



The Capacity of Police Organizations to Prevent Crime with an Emphasis on Interpol and Europol

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v8i3.2481>

Abstract

The spread of organized crime with the advancement of transportation systems and the facilitation of transnational crime using the Internet are among the consequences of the age of communication, which makes it more difficult to deal with crime than in the past. Therefore, mutual cooperation between governments in the field of public security is essential given the current situation. Law enforcement and security officials have come to the conclusion that traditional crime control strategies and repression strategies will not have much of an effect on solving problems, and more than crime control, it must be prevented. This is the basis for the current research. One of the main objectives of this article is to review the cooperation agreements between international police organizations and various countries and the potential for preventive activities. This article is based on descriptive-analytical documents and references, using library resources. The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), as the most important international body after the United Nations and the European Union's criminal police, is one of the most influential international organizations in the field of police cooperation. As part of the goals of its charter adopted by the General Assembly of these organizations, these organizations have provided technical training and information and operational support in member countries in order to prevent the occurrence of crime. This goal is achieved by concluding international agreements in which these organizations are required to send troops to member countries, as well as to hold training workshops. Also, the production and dissemination of educational content to communities about the existence of crimes increases public awareness of the types of crimes that exist. The present paper addresses the organizational capacities of Interpol and Europol in crime prevention.

Keywords: *Crime Prevention; Interpol; Europol; Security*

Introduction

Security refers to a situation in which there is relative calm and reassurance in the absence of threats and intimidation. What may cause fear and disturb the peace of people is that it destroys peace and

security and makes society insecure. (Zare and Danesh 1395;42) The occurrence of crime is one of the threatening factors that endanger human peace by violating human principles and values. Almost all human societies deal with crime, and there is no country where there is no crime. In the face of criminals, most countries use courts, prisons, and correctional facilities. According to the United Nations¹, criminals are generally young and mature men, and theft is the most common crime committed by criminals, and murder is a rare occurrence² (moni 2011: 144)

On the other hand, the age of communication has led to the expansion of crime at the transnational level, and criminals are using new, more professional and organized technologies, and this has made the fight against crime beyond the power and capacity of governments. Therefore, governments have shifted to multilateral interaction and cooperation with governments and international organizations. (Lake and Morgan 1381:191) Efforts to achieve peace and security as the goal of governments and international organizations³, It is possible only with the cooperation of governments in the fight against the criminal phenomenon and its control at the level of the international community. However, experience has shown that many of the factors that lead to crime can be prevented by intervening in the early stages. Thus, criminal policy systems consider crime prevention to be the most appropriate way to combat it.

International efforts to prevent and control crime require organizations with legal personality⁴ that are able to do work internationally.(Ayazi 1390 31-35) Basically, the philosophy of international organizations is that because countries themselves are not able to carry out a series of things on their own, they agree to establish international organizations and delegate some of their powers instead of them and work. according to based on these organizations acquire their competencies of countries, although the powers and competencies acquired are limited and specific, they are the same qualifications that governments have, and they must be able to sue or be sued. (Ardebili 1382;81) The present study seeks to examine the capacities of international police organizations in the development of preventive activities and the fight against crime at the international level. Among the capacities in their activities is the interaction of these organizations with Member of countries in the form of agreements.

Crime Prevention

In the first two days of 2014, seven murders took place in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the Caribbean East was no stranger to violent crime i2013, 1,407,000 murders were registered in the country. As of January 8, 2014, the country was recording its 19th murder Most of this violence was related to the youth and was associated to the conflicts between the youth and the criminal gangs. High levels of disorder and confusion are factors that lead to many of these crimes in these societies. As in the case of other cities, internationally, young people in criminal gangs on the outskirts of the city are involved in the drug trafficking; But gangs don't always do material things. In Trinidad and Tobago, a small group may consist of a smuggler and two children. The risk of escalating violence stems of the fact that they are often linked to a larger criminal structure that is connected to the drug trade network, and Trinidad and Tobago is counted as a transit point. (Grant, 2015: 1 and 2) Trinidad and Tobago police have intervened to prevent crime; From the crime prevention approach through environmental design to community

¹ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ccpj/World_crime_trends_emerging_issues_E

² Winslow and Zhang (2008 30-32) A global database of crimes was created from UN data, according to which the crime was classified into two categories: violent crime and crime against property Violent crimes include murder, rape, theft, and beatings. Countries such as Sweden, Australia, and Namibia are at the top of the list. Violations against property include car theft, possession of property, and theft. (moni 2011:111)

³ According to Article 1 of the UN Charter, the goal of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. To this end, the organization seeks effective collective action to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and to stop any acts of aggression or other acts that violate peace and to resolve international disputes or situations that may lead to the breach of peace by peaceful means. According to the principles of justice and international law.

⁴The legal entity has the ability to enjoy rights, assume legal duties, perform legal acts, file lawsuits, be prosecuted and be held responsible for its actions.

strategies, focusing on providing alternative programs for young people. It shows the importance of targeting young people as vital elements in crime prevention efforts, but the situation in the country has not changed much. Earlier, there were 101 dangerous gangs in the country; But now these activities are being organized with supporting two networks: the city of Rasta and the Muslim sect. This does not necessarily indicate a positive path, as the two gangs are merely a sign of the integration sign of street gangs into larger organizations. However, their gangs are far less organized than those in the United States (Ibid., 4)

Prevention is a set of methods that are specifically used to prevent or limit crime, and more simply, prevention is the absence of crime. In general, in the occurrence of a crime, the existence of three elements of delinquency, environmental conditions and victimization is conceivable. Coup d'état - Prevention in whole societies, it has always been important for governments and people to deal with delinquency and deviant behaviors in addition to this type of prevention, social prevention of crime should also be mentioned, which proposes cultural, educational, economic and environmental measures with the aim of preventing the criminalization of members of society. Social (non-criminal) prevention is the best form of prevention; This is thus it tries to eradicate the causes of crime and criminalization of human beings by identifying the personal and environmental factors of crime factors.

But as the results of such prevention show their effects over time, governments have resorted to technical measures in response to the people's demands for security. (Clark and Eck, 2009: 11) Non-criminal prevention (active or antecedent) is the appropriate non-criminal action that seeks to prevent the occurrence of crime before the occurrence of criminal phenomena by reducing or eliminating and neutralizing the criminal and inappropriate causes of committing crimes. It is in two areas of social prevention (community-based and growth-oriented) and situational prevention (Shiri, 2007: 18 and 19).

From the second half of the twentieth century onwards in the United States, the United Kingdom, and most European countries, the effect of deterrence on police methods such as street patrols and criminal measures, such as imprisonment, was emphasized on crime control. But since then, with increasing distrust of the ability of penal and police institutions to control crime, there has been a significant trend in the use of measures to prevent the occurrence of a crime that has occurred outside the rules. (Riahieh 2007: 154) Experience has shown that traditional approaches and methods of combating and controlling crime, including the application of criminal penalties or the correction of offenders, have not been effective. In general, criminal justice institutions often fail to manage and respond to a crime as it should and perhaps does.

The Need to Develop Preventive Measures

For the occurrence of a crime, the symmetry of the three elements is necessary. These three elements are the existence of a motivated perpetrator, the skills and tools necessary to commit the crime, and the existence of an unprotected target. Fighting the first and second elements is practically impossible;

Because all criminals are not potentially known, their motives and motives for committing a crime can be suppressed. At the same time, their suppression may be accompanied by a violation of the law, but in the case of tools for committing "crimes", it is impossible to ban them all. Thus, the only way to fight is to reduce the chances of a crime being committed by the perpetrators. Therefore, all precautionary measures to commit a crime must be considered as a criminal policy of a state, and to achieve this goal, the state can benefit from the widespread cooperation and participation of the people. In particular, groups at risk of delinquency and special measures are considered for these groups., Such as child protection or child abuse measures, street children, etc. These measures apply to local and limited social groups, such as legislation for adoption (Gassen, 1991: 135) Another issue is that police officers

face recidivism and erode it. The question is how to solve the problem of crimes that are always committed. This is where policymaking comes into play

Hermann Goldstein's problem-solving policing was expressed her theory was very simple and based on the premise that basically policing should be done in order to change the circumstances that lead to the recurrence of the crime. On the other hand, in order to solve the problem of crime, it is not enough to just implement a solution or to prevent the occurrence of crime only through preventive patrols. To get rid of this predicament, Goldstein recommends that the police take a problem-solving approach and implement the following four steps:

Review existing information to go over and organize daily events. (Investigating the crime issue)

Analyze These Plans Carefully (Detailed Analysis of the Problem)

Find new ways to discover causal relationships and thereby reduce the likelihood of these problems occurring in the future These new measures are not limited to identifying, arresting and prosecuting criminals (traditional and customary police duties). Problem-oriented policing can be a useful and effective solution by considering and enforcing criminal law standards, and it must also seek other solutions that work together with other sections of society. On the other hand, make crime prevention a priority (Answer the problem by implementing solutions)

Evaluate the effectiveness of the action and, if not effective, start the process over (Evaluation of project results) (Clark and Eck, 2009: 51)

At the domestic level, governments have set up a special commission or committee or council to oversee and prevent crime, managing it with the Ministry of the Interior (for example, in the United Kingdom) or with the Ministry of Justice (for example, in Norway and Denmark) or jointly It is delegated to the two Ministries of the Interior and Justice (for example, in the Netherlands), either as a joint management, to collective representatives from the Ministries (for example, in France), or directly to the Police Organization (for example, in Cyprus) Or some countries create an independent body to manage and guide prevention

In addition, estimates and research suggest that in the international arena, conflict prevention is in the best interest of the international community However, it should be noted that crime prevention approaches vary according to local activities in different communities For example, some approaches that have been tested in Western societies and have had positive results face legitimacy by entering developing societies Police forces have a history of challenging legitimacy by failing to represent the interests of citizens (Grant, 2015: 4)

Interpol

Interpol is one of the international organizations⁵ formed in 1923 to cooperate with countries in the fight against international crime and to establish public order and security within the framework of national laws and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights By creating an international network between member state police, the organization has made it possible for them to collaborate and exchange

⁵ During the 1940s, Interpol sought to establish closer and more formal relations with the United Nations as part of its overall push to increase visibility and legitimacy So he consulted with the United Nations as a non-governmental organization. The request was initially rejected but subsequently accepted by the United Nations. In 1971, as soon as Interpol's request to the United Nations was recognized as an intergovernmental organization, the United Nations promoted Interpol to an intergovernmental organization.

information Interpol is, in fact, a "network link between the national police forces of 194 countries"⁶. The forces that each operate separately in their own country. Therefore, Interpol is only a place for exchanging information, and this organization does not have the authority to arrest or imprison anyone, and it must do so through local police. The organization has a complex statute and bylaws under which it cannot be "politically, militarily, religiously or racially"⁷ active." (Galas, 1981: 187) Its members include affiliated criminal police forces; The organization aims to increase the cooperation of those in power in the fight against international crime. Interpol's main objectives are set out in Article 2 of the organization's charter:

A: Provide and develop the widest possible mutual cooperation between all police forces around the world, within the limits of the domestic laws of different countries and in accordance with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

B: Establishment and development of institutions that have an effective role in the prevention of ordinary criminal offenses. (Galas, 1981: 187) (Interpol Constitution, Art. 2)

Interpol provides support services to law enforcement in its member states. It is the largest international organization after the United Nations and has defined several key tasks for itself; First, it establishes a network of day-to-day communications between police forces. Through this network, police forces around the world can share important information about criminals and crimes in general. Second, extensive Interpol data (inscriptions, names, and photographs) assure police that they have the data needed to investigate current crimes and prevent new ones from occurring. Third, Interpol provides emergency support services for operational activities to law enforcement personnel in countries. (Moni, 2011: 143)

The Interpol structure is based on Article 3 of the Organization's Articles of Association: The General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the Central National Offices, the Advisors and the Files Control Commission. The General Assembly is a public body. The Executive Committee is elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly and overseeing the work of the General Secretariat.

The Secretariat is the administrative organization of the organization and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the organization. Each Interpol member is to choose a central national office to act as a liaison between the organization, the member and other police officials in the territory of the member⁸. Today, the Secretariat is rapidly growing and signing formal cooperation agreements with various international organizations.

Interpol World Organization Activities

Interpol is not a transnational police agency with reconnaissance forces, but a joint network to establish cooperation between police forces in many countries. At Interpol's headquarters in Lyon, France, there is a special administrative organization that communicates with police partner institutions to the National Central Office. (Karimi and Biabani, 2011: 79) Interpol's activities are specific to situations in which a country's police forces are not able to commit a single crime alone: when criminals operate in more than one country or by crossing the borders of several countries; Or when the activities of criminals have affected several countries. Interpol vehemently refuses to intervene or engage in any political, military, religious or racial bias. (Galas, 1981: 187) The most important activities can be classified into three levels: the fight against organized crime, cybercrime and terrorism.

⁶<https://per.euronews.com/2018/10/09/interpol-from-intervention-in-global-cases-to-the-political-abuse-of-russia-and-iran>

⁷In its 1951 resolution, the Interpol General Assembly explained that Article 3 of the Interpol did not prohibit participation in any political, military, religious or racial activity as far as the nature of ordinary crimes was concerned.

⁸ See Articles 8, 26 and 32 of the Interpol Constitution, available at <www.interpol.int>

Interpol's global communications network is commonly referred to as "I-24/7". Using this network, members can communicate with each other and a wide range of databases maintained by Interpol, Such as stolen travel databases, crazy profile databases and fingerprint databases. Interpol also has a command and coordination center that works 24 hours a day in the secretariat and provides interface coordination and assistance to members (Chiah, 2010: 377).

Pursuing all police affairs in the world, creating a database of information obtained from member countries in various fields such as international criminal offenses, stolen cars, stolen cultural property, etc. in order to exploit member states, hold seminars and seminars and conferences Police specialization, development and publication of specialized bulletins in the field of international crimes, cooperation with countries in the fight against international organized crime such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, computer crimes, criminal and biological crimes And Regional modernization and the creation of computer communication networks with Interpol offices of member countries, exchange of scientific and technological information in various fields of police and scientific and executive discovery, issuance of international announcements at the request of member states.

One of Interpol's most important actions is to provide intelligence assistance to member states and to exchange important information related to crimes through the issuance and dissemination of international notices. The Secretariat of the Organization shall, at the request of the Member States, issue declarations, which shall be sent directly to all Members. In these declarations, information about the identity, type of crime, identification works, photos, etc. of the wanted criminals is stated. The goal is to arrest members of the member states with the help of the police The leaflets refer to wanted individuals for serious crimes, missing people unidentified bodies, suspected terrorist acts, possible threats and methods used by criminals. This will help Interpol members tates to control the entry and exit of criminals to their home countries in coordination with local police and judicial authorities. These announcements are not exclusively about criminals and are issued in different colors depending on the subject:

- Red Notice for wanted people, which is the most important announcement and is a valid request for the temporary arrest of the wanted person in fact, the Red Declaration is a judicial police document.
- Blue Notice for enquiry in order to gather more information about the person in question, their place of residence and illegal activities
- Green Notice for warning about news and sending police information about people who have committed a crime and may repeat it in other countries The Interpol Secretariat has issued a green notice to the police informing Member States of the nature of the crime, the tactics and other information about the perpetrators.
- Yellow Notice for missing persons in relation to people who have disappeared from the country of good residence and there are no traces of them The Interpol Secretariat has issued a yellow notice to all member states
- Black Notice Used to collect unidentified bodies to collect information about deceased people who have not yet been identified The police of the country where the body was found informed the Interpol Secretariat of the person's details and asked him to issue a black notice so that other member states could be notified.
- Orange Notice to warn the police, security agencies and other international organizations about possible threats with hidden weapons, improvised explosive devices and other hazardous substances and actions and events that could pose a threat to public safety.

Interpol with its global networks and technical tools in a unique position to strengthen current efforts and measures to help law enforcement officials, international criminal courts and domestic prosecution agencies in the joint fight against genocide, Interpol Secretariat expanded the role of crimes It

is against humanity and war crimes Interpol, as a sponsor of member states and international criminal courts, has been active in prosecuting and arresting criminals since 1994 by issuing red notices and providing other assistance The Interpol General Assembly has also adopted several resolutions to strengthen the organization's legal framework to support member states and cooperating organizations. In June 2005, a meeting of Interpol international experts on genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes was held at the Interpol headquarters in Lyon, France. The conference focused on war crimes in different countries, programs and policies to prosecute war criminals, child soldiers, forensics, human rights, international cooperation, protection of intuition and the role of NGOs in investigating these crimes. Undoubtedly, conducting research on such important crimes requires specialized training and knowledge in addition, Interpol has developed strategic partnerships and expert meetings to transfer experience and expertise and maximize the impact of its actions and initiatives nationally and internationally. Interpol's meeting of international experts on genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes provides an opportunity for discussion and exchange of views between experts and specialists in various fields. The last meeting of the mentioned experts was held with the aim of increasing cooperation and exchanging information regarding the investigation and prosecution of the above-mentioned crimes and with the focus on combating immunity from punishment. At the end of the summit, participants adopted a set of recommendations for improving the global response to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Interpol's role in this area of international crime is clearly defined by the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and Interpol. (Zarnegar and Siddiq, 2017: 176-178)

Europol

The European Union is the implementing body of the European Union law, which was established in 1994 among the member states of the European Union and is responsible for investigating criminal information. The organization was originally the Europol drug unit Europol began its official activities in 1999. (Turner: 2008: 37). Europol officers have no power to arrest criminals They often provide support services to law enforcement in EU member states. Europol's support services include fast data exchange, sophisticated information analysis, expert reports and training. Europol, along with law enforcement agencies in member states, is fighting transnational crimes such as drug trafficking, illegal immigration networks, terrorism, human and machine trafficking, money laundering and counterfeiting. In addition, other priorities of Europol include crimes against individuals, financial crimes and cybercrime.

Capacities in International Police Organizations to Prevent Crime

We have already seen that there are different approaches to crime prevention. Criminal prevention, which has a long history of police activity, has become an obvious function of the police force. International organizations are also working together to exchange information and find criminals to prevent future crimes. Non-criminal prevention is what we are considering in this article What is called social and situational prevention and we have already explained it One of the most basic and practical examples that police agencies use to provide training warnings on crime prevention Infographics are published to facilitate training on how to deal with high-risk situations and self-care in a variety of situations. Due to the speed which this information is transmitted and easy access to it through cyberspace and the simplicity of the concepts along with the images, this form of awareness-raising takes place on a large scale. Europol, for example, publishes guidelines that allow citizens to protect themselves and their property Europol's crime prevention guidelines contain information that helps citizens protect themselves and their property.

To achieve the capacity of international organizations in social prevention, looking at the provisions of the agreements of Interpol and Europol organizations, we want to see what place non-criminal social prevention has in these agreements

- A look at Europol's agreements with international organizations and countries

With the signing of cooperation agreements with non-working countries and international organizations, Europol seeks to further integrate and influence the fight against crime. To this end, the Europa League and Albania agreements were signed in 2013, with Article 4 as areas of cooperation, information exchange, including criminal investigation information, crime prevention methods, participation in educational activities, as well as counseling and supporting for individual criminal investigations is⁹.

In addition to exchanging research-related information, this collaboration includes all other Europol tasks, especially the exchange of specialized knowledge, public status reporting, results from strategic analysis, information on criminal investigation steps, information on crime prevention methods, participation in educational activities. As well as providing advice and supporting in individual criminal investigations. An agreement was signed with Canada in 2000, which, in addition to similar clauses with other countries on the exchange of strategic information, criminal investigation, crime prevention, training, and officer exchange, was another clause in Article 2, under which the parties agreed. They also cooperate with crime, terrorism and other security threats, including wildlife and environmental protection, migration and customs. According to a 2001 Europol agreement with the United States, Article 7, entitled Exchange of Experts, states that partners must participate in seminars, training courses and other meetings and visits of experts, police officers and managers in the field of crime.

Europol's agreement with the European Court of Justice in 2004 came at a time when both institutions were working to combat international crime. Therefore, this was done with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of the fight against international crimes and avoiding recidivism. This is achieved through the exchange of operational, strategic and technical information, as well as the coordination of activities. This cooperation takes place with transparency, complementary tasks of the two institutions and coordination of efforts. Article 4 of the agreement, entitled "Public Cooperation Issues", stipulates that the parties jointly support national authorities in selecting targets in the fight against crime. Such support is provided through meetings with national authorities of member states. Each party pays close attention to the other party's suggestions and comments and responds to them if necessary. Practical arrangements are made in such a way that the meetings held by one party are attended by representatives of the other party. Also, the two sides strive to share opportunities for participation in academic and professional discussions, whether they are compiling articles or responding to articles, so that priorities and strategies can be developed. Europol attends various coordination meetings at Eurostat. A significant number of these meetings deal with the creation of joint research¹⁰ teams. Effective cooperation in the field of education is related to the joint research team. A joint working group has been set up to monitor and improve cooperation between the two agencies. An employee exchange program is underway, with exchanges taking place each month.

Europol's agreement with Interpol is based on the provisions of the Interpol Charter, which aims to ensure and enhance mutual cooperation among all criminal police officials, and that Europol is the European Union's police force. The purpose of this agreement is to establish and maintain cooperation between the parties in combating important forms of international organized crime through the exchange of operational, strategic and technical information, cooperation in activities including the development of global standards, executive projects, training and scientific research and transfer of liaison officers. They

⁹ Europa League-like agreements have been signed with other countries: Colombia in 2009, Australia in 2007, Georgia in 2017, Iceland in 2001, Liechtenstein in 2013, Moldova in 2014, Monaco 2010, Northern Macedonia in 2007, Norway in 200., Serbia in 2014, Switzerland in 2004 and Ukraine in 2017.

¹⁰ Joint Investigation Teams (JITs)

should also consult with each other to achieve their goals and coordinate their activities to prevent recurrences. Consultation on work plans related to the parties should be done at least once a year at regular intervals. The parties agree to have one or more liaison officers from either side. The parties shall provide all necessary facilities, such as office space and telecommunications equipment, to such officers. Remote communication costs are paid by the sender. The liaison officer's archive is immune from any interference by the authorities of the other party. This archive includes all records, correspondence, documents, manuscripts, computer records, photographs and videos belonging to the liaison officer. Each side allows the other side's liaison officer to communicate freely for all official purposes on its premises.

Europol's strategic agreement with Brazil was signed in 2017. In addition to exchanging information, this cooperation includes the exchange of specialized knowledge, public reporting, the results of strategic analysis, information on the stages of criminal investigation, information on crime prevention methods, participation in educational activities and also providing advice and support in criminal investigations. While reviewing Europol's agreement with China in 2017, similar materials will be found, emphasizing the need for preventive and educational activities between the two sides.

In another agreement signed by Europol with Russia in 2003, the parties to Article 4 pledged to cooperate in the exchange of strategic and technical information. These activities include: information about the forms and methods of committing a crime; Types of drugs and psychotropic substances discovered in illegal trafficking; Technologies and materials used to produce such materials; Unauthorized funds transfer funds; Crime Status and Development Reports, Threat Assessment; New forms and methods of combating crime; Administrative and legal measures to develop the main trends in the activities of the police force, advanced forms and methods of personnel training, information processing and analysis methods; Criteria for evaluating the activities of police forces; Exchange of experience of police forces, including holding scientific conferences and experience-oriented, internships, counseling and seminars; He mentioned the exchange of rules, manuals, technical literature and other materials required by the police force, as well as in the field of education. . The same activities were mentioned in the 2016 Strategic Agreement with the United Arab Emirates under Article 4 as areas of cooperation. Article 2000 of the Europol Agreement with Turkey, entitled Expert Exchange, states that in order to achieve the objectives set forth in Article 1 of this Agreement, the Parties shall cooperate in the same manner as in the Russian Agreement.

Europol's strategic agreement with the European Anti-Fraud¹¹ Office was signed in 2004. The office is responsible for investigating EU fraud, corruption, corruption and misconduct within European organizations, and for developing anti-fraud policies for the European Commission. The two organizations work together to train specialists and research groups, advisory committees, and hold workshops. This is possible through participation in activities of both parties or joint. An agreement was signed with the European Central Bank in 2014 to create a framework for effective cooperation between the two sides to take the necessary measures to prevent, identify and combat threats from illegal activities related to euro banknotes and coins, non-cash payments and security. Includes payment Assistance in these areas is provided by both national, European and international authorities in the second part of this agreement, Article 4 will oblige the parties to coordinate policies, educational activities, and public information activities within the scope of this agreement. They also inform each other, except for operational information, public statements and their foreign communications policy, about the counterfeiting of the euro.

In 2003, a contract was signed with the European Commission, according to which the exchange of information included the transfer of reports or documents written by Europol or the European Commission (Examples of Europol documents include reports of threat assessment, risk analysis, technology development, various types of organized crime or methods, and statistical summaries); The transfer of public information, such as press releases on Euros and comparative law studies and the

¹¹ European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)

transfer of strategic information, is necessary to carry out the missions of the parties. This information must include strategic and statistical information and current trends in document forgery and be accessible. Other collaborations listed in Annex 1 to Article 2 are as follows: Participation in Euro-related committees or working groups. Mutual assistance in the training and exchange of staff for member states and third countries and technical cooperation.

An agreement was reached with the European Center for Disease Control and Prevention in 2011 to expand cooperation to address the threats posed by criminal and terrorist activities against public health, and not to go beyond public health threats resulting from terrorist or criminal activities. The cooperation of the two institutions includes the following: mutual cooperation in risk assessment or threat and evaluation of joint events; Joint training and counseling on capacity building, which includes needs assessment and training, and mutual cooperation in crisis management assessment and support, which includes emergency operations.

Another document of the Europol agreement with the European Union Police Training Center (European Police School¹²) is available in 2007, according to which e-learning opportunities are discussed and developed in close cooperation with the two organizations. Europol is the center's first e-learning course, and other e-learning courses on cybercrime and Schengen are being developed. Also under the agreement, the two organizations are working on a project to standardize knowledge management. Europol and CEPOL are developing the next round of the EU's new policy on important and organized international crimes. Europol cooperates with external training activities created using various Europol and Seppel programs, such as police knowledge bases and learning management systems¹³. As part of the European Exchange Program, regular weekly studies are conducted for police officers from EU member states.

Europol's contract with the European Union's Network and Information Security Office (ENISA¹⁴) was also signed in 2014. The purpose of the agreement was to establish cooperative relations between Europol and ENISA in order to support EU member states and its institutions to prevent and combat cybercrime and other forms of crime by ensuring an effective level of network and information security. This cooperation between the parties will not extend to areas beyond the agreement and will not cover the exchange of personal data. Europol's agreement with the European Union's Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) is aimed at building and maintaining cooperative relations between Europol and the Intellectual Property Office to increase their support for EU member states and its institutions in preventing and combating intellectual property rights. Other agreements were signed with the European Union's External Border Protection Agency (Frontex¹⁵), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime¹⁶, and the World Customs Organization¹⁷, which had similar provisions.

- Interpol agreements and other international organizations

Interpol and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have signed an agreement to work together to avoid unnecessary repercussions by overlapping some of their activities in the areas of transnational crime and immigration and border management. In addition to exchanging information and documentation on specific projects and programs, they take joint action that seeks the common good. Article 6 of the agreement, entitled Areas of Bilateral Cooperation, of Border Troops; Integrated border management, which includes human trafficking; forging documents; The use of technology, software and systems; Capacity building for police and operational forces and training for immigration officials as areas of joint cooperation.

¹² European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

¹³ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/partners-agreements/strategic-agreements>

¹⁴ European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)

¹⁵ European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)

¹⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

¹⁷ World Customs Organization (WCO)

Interpol, in an agreement with the World Anti-Doping Agency¹⁸, which was recognized in 2007 with the support of member states, seeks to prevent and combat doping by facilitating the exchange of information and experts. Article 2, entitled Cooperation, states that Interpol and the World Anti-Doping Agency will hold joint meetings and seminars on raising awareness about the purchase and sale of doping materials. The International Commission of Agreements signed an agreement for missing peoples and Interpol to formulate a framework for joint action and to integrate the efforts of the parties to facilitate the process of identifying victims and other areas. Article 1 of the agreement, entitled Objective, refers to cooperation in the field of exchange of experiences and the day-to-day retention of the parties to the progress made through participation in educational activities, workshops and conferences. Article 5, entitled Technical Cooperation, reaffirms the parties' encouragement to exchange experts and their experiences.

The Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and Interpol have reached an agreement to establish a framework for cooperation in crime prevention and justice, including the exchange of police information and the conduct of criminal analysis, search for fugitives and suspects, dissemination of Interpol notices and access to communications and databases. Interpol data has been formed. The agreement between the International Council of Museums¹⁹ and Interpol is aimed at increasing cooperation to preserve the cultural heritage and fight against theft and illegal trafficking. International Center for the Development of Immigration²⁰ Policies to create joint programs to prevent rework. The World Customs Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization²¹, the International Maritime Organization²², the International Atomic Energy Agency²³, the Commonwealth of Independent States' Counter-Terrorism Center²⁴, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe²⁵, the Caribbean Community²⁶ and Market, the Regional Security Organization²⁷ and the International Chamber of Commerce²⁸ There were other organizations whose agreements were reached with common substances to prevent crime.

Interpol and the United Nations

In 1971, special arrangements were made between Interpol and the United Nations, and subsequently Interpol withdrew from the consulting position and adopted Article 70 of the Charter of the United Nations on the membership of other international organizations. According to this article, representatives of intergovernmental organizations such as the permanent observers elected by the General Assembly and representatives of other intergovernmental organizations or temporary or permanent representatives of the Security Council who are recommended to the Social Economic Council office shall participate in the Security Council in accordance with the objectives. Pursuant to Article 70 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for non-voting representatives of specialized institutions to participate in the negotiations of the Council and the commissions established by it, as well as representatives of the Council itself. Article 70 of the Charter relates to Article 63, and its first paragraph stipulates that the Economic and Social Council may enter

¹⁸ (WADA)

¹⁹ (ICOM)

²⁰ (ICMPD)

²¹ (WIPO)

²² (IMO)

²³ (IAEA)

²⁴ (ATC-CIS)

²⁵ (OSCE)

²⁶ (CariCom)

²⁷ (RSS)

²⁸ (icc)

into agreements with any of these specialized institutions and determine the conditions under which the relevant institution will be affiliated with the United Nations²⁹. (Ayazi, 1390: 42-43)

In recent years, meanwhile, the Interpol General Assembly has called on its secretariat to increase its cooperation with the United Nations. The request comes amid numerous years of increased communication between Interpol and UN agencies (such as the United Nations Security and Safety Agency³⁰, the World Postal Union³¹, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Aviation Organization (ICAO)). Took. The 1997 agreement between the United Nations and Interpol was aimed at the United Nations in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, which included reducing crime, increasing the efficiency of the police force and administering justice, respecting human rights and promoting neutrality, humanity and professional conduct Was.

The United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention³² and Justice³³ has played an important role in UN policy-making in this area and is the only responsible body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. According to the provisions of the Interpol Statute, which aims to cooperate with all criminal police institutions with restrictions in the laws of different countries and based on the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to effectively expand crime prevention and fight against ordinary legal crimes, cooperation between the two organizations. Concerns issues beyond agreement. According to Article 1 of the agreement between Interpol and the Commission for the Prevention of Crimes and Criminal Justice, the areas of cooperation between the two international institutions are the response to the needs of international societies in the face of national and transnational crimes. Cooperation in data exchange and participation in research and development efforts to maintain international peace are among the main goals of this cooperation. In addition, working with the international community to achieve the goal of preventing crimes within and outside governments and improving appropriate response to crime is another goal of the parties; In particular, through police training and public awareness campaigns that warn the general public of the serious threats posed by certain types of crime. Another area of cooperation between Interpol and the United Nations is the evaluation of projects and programs that have been carried out at the national, regional and global levels in order to prevent crimes and criminal justice.

The United Nations and Interpol are stepping up joint studies to provide counseling and technical services to strengthen the link between crime prevention, the criminal justice system and respect for human rights. Other cooperation between the two organizations under the UN Security Council and Interpol Sanctions Committee agreement includes strengthening the coherent multilateral framework that supports national justice institutions and working with them to do transnational work, increase management and sharing of threats against transnational threats. Within the framework of the data protection mechanism, the integration of non-personal data of the parties to achieve the result,

²⁹ Such agreements must be approved by the General Assembly and paragraph 2 states that the Economic and Social Council may coordinate the activities of specialized institutions by consulting with specialized institutions and recommending them to the General Assembly and members of the United Nations. Under these regulations, the Social Economic Council decided to establish several intergovernmental organizations, such as Interpol, to participate in such meetings in accordance with Article 79 of the Council's Rules of Procedure. Identifying Interpol as an international organization, along with other international actors, was not as difficult as identifying the United Nations. In many of the cooperation agreements reached between Interpol and other international organizations, the recognition of the Interpol Statute is a clear condition.

³⁰(UNDSS)

³¹ (UPU)

³²(ICPC)

³³ The International Center for Crime Prevention (ICPC) is a coalition of policymakers, academics, police, government officials, and NGOs from around the world. At its headquarters in Montreal, Canada, members of the group are exchanging experiences to improve crime prevention and security policies and programs based on the knowledge gained. To accomplish these tasks, the International Center for Crime Prevention seeks to increase awareness and access to crime prevention knowledge, increase community security, facilitate the process of sharing crime prevention information between countries, cities and judicial systems, and respond to requests for technical assistance from countries. Is a member. (Moni, 2011: 143)

cooperation in holding courses, conferences and curricula, coordination for non-overlap of capacity building and training activities, he noted.

In addition to above, there is another additional agreement with the United Nations regarding peacekeeping operations and special political missions. The purpose of this agreement is to consolidate the full potential of the efforts of these two institutions in use of existing data in the field of crime prevention. Holding training programs for police officers and forces in area of programs related to the fight against transnational crime, terrorism, organized crime groups, illegal exploitation of natural resources, arms and drug trafficking are other provisions of this cooperation.

Result

This article seeks to show the capacity of international police organizations to prevent non-criminal crime and at what level they use them in the context of their agreements. According to the definition of crime prevention, which in addition to caring for the non-occurrence and spread of crime by criminals, also refers to the training of existing threats and raising public awareness, following the traces of this issue among the texts of agreements between Interpol and Europol. we were looking at the agreements, we see level of criminal prevention, all possible measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of the crime. Disadvantages and generalities, however, show themselves in non-criminal prevention; Because the path of these activities remains unclear. For example, what we were looking for in the terms of the agreements was to name precautionary measures, as well as specific ways to implement social prevention. Most spoken of the need for precautionary measures, but this did not seem to be the case and the presentation of an operational approach could not be found in the general provisions of the agreements. One of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding is to prevent crime and provide technical training to police forces, as well as to increase social awareness to prevent crime. Since the Interpol and Europol statutes prevent crime, it is possible to reconsider these clauses in obligations under the General Assembly. While Interpol has made great strides in this area, further explanations and changes are needed.

Finally, it should be noted that international training and technical cooperation between international organizations should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges of each member state, and pre-determined formats are not a good way to train destination countries.

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