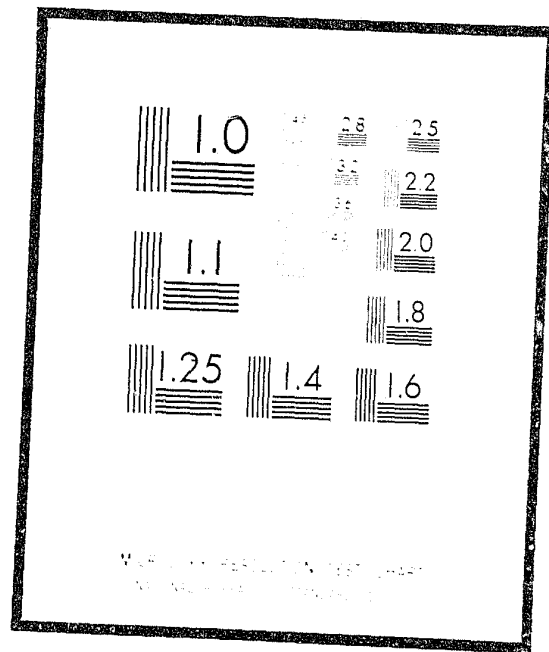


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 7/12/76

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION INTERPOL

XLth GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OTTAWA 6th - 11th September 1971

Report Submitted
by the
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

N° 8

A

Subject :
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN POLICE MATTERS. LIST OF POSSIBILITIES.

The fundamental aim of our Organization is to encourage and facilitate co-operation in police matters between affiliated countries;

One of the most valuable practical forms that this co-operation can take is the technical assistance which some countries can give others to help them make improvements in the organisation and operation of their police services and increase the efficiency of their staff.

This question was raised during the 29th General Assembly session held in Washington in 1960, but information collected subsequently is incomplete and no longer applicable to the present situation. The 37th General Assembly session in Tehran in 1968 therefore asked the Secretariat to draw up a new inventory of the existing possibilities in this field.

In order to collect the necessary information, a circular questionnaire (N° 2123-ASTEC/101 dated 20th April 1970) was sent out to all Interpol National Central Bureaus, asking them what forms of technical assistance were available in their countries.

32593

The main headings on the questionnaire were :

- I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE
- II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES.
- III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.
- IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

The General Secretariat received replies from the following 24 countries (listed in French alphabetical order) :

FEDERAL GERMANY - ARGENTINA - AUSTRALIA - AUSTRIA - BELGIUM - CANADA - DENMARK - SPAIN - UNITED STATES - FRANCE - INDIA - IRAN - ISRAEL - ITALY - JAPAN - NEW ZEALAND - PERU - UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - UNITED KINGDOM - SINGAPORE - SWEDEN - SWITZERLAND - THAILAND - VENEZUELA.

The present report summarises and collates the information we have received.

As far as possible, the information given for each country follows the four-part plan set out in the questionnaire.

The technical assistance available from the United Nations is described together with the various kinds of assistance which the I.C.P.O.-Interpol may provide for National Central Bureaus.

In order to make it easier to consult the report, we have included a brief table summarising for each country the different types of initial and advanced police training available for foreign students; the possibilities of obtaining grants; the availability of specialised staff for missions abroad; the languages used; general remarks.

o
o o

FEDERAL GERMANY

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Federal Germany has no overall programme for granting technical assistance to other countries.

Any requests for such assistance are based on special treaties concluded with the developing countries. The Federal German Government then decides what assistance may be granted, in each case taking account of the provisions of the treaty concerned.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

In the programmes carried out, so far, priority has been given to training uniformed and criminal police officers.

Under the terms of agreements made to date, the Federal German Government has borne all the training costs involved but not the maintenance expenses of students.

Individual staff training is provided.

The length of the training depends, in each case, on the student's educational standard and the purpose of the training.

For long-term training courses, the candidates must have a knowledge of German but there is provision for six months' language instruction in the agreements.

Information visits lasting a few days may be organised in languages other than German.

Within the framework of international co-operation, the Bundeskriminalamt gives all possible assistance, provided that no expense is incurred for the German authorities.

2) Travel and maintenance grants.

There is no regular scholarship programme.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers.

Experts may be sent to the developing countries under the terms of the special agreements and this depends on the specialised knowledge of the expert concerned and his linguistic abilities, as well as on the number of staff available.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In each specific case, it is the Federal German Government which decides the amount or type of assistance to be provided, within the framework of the treaties concluded.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The Government of a developing country should send any application for technical assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal German Republic, through the competent German representative in the country concerned.

ooo

ARGENTINA

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Federal Police Headquarters (Comando General) has a co-ordination division to deal with all questions relating to technical and professional assistance grants (Division Intercambio del Estado Mayor).

Study grants are offered and awarded by the Federal Police to all Latin American countries (one grant per country).

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

The Federal Police allows foreign students to attend the "cadets" courses held at the Coronel Ramon L. Falcon School and the courses on organised crime prevention and investigation techniques given at the Fire Service Headquarters (which comes under the police service).

The training centres are situated near Buenos Aires.

The Superintendencia de Investigaciones Criminales organises three courses on drug traffic and addiction every year to train junior officers in prevention methods. Each course lasts one month and comprises three 2-hour sessions per week; the courses are held between May and October.

A maximum of four foreign students can be accepted for each drugs courses.

The only language used is Spanish.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

During the courses the Federal Police provide free instruction and meals for the students in the training centres run by the police (and, if necessary, free medical treatment in the police hospital), but do not pay any other expenses.

Approximately twenty grants are awarded in all each year.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

The Federal Police can send such staff to other countries to help solve specific organisational, technical or training problems, but only pay the salaries of these staff.

4) Miscellaneous

The Federal Police can supply teaching material.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Candidates for the "Cadets" courses must be able to prove that they have either completed the third year of their secondary studies or followed some similar course of education.

The courses run by the fire service are open to junior and senior officers.

The drug courses run by the Superintendencia de Investigaciones Criminales are intended for junior officers between the ranks of Oficial principal and Oficial Subinspector (inclusive).

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The Police authorities in the countries concerned should apply to the Policia Federal, Division de Intercambio del Estado Mayor, Calle Moreno 1417, piso 9º, Buenos Aires, Capital Federal.

Applications may also be sent by the Interpol N.C.B. in the country concerned to the Argentino I.C.B.

ooo

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

It might be possible to send an expert or lecturer from the Police Academy to another country, but only the government could determine the conditions for such a form of assistance.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No basic principles have been laid down by the State.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The Commissioner of Police is prepared to study any applications made to him.

B. SOUTH AUSTRALIA

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

There is no specialised body for dealing with questions of technical assistance in police matters.

Requests should be addressed to the Commissioner of Police in Adelaide.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

- a/ The recruit (cadet) training course at the South Australian Police Academy extends over a period of 3 years. Although the course is not intended for foreign students, some candidates may be accepted for short periods so that they can study the training system in operation.

- b/ Every year, usually in July, a 5-week course for Detectives is held at Police Headquarters, Adelaide. Two places on each course can be reserved for foreign students who have at least two years' general police experience.

- c/ A motor cycle course to train traffic patrol officers is organised every six months at the Traffic Division Headquarters in Thebarton (Adelaide). The course is of 5-week duration. Two foreign candidates may be admitted but they would first be required to meet local driving licence qualifications.

- d/ It is intended to hold courses (lasting for 3 to 4 weeks) on the laws of evidence, court procedures and prosecuting techniques, at Police Headquarters, Adelaide. Two foreign students could be accepted provided they came from countries with a common law jurisdiction.

- e/ It is also intended to organise a series of three - or four - week courses to train Sergeants. Two foreign students may be admitted to the course, provided that they have at least five years' experience in general police duties.

- f/ Although no special courses are organised for foreign students, a limited number could be accepted for "on-the-job" training in fingerprint identification, photography, ballistics, elementary forensic science and telecommunications.

English is the only language used.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Travel and maintenance grants are available to certain countries only through the South Australian Commonwealth Government, under such schemes as the Colombo Plan, United Nations awards, etc.

Accommodation and meals can be provided accredited foreign police students at police Headquarters, Adelaide, at nominal rates. Currently, these facilities can be offered at approximately \$A 2.50 per day.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Limited assistance of this nature may be provided by sending :

- experts (training for recruits, traffic problems, research and planning);
- technicians (fingerprint identification, forensic science, radio communications) ;
- lecturers (questions of police administration).

Any request for such assistance would be considered on its individual merits, but as a general rule Australia would only pay the salaries of staff during such assignments.

III.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applications for technical assistance should be made in the first instance to the Commissioner of Police, Box 676, G.P.O. Adelaide, South Australia 5001.

However, requests for financial assistance should be made through diplomatic channels and sent to the Commonwealth Department of External Affairs.

Each case will be dealt with on a separate individual basis.

C. VICTORIA

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

There is no special used body : each request is considered by the Chief Commissioner of Police in Melbourne.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Foreign students may be accepted for the various types of police courses organised in Victoria :

- a/ Basic training : 20-week course. Although this course is not intended for foreign students, they may be admitted for short periods in order to study the training system in operation.

- b/ Detective training courses of 10-week duration are held throughout the year at the Forensic Science Laboratory Building, Melbourne. Two places can be reserved for foreign students, provided they have considerable police experience.

- c/ There is a Motor Driving School (Dawson Street, Brunswick, Victoria) which provides a 5-week course on road law and roadcraft. Two places can be reserved for foreign students.

- d/ Three of four ten-week courses for Sub-Officers (Secondary In-Service Training) are held annually at the Police College, Airlie, South Yarra, Victoria. Two places can be reserved for foreign students on each course. Two places can also be made available for foreign students on the 6-month courses for officers (Tertiary In-Service Training).

- e/ There are no courses specially designed for foreign students but practical attachments can be arranged with departments specialising in ballistics fingerprints, radiocommunications, etc.

English is the only language used.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Grants of this nature are only available through the Commonwealth Government of Australia, under such schemes as the Colombo Plan or United Nations Awards.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Applications for assistance of this type would be treated on their merits. If such missions were undertaken, the host country would be required to meet all the costs involved.

III.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The Chief Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Russell Street,
Any requests for technical assistance can only be dealt with on a
separate individual basis and should be made in the first instance to : the
Chief Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Russell Street, Melbourne.

oOo

AUSTRIA

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Austrian Government may grant technical assistance in police
matters to certain developing countries.

Each request is first examined by an inter-ministerial committee.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

General and advanced training for foreign police officers is financed
from funds set aside for assistance to promote technical development
(Technische Entwicklungshilfe)

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Maintenance grants may be awarded to candidates from developing countries
outside Europe under the terms of bilateral technical assistance agreements.

Travel expenses are not paid by Austria.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

It is also possible to finance missions by experts or technicians
to the developing countries, but some of the expenses must be borne by the
latter.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Foreign police officers must have an adequate knowledge of German.

. / .

This condition may be waived in exceptional cases.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The government of the country requesting technical assistance should
send an official application to the Austrian diplomatic representative in
that country. This application will then be passed on to the Austrian Ministry
of the Interior.

oOo

BELGIUM

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

By Royal Decree of 15th January 1962, the Office de la Coopération au
Développement was made responsible for Belgian governmental aid to the
developing countries.

The programmes executed for some of these countries have included
technical assistance in police matters.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

The Office de Coopération au Développement (O.C.D.) is not directly
responsible for organising training courses, seminars and symposia, or attach-
ments to police departments.

Applications should be made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - O.C.D. -
which will then inform the Ministry of Justice.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Travel grants may be awarded to foreign police officers : return
travel expenses to and from Belgium for nationals of the various Central
African countries, Indonesia and Malaysia; for nationals of other countries, the
return fare only, from Belgium back to their home country.

Maintenance grants may also be awarded; the value and number vary
according to the annual study and attachment grants programmes.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Belgium can - and indeed already does - send experts, technicians or lecturers to those developing countries with which co-operation agreements have been concluded. At present, these countries are : Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Congo-Kinshasa, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal and Tunisia.

The current list of co-operation programmes undertaken by the O.C.D. includes missions by :

- lecturers from the Police College (to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi);
- lecturers from the training college for agents de l'ordre judiciaire (to the Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- lecturers from the police magistrates' training college (to the Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- advisers on police administration (to the Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- advisers on prison organisation (to Morocco).

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

If Belgium is to grant technical assistance, there must first be an Inter-governmental agreement and the country concerned must be included in an annual programme.

The basic principles for granting aid in the form of staff (experts, technicians or lecturers) are laid down in the agreements with each of the above-mentioned countries. As a general rule, for long-term missions (periods of two-years with the possibility of renewal), the host country must take responsibility for :

- paying a fixed contribution per agent per month;
- payment of the officer's return travel expenses and those of his family;
- accommodation for the officer and for his family;
- medical treatment in the host country;
- travel expenses within the host country and a travel allowance;
- tax exemption for all income received from Belgium;
- exemption from import tax and duty on personal effects, furniture and one motor vehicle per family.

For staff on short-term missions (less than six-months), all expenses incurred are paid by Belgium. The salary of the officer on mission continues to be paid by the Belgian department employing him, while the travel and maintenance expenses are borne by the O.C.D.

As far as foreign police officers are concerned, they may be accepted for training in Belgium provided that they have the necessary qualifications for the training programme requested and have obtained the approval of their own and the Belgian government.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications for assistance should be made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country concerned or by the Ministry responsible for technical co-operation.

These applications should be sent to the Minister for Development Co-operation through the accredited Belgian Embassy in the Country concerned.

oOo

CANADA

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Canadian International Development Agency, which is a branch of the Department of External Affairs, is the federal body responsible for dealing with technical assistance matters.

Each request is considered separately.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Members of foreign police forces have attended police training courses organised by the Ontario Police College at Aylmer (Ontario) and by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "N" Division at Rockcliffe (Ontario).

a) The Ontario Police College operates under the auspices of the Ontario Police Commission. This College trains all levels of police personnel for the province of Ontario. Since 1963, police officers from other countries have attended courses at the College.

b) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police organises six 9-week courses a year for candidates who are usually of the junior officer or senior non-commissioned officer level and who have 15 to 20 years police experience. A maximum of two foreign candidates could be accommodated per course.

The above-mentioned courses are advanced training courses but are not necessarily designed for officers eligible for promotion.

In addition, specialised technical training has been given to foreign police officers in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Laboratories (ballistics, handwriting and document examination, forensic science) and in the Headquarters Identification Branch in Ottawa (fingerprinting, identification and photography).

In most cases, the assistance rendered has taken the form of on-the-job training.

Training in police management is part of the Canadian Police College course.

The languages used are French and English.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Grants are awarded to foreign police officers.

This matter is the sole responsibility of the Department of External Affairs. Each application is considered separately on its merits.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Such staff may be sent to other countries to help with organisational, technical or training problems.

Canada has supplied technical assistance of this nature in the past; the extent of the assistance rendered is dependent entirely upon the need of the country making the request.

4) Miscellaneous

Equitation training has been provided for foreign police officers.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of External Affairs lays down the principles for granting technical assistance.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be sent to the Department of External Affairs through the Canadian Mission in the requesting country. Should the requesting country be seeking travel and maintenance grants when applying for technical assistance, the application should come from the Foreign Affairs Department of that country.

Applications may also be forwarded by the N.C.B. of the country requesting assistance to the Canadian N.C.B.

DENMARK

Since Danish is the only language used at the Danish Police Training College, the only form which technical assistance in police matters can take is the sending of experts, technicians or lecturers, on mission to other countries.

These missions are very limited in number. They must be arranged in advance with the country requesting assistance with regard to payment of expenses. Denmark will normally undertake to pay half the travel and maintenance expenses of such staff, although in exceptional cases the full cost has been met.

oOo

SPAIN

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance in police matters is provided for the Latin American countries, the Philippines, Arab countries and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea:

Assistance may be arranged, on a reciprocal basis, with other African countries and with the following countries: Federal Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Austria, Finland and the Mediterranean countries.

The competent body is the Direccion General de Seguridad

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Candidates from Spanish-speaking countries may be admitted to the Escuela General de Policia in Madrid, where they attend the same courses as Spanish students.

About 50 places a year are available for foreign students on each course: general training course, advanced training course, for officers eligible for promotion, initial and advanced specialised training (fingerprints, identification, classification of records, photography and laboratory techniques), courses in police management.

The duration of these courses varies from 3 to 5 months.

Foreign officers are admitted to the many seminars, symposia, etc. which are organised on police matters.

Practical on-the-job training may be provided in general or specialised departments; the foreign officer is admitted as an observer for the duration of the training period.

Spanish is the only language used.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Candidates from the Spanish-speaking countries and from Arab countries where Spanish is spoken are awarded :

- travel grants (return journey to and from Spain);
- maintenance grants for the duration of the course.

A candidate may be awarded both types of grant .

The travel grant may in certain cases cover travel expenses inside Spain.

The maintenance grants awarded to foreign students are the same as those received by Spanish students.

The number of grants awarded varies. Approximately 50 grants a year are allocated for each course.

3) Exports, technicians or lecturers

Such staff can be provided for police schools in Latin America. All subjects and techniques can be covered.

In some cases, after agreements with the country concerned, Spain may pay some or all of the expenses incurred during such missions.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The same conditions apply to both foreign and Spanish candidates. The highest standards of behaviour and morals are essential.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications for assistance should be made by the competent police authorities of the country concerned.

These applications should be submitted to the Interpol N.C.B. of the requesting country and transmitted through diplomatic channels.

The Director General de Seguridad is the sole authority responsible for granting aid.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It is possible for the United States to provide technical assistance in police matters to any country which has a development assistance programme involving the Agency for International Development (AID). For countries that do not have an AID programme, AID would be willing to consider nominees for courses on a space available basis, provided all programme costs are borne by the requesting government or some other suitable source.

The following information refers to the International Police Academy, the Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and other establishments.

A. INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (IPA)

The IPA forms part of the Office of Public Safety, Agency for International Development, Department of State.

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The United States is at present running technical assistance programmes in twenty-eight countries. The specialised body responsible is the Agency for International Development (AID) which operates through the Office of Public Safety (OPS).

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General Training, advanced training, refresher courses

The training of foreign police officers, organised by the OPS, is actually carried out at the IPA in Washington, which is attended by candidates from the countries benefiting from U.S. assistance, together with those from other countries.

The IPA offers a wide range of courses ranging from general training to instruction in highly specialised techniques.

a) The Senior Course is given in English and Spanish and lasts for 14 weeks.

It is designed for foreign candidates who hold positions of responsibility or who command major operational elements at national, provincial or municipal level.

Candidates eligible for promotion may be accepted for this course if they have at least the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or equivalent civilian rank.

Several hours during the course are devoted to police management training.

Two Senior Courses are held each year with a maximum of 30 participants in each course.

The cost of tuition and maintenance is \$3,000 per participant, excluding international travel expenses.

b) The general course is held in English, Spanish and French. It lasts 17 weeks.

This general course is primarily intended for commissioned officers of rank up to and including that of major or equivalent civilian rank. These officers must have three years' recent experience and hold supervisory or administrative positions in a police or G.P.S.

However, candidates eligible for promotion may be allowed to attend the course if they have the rank of sub lieutenant or higher or equivalent civilian rank.

Four weeks specialized training is offered to some of the following subjects: all post holders who complete the required training police patrol operations, criminal and security investigations, industrial relations, records management, national law enforcement, fleet control, border patrol and operations, firearms training, traffic.

There are approximately 12 general courses per year; a total of 30 participants can be accommodated on each course.

The cost is approximately \$2,500 per participant.

3) Travel and maintenance grants:

Candidates with all programmes normally pay the international travel expenses and a share of the maintenance, while the United States Government pays the maintenance and training costs. In some cases, the United States Government may also pay the travel expenses.

The United States Government finances training costs for approximately 30 foreign candidates every year.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

The United States Government can, in some cases, finance missions abroad by technicians competent in certain fields: organization and administration, statistics, traffic, criminal investigation, etc. etc.

III. - BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Care is taken to ensure that officers admitted to the ITA are selected for those courses appropriate to their rank, assignment and experience.

IV. - APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications for assistance should be submitted to the United States Embassy by the Chief Executive, or appropriate Ministry, of the requesting country.

B. CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER (The Department of the Treasury)

Foreign establishments are accepted on a space available basis for the basic training course for investigators given in English at the Treasury Law Enforcement School in Washington D.C.

The programme of instruction (total duration about 250 hours) is divided into three main categories: general course, law course, investigative techniques course, plus group practical exercises etc.

At the request of a foreign government, the Law Enforcement School may be able to organize a special general training course for officers but the school has no programme for training such officers.

Requests for assistance should be sent to the Inspector General in Washington D.C. 20540.

C. OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

There are even in national police training centres in the United States which foreign officers may attend. A list of these centres (addresses and instructions) has been published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in a brochure entitled "Law Enforcement Education Directory" (2).

etc

- (1) details of the programme are given in the booklet "Law Enforcement School" sent to the General Secretariat by the Washington N.C.B.
- (2) The Washington N.C.B. has sent the General Secretariat a copy of this Directory.

FRANCE

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Various ministerial departments are responsible for granting technical assistance :

1°) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs itself is responsible for granting technical assistance to all countries except the French-speaking countries of Africa and Madagascar.

The Government department responsible for co-operation (Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Coopération) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for granting aid to French-speaking African countries and Madagascar.

An International Centre (Centre International des Stages) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organises periods of in-service training, attachments, etc. and administers the budget for grants awarded by the French Government by other governments or by international organisations.

2°) The Ministry of the Interior is the ministerial department responsible for providing actual technical assistance granted by the French Government. It has two specialised agencies for this purpose :

The Service de Coopération Technique Internationale de Police (SCTIP) : this department organises periods of in-service training and attachments in collaboration with the various police services involved, and also trains the technicians and lecturers it is asked to send on missions abroad.

The Direction des Ecoles et Techniques de la Police Nationale : this department is mainly responsible for staff training for the French police; it also deals with request for visits and attachments to police departments, or for periods of training in the police colleges, sent to it by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Centre International des Stages, SCTIP, the I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL, etc.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Foreign candidates may attend :

A/ Courses given in the national police colleges :

a. In the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police, Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or (near Lyons), which trains future Commissionaires de Police and Officiers de paix.

b. In the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police, Paris, which trains future Officiers de Police Adjoints.

The number of places which may be offered to foreign students in each college depends on the accommodation available, which varies according to the number of French students accepted.

B/ Courses specially organised by the SCTIP. If asked to do so, the S.C.T.I.P. will organise teacher training courses, either in Paris or in the country requesting technical assistance. These courses last for 3 or 4 weeks and are arranged for groups of 10 to 15 foreign officers who are responsible for police training in their own countries.

C/ Periods of in-service training and attachments. Foreign police officers may spend periods of in-service training with any of the French police services both in Paris and in the provinces, but without actively participating in enquiries. The police services are selected in accordance with the wishes of the requesting country and the professional qualifications of the candidates concerned. These attachments last for a maximum of three months depending on the facilities the service in question is able to offer.

Candidates for long-term courses or attachments must be able to speak and write French.

2) Travel and maintenance grants.

Travel and maintenance grants are awarded by the Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Coopération and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A foreign police officer may be awarded both types of grant at the same time.

Nationals of French-speaking countries may obtain a monthly grant of 300 francs and a general installation allowance of 700 francs from the Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Coopération.

Nationals of other countries may obtain from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a monthly grant of 200 francs, plus an installation allowance of 400 francs if the Ministry's budget allows.

The Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Coopération awards 50 to 60 grants a year.

Candidates who have not been awarded maintenance grants may nevertheless be given reduced rates for accommodation and food when they are accepted for a course at one of the police colleges.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Specialists in all fields may be sent to other countries.

France may undertake to meet the expenses of such missions. In principle, France pays the travel expenses and part or all of the experts' salaries, depending on the terms of the co-operation agreements signed with the country requesting assistance.

In some countries, the expenses of French staff are met by the S.C.T.I.P. which pays their salaries and travel expenses. The host country usually provides accommodation.

III. BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Foreign candidates must be able to speak and write French and have the appropriate qualifications for the course of training they wish to follow.

IV. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Foreign governments should apply to the French government through the normal diplomatic channels.

Selected applications are then passed to the Centre International des Etudes by the Secretariat d'Etat chargé de la Coopération and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

000

INDIA

1. ORGANIZATION OF ASSISTANCE

From the point of view of organization, two types of training are provided :

- either for governments of the member countries of the Colombo Plan (1) or the Special African Commonwealth Assistance Plan (SCAAP), (2),
- or for other countries, within the scope of the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC Programme).

In the first case, the Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi) is the competent authority.

In the second case, it is the Ministry of External Affairs.

. / .

- (1) Member countries of the Colombo Plan are :
AFGHANISTAN - AUSTRALIA - BHUTAN - BURMA - CANADA - Ceylon - INDIA -
INDONESIA - IRAN - JAPAN - KHMER REPUBLIC - KOREA - LAOS - MALAYSIA -
MALDIVE ISLANDS - NEPAL - NEW ZEALAND - PAKISTAN - PHILIPPINES -
SINGAPORE - THAILAND - UNITED KINGDOM - UNITED STATES - VIETNAM.
- (2) The members of SCAAP are the countries and territories of the African Commonwealth.
- (3) This refers to training given in 1969-1970 or 1970-1971. Enquiries about courses to be held in the future should be addressed to the New Delhi N.C.B.

II. FIELD IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General Education, advanced Education, Technical Courses

A/ Under the Colombo Plan and SCAAP, a certain number of foreign candidates are (or have been) accepted for training in various establishments (3) :

- a. The Central Detective Training School, 30 Goraichand Road, Calcutta 11 : 4 courses a year, each lasting 14 weeks, are held for Police Sub-Inspectors or Inspectors, preferably under 35 years of age, with 5-10 years' experience; there are two places for foreign candidates on each course.
- b. The Central Fingerprint Bureau, 30 Goraichand Road, Calcutta 11 : a 6-month course (two places for foreign candidates) and a 9-year course (one place for a foreign candidate) for candidates under 35.
- c. The Office of the Registrar General of India : a 4-month course on population census techniques and statistics, for candidates under 40, with at least 2 years' experience; there are 6 places for foreign candidates.
- d. The National Police Academy in Abu : a 12-month course (Indian Police Service Probationers' Course) for probationers under 30 who hold university degrees 14 places for foreign candidates, two 6-month courses (Senior Officers' Course) are held every year for senior officers (i.e. those holding the rank of Superintendent or equivalent) under 35; 4 places for foreign students.

B/ Under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC Programme), the Indian Government grants many forms of technical assistance to countries other than those which are members of the Colombo Plan or SCAAP.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

A/ Foreign candidates who go to India under the Colombo Plan or SCAAP are given monthly allowances; these allowances vary according to the category in which the students are placed by the Department of Economic Affairs (there are four categories) and depending on the towns where the training is given.

The allowance for the first category is Rs 600 (U.S. \$80) in the four main towns (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Delhi) and Rs 550 (U.S. \$73) elsewhere.

The allowance for the fourth category is Rs 250 (U.S. \$33) and Rs 20 respectively.

Travel and other miscellaneous expenses are also paid.

B/ under the ITEC Programme, the monthly allowance varies between Rs 250 and Rs 600 (U.S. \$1 = 7.5 rupees), but travel expenses are not normally paid by the Indian Government.

- (3) This refers to training given in 1969 - 1970 or 1970 - 1971. Enquiries about courses to be held in the future should be addressed to the New Delhi N.C.B.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A complete file must be compiled for each application giving full details about the candidate and about the type and length of training required.

The candidate must be able to speak and read English and must pass a thorough medical examination. He must not engage in any political activity and must undertake to return to his country after finishing his training. (Specimen information forms have been sent to the General Secretariat by the Indian N.C.D.).

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications must be submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, through the Indian High Commission or Embassy in the country concerned, if a member of the Colombo Plan or SCAAP.

Applications for assistance under the ITEC Programme must be sent through normal diplomatic channels by the governments concerned to the Government of India, Economic Division, Ministry of External Affairs.

oOo

IRAN

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

There is no specialised body responsible for technical assistance.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Foreign candidates may be accepted for training at the Police College in Tehran.

On-the-job training for varying periods in the police departments can also be arranged for foreign police officers.

Only the national language, Farsi, is used at the Police College.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Two travel grants and ten maintenance grants (covering accommodation, food and clothing) may be awarded each year to foreign police officers. Two of these officers may be awarded both grants.

. / .

3) Exports, technicians or lecturers

It is possible to send exports, technicians and lecturers to other countries.

For missions lasting ten days or less, all expenses are met by Iran.

For missions of more than ten days, Iran only pays the salaries of such staff; travel and maintenance expenses are paid by the host country.

III.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be made to the Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the country requesting assistance.

Applications may also be forwarded through the Interpol N.C.B.

oOo

ISRAEL

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Department dealing with matters of assistance to foreign countries is the International Co-operation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Foreign candidates cannot attend the ordinary training courses as these are given in Hebrew. Nevertheless, general training courses, as well as courses on fingerprints, criminal investigations and scientific police laboratory work may be specially organised.

Training is given at two centres : The Central Training Base at Shefarum and the Senior Officers' College at Neturim.

Applications for specialised training courses will be examined individually.

If requested to do so, Israel is prepared to organise seminars and symposia on given subjects.

Foreign police officers may be accepted for on-the-job training in the Criminal Identification Department. Each request will be considered on its merits. The maximum duration of the training period is 3 months.

. / .

In addition to Hebrew, English and French are used.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Maintenance grants only are awarded, for up to 3 months. Up to five grants may be awarded per year.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Experts, technicians and lecturers can be supplied in those subjects in which instruction is given in Israel.

Israel can undertake to pay the salaries of these staff during their missions; in principle, Israel can also pay the other expenses involved but each case has to be examined separately.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The qualifications required vary according to the level of training involved.

IV.- APPLICATIONS PROCEDURE

Applications for assistance should be submitted to the International Co-operation Department through diplomatic channels, i.e. through the Israeli Embassy in the country requesting assistance.

oOo

ITALY

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Each request for technical assistance in police matters is dealt with separately.

The specialised body responsible is the Ufficio Centrale Affari Legislativi e Relazioni Internazionali of the Ministry of the Interior.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

A few foreign candidates - the exact number is decided separately in each case - are accepted for courses at the following centres:

- Advanced Police School, Rome : commissari only
- Public Security Academy, Rome : officers;
- Judicial, Administrative and Criminal Police Schools, Rome and Milan : Junior staff;
- Railway Police Training Centre, Bologna : Junior staff;
- Frontier Police Training Centre, Ventimiglia : Junior staff;
- Traffic Police Training Centre, Genova : officers and Junior staff.
- Police Drivers' Training Centre, Foggia : usually Junior staff.

No special courses are organised for foreign staff.

Italian is the only language used.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

In some cases, travel and maintenance grants are awarded to foreign police officers. An officer may be awarded both a travel and a maintenance grant.

The amount awarded in the form of a travel grant corresponds exactly to the officer's ticket, and the maintenance grant covers necessary expenses during the course.

On average, five grants are awarded each year.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Italy can supply experts, technicians and lecturers in all professional police subjects, also telecommunications and motor technicians.

In the cases covered by the relevant legislation, Italy can undertake to pay all the expenses incurred on these missions.

4) Miscellaneous

Other forms of technical assistance in police matters can be considered on request.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The general principles depend on the particular circumstances of each application.

Candidates must have a knowledge of Italian.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applications for technical assistance must be submitted to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the requesting country through diplomatic channels.

Applications cannot be made through the Interpol N.C.B.

oOo

JAPAN

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Some basic principles have been laid down for granting technical assistance to other countries. The specialised body responsible is OTCA (Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency), attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Each application for assistance is dealt with under the Government's annual programme (for the financial year beginning in April and ending the following March).

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

At present, there are no plans to organise special courses for foreign students, but they may attend some of the courses held in the Japanese police schools listed below :

A/ National Police Academy - Tokyo : one-year course for Assistant Police Inspectors under 37 years of age; three specialised 10-week courses, "Detectives", "Crime Prevention", and "Traffic", for recently promoted Police Inspectors under 44.

B/ Kanto Regional Police School - Tokyo : a 6-month course for Police Sergeants who have passed the promotion examination for Assistant Police Inspector; a 3-month Junior Officers' course for policeman who have passed the promotion examination for Police Sergeant.

C/ Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Police School, Tokyo : one-year course for newly recruited police officers.

Foreign candidates must have a very good knowledge of Japanese.

Under the Colombo Plan, a 4-week seminar on narcotic drugs is held every year in Tokyo (September-October). It is intended for foreign police officers and either Japanese or English may be used.

In some cases, foreign students are allowed to visit the police departments and observe the national police at work but are not allowed to participate in normal police activities. Explanations can be provided in English or Japanese.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

Certain travel and maintenance expenses are paid for students from countries benefiting from the Japanese Government's technical assistance programmes.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Such staff may be sent to other countries : for example, Judo or communications experts and specialists in other fields.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A foreign police officer wishing to attend either a general or advanced training course must be proficient in Japanese (except for the drugs seminar).

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be sent through diplomatic channels to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency), and not to the Interpol N.C.B.

oOo

NEW ZEALAND

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Two types of technical assistance can be provided by the New Zealand Police Department. Foreign candidates (for example, police officers from Australia and the Pacific Islands) may be accepted for training in New Zealand or New Zealand instructors may be sent abroad (for example, to Australia and Western Samoa).

In the first case, the assistance offered is at the discretion of the New Zealand Commissioner of Police; in the second case, it is at the discretion of the Commissioner, with the agreement of the New Zealand Government.

Each application for assistance is treated separately.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Foreign candidates (one or two per course) may be allowed to attend the different courses held in the School near Wellington; training is provided for all ranks from Cadet to Superintendent.

No special courses are organised for foreign students.

Fingerprinting experts can be trained over a period of five years.

Attachments for a maximum of five years for fingerprint and photography students can sometimes be arranged, with the foreign police officer taking an active part in the work of the department to which he is attached.

In other subjects, foreign officers can only be accommodated as observers.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

No such grants are awarded.

However, in certain circumstances, where there are intergovernmental agreements (for example, in the case of the Colombo Plan (1) some contributions may be arranged.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Requests for such missions would be considered. Most subjects could be covered but New Zealand could only pay the salaries of such staff.

(1) See list of Colombo Plan member countries, section on India, Note 1.

4) Miscellaneous

Training in document examination and operational development of a police department could also be provided.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No basic principles have been laid down.

Each request is treated separately by correspondence with the Commissioner of Police or the New Zealand Government.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications from a Chief of Police should be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Box 694, Wellington, New Zealand.

Applications from or through a government should be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wellington, New Zealand.

o/a

PERU

A distinction must be made between assistance currently available and that which might be envisaged later.

ASSISTANCE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

A system for granting technical assistance to other countries exists and is governed by the regulations concerning grants for foreign students.

The specialised body responsible for these matters is DIRAPI.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

a) Foreign candidates are admitted to the Training Centre run by the Policia de Investigaciones del Peru (PIP) at Lima. The maximum number of foreign students must not be more than 3% of the total number of places available for Peruvian cadets.

b) Foreign police officers may attend practical on-the-job training in a criminal investigation department for a period of 4 to 6 months.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Candidates for the training courses must have the same qualifications as their Peruvian counterparts: be in good health, single, more than 5'9" in height, at least 17 years of age and not over 21 on 31st January of the year for which the grant is awarded.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be made by the Chief of Police of the country concerned (with his government's approval) and submitted to the accredited Peruvian Embassy in this country.

Applications can also be forwarded to the Peruvian N.C.B. by the N.C.B. of the country requesting assistance.

ASSISTANCE ENVISAGED LATER

Peru would be prepared to organise special courses for foreign police officers. These courses would either be:

- a) general beginners' courses;
- b) advanced courses;
- c) training courses in specialised technical subjects (study of ridge-patterns, identification from odontograms, handwriting comparison techniques, criminal investigation, drug investigation, police scientific laboratory);
- d) advanced training courses in various specialised technical subjects;
- e) police management courses.

Courses (a), (b) and (c) might last for four months and course (e) from February to December.

It would also be possible to organise 4-week seminars or symposia at Lima on subjects connected with criminal investigation.

Only maintenance grants could be awarded: their value would have to be fixed after considering the length of the programme and the budget resources. The number awarded could not exceed 3% of the places available for Peruvian candidates.

Specialist staff could be sent to other countries:

- experts in the study of ridge patterns, identification from odontograms, laboratory techniques, customs procedures, firearms;
- technicians in moulding techniques, handwriting comparison techniques, self-defence;

- lecturers in the study of ridge patterns, identification from odontograms, criminal investigations, handwriting comparison techniques, etc.

Peru could pay only maintenance expenses for these staff.

In the case of the advanced training envisaged, the foreign candidate would have to have the same rank as his Peruvian counterparts and be under 30 on 31st December of the year in which the course is given.

(10)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

No basic principles have been laid down for granting technical assistance in police matters: each case is dealt with separately.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

A Lieutenant's training course is organised for students from Arab countries by a special division at the Police College in Cairo. There are 30 places.

Specialised technical courses lasting 6 to 12 weeks are also organised on such subjects as criminal investigation, traffic, telecommunications, fire-fighting, identification and passports. Twenty candidates from Arab countries can be accepted.

Seminars, symposia, and visits to police departments are included in the programmes for some of the courses.

Arabic is the only language used.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

No grants are normally awarded.

Any such applications received from abroad are considered individually.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Some experts, technicians and lecturers have been or can be sent to other Arab countries.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Candidates must have a certain rank and must be suitable for posts corresponding to the training given them.

Experts, technicians and lecturers are chosen separately according to each case.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications for technical assistance should be sent to the Ministry of the Interior of the United Arab Republic.

oOo

UNITED KINGDOM

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Basic principles have been laid down for granting technical assistance to other countries : the competent authority responsible for such matters is the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Overseas Development Administration).

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Foreign candidates are accepted by the following police schools and departments in the United Kingdom, on a space available basis : (1)

A/ The Scottish Police College, Tulliallan Castle : there are several courses each year; the Junior Courses last for 22 weeks and the Senior Courses for 11.

B/ The Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon : Overseas Police Officers, General Course. Three courses a year, each lasting 20 weeks.

C/ The Police College, Bramshill House : one 6-month course each year for Officers holding the rank of Assistant Commissioner or higher; two 3-month courses for officers holding the rank of Assistant Superintendent or higher and four junior courses each lasting 22 weeks.

(1) The London N.C.B. has sent full details of training programmes, entrance qualifications, etc. (for 1971) to the General Secretariat.

D/ The Metropolitan Police (London) and the West Yorkshire Constabulary (Wakefield) : 10-week (Junior) and 6-week (advanced) criminal investigation courses.

E/ West Yorkshire Constabulary Training School, Wakefield : 15-week courses in general police duties for Sergeants and other ranks up to Assistant Superintendent.

F/ Several police forces organise 4 or 5-week standard and advanced driving courses.

G/ New Scotland Yard (Metropolitan Police) and Wakefield (West Yorkshire Constabulary) : photography courses (6 and 8 weeks) and fingerprint courses (6 weeks).

H/ Metropolitan Police Mounted Branch Training Establishment, Imbert Court, East Molesey, Surrey : equitation courses (22-week probationers' courses, 2-week refresher courses).

I/ Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, Nottingham : 2-week forensic science course.

J/ Cheshire Constabulary Police Training Centre, Crewe, 12-week course in general police duties for Sergeants and other ranks up to Assistant Superintendent.

K/ Police College (Detached Wing), Police Training Centre, Dishforth : four 11-week Junior courses and four courses of the same length (planned for overseas students) for officers holding the rank of Superintendent or higher.

L/ A basic course (13 weeks) in a District Police Training Centre.

There are also specialised courses to provide training in particular techniques : traffic patrol work, dog handling, recruit training.

Overseas police officers may be attached to various police departments for practical training in a wide range of subjects. For England and Wales, these attachments are arranged by the Home Office and for Scotland by the Scottish Home and Health Department.

English is the only language used.

2) Travel and Maintenance grants

Travel grants may be awarded to foreign police officers, provided that the United Kingdom gives technical assistance funds to the requesting country and that the training is of a minimum of thirteen weeks duration.

Maintenance grants are worth £816 per annum or £1 per day for residential courses.

If the type of training requested cannot be provided in the United Kingdom or in the requesting country, candidates may be allowed to study abroad, subject to certain conditions.

200 grants have been awarded, on average over the last 3 years.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

Such staff may be sent abroad. In the case of experts and technicians required for a limited period of time (i.e. a non-establishment post), the United Kingdom could meet the salary, local allowances and travel expenses involved. In the case of establishment posts, the United Kingdom could pay the officer an allowance to supplement his local salary (paid by the requesting country).

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Candidates must have an adequate knowledge of English, sufficient experience and hold the rank for which the course is designed.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be made by the Ministry responsible for the police force of the territory concerned to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Overseas Development Administration) via the British High Commission or Embassy, or the British Council in the requesting country.

etc

SINGAPORE

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Republic of Singapore can give technical assistance to member countries of the Colombo Plan (1).

Full details about the technical assistance available are set out in a brochure entitled "Training Facilities under the Colombo Plan, Singapore 1970" (which was enclosed with Singapore's reply to the questionnaire).

The specialist body dealing with technical assistance is the National Development Division, Ministry of Law and National Development, Singapore.

. / .

(1) See list of Colombo Plan member countries, Section on India, Note 1.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

A certain number of foreign candidates can be accepted for training at the Police Academy and at other police schools. Grants - either "Senior Fellowships" or "Junior Fellowships" - are awarded for the following courses :

- Senior Officers' Course : 2 Senior Fellowships; 8-week course.
- Junior Officers' Course : 2 Junior Fellowships; 10-week course.
- Detective course : 6 Junior Fellowships; 12-week courses.
- Riot Drill course for potential commanders : 5 Senior Fellowships; 1-month course.
- Traffic Attachment course : 5 Senior Fellowships; 3-week course.

Courses are given in English.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

In 1970, Singapore awarded grants under the Colombo Plan to the value of S. \$360 per month for a Junior Fellowship and S. \$440 per month plus travelling expenses for a Senior Fellowship.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Any country requesting technical assistance must be a member of the Colombo Plan.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications should be submitted by the agency dealing with Colombo Plan matters in the requesting country to the Permanent Secretary, National Development Division, Ministry of Law and National Development, 21st Floor, National Development Building, Maxwell Road, Singapore 2.

etc

. / .

SWEDEN

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Sweden is able to grant very limited technical assistance to a few countries.

The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) is the authority responsible for dealing with questions of technical assistance for the following countries: Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

No technical assistance is granted in police matters at present but, in theory, this type of technical assistance could be considered under the heading of education and within the framework of existing agreements between Sweden and the above-mentioned countries.

Because of language difficulties, it is not possible to train foreign officers in Sweden. The only feasible form of technical assistance would be to provide experts, technicians or lecturers for a very limited period for courses or seminars.

Each case would have to be studied separately.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The conditions under which experts or lecturers can be provided depend on existing agreements between Sweden and the above-mentioned countries.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

The authorities in those countries requesting assistance should submit their applications to SIDA through the accredited Swedish diplomatic mission in their country.

oDo

SWITZERLAND

I.- ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

Basic principles have been laid down for granting technical assistance in police matters and the competent authority is the Département à la Coopération Technique, Elgerstrasse 73, CH 3003, Berne.

II.- FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

Switzerland is able to award foreign candidates a certain number of grants in the following three categories:

- 1st Category: two grants to enable candidates to attend courses at the Neuchâtel Police School (3 months) and a period of attachment with a cantonal or municipal police force in French-speaking Switzerland (6 months maximum)/

- As the courses begin in January, applications must be received before 31st July of the previous year.

- 2nd Category: two grants (9 months maximum) for officers, already trained in their own countries, who wish to specialise in a particular field: traffic control, identification, forensic sciences, etc.

- 3rd Category: two university grants for students to attend courses at the Institute of Forensic Science and Criminology at the University of Lausanne, starting in the autumn of 1972 (1972-73 academic year).

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Candidates for grants in the first 2 categories should have attended a primary school for eight years and have completed at least one year's secondary education. They must be able to speak and write French well. It would be preferable if candidates could be selected in the first instance by the N.C.B. in their own countries. The grants cover all maintenance costs (room, board, pocket money, etc.), uniform (if necessary), winter civilian clothing, books and study material, return travel expenses and carriage of personal effects by air freight, health and accident insurance.

- The two university grants (3rd category) are valid for one academic year and may be renewed from year to year, until the candidate obtains his diploma. A candidate will only be allowed to attend a full course after he has successfully completed a probation period in Switzerland. Candidates are given an allowance for books and other material needed for their studies. They are insured against illness and accidents arising from their university activities. The candidate's country of origin must pay the cost of his journey to Switzerland as the grant only covers the cost of the return journey.

Candidates must have a good secondary education certificate (university entrance level). If a candidate's certificates are not considered satisfactory he may be required to sit an examination. Depending on the results of this examination, he may be asked to attend a preparatory course at the University of Fribourg for 1 or 2 terms.

. / .

. / .

Unfilled applications for these two grants must be submitted before 31st December.

In all cases candidates must take their own arrangements for their journey to Switzerland. If they are Swiss citizens, their governments must undertake to pay their salaries during their period in Switzerland and must also undertake to continue paying any family benefits or allowances.

Candidates must undertake to return to their countries at the end of their period of study and have their guaranteed employment in keeping with the training they have been given.

IV. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications for technical assistance should be made by the Ministry employing the police officer or future police officer.

They should be submitted to the Ministry Public Federal, Sucre (at La Sabana de El P.O.C., Interpol at Sucre, Sucre (Switzerland)). It would be appreciated if such applications could be forwarded by the N.C.R. in the requesting country.

100

THAILAND

The Police Department has given technical assistance in police matters to Laos.

Officers from Laos have attended courses at the Police Cadet Academy and at the Detective Training School in Thailand.

Also, in 1954 an officer from the Criminal Record Office was sent to Laos to help set up the Criminal Record Office for the Police Department there.

As Thai is the only language used, candidates with no knowledge of this language would not derive any benefit from the courses. However, if foreign candidates did have a satisfactory knowledge of Thai, technical assistance could be granted. The Thai Police Department would then consider each application separately. Applications should be addressed to the Interpol N.C.R. (The Chief of the Foreign Affairs Division, Police Department, Patumwan, Bangkok, Thailand).

100

VENEZUELA

I. ORGANISATION OF ASSISTANCE

The Consejo Nacional de Policia Judicial is the body responsible for providing technical assistance in police matters to other countries.

II. FIELDS IN WHICH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND THE FORM IT TAKES

1) General training, advanced training, refresher courses

Some foreign candidates may be admitted to the Escuela Nacional de Policia Judicial at Caracas. The school building is modern and well equipped, with medical and forensic science laboratories.

The school provides training courses for future detectives, advanced training, preparation for promotion and courses on special techniques (finger printing, handwriting comparison techniques, ballistics, etc.).

As yet, there are no courses organised specially for foreign candidates, nor is it possible to give a fixed number of places available for foreign students. However, in the near future, it may prove possible to consider organising special courses and seminars as part of a co-operation programme.

Venezuela might also be able to accept foreign police officers for periods of 3 to 6 months for training in the forensic science laboratory.

Since there are no special courses for foreigners at present, the only language used is Spanish.

2) Travel and maintenance grants

At present, Venezuela cannot undertake to award such grants to foreign candidates.

In connection with courses which might be organised in the future for foreign students, it should be possible to provide free board and lodging for candidates at the Escuela Nacional de Policia Judicial, once their applications have been accepted.

3) Experts, technicians or lecturers

As far as circumstances and the requirements of the services concerned permit, such staff could be sent to countries making a formal request; the subjects to be covered would be determined in accordance with the requirements of the requesting country.

For short missions (3 to 6 months), Venezuela could consider paying the salaries of these experts or lecturers, also their maintenance expenses if the cost of living is not too high in the requesting country.

100

100

The possibility of Venezuela undertaking to pay the travel expenses incurred could be considered; in special circumstances, for example reciprocal agreements, historical ties, geographical proximity, Venezuela might be able to agree to pay these expenses.

4) Miscellaneous

The Ayuda de Estudio Section could also provide books and other material of interest to those studying to become Detectives.

III.- BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR GRANTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Candidates for training courses should have the necessary qualifications as laid down in the school regulations and prospectus.

They should also be able to speak Spanish.

When awarding travel and maintenance grants, Venezuela would probably give preference to those countries who offered reciprocal technical assistance or to those unable to meet the expenses involved.

IV.- APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applications for technical assistance should be made by the Chief of Police in the requesting country, or by the Ministry to whom he is responsible. Applications should be submitted to the Cuerpo Técnico de Policía Judicial or to the Ministry of Justice through normal diplomatic channels.

Application through the N.C.B. of the requesting country to the Venezuelan N.C.B. is not recommended.

oOo

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS

In theory, the United Nations does not grant technical assistance in police matters.

However, an exception is made in the case of the fight against the illicit drug traffic and here the United Nations is able to award approximately 20 grants for study abroad.

Applications must be made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the competent department in the requesting country and submitted to the local United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative.

A special technical assistance fund was set up recently but it would be premature to give details of the conditions under which it might be used.

oOo

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTED BY I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL

Since 1959, the I.C.P.O.-Interpol has been able to grant a limited amount of technical assistance to N.C.Bs.

Each year a certain sum is set aside for this purpose in the Organization's budget, with a view to providing material assistance for the police in affiliated countries to enable them to participate in certain Interpol activities.

It is not a question of providing technical assistance which is already available in other fields or competing with or duplicating programmes which already exist.

Such technical assistance is granted in accordance with certain principles and in well-defined forms.

PRINCIPLES

1/ There must be a direct connection between the assistance requested and the aims and activities of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.

2/ Technical assistance cannot be granted to countries which are not affiliated to the Organization.

3/ The country benefiting from such assistance must give valid reasons to support its request and must make some financial contribution to the costs involved.

4/ The decision to grant technical assistance is taken by the Executive Committee, which considers the detailed applications addressed to the Organization's Secretary General by the N.C.Bs.

. / .

FORMS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The technical assistance granted by the I.C.P.O.-Interpol falls into four main categories :

1/ Organisation of seminars :

The I.C.P.O.-Interpol already has considerable experience of this. In general, two seminars are held each year on a wide variety of subjects of International Importance.

Typical examples are the two seminars to be held in 1971 :

- one on organised crime (Saint-Cloud, 3rd-5th November)
- one on the use of electronic data processing in criminal police work (Saint Cloud, 30th November to 3rd December)

2/ Study grants :

These allow a few officers, recommended by their respective N.C.Bs. to attend seminars or to undergo a period of basic or advanced training, either at the General Secretariat (for example, to study the Secretariat's working methods or the operation of the Central Radio Station, etc.) or at the N.C.B. of another country.

Ten to fifteen travel or maintenance grants are awarded each year.

3/ Experts :

It may be possible to send an expert to a given country for a limited period to advise on or participate in the setting up of a new department (for example, installing an Interpol radio station, organising a criminal records department, etc.).

4/ Small items of equipment :

This form of technical assistance might consist in helping an N.C.B. to acquire small items of equipment to enable it to fulfill its role in International co-operation (crystal drivers, for example, to improve Interpol radio transmissions). Such assistance can only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

In all these cases, technical assistance must be requested by the N.C.B.s in Interpol-affiliated countries. The Secretary General is responsible for making the necessary arrangements but each application is examined by the Executive Committee which decides whether it can be accepted.

COUNTRY	GENERAL TRAINING		SPECIALISED TRAINING				GRANTS AVAILABLE			EXPERTS, TECHNICIANS OR LECTURERS	LANGUAGES	GENERAL REMARKS
	for junior officers	for senior officers	fingerprinting	photography	forensic science	others	PRACTICAL TRAINING IN A POLICE DEPARTMENT	travel	maintenance			
ARGENTINA	x	x			x	x			x	x	Spanish	Technical assistance available for Latin American countries, one study grant per country. About twenty grants are awarded each year.
AUSTRALIA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	English	Technical assistance can be granted by one of the following three States : New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria.
AUSTRIA *										x	German	Technical assistance can be granted to developing countries outside Europe. No details given about the different types of training courses organised.
BELGIUM *									x	x	French	Technical assistance granted to the countries mentioned in the reply. No details given about the courses candidates from these countries may attend.
CANADA	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	English, French	Foreign candidates may attend the advanced training courses given at the Ontario Police College and by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
DENMARK										x	Danish	It is only possible to provide experts, technicians or lecturers.
FEDERAL GERMANY	x	x								x	German	Technical assistance based on individual treaties concluded with developing countries.
FRANCE	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	French	Grants may be awarded to foreign candidates; experts, technicians or lecturers can be provided.
INDIA	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		English	Technical assistance for member countries of the Colombo Plan, SCAAP, and under the ITEC Programme.
IRAN *								x	x	x	Farsi	Courses are given in Farsi; no details of the types of courses available.
ISRAEL	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	Hebrew, English, French	Teaching is usually in Hebrew, but special courses for foreign candidates are organised in French and English.
ITALY	x	x				x		x	x	x	Italian	Only Italian is used. On average 5 grants a year are awarded.
JAPAN	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	Japanese, (English)	Courses in the police schools are held in Japanese. English may be used for the annual seminar on drugs and during attachments to police departments.
NEW ZEALAND	x	x	x	x						x	English	One or two foreign candidates are accepted for each of the different training courses. Some technical assistance is available within the framework of the Colombo Plan.
PERU	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	Spanish	Maintenance grants may be awarded
SINGAPORE	x	x				x		x	x		English	Technical assistance available for member countries of the Colombo Plan.
SPAIN	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Spanish	Technical assistance available for the Latin American Countries, the Philippines, and the Arab countries; it may also be offered to many other countries under reciprocal agreements
SWEDEN										x	Swedish	Technical assistance is limited to providing experts, technicians or lecturers.
SWITZERLAND	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		French	A certain number of grants, of different categories, may be awarded to foreign candidates.
THAILAND	x										Thai	Technical assistance granted to Laos. All courses given in Thai.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	x	x				x				x	Arabic	Several Arab candidates are accepted for the general training courses and those on specialised techniques.
UNITED KINGDOM	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	English	Very varied types of training given in the police schools and departments. On average, 265 grants per year have been awarded over the past three years.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	English, Spanish, French	Technical assistance programmes for 28 countries (AID) and possibly for many other countries. Wide range of courses given at the IPA and in more than 200 other centres.
VENEZUELA	x	x								x	Spanish	No special instruction for foreign candidates at present but some opportunities do exist.
UNITED NATIONS									x	x		Grants may be awarded within the framework of the fight against illicit drug traffic.
I.C.P.O.-INTERPOL									x	x	x	Technical assistance granted in accordance with decisions of the Executive Committee, implemented by the General Secretariat.

This table cannot of course cover all possibilities and only gives an approximate indication. Please contact the countries concerned for full details of the technical assistance available.
 (*) AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, IRAN : No details of the different types of courses that foreign candidates may attend in these countries have been received by the General Secretariat.

CONCLUSION

The technical assistance possibilities listed above very varied.

In some countries, basic principles for granting technical assistance to other countries have been laid down at government level and a single organisation is responsible for such matters.

In others, this is not the case, and it is therefore difficult to give a complete list of the technical assistance available in these countries.

However, we feel that the essential details have been given in the present report.

Technical assistance is available mainly in two sectors :

A/ GENERAL AND ADVANCED TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

A number of affiliated countries have arranged for their training centres to accept foreign police officers wishing to go abroad for basic or advanced training in the techniques essential in their profession.

There are both general courses and initial or advanced courses in various specialised subjects - the range of which is quite wide in some countries.

Although the majority of countries willing to receive foreign students at their training centres find it necessary to limit their number, it can be said that general and advanced training is available abroad for several hundred junior and senior police officers every year.

Approximately twenty countries and (in the circumstances outlined above) the United Nations and the I.C.P.O.-Interpol, already award-or are willing to award - maintenance grants, travel grants or both.

If a police officer is to benefit from training abroad, it would seem that three basic conditions must be met :

- 1/ First of all, the candidate must have a thorough knowledge of the language in which the training is given.

In most of the countries listed in this report only the national language is used. Courses are held in English : in Australia, Canada, the United States, India, Israel, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Singapore; In Spanish : In Argentina, Spain, the United States, Peru and Venezuela; In French : In Belgium, Canada, the United States, France, Israel and Switzerland.

Only candidates with a knowledge of German, Arabic, Farsi, Italian, Japanese or Thai can consider attending training courses in the following countries : Austria and Federal Germany, the United Arab Republic, Iran, Italy, Japan and Thailand.

This first linguistic requirement is a serious barrier to the development of technical assistance in police matters and greatly limits the possibilities available to prospective candidates abroad.

- 2/ Although the qualifications required of foreign officers vary according to the level of the course concerned, candidates must usually have a high enough standard of education to enable them to fully assimilate the training offered them abroad.

They must possess the requisite qualifications so that they can follow without difficulty the programmes intended for particular ranks, jobs or candidates with specific experience.

It would therefore seem desirable that candidates should undergo some form of selection process in their own countries before being sent to a general or advanced training centre abroad.

- 3/ One last condition appears essential : it should be ensured that each candidate, on his return home, is given a post corresponding to the training he has received.

In this way, he will be able to make use of the training received under a technical assistance plan; otherwise, the assistance will just be wasted, both for the candidate and for the organisation granting the aid.

B/ SENDING EXPERTS, TECHNICIANS OR LECTURERS ON MISSION ABROAD.

Another form of technical assistance is the sending of specialised staff on mission abroad to help with training, technical or organisational problems; this is or can be provided - with a view to co-operation - by most of the countries and organisations mentioned in this report.

C/ EQUIPMENT, ETC.

Supplying police equipment, etc. to other countries can only be considered within the framework of more general bilateral agreements between governments, as this form of assistance has important financial consequences for the country supplying the equipment.

The present inventory is intended mainly for those countries seeking technical assistance to provide basic training for their recruits, to give their officers advanced training for specific jobs or in specialised techniques or to facilitate or improve the organisation of their departments.

In all cases, the country requesting assistance should get in touch with the authorities in the other country concerned in order to obtain the fullest possible details with regard to the type of assistance desired.

Countries other than those mentioned in this report may well be able to grant technical assistance in police matters. This document has obviously been prepared solely on the basis of the answers to the questionnaire sent to all Interpol-affiliated countries.

Any answers sent in later will be analysed in a supplement to this report.

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

1950

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

1950

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 1000

END