and New Approached in Police Training in Combatting Drugs*". He informed the participants that drug consumption is a social problem in the world. He pointed out how to combat drugs by police training and he mentioned Burundi's combating drug policy and underlined the importance of cooperation actions and experience ex-

change with partners. As a consequent he mentioned the measures of Burundi government has already taken to combat drug trafficking. He informed the participants about the most common types of drugs in Burundi namely “*the cannabis*” which has grown countrywide. Heroin and cocaine are not produced locally but are imported from abroad by the consumers. On the other hand he mentioned that the police training in combating drugs are related to the legal framework existing in the national law about penal code and the regional and international instruments. He mentioned the effect of police training in preventing the risks and threats towards children and youth.

8. The session continued with the presentation of Mr. Osman KAYABAŞI from TRNC made his presentation on “*Police Integrity in TRNC: Narcotics and Prevention of Smuggling Directorate Police Officers Perception*” and he shared the results of the survey of police officers in TRNC, using the international police integrity questionnaire. He explained the police training in TRNC Police School in terms of combatting drugs. He also explained the aim of TRNC Police School as setting up their own “police ethics rules set” and preparing “police ethics training program” both in the basic training and in-service training levels for enhancing police ethics and integrity in TRNC.

9. The third presenters were Mr. Saleh Abdullah DABIL and Mr. Eid S. ALANAZI from Saudi Arabia. They delivered the presentation on “*The Role of Civil Society in Combating Drugs in Saudi Arabia.*” They explained the administration of civil society in Saudi Arabia by expressing that the main unit dealing with drugs has been working under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development. They expressed that there are some social Non-profit Organizations (NPO) that deals with combating drug issue. They summarized the methods that have been executed in those NPOs (like awareness programs, working with drugs addicts and their families and the rehabilitation programs for cured addicts), how to benefit from those organizations and the inter-cooperation of public agencies and the NPOs.

10. In fourth presentation by Mr. Ahmed El-Gamel from Sudan delivered a presentation on “*The New Psychoactive Substance (NPS) as Global and National Challenges*” in terms of judicial, forensic, medical and other prospective. He outlined the global and national preventive controlled measures of the hazard of NPS. He stressed that the global and national efforts to counter the threats of NPS is in line with the fight against the organized crimes. He also emphasized that the cooperation between international organizations like WADA & UNODC and CND had also very crucial effect in combatting drugs.

## ***Session II: Training on Fighting Against Drugs***

11. As first presenter of second session, Mr. Cem KAYABAŞI from TRNC delivered a presentation on “*The War on Narco-Terror and The Role and Importance of Police Training in Combating the Threat of Narco-Terrorism*”. **He explained** the phenomena of narco-terrorism and the practical measures utilised to fight against drugs. He counted the narco-terrorist organizations, such as the PKK/KCK, FETÖ/PYD, DHKP/C and TKP-ML, which operates in Turkey, Middle East and Europe. He emphasized the role and importance of police training in combating the threat of narco-terrorism. Lastly, he pointed the governmental policies against narco-terrorism in TRNC and made some recommendations, one of them is a new police training model in combating the threat of narco-terrorism.

12. Mr. El Hadi ELMAGZOUB from Sudan delivered his presentation on “*Sudan’s international Cooperation Aspects Related to Capacity Building and Drug Combat*”. He explained Sudan’s international cooperations with INTERPOL, Single Convention for Narcotic Drugs, Convention on Psychotropic Substances, Convention as a UN member, EAPCCO, SAPCCO, WAPCCO, EAAPTI and AFRIPOL. He highlighted the importance of international cooperation in combatting drugs abuse and trafficking. He also stated that the capacity building forming an important component and an integral part in cooperation efforts.

13. Afterwards, Mr. Omaç VOLKAN from TRNC made his presentation on “*The Effects and Permanence of Narcotic Basic Training on Police Cadets’ Knowledge Level*”. In his presentation, Mr. Volkan explained that the aim of his presentation is to contribute to the training of police applicant and increase their level of knowledge about drug-related crimes. He stressed that before entering the profession, the police applicant should have the necessary knowledge about narcotic issues and take qualified education in terms of definitions of addictive drugs as well as the harms and actions to be taken to those addictive drugs. He shared the data he gained after his academic sampling made on police cadets in TRNC Police School.

14. As last presenter in second session, Mr. Zaher SABBAH from Palestine made his presentation on “*Police Training Role in Responding to Minimize Demand on Illicit Drugs*”. He started with the current condition of Palestine, stating that being under occupation does not only effect the security system of the country but it also has adverse effects on the working policies of the national police forces. He gave a brief information about the structure of Palestine police and training unit of it. He stressed the role of schools, the universities and the media in the reduction and prevention of drug abuse. He mentioned the drugs and psychotropic substances and he shared some successful

stories they have witnessed. Lastly he shared his recommendations with the participants, some of those are to enhance a strong base line for researches and scientific evidences for identifying the size of the problem in the society through encouraging studies and scientific researches, to encourage multiple content community initiatives and enhance wide range community partnerships and encouraging the training for policy makers to build strategies aiming at children and youth who are exposed to risks.

### ***Session III: Police Training in Preventing the Risks and Threats***

15. As first presenter of forth session Mr. **Özcan DÖNMEZER** from TRNC delivered his presentation on the effectiveness of in service trainings in TRNC concerning combatting drugs. He pointed out that practical courses is more effective than theoretical courses therefore the number of practical courses should be increased. He also underlined the importance of the in service trainings to increase the performance of the narcotic police. Finally he presented his suggestions how to develop these in service trainings' productivity by giving examples like police trainings should be organized for narcotic police continuously and they should be updated regularly to meet the needs of the era.

16. The second presentation of the second session was carried out by Mr. **Şafak Ertan ÇOMAKLI** and **Bülent DEĞİŞMEZ** from Turkey delivered a presentation on "*Police Training in terms of Combatting Drugs in Turkey*". While explaining the combatting drugs process in Turkey, they stated that a new unit has been constituted named as "Counter Narcotic Department (CND)". They also mentioned that the successful results are seen very clearly since then. They supported his hypothesis by sharing some statistics concerning a number of operations and tons of drug which is seized by narcotic police in Turkey. They also underlined the trainings of Combating Drugs Unit are carried out by in cooperation with Counter Narcotics Department (CND) and Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) under the coordination of Turkish National Police Academy. They expressed the effectiveness of Dog Training Center that is located under CND and share some information about Drug Detection Dogs. They emphasized that besides training programs, Narco-teams Project launched on December, within 2014 in Turkey. By Norco teams, the number of counter narcotics operations, the quantity of drugs in the operations and the visibility of counter narcotics police in the streets are increased. They pointed out the importance of gaining the supporting of the community to combat drug more effectively. Finally, they mentioned above all, the confidence and support of the community is gained thanks to these projects.

17. Mr. Khalid A. ALASSIRI from Saudi Arabia delivered his presentation on “*Efforts of Naif Arabic Security Sciences in the field of Combatting Drugs*”. He started his presentation by showing a Turkish video about Nauss that explained the educations given at the university in full detail. After his informative video, he continued on his presentation with explaining the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences and mentioned that, the University held twenty-two international activities in the field of combating drugs and psychotropic substances. He also stressed the importance of the twenty-one scientific conferences and seminars in the field of combating drugs and psychotropic substances and thirty-four scientific lectures carried out by the Studies and Research Center.

18. The last presentation of the third session was carried out by Mr. Bui Minh TRUNG from Vietnam stated the general situation of drug crime in region and Vietnam with typical geographical, economic and political position and together with the international integration. He underlined the importance of practical experiences and some recommendations for better training for police officers on drug combating and preventing in Vietnam as well as regional and international cooperation. He emphasized the value of curriculum, teaching materials developments and theory and practice combination in training. He expressed the essentiality of enhancing regional and international cooperation in extending programs of students and experts exchanges to reach successful result to combat drugs.

#### ***Session IV: Rehabilitation and Re- integration of Drug Addicts***

19. Mr. Cao Ngoc ANH from Vietnam made his presentation on “*Examining Drug Trafficking as a Human Security Threat in Vietnam - Implications for Police Training in Combating Drugs*”. He mentioned that the drug trafficking had considerably mounted as threat to human security in terms of economic, health, personal, community and security. He expressed that the crime should be considered as not only a criminal problem but also an important issue of non-traditional security. He added that the police training could be undertaken by both police and security academies. At the end of his presentation, he offered to utilize some strategies of governing human security issues in order to better control the crime.

20. Mr. Ali Ahmed AMINI from Bahrain made his presentation on “*Anti Violence and Addiction Program*” (AVAP). Firstly he counted the concerning area of AVAP as Cultural Conflicts, Tobacco, Fraud, Drugs, Bullying, Alcohol, Theft, Decision Making, Social and Cyber Issues. Afterward he explained the mission and vision of the dare officer training (DOT), how long the course

takes. Finally he explained the future plans of AVAP and thanked to the participants.

21. Mrs. Meryem KARAAZİZ from TRNC made her presentation on “*The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Psychoactive Drug Use among Secondary School Students in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, 2015*”. She mentioned a study that made on all secondary schools in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The questions in questionnaire are related to the cigarette, alcohol and other Psychoactive Drug Use as basis on the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD). She shared the obtained statistical data of the study and stated that the rate of Psychoactive Drug Use on secondary schools is less than in Europe. She offered to condense to combatting drugs in trainings of students on secondary schools.

### ***Session V: International Training Cooperation in Combating Drugs***

22. Mr. Branko VUKOJA and Mr. Elvir VELIC from Bosnia Herzegovina delivered their presentation on “*The Aspects of Criminal Law and Criminalistics in Using Informants and Undercover Investigators to Identify Perpetrators and Criminal Offences Related to Organized Crimes Involving Drug Abuse*” They focused on criminalistics and intelligence operations, ‘live sources of information’, informants and undercover police investigators acting from the aspect of criminal law and criminalistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They shared some statistical data from the study of UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

23. As second presenter in fifth session, Mr. Mohamed El Amin ELSHIN-GEETY from Sudan delivered his presentation on “*The Role of Training in the Developing of Drug Control in Sudan*”. He stated that the diversity of drug concealment, trafficking and distribution pointed to new trends and the emergence of non-conventional drugs and mind manifested drug according to the drug enforcement annual reports. He mentioned the success of Sudan police in seizing drugs. He also mentioned the methods of capacity building. Lastly he explained their goals in combating drugs, one of those is to establish a specialized training center with competent and qualified features to be part of the administration in Sudan.

24. As last presenter, Mrs. Nevin **GÖKSAL** from Turkey delivered her presentation on “*Struggle with New Synthetic Narcotic Substances and Police Education*”. She gave information about synthetic narcotic substances like amphetamines called “speed”, Methamphetamine and MDMA (ecstasy). She expressed that due to synthetic substances being cheaper and easy accessibility



among the drugs, the demand to those drugs have been increasing. She stated that the police basic and in-service training should be planned and implemented taking into account that synthetic narcotics could be easily obtained and diversified. For combatting narcotics in more effectively, she underlined the importance of establishing awareness in police basic and in-service training.

The primary issues underlined during the conference are as follows:

- The world drug problem remains a common responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation;
- Combatting drugs have various aspects and each aspect is interrelated to each other. It demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, holistic, balanced and comprehensive approach to fight strategically;
- In order to better fight the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse, cooperation and information exchange among law enforcement authorities are crucial. Only such cooperation and information exchange can ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity;
- Training of narcotic police is utmost crucial for an effective fight against drugs that threaten sustainable development, national security, political stability and democratic institutions;
- Cooperation and coordination between governmental institutions and civil society organizations are necessary to reach a wider audience whose health, dignity and hopes are seriously affected.
- An international level should be set in the education of Narcotics Departments throughout the whole participating countries. This will not only ensure a developed capacity but it will also ensure to set a standard in the education system.
- The training institutions as well as the policy makers should be well informed to make the necessary changes such as establishing new units and applying new training methods when it is needed.
- It is vital to rehabilitate the drug addicts with appropriate rehabilitative programs offered by authorized bodies. The importance of managing drug related crimes and preventing such crimes are also as important as the rehabilitation techniques. Rehabilitative methods should also be introduced to the police at a basic level.

- The adverse effects of drugs concerning human health should be explained to children, students, families and the rest of the society with appropriate programs that would suit the target audience.
- The education system should not focus on presenting the negative effects of drugs but rather on teaching decision-making and problem-solving skills.
- It holds vital importance to build awareness about making rightful life decisions to create a conscious and confident generation. To do so, methodologies should be implemented to empower and develop the decision-making skills of the youth.
- The research should focus of different target-audiences and should bring us new perspectives to the crime.
- Having accurate statistical data gained from the researches allows us to identify the main problems. Identifying the problems in detail will provide us with the opportunity to develop strategies for combatting drugs.
- Drug production and trafficking have become one of the most important sources for terrorist organizations in terms of financing their attacks. The fight against drugs also means struggling with terrorist organizations.
- Despite of fighting drug trafficking, concentration should also be stressed on the drug-related crimes. This is due to the fact that drug-addicts could sell their bodies, make forgeries and fraud, commit theft crimes and undertake such other criminal activities in order to gain the money to buy the drug. Therefore, drug-related crimes should be observed and evaluated to prevent the drug sale, use and trafficking.

On behalf of the all INTERPA member institutions, Prof. Dr. Yılmaz ÇOLAK, President of INTERPA, would like to thank the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Government, Honorable Protocol of TRNC and members of TRNC Police School Directorate for organizing such an admirable event, their hospitality and assistance.

March 30th 2017, GIRNE, TRNC

