

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the
“INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM”
5 to 9 August 2012
New York

Theme: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ARMED VIOLENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

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The Twenty-Second International Police Executive Symposium was held at the United Nations Plaza, in New York, from Sunday 5 to Friday 10 9 August 2012. The theme of the meeting was “Economic Development, Armed Violence and Public Safety”. The host was Mr. Andrei Abramov, Head of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs NGO Branch. The chair of the meeting was Dr. Garth den Heyer, Charles Sturt University and Police Foundation, Washington, DC.

There were delegates from 30 nations at the meeting. The delegates were welcomed at a reception at the New York Athletic Club overlooking Central Park on Sunday evening by the IPES founder and president, Professor Dilip Das. Professor Das opened the meeting. The entertainment provided during the course of the meeting was presented at the reception. Dr. Ana Mijovic-Das presented the spouses entertainment, Ms Minite Das detailed the accommodation and logistics, and Professor James Albrecht presented the site visits. The meeting program was outlined by Dr. Garth den Heyer. The evening also included a number of presentations to individuals and groups that had assisted in sponsoring specific aspects of the meeting.

The meeting was held from Monday to Wednesday, commencing 9am and concluding at 6pm. Each day included a two hour lunch break. A major highlight of the meeting was the evening entertainment and dinner. Each dinner was held at a different venue: dinner on Monday evening was held at Below 54; Tuesday at the Barberrta Restaurant; and Wednesday at the Feinstein Night Club.

Although the meeting program was very full and ran on a very tight schedule, attendees were able to participate in both formal and informal discussions pertaining to the presentations. A number of opportunities were provided for practitioners and academics to share information that would lead to improvements in public safety and security. The Symposium focused on the nexus and linkages between economic development, armed violence and public safety, and, as a result, current practices and challenges of these topics was a feature of the presentations and discussions.

A number of significant themes emerged from the presentations and subsequent discussions. The meeting delegates believed that policing is one of the most basic and essential avenues for improving the quality of life in all nations, rich and poor; modern and traditional; large and small as well as peaceful and strife-ridden.

The delegates also noted that there are considerable challenges confronting the production of public safety in areas undergoing economic development and/or experiencing armed violence. The meeting heard presentations from police leaders and police researchers from a number of countries subject to these conditions and other attendees who have worked under these conditions. While a range of views were presented, there was a shared concern of the need to understand the links between the police, the broader criminal justice systems, and the larger social context in which policing occurs. Focusing solely on any one domain or placing too much emphasis on one sector to the detriment of other sectors is, at best, unlikely to produce any sustainable enhancement of public safety and may indeed be counterproductive.

These views culminated in the drafting of a Meeting Resolution by Associate Professor Darren Palmer, Deakin University, Australia. The Resolution of this conference was that reforms to police and public safety in areas undergoing economic development and/or experiencing armed conflict must:

- be based on sound research, utilizing multi-method approaches with access to key stakeholders and quantitative data;
- avoid ‘off-the-shelf’ policing models and ensure any ideas or concepts are adapted to local contexts;
- be informed by the need to uphold the Rule of Law and protect and foster respect for human rights;
- include accountability mechanisms and protection against undesirable conduct;
- be fully evaluated to ensure that these reforms do not produce unacknowledged or unintended consequences.

A need to combine research and practice for improving policing outcomes in nations following conflict or facing severe economic constraints was also identified. The meeting discussed a number of innovative and practical examples of implementing change in policing and in the wider criminal justice sector, especially in countries that are experiencing or have experienced extensive social change.

Some of the key issues and themes that were discussed during the meeting were:

- Gender and youth violence in society
- The policing of violence
- Addressing specific issues of violence
- Sustainable security in developed and developing nations
- Economic, social conditions and crime
- Policing, public safety and the role of civil society
- The relationship between police and NGOs
- Police accountability in situations of conflict

In his welcoming address, Mr. Andre Abramov, Head of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs NGO Branch, emphasized that few causes defended by the United Nations have generated more intense and widespread support than the campaign to promote development and the rule of law, including through armed violence prevention and reduction.

Armed violence affects all societies to different degrees, whether they are at war, in post-conflict situation or are suffering from everyday forms of criminal or political violence. The human toll of armed violence is severe and now by far exceeds violence in wars and armed conflicts. The World Health Organization estimates that there were more 600,000 deaths due to violent intentional injuries in 2004, in comparison to more than 184,000 deaths through violent injuries due to war and conflict. For each death from war and civil strife, there are more than three from armed violence in non-conflict situations.

No region has been immune to the damage caused by armed violence, but the highest concentration of homicides is found in Africa and Central and South America. The percentage of homicides resulting from armed violence ranges from 77 per cent in Central Africa, compared to 19 per cent in Western Europe.

Armed violence has a significant and enduring impact on individuals, families, countries and societies. It also has a substantial negative impact on national economies and constrains the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

There are three approaches which may assist policy makers and practitioners in preventing and reducing violence:

1. The development of comprehensive and coherent approaches is needed at the international, national and local levels. These need to be multidimensional and multi-sectoral, across the health, security, justice and education sectors.
2. Governments alone cannot defeat armed violence. NGOs, the private sector, academia and local authorities are the front line actors in finding local answers to these global challenges.
3. The root causes of armed violence and its impact on development and public safety must be understood to enable our efforts to go beyond the reactive and focus on the forces that underpin this behavior, as well as on its symptoms and consequences.

During the official opening, the IPES President Dr. Dilip Das, encouraged delegates to constructively analyze the presentations of the Symposium as the meeting was designed to bring police practitioners, researchers and academics together to discuss the major issues of the day.

Monday 6 August – “Addressing Gender and Youth Violence in Society”

Session 1: Violence, Gender and Youth Case Studies

Professor Caroline Taylor (Edith Cowan University, Australia) gave the first panel session presentation on “Responsibility, Sacrifice, Report: Motivators for Children and Adults Reporting Sexual Offences in Australia”. There is a need to understand that the persistent problems of non

disclosure, delayed disclosure and under-reporting are the greatest impediments to policing and the criminal justice systems response to sexual offences. There are many external and internal factors that inhibit disclosure by children and adults, and they appear to exert considerable influence, so it is important to develop a more complete understanding of what factors that inhibit and facilitate disclosure, and the role law enforcement agencies can play in advancing the facilitation of disclosure. The research enabled the author and her colleagues to isolate specific factors that motivated children and adults to both disclose abuse and seek legal redress via reporting to police.

Professor Moses Montesh (University of South Africa) explored the need for a youth crime prevention strategy for South Africa. The prevention of crime in South Africa is a top priority for all government departments. In 1996, the government launched the National Crime Prevention Strategy to emphasise the prevention of crime, rather than relying on the criminal justice process to arrest and convict offenders. The Strategy was based on the idea that the South African Police Service are not solely responsible for reducing crime. The National Crime Prevention Strategy has been reviewed on two occasions, but it has failed to appropriately address youth crime although it has laid a foundation that provides regulations to various relevant departments to develop strategies that are aligned to existing approaches to avoid duplication of services, youth crime prevention is still a problem.

Also concerned with issues pertaining to youth crime was Research Fellow Myra Taylor (Edith Cowan University, Australia). Dr Taylor focused on the current global concern of ‘troublesome youth groups’ (gangs and graffiti crews) and that this concern is indicative of the wider anxiety about youth violence and crime. Utilizing an in-depth theoretical framework, interview data that examined the perceptions of young people involved with graffiti crews in Perth, Australia, and street gangs in Glasgow, Scotland was presented. The functions that these street-oriented entities play in their daily lives and the relationship between these functions and the building/depletion of social capital was explored. The findings suggested that involvement in street-oriented entities not only provides young people with stocks of compensatory social capital, but also leads to violence, limited social mobility and (in some cases) more persistent offending as youngsters strive to assimilate social norms associated with the code of the street. The presentation concluded with a call for more prevention and local intervention strategies as a means of building pro-social capital in the lives of marginalised, urban youth.

Session 2: Policing Violence

Superintendent Paul Rolle (Bahamas Police), Chair of the panel introduced this session on policing violence.

Professor Diana Bruns (Southeast Missouri State University, USA) presented on-going research of the international police response to domestic violence. Although there has been great strides made raising the awareness of domestic violence, little is known about global recognition and the response by the police. The proposed research includes surveying police departments internationally to investigate current legislation, police departmental policies and specific responses to incidence of domestic violence. The intention of the study is to increase discussion, collaboration, and cooperation among criminal justice professionals with the goal of eradication of domestic violence through improved response and aggressive policies.

Also concerned with the policing of violence, Professor Darko Maver (University of Maribor, Slovenia) concentrated on how police activity influences the public's fear of crime or personal safety. The discussion centered on what measures police should use to reduce the fear of crime and create a feeling of safety among inhabitants in urban communities, especially when they have a presence in a local neighbourhood. In the spring of 2009, research was conducted as to the feeling of safety among inhabitants of Ljubljana, Slovenia. The purpose of the research was to check the influence of age, sex, education, employment, social networks in community, social disorder in community, trust in public institutions (especially police, criminal justice and government). The research found that the occurrence crime affects the possibility of victimization in the future, the consequences of victimization, interpersonal relations, and police preventive measures.

The final presentation of this session by Officer Kristīne Kuzņecova (State Police College of Latvia) analyzed the theoretical and practical problems in maintaining public order in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The discussion included public order as the object of legal cognition, the competence of the law enforcement institutions in maintaining public order and the role of the police cross-border cooperation. The problems in maintaining public order in the Baltic states are related not only to the necessity of transforming the concept of public order and safety, but also to work out effective, functioning and long-term oriented policy which could serve as the resource of the public order and safety. The decrease of law enforcement resources and socio-economic change are the practical problems in maintaining public order.

Session 3: Individual Issues of Violence

This session was chaired by Ms. Susan Sim (Strategic Nexus Consultancy, Singapore). The first presentation by Inspector Marcia Freitas Vieira (Federal Highway Police, Brazil) detailed the Mapping Project: Mapping the Vulnerable Points of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. The Project provided information that enabled the Federal Highway Police to develop plans and response initiatives for the most frequently used locations for sexual exploitation. Over 1800 locations were identified by the project, and in 2009, the strategy On the Right Track Program was developed in partnership with the International Labour Organization and Childhood Brazil to guide the formation of policies and enforcement responses to the problems of associated with exploitation.

Dr. Heidi Selenius (Mid Sweden University) expanded on the theme of the policy response to social issues that contribute to crime. This presentation examined the prevalence of dyslexia in a sample of forensic psychiatric patients. The research specifically investigated how phonological processing skills in these patients might be influenced by psychosocial and literacy adversities and by AD/HD. Data regarding the patients' dyslexia diagnoses, psychosocial backgrounds, and their previous registered crimes were collected from forensic psychiatric investigations, latest sentences, and patient records. The presentation concluded with how important it is for police to understand the issues faced by adversely disadvantaged members of the public.

The final case study examined during this session was presented by Mr. Sanjay Patil (USA). This case study examined Harm Reduction Policing: The Importance of Collaboration. The discussion centered on the fact that around the world, drug users often encounter harassment,

physical violence and extortion from police. Evidence shows that such abuses have increased risk behavior and often deters access to health services, leading to exacerbation of HIV transmission and drug overdoses. This situation has profound implications for public safety. Strategies that have created conditions for cooperation that include: building the capacity of both Civil Society Organisations and for the police to understand the issues, being open to both formal and informal collaboration, and educating the police about the occupational safety benefits of harm reduction policing.

Session 4: Addressing Violence in Society

The final violence related session was chaired by Professor Moses Montesh (University of South Africa).

The first presentation in this session was by Professor Duncan Chappell (University of Sydney, Australia) who examined the issue of firearm regulation, violence and the mentally ill: a contemporary Antipodean appraisal. As the recent cases of mass murder at Utoya Island in Norway and Virginia Tech in the United States illustrate, acts of extreme violence involving high powered weapons, committed by persons with a mental illness tend to arouse intense public and political debate about the efficacy of firearm regulation and control. While firearm regulation policies and practices vary widely across the globe, most nations seek to limit access to guns by persons with mental illness. These restrictions are normally justified on the grounds that gun possession increases the risk of self harm among the mentally ill as well as the possibility of harm to others. While research findings in general support this restriction, the links between violence and mental illness are still complex and often misunderstood at the community level.

As a case study, Australia has in the past been seen as a strong proponent of gun law reform. This reform followed a number of tragedies involving mass shootings. While uniform gun control laws are yet to be established, much has been done to harmonize approaches to firearm regulation, including the implementation of a massive national gun buy-back scheme, first initiated by the Federal Government in 1996.

Professor Chappell briefly appraised the perceived efficacy of contemporary Australian firearm regulations regarding persons with a mental illness. The appraisal was based on a review of the legislative and administrative measures put in place in each of the States and Territories of the Commonwealth of Australia to control firearms as well as interviews with regulators and other interested parties. This discussion examined a number of recent cases where guns have been obtained and used by persons with a mental illness and concluded with the view that much still can and should be done in this area to minimize the risk of self harm and harm to others.

The second presenter, Associate Professor Susan Strand (Mid Sweden University) introduced the concept of risk assessments for violence: police and researcher working together to reduce violence. When called to an incident, police officers are frequently required to conduct risk assessments on spousal assaulters. To do this tools are needed to assist in their decision making. The presentation described the development of a risk assessment screening instrument for police that is being used by police in Swedish counties. The instrument (B-SAFER; Kropp, Hart & Belfrage, 2005) is influenced by the structured professional judgment approach described in the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (The SARA; Kropp, et al, 1995) and has been assessed

in two police counties over 18 months (2005-2006). One of the counties was the city of Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, and the other, a rural county, called Kalmar. The results showed that both perpetrator risk factors and victim vulnerability factors contribute significantly to the degree of risk for repeated spousal violence according to the police officers summary risk judgments. The risk management strategies were mainly the same in the two counties although issues had to be considered when working within a large city and a rural district.

A follow-up study of the B-SAFER assessments from the Stockholm police county was conducted in 2009. The aim was to investigate whether the restraining order as a protective action was working as a risk management strategy. Among those who had received a restraining order 51% relapsed into new spousal assault, which indicated that restraining orders were very ineffective and even contra-indicated. However, further analyzes showed that a substantial part of the recidivism happened either before the restraining orders were granted, or after they had expired. Having controlled for this, the recidivism rate among those who had restraining orders turned out to be significantly lower (23%) compared to the overall recidivism rate in the study group. As a result, restraining orders appear to be a comparatively good crime preventive initiative in the context of spousal assault.

The final presentation for this session by Dr. Ann-Claire Larsen (Edith Cowan University, Australia) introduced an entirely different subject of interest to police executives; Manipulating the war on terror: increasing surveillance of political protests by the Australian Federal Police for political ends. It was identified that the war on terror has provided opportunities for politicians to blur the boundaries not only between the roles of parliament and executive but to extend their influence over operational security organisations. In other words, politicians use executive power for apparent political and personal advantage. The presentation reviewed the use of security organisations, especially Australian Federal Police, by a government minister for what appears to be political advantage and examined recent reporting in Australia of the use of Australian Federal Police to monitor anti-coal mining and other environmental groups who are involved in political protests. This use of security organisations in Australia by Government has a long history. What is new is the political persuasion of the government who has historically been the victim of such tactics. At issue is a contest on what is an appropriate balance in a modern democracy between the use of the rule of law and political protest in a political climate overshadowed by the ongoing war on terror.

Session 5: Sustainable Security in developed and developing nations

This was the first of two panel session that presented on topics that were country specific. The session was chaired by Professor Edmundo Oliveira (Brazil) who presented on the project of the World University of Security and Social Development. The presentation primarily comprised of a proposal to establish a new World University in Brazil. The Project of a University as a center for academic excellence and scientific is essential for the advancement of policies as well as for the effectiveness of the instruments of human security, prevention and control of various forms of crime, conflicts and violence, in the context of international relations, in light of the effects of globalization. The project proposes that the mission statement of the University of Security and Social Development should thus work as a body that studies and surveys the State itself, with the duty of monitoring public measures and analyzing management of countries in a broad geared towards structural growth, with justice, protection of human rights, improvement of institutions

and good environmental, social and economic opportunities for the population, according to the guidelines of the Millennium Development Goals instituted by the United Nations.

Ms. Rima Merhi (Lebanon) provided the second presentation in relation to sustainable security for developing nations through the establishment of a new World University of Security and Social Development. The presentation identified that the development of the University would:

- **Strengthen academic arm of UN & Support Millennium Development goals** through courses, trainings, degrees, and customized programs.
- **Serve as a think tank for UN**, and provide forum for dialogue and dissemination of knowledge particularly in fields of security and social development
- **Provide policy oriented research**: Holistic approach, multi-disciplinary teams to conduct policy oriented research in support of good governance and sustainable development
- **Capitalize on the UN system** to facilitate execution of policy recommendations for security and social development
- **Facilitate Regional Institutes** to meet needs for development and security on the ground

The final presentation pertaining to Brazil by Professor Izabela Jatene de Souza (Federal University of Pará, Amazonia, Brazil) was a case study about Human Security and Prevention of Youth Violence in the Amazon, Brazil: The Experience of the Program Pro Paz in the city of Belem. The Pro Paz Program is an initiative to prevent juvenile delinquency and reduce violence in city. The Program is based on quality life, and the safety and protection of human rights. The objective is to stimulate talents and abilities of young people, through the articulation, integration and execution of public policies for the those identified as being at risk and socially vulnerable. The Pro Paz Program has provided Belem with a new way to develop activities with art, culture, sports and capacity building aiming at demands of the labor market.

Tuesday 7 August – Police and NGOs: A Practical Research Relationship

Session 6

This session was the first individual presentation. Professor James Albrecht (University of New Haven, USA) presented on the Rule of Law and Justice Administration in Kosovo: Evaluating the Challenges in Policing a Post Conflict Developing Democracy.

The conflict in the Balkans killed thousands of innocent civilians and displaced many more. More than 10 years after the final conflict, the government of a self proclaimed independent “Republic of Kosovo” continues to move toward a functional democratic government and EU membership. Under the supervision of international actors, most notably the United Nations, the European Union and the United States, Kosovo government administrators continue to be mentored and supported into shaping a free democracy and creating a credible rule of law system. Much has been accomplished in creating professionally functioning actors, but both the local Kosovo Police and international law enforcement professionals are still plagued by overwhelming caseloads involving government sustained organized crime, war crimes, and corruption. The identified and discussed successes and challenges in coordinating the rule of law

in Kosovo provided a basis for insight into similar issues faced by other post conflict developing democracies across the globe.

Session 7: Economic, Social conditions and crime

Dr. Frederic Lemieux (George Washington University, USA) chaired this session and presented *The Economic Recession and Crime Rates in Globalized Cities*. The presentation provided an overview of the relationship between international economic trends and crime rates in large urban areas, and examined the influence of the recent economic recession on violent and property crime in globalized cities. The outcomes of this research were to provide a better understanding of the influence played by macroeconomic phenomena (international recession and globalization) on crime trends in large cities. Moreover, in order to define guidelines for future public policies, the research aimed to scrutinize the preventive and deteriorating factors - associated to the “globalized nature” of selected large cities - which could affect directly and/or indirectly crime rates during a recession period. According to this economic perspective, crime rates can be considered as a performance measure, which could be used to assess the aptitude of local governance to curb down the negative impacts of an international economic downturn.

A different aspect of examining social conditions and crime was taken by Senior Lecturer Greg Lindsell (Charles Sturt University, Australia) who discussed *Exporting Policing: Trends, Risks and Impacts*. Over the last 10 years there has been exponential growth in the provision of capacity building by providing training and advice from western police forces to developing and post-conflict nations. This reflects well on the standing and regard in which these forces are held but also creates risks to both the provider and recipient organisations that may not have been anticipated.

The risks to organisations that “export” their particular brand of policing were discussed alongside the concept of “drive-by” training and the risks to the recipient organisations including the potential for unnecessary, duplicitous or inconsistent training interventions. These artefacts of well-intentioned but uncoordinated aid efforts may in some circumstances be counter-productive but at the very least fail to maximise the valuable inputs being provided. Furthermore, in times of economic stress the donors are increasingly asking for evidence of impact, for proof that their money made a difference.

Mr. Christopher Vas (Australia National University) expanded the social problems facing police managers in *Generating Insight from Foresight: The Emerging Social Challenges for Law Enforcement Policy Makers*. The landscape of law enforcement is constantly changing and the emergence of new technology and social media are paving the way for new forms of connectedness amongst individuals, communities and societies more broadly. An example of this phenomenon is illustrated by the uprising in the Middle East, also dubbed the ‘Arab Spring’, which ignited political reform in the region.

Gopal and Najam (2012) in their foresight report ‘*Connecting the Dots*’ analyze more than 300 information sources from eleven ‘Searchlight’ global nodes of the Rockefeller Foundation to identify emerging trends in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Better governance - to tackle issues such as corruption, and societal issues surfaced as key issues amongst a range of other issues. At

the same time social mobilization, social entrepreneurship and technological changes are driving new economic opportunities.

The presentation elaborated on these emerging future trends in the context of better planning and strategy for law enforcement policy making and highlighted issues:

1. Forward looking ‘foresight’ research and literature to generate insights that are shaping the regional landscape.
2. This trend identification is then linked to the discussion of emerging crime patterns and its associated challenges while allowing for productivity growth.
3. There are opportunities for law enforcement policy makers in remaining proactive to be better prepared for the future.

Dean Mario Gaboury (University of New Haven, USA) introduced the topic of the relationship between economic conditions and human trafficking. Dean Gaboury identified that while economic variables are often cited as a causal factor in human trafficking, no large-scale studies have been conducted to establish and describe this relationship. This research analyzed the economic data for 173 countries to provide the independent variables for the study. A variety of economic factors provided dependent variables, including income, poverty and purchasing power. Tests of statistical significance supported the relationship between economics and human trafficking. Relationships were found between economics and designations as a “source” versus a “destination” country. Relationships were also found between economic factors and compliance with anti-trafficking norms and laws. Significant implications that concentrated on both enforcement initiatives and policy-making were also discussed.

Dr. Perry Stanislas (De Montfort University, United Kingdom) explored Policing and Criminal Justice Administration in a Caribbean Micro State: A Case of Study of St Lucia. Dr. Stanislas outlined how the institutional failings of the Royal St Lucia Police Force intersect with the deficiencies of the St Lucian criminal court system and how these failings contribute to the poor experiences of citizens. The presentation covered three specific areas: the public’s experiences and perceptions of the police, public perceptions of the criminal courts; and public expectations of the St Lucian criminal justice system in the context of a significant increase in poverty, violent crime, and the arbitrary use of lethal violence by the police. Many of the issues under examination are pertinent to a number of English-speaking Caribbean countries who are experiencing similar problems. The importance of this research is two-fold. Firstly, there is very little research on the criminal justice experiences of people in the English-speaking Caribbean. Secondly, the small number of studies that do exist, while useful, focus on countries which in many ways are not representative of the majority of Caribbean countries due to their larger geographical size. The challenges faced by smaller English-speaking Caribbean countries in bringing about reform of their police and criminal justice system were also discussed.

Associate Professor Dr. Alexander Koshy (University of Kerala, India) introduced the second case study about Police and Economic Development: A case Study of ‘Jana Maithri Suraksha Project’ in Kerala. The manner in which the police respond to violations of law and order can place restraints on personal freedom, prevent the occurrence of and detection of crime. These are vital benchmarks to evaluate civilized and dignified living when the laws are fairly clear about their intent and purposes. The modalities of enforcement are not hampered by

considerations other than the requirements of the law and when law is enforced without fear or favor it contributes significantly to Rule of Law. Any deficiency in the process results in weakness in the confidence of police. As a result, the role of the police in the Criminal Justice System is very crucial

Inspector Bruno Schettini Gonclaves (Federal Highway Police, Brazil) provided the final economic and crime session case study. The presentation detailed an initiative to increase road safety and highlighted the innovative project “Preventive Health Command”. Brazil has more than 71 thousand kilometres of federal highway. These highways represent 56% of the cargo transportation inside the country. As a result, highways are part of the vital economic infrastructure of the country. The Project provides health attendance and other assistance to professional drivers that travel on the highways. The nature of drivers work and because of driving hours spent, they are generally unable to enter the major cities during the day time to receive medical attention. This means that large numbers of drivers spend years without having had access to medical assistance. The aim of the project was to act, to prevent and reduce violent accidents that generally involve these types of drivers. The Project has also shown the capacity to improve the image of the corporation (Federal Highway Police Department) based on the recognition of the public health benefit. People assisted by the project take a different view of the police and understand that police are concerned with their welfare.

Session 8: Policing, public safety and the role of civil society (Part I)

Professor Darko Maver (University of Maribor, Slovenia) chaired Session 6, part one of two sessions on policing, public safety and the role of civil society.

Dr. Gerald Dapaah Gyamfi (Institute of Professional Studies, Accra, Ghana) introduced the first presentation in this session, called Evaluating the Effect of Stress on Performance of Ghana Police Personnel. The discussion concentrated on the evaluation of the effect of stress management on the performance of Ghana Police Personnel. The research was undertaken at Accra North Division of Ghana Police Service in 2010. The methodology used for this study was based on regression analysis of statistical data gathered from 200 Police personnel who were randomly selected from a population of 335 personnel at the Division. The study revealed that the predominant causes of work stress on the personnel was the exposure to hostile people, work overload, the acquisition of skills needed to be combat-ready, and physical effort. Some of the symptoms of stress revealed by the study were anxiety, aggressive outburst and depression. It was also revealed that the performance of the personnel was adversely affected by poor attendance, promptness and overall job performance. The study recommended that the Police service should institute stress management and health promotion programs to help address the stressor conditions.

Professor Petter Gottschalk (BI Norwegian Business School, Oslo, Norway) analyzed the corporate versus occupational white collar criminals in Norway. White-collar crime is financial crime committed by white-collar criminals. Sensational white-collar crime cases regularly appear in the international business press and studies of such crimes in journals of ethics and crime. Most of these scholars apply anecdotal evidence to suggest what might be included and what might be excluded from the concepts and definition of white-collar crime and white-collar criminals. With a larger sample, studies can be undertaken of white-collar crime convictions

using statistical techniques to identify relationships between variables. For example, it has been suggested that the amount involved in the crime (fraud, corruption, etc.) is an important factor when the judge decides the length of prison sentence. In this case study of 255 Norwegian white collar criminal cases, 88 were corporate criminals and 167 were occupational criminals. The average age when convicted was 47 years for occupational criminals and 49 years for corporate criminals, although this difference is not statistically significant. Similarly, nor are differences for age when the crime was committed and years in prison statistically significant, even though it is worth noting that occupational criminals served 2.2 years in prison, while corporate criminals served only 2.1 years. **Of particular interest, is when the amount of money that was involved in the crime is taken into account.** While occupational criminals on average abused “only” 26 million Norwegian kroner, corporate criminals on average abused as much as 121 million Norwegian kroner. When the magnitude of the financial crime in terms of money was substantially and significantly larger for corporate crime, occupational crime was judged more severely in terms of imprisonment.

Associate Professor Julie Ann Pooley (Edith Cowan University, Australia) provided an overview of the psychological resilience of Western Australian police officers relationship between resilience, coping style, psychological functioning and demographics. The research was based on a sample of 285 Western Australian Police officers. Regression analysis indicated that resilience was predicted by the greater use of rational coping and the less use of emotional coping, but not psychological functioning. Increased age, rank and length of service were all correlated with significantly lower resilience scores. Significant differences in coping styles were also found for all demographic variables.

There is a widely held view that is authored in the majority of US criminal justice textbooks that the overwhelmingly major influences upon policing in America have been Robert Peel and the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829. Professor Peter Johnstone (The University of North Texas) explored this position and suggested that the influence of Peel is important but represents only one part of a far more complex policing history for the United States that started in Paris in the 17th century and evolved in England with adoption of the word ‘Police’. This evolution, which commenced in about 1720, was more by accident than choice. Over the course of the following 100 years, and frequently to the ignorance of the British political elite, England subsumed a number of European policing models alongside uniquely English marine insurance detectives so that by the end of the 18th century Fielding, Colquhoun and eventually Peel all recognized that elements of the French policing model were advantageous and applicable to England. Professor Johnstone argued that it is the product of these developments that were transported, in stages, for absorption into the policing landscape of the United States. As a result, 21st century policing in America comprises of a complex and multi-faceted policing history influenced by an English metropolitan police, a French gendarmerie, a Roman vigilante, a contemporary 12th century Norman tax collector (who acted as a part-time peace officer) and private detectives from French prisons.

Professor Sethomamru Dintwe (University of South Africa) explored the (in)effectiveness of anti-corruption programs in addressing public corruption: the case of South Africa. The new democratic dispensation experienced in South Africa has brought about a realization of the levels of corruption within the public service. Corruption is an indicator of a defective system of public

accountability which involves the subversion of the public interest for personal gains. An ability to deal with corruption manifests itself in two ways. It encompasses understanding the causes of corruption on one hand and the calculated responses in countering corruption on the other. Although, corruption may have been rampant in South Africa even before the first democratic elections in 1994, a call for accountability and transparency which became synonymous with democracy removed a dark veil which covered the actions of some public servants. Due to manifestation of these corrupt activities and a desire for clean governance, the government of South Africa developed a number of mechanisms aimed at dealing with the problem of public corruption. This was also as a result of the acknowledgement that the occurrence of corruption, characterized by colossal thefts, embezzlements and rampant bribery were capable of eroding the fabric upon which the South Africa's economy is built. Although the presentation acknowledged the presence of corruption during the apartheid era, its crux was mainly on whether the programs employed after democratization of South Africa proved adequate in turning the tide against corruption. The aim was to establish whether the anti-program employed by the South African government encapsulate the internationally accepted elements of anti-corruption programs worldwide and whether this strategy is effective enough to thwart further public corruption.

Session 9: Police and NGOs: a practical research relationship

Associate Professor Tracy Green (Charles Sturt University, Australia) was the first presenter to discuss the relationship between police practitioners and research institutions. Professor Green investigated the achievement of a police profession by stealth. In some western societies, it is essential that policing is seen as being professional (Neyroud 2011, Burgess, 2009). Characteristics of a profession include "a professional association, cognitive base, institutionalized training, licensing, work autonomy, colleague control... (and) code of ethics," (Larson 1978, p. 208). Ascension to a profession therefore requires the alignment of various aspects of professional practice (Schneider 2009), of which a crucial component is tertiary education and the development of a specific body of knowledge through research (Martin, P 1998). Following the path of nursing and teaching towards a profession and the infiltration of the universities by the police as post graduate students, researchers and lecturers would therefore seem to be a natural progression.

At the organisational level there have been numerous attempts and false starts by police bodies to create effective and sustainable partnerships with the higher education sector. Despite some positive progress there endures an absence of a unified alignment with higher education to provide programs which engender the necessary skills and attributes required not only for junior police but also for senior officers.

University education providers, on the other side of the equation have yet to fully engage in the discussion of 'policing as a discipline'. Within their own separate and discriminate culture they too often resist and question the engagement of higher education with the 'profession' of policing, entering the discussion in a fragmented and ill-advised manner.

Officer Jonas Hansson (Umea University, Sweden) examined at a practical level the traditions in Swedish basic police training programs. The form and delivery of police training and higher education is getting closer to that provided in the United States, Australia, and Europe. However, in Sweden, a more academically oriented police education, with a stronger scientific

basis, is currently being discussed. Police students who begin their basic training have assumptions about what they need to learn to cope with their future work. These beliefs and the educational culture, which can be more or less academically oriented, affect their learning. Eight interviews were conducted with police students in their final semester at the Basic Training Program for Police Officers in Umeå, Sweden. The sampling was based on the participating student's learning styles, using a Swedish version of Kolb's Learning Style Inventory. The research found that the students' sense of professional relevance is important and that this sense affects learning positively.

The ethical and moral dilemmas in undertaking criminological research was discussed by Professor Monique Marks (University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa). The presentation focused on the ethics of undertaking research in dangerous or ethically compromising environments. It focused primarily on two ethnographic projects in South Africa: youth involvement in political violence and the transformation of the riot police. Professor Marks reflected on a number of ethical dilemmas that are often confronted by researchers who choose to go into the field and discover why violence occurs, and how social control works, from the inside. A number of ethical dilemmas were explored: the slippery nature of informed consent; seeing things that are morally compromising; going native; and putting ourselves in dangerous situations.

Sergeant Johan Bertilsson (Skåne County Police Department, Swedish National Police Force) took the discussion one step further with his discussion on the opportunities and challenges of research collaboration between police authorities and university organizations. Sergeant Bertilsson noted that the growing complexity of society presents a number of challenges to the police authorities around the world. Criminality and terrorism exists in new forms, uses new mediums such as the internet, and criminal organizations have extensive resources to develop new kinds of drugs aimed to bypass present regulations. Hence, the world of law enforcement faces the challenge to continuously address new demands.

Collaboration between police authorities and universities can provide a base for mutual exchange of recent scientific discoveries and instigate new research projects within areas of special relevance for law enforcement and society. Simultaneously, such cooperation provides opportunities for law enforcement personnel to gain experience in general scientific methods and procedures. This is of increasing importance in a knowledge based society. For example, based on firsthand experience, the police are particularly well suited to define problems that need attention from different scientific, social and legal perspectives. Universities, on the other hand, are experienced in effecting research projects aimed to create solutions required, training new students in the process. However, awareness that this opportunity for productive collaboration exists might be low within both organizations.

Wednesday 8 August - Policing, public safety and the role of civil society

Keynote Speaker

Day three of the meeting commenced with a keynote address by Professor Jerry Ratcliffe (Temple University, USA) on "Embedding Intelligence-Led Policing into the Honduran National Police: The Applicability of SLEIPNIR in Supporting Intelligence Analysis".

Homicide in Honduras is an epidemic and is fueled by the proliferation of organized gangs. The homicide rate in 2010 reached approximately 82 per 100,000 residents, earning it the unfortunate title of the murder capital of the world. In a region with little investment in policing, and even less faith, how can the police marshal their scarce resources for maximum return? It could be argued that a strategy such as intelligence-led policing, with its apparent thirst for technology, is a developed-world luxury; however, this view would be a mistake. At its heart, intelligence-led policing is a business model that is applicable to a range of policing problems (regardless of access to technology) and is designed to help with triage and resource allocation. It is therefore the ideal process to help the Honduran National Police.

Housed within the U.S. Department of State, the Institute for Narcotics and Law Enforcement currently organizes a variety of training programs across Central America to assist in combating such violence. At the behest of the Institute for Narcotics and Law Enforcement's regional gang coordinator based at the US Embassy in El Salvador, a program was administered in Tegucigalpa, Honduras by researchers from the Center for Security and Crime Science at Temple University (Philadelphia, PA). About 40 police commanders and anti-gang specialists from the Honduran National Police were introduced to intelligence analysis and intelligence-led policing. During the fieldwork and training, an adaptation of the SLEIPNIR assessment developed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was administered to assist these police leaders develop more structured and strategic thinking about how and why gangs were flourishing. Based on the results, the commanders were introduced to principles from social-psychological theories of group behavior and, subsequently, tasked with developing responses to address gang violence and cohesion. Professor Ratcliffe reviewed the results of this assessment and illustrated the perceived applicability of the SLEIPNIR assessment, and intelligence-led policing to the problem of gang violence in Honduras.

Session 10: Policing, public safety and the role of civil society (Part II)

Professor Rick Sarre (University of South Australia) chaired this session and explored the principle issues involved in policing, public safety and the role of civil society. It should not be beyond the wit of modern societies to design preferred strategies that are required to combat the scourge of crime, to protect victims, to stop victimisation, and to stem the tide of young people that keep coming to the attention of police. That will not happen without civil society engaging in well informed debates that are free from the politics of 'law and order'. Good policy-making does not happen by chance, it begins with every citizen becoming better informed and more involved. Once this happens, governments become more engaged also. The key is finding the right balance between our focusing upon crime containment strategies and, at the same time, celebrating our cherished civil liberties, pushing our commitment to social inclusion, developing social capital and promoting psychological resilience in youth. Too often, police have been called upon to concentrate on containment and situational crime prevention rather than joining the push to promote social crime prevention strategies. The presentation concluded with an examination of how police and government policy-makers might consider shifting their emphasis without compromising public safety.

Professor Steve Perrott (Mount Saint Vincent University, Canada) raised the issue of community policing as an approach for public security. Community-based policing (CBP) roared out of the gate in the 1980s, rapidly becoming the philosophical underpinning, and buzz-term, driving virtually all policing in western democracies. The model remains firmly embedded within the established wisdom as to how western police forces should conduct their business. Modifications to nomenclature and the tweaking of strategies (e.g., problem-oriented policing) allowed for claims of continuing innovation while remaining within the inclusive, democratic, and collaborative tenets of CBP. Even the emergence and growth of Compstat, perhaps tangential to the mainstream orthodoxy in some ways, remained consistent with CBP insofar as it promotes transparency, accountability, and problem-solving.

Professor Perrott explained that he joins a growing number of police scholars in arguing that any recognizable forms of CBP are now extinct, a death precipitated by major world events, accompanied by a shifting sociopolitical milieu, and demonstrated by converging strands of evidence. The most significant event, clearly, was the terrorist attacks of 9/11, although the emergence of prominent black bloc tactics two years earlier during the “Battle in Seattle” profoundly changed the nature of how dissent would hitherto be policed. The growth of a neoliberal agenda, reshaping the relationship between state and citizen, has also affected the way the police view their mandate. Manifestations of this shift in the Canadian context include the conservative government’s current efforts to pass into legislation a regressive, non-evidence based, omnibus crime bill and more specific legislation aimed at giving the police warrantless access to personal information from internet service providers.

The most striking evidence of a retreat from CBP has been the growth of intelligence-led policing (ILP); although some hold that this is simply one more innovation that complements CBP, it can be argued that it is diametrically opposed to the precepts of CBP.

Associate Professor Darren Palmer’s (Deakin University, Australia) presentation put another aspect of policing under the spotlight; the territorial link between the Police and the military. The story of the ‘modern police’ in Anglo western countries is one of a transition from military-centred ordering to the introduction of civil, non-military ordering institutions. While it would be more accurate to say there has been a continuum at play between military and police ordering, over the past 30 years a growing body of research has highlighted a growing ‘paramilitarisation’ of police in terms of the uptake of weaponry and equipment, the introduction of specialist training from current or ex-military personnel, and specific tactics employed to deal with such activities as raids and hostages. However, less recognizable has been the subtle forms of the growing - or rather re-growth – of the use of zonal policing techniques. In various ‘war zones’ today such as ‘green zones’ and other zones are used to depict purportedly different levels of control and security and shape and are shaped by the level and type of military activity. Similarly control over territory is a vital military objective. Professor Palmer argued that similar zonal thinking and practice has developed in contemporary policing. Various features of these ‘policing zones’ were identified and discussed, including the different ways in which special zones are created, the creation of special powers and special procedures that increase police street level discretion, the increase of police power to punish ‘on-the-spot’, and the ability of

police to ban or expel individuals from such zones. The discussion concluded by raising questions concerning the implications of such development.

Professor James Lewis (Baker College, Jackson, USA) presentation concentrated on the specific aspects of White Collar-Cyber Crime Investigations. Techniques and trends in cyber crime investigations are motivated by past experiences and lessons learned from actual events. Traditionally considered a white collar offense, cyber crimes are committed by individuals encompassing all socioeconomic status. More than 25,000 Internet related crimes are reported each month to the Internet Crime Complaint Center. Research based education and practical field experience was the focus of the discussion which included how various types of cyber crimes are concealed from law enforcement monitoring, search and seizure.

Professor Jean Steyn (University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South. Africa) investigated the development of culture attitudes in the South African Police Service. The presentation was based on the examination of South African Police Service officials for indicators evincing the presence of the police culture theme of isolation. The research also sought to determine if the presence of isolation as characteristic of SAPS officials was gender neutral as well as whether indicators of social isolation change over the period of basic recruit training, during the first period of encounter, field training, as well as after five (5) years of police experience . The research found that although there was significant variance among the police officials, overall there were indicators of police isolation already present among the recruits upon arrival at the police training colleges. These indicators became stronger during the period of basic training but appeared to weaken during field training. The indicators returned even stronger five (5) years after completion of field training.

Retired Assistance Commissioner Neil Hall (United Kingdom) focused on the irregular migration crime. Specifically, Mr. Hall discussed Human Trafficking, Gangs, Drugs and Guns, Links to Terrorism and the response by law enforcement. Irregular migration, and the crime it generates, is one of the major issues facing the world today and is likely to get worse. Irregular Migrants have long been viewed as criminals and have had a dependency on their own ethnic community. They are often forced to live in “Ghettos” and as a result their problems become a *Self Fulfilling Prophecy*. The major problems for law enforcement are individual’s identities, arranging repatriation, identifying asylum seekers and repeat offenders. The issue is further complicated by the number of law enforcement agencies involved and the duplication of effort.

Session 11: Examining the Benefits of Deploying Volunteer Police Officers

Professor Jim Albrecht (University of New Haven, USA) and Mr. M. Brooke-Webster (Reserve Police Officers Association, USA) presented the benefits of deploying volunteer police officers. They noted that law enforcement agencies across the USA and globally have been plagued by continuous budget cuts due to the recent economic recession. As a result, police executives are constantly being forced to “do more with less.” One potential remedy has been in place in the USA since the start of the cold war era. Many American police agencies make use of volunteer (reserve/auxiliary) and part-time personnel to supplement their enforcement endeavors. The history of this phenomenon in the USA, its effectiveness, and the variety of deployment options was examined and delineated in an effort to show that the use of volunteer law enforcement personnel is a viable, efficient, and cost effective option for police administrators.

Session 12: Police Accountability in Situations of Conflict

Accountability in Situations of Conflict

This session was chaired by Mr. Sean Tait (Sean Tait (Coordinator of the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum)).

Associate Professor Elrena va der Spuy (Elrena van der Spuy(University of Cape Town)South Africa) provided the first presentation on “the Policing of Counter-Insurgency: Memories from the Apartheid Past.” Over the past two decades the challenges confronting the police in the context of insurgency have moved to the centre of policing debates in the developed world. In unstable and conflict prone quarters of the developing world, however, a centralised and militarised model of counter-insurgent policing has long been in existence. In this regard Apartheid South Africa presents an illustrative case in point. The presentation included the need to identify key features of counter-insurgent policing under the political conditions of authoritarianism and state repression. From this analysis emerges the complex dynamics of counter-insurgency policing. The key features of which include: the militarisation of policing; the rise to dominance of the security police; the formation of various specialist units; inter-agency rivalry; the increasing use of dirty tricks and the erosion of accountability arrangements. The South African case provides possible instructive lessons for understanding contemporary challenges in the field of counter-insurgent policing in the metropole.

Mr. Peter Cross (United Nations Development Project Somalia’s Civilian Police Project) explored whether police oversight and accountability is possible in a failed state at war and the lessons learned from the Police Advisory Committee in Mogadishu, Somalia. Somalia is widely viewed as the world’s most failed state. It has been without a central government since 1991, and has been plagued by conflicts and war ever since. The country is currently governed by the Transitional Federal Government, responsible for taking the country to a transition in August 2012. Under this arrangement the international community has directed that a police force of 10,000 officers be recruited, trained, equipped and provided with a stipend.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is tasked with providing much of this support. The most challenging is providing a stipend payment to Police Officers when access to Mogadishu is extremely limited, there are no functioning banks, and where there are no registration systems to verify that stipends have been delivered only to those officers trained and certified by UNDP.

UNDP developed two innovative mechanisms to address these challenges, a Police Advisory Committee (PAC) and a Stipends Monitoring Committee (SMC). The PAC have been tasked with providing a degree of oversight over the police, while the SMC were tasked with overseeing the payment of Police Stipends.

The presentation considered whether it is possible to have oversight and accountability in situations where there is limited access for international observers, no functioning government and an ongoing war. It provided a detailed analysis of the PAC and the SMC and discussed the lessons from this model and whether it is a model that could be applied usefully elsewhere.

Also concerned about police accountability, Professor Juan Salgado (Centro De Investigacion y Docencia Economicas, Mexico) focused on accountability issues facing the Mexican Police. The quantitative increase in violent crime rates in Mexico in the last twelve years, along with the qualitative radicalization of drug-related violence, have posed serious accountability challenges to local (municipal), state and federal police bodies in a country with a long track of police corruption and abusive use of force by law enforcement officers. All Mexican police bodies have been active in counter-narcotic operations, in different capacities, during the last twelve years in Mexico. Their participation in such endeavors has undermined a) the integrity of police officers; b) the trust citizens have in police institutions; and c) the already conflictive and rather intricate patterns of citizen-police relations throughout Mexico.

This presentation analyzed the scope and limits of three police reform processes in Mexico (two local and one federal) that addressed better accountability standards and how such standards have been implemented in the conflictive operations to combat organized crime, particularly in northern Mexico (along the Mexico-US border). The implementation of such standards was examined from a rights-based approach, using theoretical references, normative benchmarks and information from empirical research.

The discussion included the comparison of the Mexican experience with other police reform processes in Latin America (Colombia, Brazil and Argentina). Whilst the Colombian and Brazilian cases feature patterns of organized criminality that are very similar to the Mexican case, the Argentinean police reform processes (being Argentina a malfunctioning –i.e. rather centralized- federation like Mexico) meet bottom-up challenges that are mirrored by the Mexican law enforcement institutions.

Although this presentation was centered on Latin American experiences, the conclusions drawn in the practical implementation of policies regarding police accountability, integrity and lawful use of force are relevant to many other regions of the world.

Session 13: "The Best of Three Worlds: More Effective Policing by an Problem Oriented Approach of Hot Crime, Hot Spots, Hot Shots and Hot Groups"

This session was chaired by Inspector Marica Vasconcelos Vieira (Federal Highway Police, Brazil). The session was a joint presentation by Peter Versteegh (The Hague Police Service, Netherlands) and Hans Nieuwstraten (The Hague Police Service, Netherlands) involving the case study decrease in crime in the Haaglanden Police Department, Netherlands from 2002 to 2008.

The Haaglanden police department conducted an in-depth study to explore the reasons for the decrease in crime. The outcome of this research was that precisely the quality and quantity of police and safety management must have had a decisive influence. By instituting a combination of intelligence-led policing, problem-oriented policing, and community policing – The Best of Three Worlds – the Haaglanden police department believe they considerably increased the level of situational prevention and the (expected) chance of being caught in the next few years. This could enhance the effectiveness of the approach to crime and insecurity.

Session 14: The Changing Role of the Police Leader

This session was the second presentation made by an individual. Professor Jenny Fleming (University of Southampton, United Kingdom) discussed the changing role of the police leader.

The presentation centered on understanding the challenges and dilemmas confronting police leaders, especially police managers, in the 21st century. The ongoing research being undertaken by Professor Fleming is to address the gap in knowledge between theory and practice regarding what the police are, what they do, and how they maintain order, administer laws and serve their communities.

Session 15: Reducing Crime in British Columbia, Canada

Professor Darryl Plecas (University of Fraser Valley, Canada) introduced this final panel on reducing crime in British Columbia, Canada. The panel consisted of four senior Canadian Police Officers who presented specific case studies:

1. Pete Lepine (Chief, West Vancouver Police Department) - Extra Mile Policing: West Vancouver Police Department's Target Team Initiative
2. Richard Lucy (Deputy Chief, Abbotsford Police Department) - A comprehensive Approach to Gang Enforcement: Abbotsford Police Department's Gang Suppression Initiative
3. Keith Robinson (Superintendent, Upper Fraser Valley Royal Canadian Mounted Police) - The Impact of Restorative Justice on Recidivism and Police Resourcing: The Chilliwack Restorative Justice Program as a Case in Point
4. Mike Porteous (Vancouver Police Department) - Towards Real Time Criminal Intelligence

Crime has been escalating in Canada, while clearance rates have remained low. The costs of investigations have been increasing and public confidence has been declining. However, there are a number of successful crime prevention initiatives being implemented in the greater Vancouver area that has in recent years had three times the crime reduction in comparison to other parts of Canada. These initiatives include the Target Team, Gang Suppression, real time intelligence and restorative justice.

Restorative justice processes are growing in importance as an alternative justice measure in Canada, and in many other countries around the world. While some advocates would argue that they should be used more extensively than they are at the present time, others remain skeptical that restorative justice can be considered as a significant component of a comprehensive criminal justice system.

With the above in mind, a preliminary study was undertaken to examine recidivism rates from a restorative justice program operating in a community in British Columbia, Canada. Specifically, the study sought to determine whether offenders (in this case shoplifters) who completed a community-based restorative justice program were any less likely to commit further offences following completion of a restorative justice program than offenders who were dealt with through the traditional criminal charge process. The study was important given the need for further empirical evidence regarding the recidivism rates of offenders who received a restorative justice intervention in comparison to those who did not.

Closing Ceremony

IPES President Dilip Das concluded the meeting by thanking the gracious hosts, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs NGO Branch, especially Mr. Andrei Abramov, the Head of the Branch, his assistant, Erdwine Antoine, the Head of UN Security Captain Mark Hoffman, and Special Events Coordinator, Nagy Nasr, and the organizers of the Twenty-Second International Police Executive Symposium. Professor Das noted that all IPES Meetings are an exercise in collaboration, cooperation and consensus between the Host and IPES that require willing cooperation from the participating institutions and countries. It is rewarding for all concerned – for the Host it is an opportunity to extend their service and good will, for IPES the meeting is the central activity and for the participants it is an opportunity to learn from each other.

Professor Das thanked the sponsors of the meeting and the participants of the 22nd annual meeting of IPES for their outstanding cooperation, support, and contribution.

Mr. Andrei Abramov, Head of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs NGO Branch, thank the participants for their participation and for the development of draft Meeting Resolution. He emphasized that the most important aspect of future policy making is the promotion of the development and implementation the rule of law, including through armed violence prevention and reduction.