Academic Efforts of Naif Arab University for Security Sciences (NAUSS) in Fighting Corruption

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Efforts of Naif Arab University for Security Sciences in the Field of the Protection of Integrity and Combating Corruption

- College of Graduate Studies discussed 44 Dissertations and Theses.
- College of Training Organized 16 Training Courses and Scientific Workshops.
- Studies and Research Center Performed 8 Scientific Seminars.
- Studies and Research Center Performed 19 Scientific Lectures.
- Studies and Research Center Performed 1 International Conference in Collaboration with the United Nations
- Studies and Research Center Issued 18 Publications.
- The University Participated in 11 International Forums.
- The Arab Journal of Security Studies and Training Issued 29 Studies.
INTRODUCTION

Naif Arab University for Security Sciences has adopted a comprehensive security programme in its academic, training and research strategy. The issue of combating corruption is one of the issues to which the University is giving particular attention.

In 2003, the University convened an International Conference in Cooperation with the United Nations in the field of Combating Corruption. This conference resulted in issuing the "Riyadh Communiqué" which has become one of the United Nations documents.

The University has also effectively contributed to the drafting of the "Corruption Combat Convention" which forms an integral component in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Network.

The University's work in fighting corruption and protecting integrity is amply demonstrated by the academic activities of its colleges and departments.

The College of Graduate Studies has approved 44 dissertations while the Training College has convened 16 training Courses and Seminars.

The Studies and Research Center has Organized 28 academic activities comprising academic symposia, seminars and lectures. The Center has also issued 18 academic publications.

Furthermore, the Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training has published 9 detailed Studies.

Within the framework of the University's participation in regional and international activities, the University has participated in 28 Arab forums and meetings. It has also sent its experts and specialists to participate in 11 international forums and conferences.

This shows that the University is keen to follow up all developments in the issue of fighting corruption and protecting integrity.

The University's adoption of comprehensive security issues is further demonstrated by its treatment of significant issues, like terrorism and extremism, human rights, violence against females and children, asylum seeking and migration, human trafficking, human security, environmental security, intellectual security, water and food security, family security, cultural security, and media security.
The idea of establishing Naif Arab University for Security Sciences started with the convening of the First Conference of Arab Police and Security Leaders in Al-Aien, U.A.E. (18 – 21 December, 1972) when the Saudi delegation participating in the conference submitted an initiative calling for the establishment of an Arab institute for police studies and research. The conference adopted Resolution 71 which reads:

“The Conference asks the Director General of the Arab Criminal Police to conduct a comprehensive study on the possibility of establishing a Pan-Arab institute dedicated to the promotion of police studies and research. The study should also incorporate a complete report on the expertise, manpower requirements and financial appropriations needed for the establishment and running of the proposed institute”.

The Second Conference of Arab Police and Security Leaders held in Amman, Jordan 22 – 25 April, 1974, passed Resolution No. 4 granting approval of the general framework for the establishment of a Pan-Arab institute devoted to police studies and research in conformity with the report submitted by the Director General of the Arab Criminal Police. The Conference also welcomed the Royal Decree passed by His Majesty, the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the institute and provide all the funds and appropriations required for the establishment of the institute.

In their Sixth Conference convened in Damascus, 13 – 18 May, 1978, Arab Police and Security Leaders endorsed Resolution No. 4 requesting concerned authorities in Saudi Arabia to establish, within the Arab Institute of Police Studies and Research, a special department to be dedicated to the preparation and training of police instructors and trainers. The main objective of setting up the proposed department was to improve, promote and unify the standards and criteria for professional training among the Arab security personnel.

The Second Conference of the Arab Ministers of Interior held in Baghdad, capital of Iraq, 2 – 4 October, 1978, adopted a resolution approving the proposal submitted by the Saudi Arabian delegation to widen the scope of the Arab Institute for training which was being set up in Riyadh in order to undertake the studies and research devoted to civil defense against crime in addition to training, and entrusting the secretary-general of the organization with the prompt task of drawing up the scientific, academic and organizational infrastructure of this institute in its new form. The conference also welcomed the generous Saudi initiative proposed by the Saudi delegation in this respect. The Arab organization for Social Defense against crime in its nineteenth session held in Rabat
24/10/1979 adopted Resolution 234/D – 19-26 on 26/10/1979. Following is the text of the Resolution:

“The General Assembly of the Arab Social Defense studies organization, having passed in review the draft statute of the Arab Center for Social Defense Studies presented by the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decides;

1 – To approve the statute in its attached form and request the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to implement the project in the earliest possible time and to refer any requested amendments to the General Assembly in its coming session.

2 – To extend the warmest thanks and appreciation to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for proposing and adopting this vital and highly important project which will promote and accelerate the work of the organization.”

In the same session, the statute of the Center was endorsed in the following terms:

Article (1): Within the framework of the Arab Organization for Social Defense against Crime an Arab center for Social Defense Studies and Training shall be established with headquarters in Riyadh.

The Third Conference of Arab Ministers of Interior held in Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 26 – 28/8/1980 adopted a resolution incorporating a paragraph which reads:

“The name of the Arab Center for Social Defense Studies and Training which was approved by the Second Conference of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior shall be changed into “Arab Security Studies and Training Center”. In the Fourteenth Session of the council of Arab Ministers of Interior which was held in Tunisia during the period 4 – 5 January 1997, it was decided to change the Center’s name into “Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences”. This change of title reflected the Council’s recognition and appreciation of the remarkable and significant efforts constantly exerted by His Royal Highness, Prince Naif Ibn Abdulaziz, to develop and promote the academic and professional standard of joint Arab security work.

Among the resolutions adopted by their Highnesses and Excellencies the Arab Ministers of Interior in the Twenty First Session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, held in Tunisia during the period 4 – 5 January 2004, Resolution (No. 407 – D/21, 2004) was endorsed according Naif Academy for Security Sciences the full-fledged status of a university under the new name “Naif Arab University for Security Sciences”. The Resolution also incorporated the statute and by-laws of the University.
Objectives of the University
Naif Arab University for Security Sciences seeks to accomplish the following aims and objectives:
1 – Securing opportunities for in-depth specialized post-graduate studies in the various fields and disciplines of security and criminal justice as well as preparing specialists of high professional and academic capabilities who are properly qualified to cope with the changes and challenges of the age.
2 – Expanding and elucidating the principles and provisions of Islamic criminal law with all the integrated theoretical and practical aspects and tenets it involves.
3 – Promoting the standard of training in all fields and domains of security at the Arab level and preparing up-to-date scientific and technological innovations.
4 – Enriching scientific and academic research in the domains of crime combat studies and developing all systems and techniques which serve security in its comprehensive sense.
5 – Consolidating links with universities, security, justice, social and academic institutions at the Arab and international levels through constant exchange of information and expertise with these institutions and organizations.

University's Academic and Administrative Organs
- Deanship.
- University deputyship.
- University for Academic Affairs.
- College of Graduate Studies (CGS).
- College of Strategic Sciences (CSS).
- College of Forensic Sciences (CFS).
- College of Training (CT).
- College of Languages (CL).
- Studies and Research Center (SRC).
- Information Center.
- Dept. of International Cooperation (DIC).
- Department of Public Relations and Media.
- Dept. of Quality Control & Academic Accreditation.
EFFORTS OF THE COLLEGE GRADUATE STUDIES IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Curricula and Syllabuses

As part of its efforts to combat corruption, the College of Graduate Studies has incorporated in its academic program a number of curricula and courses devoted to the issue of fighting corruption. These include:

Combating Corruption Crimes

This course aims at studying the corruption phenomenon, exploring its various aspects and the factors leading to its emergence and spread. It also aims at exploring the role of local regional and international bodies engaged in combating corruption, the strategies used and the methods of preparing specialists to resist corrupt dealings and crimes, trace the funds acquired through corruption, confiscate such funds and combat money laundering techniques.

Newly Invented Criminal Phenomena

This course aims at exploring and analyzing various criminal phenomena, studying their types, tactics, location, manner of perpetration, factors and motives prompting them and characteristics of criminals and victims. It also aims at exploring ways and measures required to curb such phenomena and tendencies, analyzing security data related to each incident and studying the mechanisms of international cooperation needed to face recently invented crimes like crimes of corruption, terrorism, computer-related crimes, trafficking in human organs and other types of organized crime.

System of Penal Measures

This course aims at studying the important issues involved in the penal measures system in the light of Islamic Sharia and other judicial systems, while meticulously indicating the attitude of Islamic Sharia towards all penal systems. The course also aims at promoting the learners skills in understanding the various aspects and dimensions of each legal issue and problem. It further seeks to enable criminal investigators and judges to discharge their duties and functions in the best possible way.

The Penal System

This course aims at investigating the basic principles of the major topics raised by the penal system, analyzing the system and exploring the various viewpoints involved. The purpose is to promote the legal knowledge and skills required by investigators and judges and to provide them with the most up-to-date judicial data and information which govern our contemporary world and make them aware of all legal issues and cases in order to develop their aptitudes of creativity and innovation.
Discretionary Penal “Fiqh” (Jurisprudence): Its Principles and Applications
This course aims at developing the jurisprudential aptitude and talent among scholars and researchers so that they can understand all types of traditional and new crimes and the appropriate discretionary penalties for each crime. It also aims at enlarging the students comprehension of the discretionary powers required for deciding the unique punitive measures suitable for each criminal in order to deter, reform and rehabilitate this criminal.

Issues in Islamic Criminal Jurisprudence
The course aims at identifying and exploring some provisions of Sharia related to “Hudud” and self-inflicted crime particularly needed in our age and to explore the various scholarly trends concerning these issues and provisions, to discuss, analyze and compare such trends and schools of jurisprudence and to highlight, demonstrate and prove the comprehensiveness of Islamic “Fiqh” (jurisprudence) and its capacity to cater for all new emergencies and to indicate that differences among Muslim scholars with regard to the interpretation of certain provisions are indicative of the richness and fertility of Islamic jurisprudence.

Administration from an Islamic Perspective
This course aims at enabling learners to deduce and extract the principles, norms and rules of administration from the sources of Islamic Sharia. It also aims at highlighting the pioneering practical experiments posed by the Islamic systems of the Caliph, Wali, Emir, ministers and Diwans and indicating the rich values and principles found in the Islamic administrative thought as well as the valuable practices in the domain of Shura (consultation), selection, appointment, supervision, public expenditure, protection of minorities, respect for rights and freedoms, the achievements of security and justice, so that they should serve as a guide in managing contemporary organizations in general and security institutions in particular.

New Crimes
The course aims at tackling the issue of new crimes, exploring the nature and patterns of such crimes, indicating the difference between such crimes and traditional crimes and showing the established methods and ways of combating such crimes.
Contemporary Security Problems
This course aims at acquainting students with contemporary security problems, their motives, causes and dimensions and working out solutions to such problems. It also aims at indicating the strategies laid by Arab and international security and law enforcement bodies to confront contemporary types of crimes, particularly crimes related to violence, corruption, terrorism, organized crimes and cyber crimes.

Contemporary Administrative and Security Problems
This course aims at enabling students to follow up new vital issues of an administrative and security nature which require study and objective analysis and giving them the chance to select the issues closely linked to their experience and field of specialization.

Combating Public Property and Funds Crimes
The course aims at acquainting students with crimes affecting civil service jobs and crimes directed against public funds and public property. It also introduces students to the measures that should be taken to minimize such crimes and ways and means of detecting these crimes once they are perpetrated and prosecuting their perpetrators, securing evidence and inflicting on them the appropriate deterrent penalties.

Master and Ph. D Dissertations
The College of Graduate Studies has accepted, passed and endorsed a number of dissertations in the field of combating corruption. These dissertations include:
1 – “Administrative Reform and Development Strategies and their Role in Consolidating National Security”, an analytical study of the trends and attitudes of senior security and civilian leaders in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, prepared by Faisal Ma’id Al Samir Al-Qahtani, 1427 Heg. corresponding to 2006.


11– “Protective Measures against Bribery Crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: A Field Study at the National Level from the point of view of the Grievances Board and the Supervision and Investigation Authority”, prepared by Said Mohamed El Qahtani, 1426, 2005.


17– “The Crime of Money Laundering, Its Concept, Impediments Facing Investigators, and Problems Encountering the Coordination of...


30- Administrative Corruption and Its Patterns, Causes and Counter Measures from the Perspectives of its Perpetrators and Relative Combat Personnel in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Towards Construct of its Counter Model / by Khalid A. Al-Sheikh, 1420 A.H._ 2007 A.D.

31- Role of Transparency and Accountability in Controlling Administrative Corruption in Government Sectors/ By Faris Aloosh B. Al-Subaii, 1431 A.H._ 2010, A.D.

32- Some Factors Contributing to Administrative Corruption at the Customs/ By Salah M. M. al-Hujaili, 1421, A.H2001A.D.


34- National Strategy on Protecting Purity and Anti-Corruption Within the Context of Criminal Policy/ By Saleem S. Al-Saleem, 1429, A.H._ 2008 A.D.


37- Jurisdiction of Anti-Corruption Department on Detectiveness and Follow-up of Violations Associated with Criminal Control at the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Its Impact on Criminal Justice/ By Ahmad M. A. Al-Qahtani, 1433 A.H_2012A.D.

38- Administrative Corruption as an Obstacle Towards Socio-Economic Development Processes \\ By Dr. Salah al-Din Fahmi Mahmud, 1414A.H. _1994,A.D.


40- Role of Transparency and Accountability on Controlling Administrative Corruption in Government Sectors/ By Dr. Faris Bin Aloosh Al-Dibyan, 1434A.H._ 2013A.D.

Fraud-Related Crimes and Socio-Psychological and Vocational Factors/ By Prof. Dr. Ahsen Mubarak.


Impact of Bribery on the Unsteady Progress of Economic Development: Its Counter Measures Within the Context of Islamic Sharia/ By Dr. Hamd Bin A. Al-Junaidal, 1402A.H._1982A.D.


Crimes Disrupting Justice Progress in Criminal Trials: A Source-Based and Comparative-Applied Study / By Abdul Hadi M. M. Al-Faqihi, 1429A.H., 2008A.D.

Penalty For Incurring loss in Public Treasury: A Source-Based and Comparative Applied Study/ By Salem M. Muharfi, 1429A.H._ 2008A.D.

Prevention Against Organized Fraud and Its Criminalization: A Source-Based and Comparative Study / By Abdal Rahman H. Ayedh Al-Harbi, 1429A.H._2009A.D.

Offering Bribery in Saudi Law/ By Abdul Mohsin Abdul Had. H. Al-Qahtani, 1431A.H._2010A.D.


Fraud in Saudi Financial Market: A Source-Based and Comparative Study/ By Yasir A. Uthman Al-Toujri, 1431A.H._2010A.D.

Crime and Punishment for Showing Carelessness for Public Treasury and Its Abuse: A Source-Based and Comparative Study/ By Muhammad A.M. Al-Nuwaissar, 1432A.H._2011A.D.

Fraud in Insurance Contracts and Its Punishment: A Source-Based and Comparative-Applied Study/ By Hyder N. Saud Al-Tamimi, 1432A.H._2011A.D.

Government Employee Involved in Bribery: A Source-Based and Comparative-Applied Study/ By Yasir N. Saleh Al-Sumairi, 1433A.H.J 2011A.D.

Coordination Effectiveness Between Fiscal Detectives and Banking Agencies in Countering Money Laundering at the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ? By Khalid Bin Shadid M. Al-Humash, 1430A.H._2009A.D.
EFFORTS OF THE COLLEGE OF TRAINING IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Training Courses:

The College of Training, in a bid to combat corruption has organized a number of courses and seminars on the issue of fighting different forms and aspects of corruption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Course</th>
<th>Venue and Date</th>
<th>No. of participants</th>
<th>Participating States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Criminal Law</td>
<td>University Premises 3/6/1981</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Jordan, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Palestine, Kuwait, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterfeiting and Forgery</td>
<td>University Premises 30/3/1985</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways to Combat Economic Crimes</td>
<td>University Premises 5/7/1986</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Oman, Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Forgery and Fraud</td>
<td>Germany, Berlin 8/9/1986</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Jordan, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Forgery and Counterfeiting</td>
<td>Germany, Berlin 2/11/1987</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Oman, Morocco, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Administrative Corruption</td>
<td>University Premises 22/6/1996</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Libya, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Money Laundering</td>
<td>Taiwan, Taipei 16/7/2002</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Efforts of the College of Forensic Sciences in Combating Corruption

**Curricula:**

Within the framework of its curricula in the domain of fighting corruption, the college of Forensic Sciences has incorporated in its programmed a number of syllabuses. These are:

**Introduction to Penal Legislation:**

**Aims of the Syllabus:**

The main aim is to provide students with general information in penal legislation and forensic evidence and the system of verification in Islamic penal legislation so as to increase their experience and professional skills.
Methods of Written Authentication and Documentation:
This course aims at enabling students to understand and assimilate written authentication and documentation methods and to incorporate this knowledge in the crime scene reports.

Mechanism and Tools of Documentation:
Aims of the course:
This course aims at developing the technical skills required for utilizing the appropriate techniques and tools and to apply modern methods of documentation.

Various Magnifying Methods:
Aims of the Syllabus:
The course aims at providing students with various magnifying devices like magnifying glasses and modern magnifiers used in searching for fingerprints and the traces of machinery. It also provides training in the use of different microscopes in forensic investigations.

Modern Forensic Technology:
The course aims at acquainting students with recent information and data in the domain of microscopic examination and computer science required for storage, analysis and retrieval in the fields of forensic investigation.

The Science of Fingerprints and Identification:
Aims of the Syllabus:
The main objective is to enable students to acquire the basic knowledge needed for manipulating the science of fingerprints in identifying persons, using decimal, iris, ear and finger prints and biometrics, comparing the characteristics of various prints and utilizing this in identification and detection.

Methods of Disclosure and Comparison:
Aims of the Course:
The course aims at providing students with the means and tools of disclosing and magnifying indistinct fingerprints through the use of chemical, laser rays and light, lifting these prints from different surfaces, photographing them and comparing the prints of various suspects.
Computer-based Fingerprints System:
Aims of the Syllabus:

The syllabus aims at providing students with the basics of using computers in storing and comparing fingerprints, introducing them to ways of comparing reference prints and the prints of suspects and informing them about the systems of prints used in some Arab countries.

Principles of Counterfeiting and Forgery:
Aims of the Course:

The course aims at providing information to students on the concept of counterfeiting and forgery, the methods, tools and devices used by forgerers and ways to discover counterfeit official documents and currency. It also explores ways of examining burnt and damaged documents and other types of secret script.

Comparing Handwritings and Signature:
Course Objectives:

The course aims at providing students with the skills required for examining handwritings, the prints of typewriters, signatures and stamps and acquainting them with the appropriate tools used for the purpose.

Mechanical Search:
Objectives of the Syllabus:

The syllabus aims at cultivating the skills necessary for the efficient use of devices which can carefully examine documents like CSV devices Asda equipment and the devices used to examine magnetic cards and other colored documents and also the use of computers in this domain.

Xeroxed Criminal Report:
Aims of the Course:

The course aims at imparting the basic knowledge required for preparing the photographed criminal record or report covering each sample sent for forensic analysis in order to enable investigators and judiciary bodies to fully understand the criminal record and achieve justice.
Introduction to Methods of Separation and Comparison:

Objectives of the Syllabus:

The syllabus aims at acquainting students with methods of separating the DNA, and using different devices for discovering the existence or absence of this DNA and then printing the DNA and comparing the results of suspected samples. The course also aims at developing the learner’s practical and applied skills in this domain.

Introduction to Written Documentation Methods:

Objectives of the Syllabus:

This syllabus aims at providing students with written documentation methods related to crime scenes used particularly in the case of murder, suicide, violent actions, sexual assaults, arson, explosions, traffic accidents, victims of disasters and aircraft accidents. The course aims at highlighting the importance of written documentation in preparing reports to support the efforts of investigators of crimes and other accidents.

Introduction to the Methods and Mechanisms of Documentation:

Objectives of the Syllabus:

The syllabus aims at acquainting students with the mechanisms and principles of written documentation of accident scenes, and to highlight the importance of such operations in establishing the credibility of reports about each scene. The syllabus also aims at indicating the various tools and devices used in documentation, how to use them effectively and the significance of such use in guaranteeing the credibility and impregnability of inspection reports.

Introduction to Personality Identification Tools:

Aims of the Syllabus:

The syllabus aims at acquainting students with the most important physiological characteristics of the human body and the system of authenticating biometrics through the use of appropriate equipment and mechanical devices, treatment and comparison with the purpose of confirming or negating personality identification.

Introduction to Fingerprints and Personality Identification:

Objectives of the Course:

The course aims at acquainting students with the basics of fingerprints science and personality identification and studying the various forms and types of prints, their classification and examination according to modern scientific methods.
Principles of Disclosure and Comparison:
Objectives of the Course:
The course aims at acquainting students with the basic methods of disclosure through the use of carbonic powders and radio-active powders as well as modern technological devices and training them on the use of modern examination devices and tools and on how to distinguish between different prints of suspects.

Introduction to the Computer-Based Fingerprint System:
Aims of the Course:
The syllabus aims at acquainting students with the basics of using computers, the methods of storing fingerprints and comparing them through the use of computers. Similar models of computer-based fingerprint systems used in a number of Arab countries are studied.

Introduction to Counterfeiting and Forgery:
Aims of the Syllabus:
The syllabus aims at acquainting the student with the various ways and methods of counterfeiting and forgery and the developments that have taken place in this area. It also directs students to the most effective ways of combating such activities and throws light on the efforts exerted to curb these crimes locally, regionally and internationally.

Introduction to the Tools, Materials and Methods of Writing:
Aims of the Syllabus:
It aims at acquainting students with the different types of material used in writing, how to examine them and also studying the script of typewriters and computer printers. It trains students on how to examine printed material through the use of the most up-to-date equipment.

Introduction to the Comparison of Handwritings and Signatures:
Aims of the Syllabus:
This syllabus aims at introducing learners to the characteristics of handwritings, the scientific bases of studying different handwritings and making signatures. It also introduces the scientific methods of extracting examples of handwritten material and comparing different handwritings and reading the results of examination, comparison and analysis operations.
Efforts of the Studies and Research Center in Fighting Corruption:
Publications:

A number of studies and research papers had been published by the Studies and Research Center in the domain of fighting the corruption phenomenon:

1. Features and Dimensions of Economic Crimes in the Arab World.
2. Administrative Corruption.
4. Realities and Dimensions of Crime in the Arab World.
5. Patterns of Crime in the Arab World.
7. Economic Crimes and Ways of Confronting them.
8. Effective Media Efforts in Providing Protection Against Swindling Crimes in the Arab World.
10. The Role of Transparency in Fighting Administrative Corruption in Governmental Sectors.
11. The Vision of Islamic Sharea'h in Protecting the Society of Finance and Administrative Corruption.

Conferences and Symposia

The Studies and Research Center has organized a number of conferences and symposia in the domain of fighting corruption:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Venue and Date</th>
<th>No. of Participants</th>
<th>Participating States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Dangers of Bribery</td>
<td>University Premises</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>UAE, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Lebanon, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Crimes: Ways to Confront Them</td>
<td>University Premises</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized Crime and Ways of Confronting it in Arab Countries</td>
<td>Alexandria 18/5/1998</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Qatar, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Criminal Phenomena and Ways of Confronting Them</td>
<td>Tunis 28/6/1999</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forging Credit Cards</td>
<td>Manama</td>
<td>24/7/2000</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting Trafficking in Persons and Human Organs</td>
<td>University Premises</td>
<td>15/3/2004</td>
<td>UAE, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways to Promote Cooperation between Government Bodies and Private Societies to Combat Swindling and Fraud</td>
<td>University Premises</td>
<td>26/4/2004</td>
<td>UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab-International Conference on Fighting Corruption held in Cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (based in Vienna)</td>
<td>University Premises</td>
<td>6/10/2003</td>
<td>Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt, Yemen, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, France, China, United Kingdom, USA, Germany</td>
</tr>
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</table>

This conference was organized in cooperation with the Vienna-based United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It has set for itself a number of objectives including:

1 – Defining the concept of corruption, indicating its forms and dangers.
2 – Exploring the role of Islamic Penal Law in providing protection against corruption, preventing and combating it.
3 – The present status and reality for Arab and international criminal justice bodies and methods to promote their performance in order to combat corruption.
4 – Administrative and legislative impediments to reform in official bodies and ways of overcoming them.
5 – Consolidating cooperation in the field of combating corruption on the regional and international levels.
**Themes of the Conference:**
First Theme: Fighting corruption from an Islamic perspective
Second Theme: Fighting corruption from an international perspective
Third Theme: Bureaucracy and Organized Crime and their relationship to corruption
Fourth Theme: Promoting criminal justice bodies and system
Fifth Theme: Regional Arab and international efforts in fighting corruption. The conference issued the Riyadh Declaration on fighting corruption.

**Riyadh Declaration on Fighting Corruption**

The Arab Conference on Fighting Corruption organized by Naif Arab University for Security Sciences in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna), during the period 10-12/8/1424 corresponding to 6-8/10/2003, calls for a more stringent enforcement of the rules of legal accountability stipulated in Islamic Shariah and incorporating these rules in regulations and laws. It also stresses the need to set up supervisory units inside criminal justice organs in order to curb corruption crimes and urges the establishment of specialized bodies to fight such crimes once they are perpetrated.

The Conference also calls for giving more attention to religious education in order to bring up righteous individuals capable of playing a positive role in providing protection against corruption. It urges activating the role of the media in disclosing and portraying the evil character of corruption and stresses the need for fighting it. Moreover, the conference calls for conducting a periodic evaluation of regulations and legislations to develop them efficacy in confronting corruption crimes and protecting those who report such crimes, act as witnesses or experts in fighting them.

Within the framework of exchanging information, the Riyadh Declaration underlines the importance of calling upon concerned bodies in Arab countries to promote the exchange of information and to provide judiciary assistance in the field of extraditing criminals and handing over convicts. The Conference further stresses the importance of acceding to the United Nations Convention on combating transitional organized crime, applying its provisions and implementing the objective criteria regulating work in criminal justice bodies in the fields of promotion,
retirement, terminating services and developing them since this has an impact in fighting crimes and corruption. The Riyadh Declaration further calls for consolidating cooperation between government and civilian private institutions to detect and unmask corruption and fighting it in societies.

**Lectures**

The Department of Symposia and Scientific Seminars in the Studies and Research Center organized a number of lectures which dealt with the problem of corruption. The lectures were given in a number of Arab countries. These include:

1. The crime of issuing cheques with no fund.
2. Manipulation of administrative authority.
3. Currency counterfeiting and its effect on national economy.
4. Dimensions and trend of crimes against public funds.
5. Role of police in fighting economic and financial crimes.
6. Financial and economic issues and the role of computer media in providing protection against crimes.
7. Using modern technology in the field of forging and counterfeiting.
8. Economic and social development and its repercussions on crime.
9. Contemporary manifestations and trends of crime in the Arab world.
10. Fighting laundering of money earned through drug trafficking.
11. Economic crimes: Their types, methods of their perpetration and ways to combat them.
12. Organized crime and how to confront it in Arab Gulf States.
14. Earning money through organized crimes and ways to combat that.
15. Money laundering operations: The laws organizing their combat.
17. Bank fraud.
18. Swindling crimes features in the Arab world and ways of combating them.
19. Media constraints in confronting swindling crimes and fraud.
Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training

The Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training is a biannual refereed journal published by the Studies and Research Center. It has published a number of research papers in the field of fighting corruption. These include:

- Ways of combating bribery crimes and abuse of authority, No. 3.
- Using the rod and carrot in combating administrative corruption, No. 21.
- Strategies and skills of combating administrative corruption, No. 23.
- Organized Crime Programs, No. 7.
- The crime of issuing cheques with no funds, No. 7.
- Organized crime and methods of confronting it in the Arab World, No. 21.
- Chaos: Social effects of globalization, No. 19.
- Confiscating drug trade profits, No. 4.
- Privatization in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: The present reality, expectations and security dimensions, No. 22.
- Effective ways of providing protection from crimes of forgery and counterfeiting, No. 10.
- Money laundering operations and their impact on economic conditions, No. 28.
- Laundering of dirty drug money, No. 15.
- International Ministerial Conference on Organized Crime, No. 19.
- Foreign debts and their impact on security and stability in some Arab societies, No. 17.
- Sources of drug traffickers’ wealth, No. 6.
- Aspects of organized crime with particular reference to international drug smuggling, No. 12.
- Economic crimes from the Islamic economy viewpoint, No. 23.
- Report on the meeting of drafting convention on combating transnational crime
- Islamic economy and its security dimensions, No. 32.
• Moral constraints and administrative corruption in public institutions, No.32.
• Recent developments in the field of international money laundering combat, No.33.
• Nepotism and favoritism in administration: Prevention and combat, No. 38.
• **Faces** of forgery in credit cards. No.58.

**Al Amn Wal Hayat (Life and Security) Magazine**

“Al Amn Wal Hayat” (Life and Security) is a monthly security magazine published by the Studies and Research Center. It has given particular attention to the corruption phenomenon ever since its inception in some societies. Realizing the remarkable importance of this phenomenon, the magazine has dusted sufficient space for presenting press features, articles, editorials and other types of news items. The magazine has published 305 ever since its inception. The topics, features and articles related to the corruption combat issue include:

• Psychological traits of financial crime perpetrators.
• Social dangers of bribery.
• Crime and Corruption combat in Colombia.
• Economic and financial crimes.
• Combating economic crimes.
• Bribery involves denial of right and vindication of wrong.
• Police role in combating economic and financial crimes involving swindling and fraud.
• Economic and financial issue.
• Personality traits of bribery crime perpetrators.
• How Scotland Yard Police managed to foil the largest extortion and embezzlement operation in Britain.
• Police role in fighting economic crimes.
• International network for trafficking in children.
• Economic security role in confronting sex trade.
• Economic espionage.
• Economic crimes: Ways to confront them.
• Money laundering resources of Yakuza gangs.
• Economic security in the month of Ramadan.
• Falsifying credit cards.
• Fighting administrative corruption: Strategies and potentialities.
• Ways to combat money laundering.
• Money laundering.
• Economic crimes and international criminal organization.
• Modern financial crime.
• Accounts confidentiality and money laundering.
• Economic development and security.
• Security and development.
• Human development indicators in Arab societies.
• Money laundering: Its dangerous implications on society.
• Laundering of dirty funds.
• Fighting corruption from the perspective of Arab and international agreements.
• Fighting trafficking in children.
• Confronting economic crimes in the Arab states.
• Money laundering: Methods and tools.
**EFFORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION**

Naïf Arab University for Security Sciences has been keen since its establishment on consolidating all efforts to fight corruption and to promote social and economic security. The Department of International Cooperation has participated in several conferences, meeting and symposia held at regional Arab and international levels to combat various types of corruption. At the regional level, the university, represented by the Department of International Cooperation has participated in 31 Arab academic and scientific meetings devoted to corruption, organized crime and money laundering. It has also participated in ten international conferences and symposia held in Austria, Italy, France and Monaco. Following are the conferences, symposia and meetings in which the university participated.

**Activity (Title of Conference or Meeting), Venue and Date**

5. Arab symposium on protecting currencies and cheques against forging and fraud, Cairo, 23/20/2993.
8. Fifth meeting of the special committee on new crimes, Tunis, 7/7/1997.
10. Seventh meeting of the special committee on new crimes, Tunis, 15/2/2000.
15. Tenth meeting of the specialized committee on new crimes, Tunis, 28/10/2002.
18. Meeting of the Arab Committee charged with re-drafting the model Arab law to fight corruption and Arab code of conduct for government civil servants, Tunis, 24/9/2003.
29. Meeting on children smuggling combat, Jeddah, 18/4/2207.
International Conferences, Symposia and Meetings

Naïf Arab University for Security Sciences, represented by the department of International Cooperation has participated in international symposia, conferences and meetings organized to combat corruption. Following is a list of these activities:

- Symposium on implementing criminal laws, Austria, 16/2/1987.
- Conference on organized crime, France, 17/9/1996.
- Meeting of the special committee charged with drafting an international convention on combating national crimes, Austria, 19/1/1999.
- Meeting held to draft an international convention on fighting corruption, Austria, 30/7/2001.
- Conference on developing laws and legislations, Austria, 21/7/2003.
- International conference on fighting corruption Strategies, Italy, 4/12/2012.