Towards a Global Police Force?
Risks and Challenges, Advantages and Disadvantages

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Part 2/1:
The Reform of Police and Police Training Institutions
European Police Cooperation

**Eurojust** est. 2002 to enhance the effectiveness when dealing with the investigation and prosecution of serious cross-border and organised crime.


**CEPOL** Established 2005; Secretariat in the United Kingdom; organises between 80-100 courses, seminars and conferences per year. The implementation of the activities takes place at the National Police Training colleges of the Member States.

**What is Police Work? Change?**

A woman police officer chasing children caught bathing in the Serpentine in London's Hyde Park, c. 1926.
Internal, external or global security?

Mass graves in Bosnia 2001

New York 2001

Genua 2001

Police and Democracy

Ralf Dahrendorf

- "two-third"society results in:
- individualisation and segmentation,
- In less empathy, less tolerance,
- greater gap between rich and poor

Jürgen Habermas

- absence of security makes people more intolerant, vulnerable, aggressive and sensitive (fear of crime)!

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Police Reform

- Global perspectives + Global results = local consequences?

Police as a learning enterprise

- Be ready to change and try out new policing methods
- be willing to reform its existing structures;
- have the potential to produce well-trained, creative, self-confident staff;
- strive for professionalism;
- run a constantly evolving training programme, open to internal and external influences;
- make a scientific assessment of its own work and training, and of reforms in both areas;
- give its work a scientific grounding by working out theories of policing;
- combine intervention, punitive and preventive strategies, tailored in each case to a given regional situation;
- make police action part of a general blueprint for a "safe and healthy community".
Never touch a running system?

"Keep looking below surface appearances. Don't shrink from doing so (just) because you might not like what you find."

"If it ain't broke, don't fix it" is the slogan of the complacent, the arrogant or the scared. It's an excuse for inaction, a call to non-arms. It's a mind-set that assumes (or hopes) that today's realities will continue tomorrow in a tidy, linear and predictable fashion. Pure fantasy. In this sort of culture, you won't find people who pro-actively take steps to solve problems as they emerge. Here's Colin Powell, four-star general United States Army. Secretary of State (2001-2005), National Security Advisor (87–89),

LESSON 7

LESSON 10

"Never let your ego get so close to your position that when your position goes, your ego goes with it."

- Are we able and willing to learn from others?
- Are we able and allowed (!) to learn from our mistakes?
- Are we able, willing and trained to compare our own habits with the habits of others?
- Is our management ready for change?
Police Training in Europe: Diversities

EU: economy, political cooperation

Council of Europe: Human Rights, culture, police

27 member states

42 member states
Diversities: Nearly everything is possible

- very different systems of police education and training;
  - great variety:
- Duration and the structure of the program are different, as participants, degree or certificate granted, and external validity of this degree.
- Some countries have police education leading to an BA or MA degree and even an doctorate.
- Basic training for police officers takes between four months and four years, followed over years by various forms of specialized training and management training.

Obstacles

- In international cooperation (e.g. International Police Forces UN-Police), in joint activities against organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, violent crimes, etc.
- Activities to harmonize Police Training in Europe, but with very minor success
Things in Common

- common characteristic within the European Police Training systems: lack of distinction between **training** and **education**.
- Police Schools are perceived as educational institutions, Police Colleges and Police Universities as scientific, but practical oriented institutions.
- Disadvantage: colleges and universities are part of the police organization, formed to exclusively serve the educational needs of the police.

Police Training in Germany and Scotland: Two examples

- Germany: The Police University in Baden-Württemberg
- Scotland: The Scottish Police College in Edinburgh
Germany:
80 Mio. inhabitants, 16 states, 18 police forces:
17 police laws, one penal code, one penal procedure code

Education structure: Three and two step

- **Federal Police University in Muenster (1+1 year)**
  - Assessment-Center

- **Police Colleges/Universities** (one in each state, plus Border Police and BKA/FBI) (2-3 years)

- **High School Degree/Abitur**

- **State Police Schools (2 years)**

- **Secondary School Level I + physical and intellectual tests**
Use of a gun by Police Officers in Germany, 2006

Police Officers in Germany: approx. 250,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total use of gun</td>
<td>6,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against animals or objects:</td>
<td>5,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One out of ... officers has fired a gun</td>
<td>Approx. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against people</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning: 57, Against cars: 6, Direct at people: 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People killed / injured</td>
<td>6 / 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://schusswaffeneinsatz.de/schusswaffeneinsatz/Statistiken_files/Statistiken.pdf

Police Education at the Scottish Police College Tulliallan (near Edinburgh)

Scotland: 5 Mio. Inhabitants
Scotland: Training and Education

Probationary Period

- Basic course in SPC
- Practice Training at Local Police Forces
- Secondary course
- Continuation of practice training at local Police Forces
- Swearing in

15 weeks 1 year 2 weeks

2 years

Continuation Training for Leaders and Specialists

Part 2/2: The Impact of the FIFA World Soccer Championships
The Impact of the FIFA™ World Soccer Championships

A participant observation study by Otto Adang and martina Schreiber

“The 2006 World Cup has exceeded all expectations. Nine million tourists visited Munich during the four weeks of the World Cup. Many of them did not have tickets to the stadium but simply wanted to soak up the exciting World Cup atmosphere. We were deeply impressed by the calm, relaxed attitude of fans.... This feeling will leave a lasting, positive impression of the World Cup in Germany, and of Germany in the world”.

4 risk games
- POL v ECU, SWE v ENG,
- GER v POL, ENG v POR

6 non-risk games
- TRI v SWE, ARG v SCG,
- SUI v UKR, CZE v GHA,
- BRA v GHA, GER v ITA
Methods used

- Structured observations
- Qualitative data collection
- Teams of 4 to 6 observers

Structured Observation samples (every 15 min)

- Time & position (minimum 1 hour)
- Persons present
  - Police (also vehicles)
  - Fans
  - Others
- Behaviour and interaction
  - Agitated, singing/chanting, distance
  - Incidents, interventions, police use of force
Qualitative data collection

- interviews (formal and informal)
- conversations
- chants
- interventions
- pictures
- etc.

Results:
Deployment

Police in „regular“ uniform: 96%
(brochures, information)
riot gear: 4%
Results: Communication

A huge number of positive interactions between police and fans were observed. These were nearly always initiated by fans. Pro-active communication was only observed at information points.

Results: Tactics

Low profile approach supported. When policing was balanced, carried out according to the actual risk, when behavioral limits were communicated and interventions were targeted at the relevant persons, we found legitimate group relations, positive fan behavior and conflict was resolved quickly.
Results: Incidents

No. of incidents 2006 lower than 2000, but higher than 2004, where incidents observed in less than 1 % of all samples. Germany 2006 was peaceful but not as peaceful as the media coverage may have implied.

Results

- low profile policing was successful
- depending on situation
- goal-oriented
- clear definition of tolerance level
- clear intervention when level is violated
- differentiated and sophisticated interventions
- escalating and de-escalating tactics
Cooperation between police and private security

- about 20,000 private security mainly in, but also outside of the stadium
- about 16,000 “volunteers“
- Cooperation before, during and after the event

End of Part 2