



الجمعية الدولية للعلوم الشرطية (إبسا)
International Police Science Association (IPSA)
Asociación Internacional de Policía de Ciencias 国际警学协会
Association Internationale des Sciences de la Police Международная Ассоциация Полиции Науки
Towards Attainment of Quality and Excellence in Policing

International Police Science Association Regulation

The International Police Science Association (IPSA) was founded by Mamdooh Abdelhameed Abdelmottlep, (Ph. D) (SJD), with the aim of establishing a global association to advance the study of police sciences and provide a platform for the exchange of police-related ideas and knowledge worldwide. Thinkers, researchers, and personnel working in police departments have been invited to join this association. The founders have agreed to create the association's statutes and undertake the official registration and declaration of the association.

Therefore, the undersigned individuals hereby agree to (1) Establish an association named the International Police Sciences Association. (2) Mamdooh Abdelhameed Abdelmottlep will serve as the lifelong Executive Chairman. (3) Additionally, the following provisions have been unanimously agreed upon, with this document serving as an integral part of the association's foundation.

THE IPSA REGULATION

Article (1) About IPSA

The International Police Sciences Association (IPSA) is a non-profit association dedicated to the field of Police Science. The association is headquartered in Katy, Tx, USA. IPSA operates on a global scale, and its activities, responsibilities, and objectives are carried out by a Council appointed by the General Assembly. There is no specified time limit for the duration of IPSA's operations.

Article (2) Objectives and Activities

The Association has set forth several objectives and activities, which it aims to achieve through the following actions:

1. Foster scientific and cultural endeavors, both at the institutional and individual levels, within the realm of police sciences, encompassing local, Arabian, and international perspectives.
2. Facilitate communication channels among researchers and thinkers in various branches and areas of police sciences, as well as other related fields, with the goal of promoting the exchange of ideas, experiences, and academic and applied expertise.
3. Recognize the contributions of intellectuals in the field of police and other scientific disciplines, encouraging the formation of an independent body of knowledge and the utilization of relevant natural and human resources to enhance the comprehensive understanding of police sciences.



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4. Conduct comprehensive studies of phenomena within the realm of police sciences, utilizing various scientific research methodologies.
5. Enhance the expertise of scientific personnel through the development of specialized knowledge in police sciences, while also cultivating an academic environment and providing necessary resources to facilitate this objective.
6. Publish periodicals, research papers, and publications pertaining to the field and mission of the Association, as well as disseminate scientific literature related to its policies.
7. Encourage members to actively participate in conferences, seminars, lectures, and exhibitions organized by universities, scientific police research centers, or other relevant institutions focusing on police thought.
8. Establish a registry of experts and thinkers in police sciences, making it accessible to members, scientific organizations, and law enforcement institutions, in order to facilitate the exchange of experiences and ideas for the advancement of police sciences.
9. Organize conferences, lectures, scientific meetings, and offer consultancy services within the field of police sciences.
10. Promote authorship in the field of police sciences and, if feasible, allocate monetary prizes to recognize outstanding literature deemed worthy of such awards by the Association.

Article (3) Association Membership

Membership in the Association is open to individuals regardless of their nationality.

Types of Membership

1. **Individual Membership:** Open to individuals of any nationality in the world.
2. **Honorary Membership:** The Board of Directors has the authority to grant Honorary Membership to individuals they believe deserve it. This may include people of stature and opinions or those who have provided valuable services to the Association, either materially or morally. Honorary Members do not have the right to stand for Membership of the Board of Directors or attend Association meetings.

Membership Application:

1. Interested individuals or institutions should submit a membership application to the Association's Board of Directors. The application should be accompanied by the candidate's Curriculum Vitae and any supporting documents.
2. **Subscription Fee:** The application process requires the payment of a subscription fee. The specific amount of the fee is determined by the Board of Directors.



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Article (4) **Extinguishment of the Membership in the Association**

1. Membership in the Association may be extinguished under the following circumstances:
 - A. Resignation or voluntary withdrawal from the Association, with the Member notifying the Association.
 - B. Death of the Member.
 - C. Loss of the conditions required for Membership.
 - D. Exclusion or dismissal from the Association's Membership.
 - E. Committing an act that causes significant physical or moral harm to the Association.
 - F. Exploiting Association membership for personal gain.
 - G. Failure to pay Membership subscription fees, with a delay of three months after the due date, despite being notified.
2. The extinguishment of Membership is based on a decision made by the Board of Directors. The decision includes a statement specifying the Member's name, the reason for extinguishing the Membership, and the effective date of extinguishment. The Member must be notified about the extinguishment of their Membership.
3. Members who were dropped from Membership due to non-payment of subscription fees may be reinstated if they pay their outstanding dues.
4. Members whose Membership has been extinguished, for any reason, including the heirs of deceased Members, are not entitled to a refund of Membership fees, subscriptions, gifts, or donations paid to the Association. They also have no rights associated with the Association's funds.

Article (5) **The Regional Branches**

1. The Association is organized into regional branches, consisting of the following four divisions:
 - a) European Division
 - b) Asian Division
 - c) American Division
 - d) African Division
2. These regional divisions likely serve to facilitate the Association's operations and activities within their respective geographical areas. The divisions may be responsible for coordinating local events,



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promoting membership engagement, and addressing regional issues related to the Association's objectives. Each division may have its own structure, leadership, and initiatives tailored to the specific needs and interests of the members in that region.

3. The functions, responsibilities, or operations of each regional branch within the International Police Science Association (IPSA) could include the following:

a) Enhancing Regional Collaboration:

The regional branches should actively encourage collaboration among members within their respective regions. This involves facilitating the sharing of best practices, research findings, and resources to strengthen the network and promote the exchange of knowledge and expertise.

b) Organizing Regional Conferences and Events:

Regional branches are responsible for organizing conferences, seminars, workshops, or other events that focus on specific regional issues, challenges, and advancements in the field of police science. These events provide valuable opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing, and regional engagement within IPSA.

c) Promoting Research and Publications:

The regional branches should encourage and support research activities specific to their regions. This may include conducting regional case studies, analyzing regional crime trends, and producing publications that address the unique challenges and needs of each region. These research findings can contribute to the broader knowledge base within IPSA.

d) Facilitating Training and Capacity Building:

Regional branches play a crucial role in facilitating the development and delivery of training programs and capacity-building initiatives within their regions. This involves identifying specific skill gaps, emerging trends, and regional priorities, and organizing relevant training opportunities for members to enhance their professional capabilities.

e) Establishing Regional Task Forces or Working Groups:

The regional branches may establish task forces or working groups to address specific issues or areas of interest within their regions. These groups can focus on topics such as community policing, cybercrime, counterterrorism, or any other regional concerns identified by the members. The task forces can undertake research, develop strategies, and propose solutions to address regional challenges.

f) Ensuring Regional Representation:

It is important that each regional branch has adequate representation within the IPSA governance structure. This allows for regional perspectives, concerns, and interests to be effectively



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communicated and considered in the decision-making processes of the Association. Regional representatives should actively participate in IPSA's meetings, committees, and other relevant activities.

Article (6) Resources of the Association and the Method of Utilization

1. The Association's Resources:

- a) **Members' Subscriptions:**
The Association collects membership fees from its members, which contribute to its financial resources.
- b) **Donations, Giveaways, Will, Gifts, and Aid:**
The Association accepts financial contributions, gifts, bequests, and other forms of support from individuals, organizations, or institutions.
- c) **Government Subsidies:**
The Association may receive financial support or subsidies from governmental entities or agencies.
- d) **Other Approved Resources:**
The Board of Directors has the authority to approve additional resources that contribute to the Association's funds.

2. Fiscal Year:

The Association's fiscal year begins on the first of January and ends on the 31st of December each year. This period serves as the basis for financial planning, reporting, and budgeting.

3. Management and Disbursement of Funds:

- a) **Bank Deposits:**
The Association's funds are to be deposited in a registered bank account held in the Association's name.
- b) **Approval for Disbursement:**
Any disbursement of the Association's funds requires the approval of the Secretary of the Fund, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or any authorized representative acting on behalf of the Chairman.



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4. Utilization of Funds:

The Association's funds are dedicated to fulfilling the objectives for which the Association was established. These objectives may include research, education, conferences, publications, capacity building, and other activities aligned with the mission of the Association.

5. Dissolution or Termination:

In the event of the Association's dissolution, whether voluntary or administrative or upon reaching the end of its specified period, the remaining funds are to be transferred to another scientific community or organization approved by the General Assembly.

6. Record-Keeping:

The Association is responsible for maintaining all records, documents, and correspondence related to its activities. Members of the Association have the right to access these records and documents, subject to conditions established by the Board of Directors.

7. Accounting and Audit:

a) Financial Records:

All the Association's accounts are to be accurately recorded in books or electronic records. These records should include detailed information on income, expenditure, and donations, including their sources.

b) Audit Requirements:

If the income and expenditure of the Association exceed the amount of twenty thousand American dollars, a final account audit must be conducted by a registered accountant from the accountant auditor's tables. A final account report should be submitted at least one month before the General Assembly.

8. Membership Subscriptions:

a) Subscription Fees:

The value of the annual subscription fee for founder Members is \$120, while for Acting, Associate, or Honorary Members, it is \$150. These fees are payable on an annual basis.

b) Timely Payment:

The annual subscription fee must be paid before the end of the fiscal year. If a member joins the Association during the fiscal year, they are required to pay a prorated amount for the remaining period of the fiscal year.



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Article (7) **The General Assembly**

The General Assembly is a crucial body within the Association that consists of all Founders and Active Members who have maintained their membership for at least 6 months and fulfilled their obligations. The following points outline the key aspects and procedures related to the General Assembly:

1. Composition:

The General Assembly comprises the Founders and Active Members who meet the eligibility criteria set by the Association.

2. Notification and Agenda:

The General Assembly is convened through a notification sent to its eligible members, stating the date, venue, and agenda of the meeting. The notification must be issued by either the Chairman of the Board or a Member authorized by at least 25% of the members eligible to attend.

3. Meeting Venue:

The General Assembly is typically held at the headquarters of the Association's main center. However, it may also be conducted at any other designated location specified in the invitation letter.

4. Agenda and Additional Matters:

At least fifteen days before the meeting, a copy of the proposed agenda must be provided to the eligible members. The General Assembly may also address additional matters not included in the agenda, provided they receive the approval of an absolute majority of the total number of Assembly members.

5. Ordinary Meeting:

The General Assembly convenes at least once a year, within four months following the end of the Association's fiscal year. The following matters are typically discussed during ordinary meetings:

- a) Budget and Final Account
- b) Board of Directors' report on the year's activities, along with the Accountants Auditor's Report
- c) Estimated Budget Project for the next year
- d) Election of new Board of Directors members to replace those whose membership has been terminated or expired.
- e) Appointment of the Accountant Auditor and determination of their fees
- f) Other issues included in the agenda by the Board of Directors

6. Extraordinary Meeting:

The General Assembly may also be called for extraordinary meetings to address specific issues, including:



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- a) Amendments to the Association's Statute
- b) Dissolution of the Association, appointment of liquidators, determination of the liquidation period, and liquidator's fees
- c) Merger of the Association with another association or a public benefit association
- d) Approval to confer public benefit status to the Association.
- e) Dismissal of all or some members of the Board of Directors
- f) Other issues requiring the approval of an absolute majority of the total attending members.

7. Meeting Quorum:

The General Assembly meeting is considered valid when the absolute majority of its members are present. If the required majority is not achieved, the meeting must be postponed to another session within a minimum period of one hour and a maximum of fifteen days from the date of the initial meeting. In this case, the meeting is valid if attended by either a minimum percentage of 10% of the members themselves (without representation) or a minimum of twenty members, whichever is less, provided that the number of attendees in the first case is not less than five members.

8. Representation:

Members of the General Assembly have the option to appoint another member as their representative through a written proxy. However, a member cannot represent more than one member.

9. Voting Restrictions:

A member of the General Assembly cannot participate in the vote if they have a personal interest in the resolution being discussed, except in the case of electing the Assembly's bodies.

10. Resolutions:

Resolutions of the Ordinary General Assembly are passed by an absolute majority (more than half) of the members attending the meeting. Resolutions of the Extraordinary General Assembly require the absolute majority of the Active Members present at the meeting.

11. Recording of Resolutions:

The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly must be documented in the register of minutes of the Assembly sessions and signed by the President and the Secretary-General (Secretary).

Article (8) **Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors plays a vital role in the management and governance of the Association. The following points highlight the key aspects and responsibilities related to the Board of Directors:



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1. Composition:

The Board of Directors consists of five members who are elected by the General Assembly from among its own members. The initial appointment of the first Board of Directors is determined by the founding group.

2. Term of Membership:

The term of membership for the Board of Directors is four years. After the completion of their four-year term, the Board of Directors calls for the General Assembly to elect a completely new Board of Directors.

3. Office Staff:

The Board of Directors, at its first meeting after being convened, elects the Office Staff, which includes positions such as the President, Vice-President, Heads of Regional Divisions, Secretary of the Fund, and Secretary-General.

4. Eligibility:

Any candidate seeking membership on the Board of Directors must have full civil rights and must be among the Founders or Active Members of the Association.

5. Responsibilities and Authority:

The Board of Directors is responsible for developing policies to manage the affairs of the Association. It possesses the necessary authority to carry out its tasks, except for matters that require approval from the General Assembly. The Board of Directors appoints a chairman who represents the Association externally, fulfills the responsibilities delegated by the Board, and is assisted by a Deputy Chairman and the Heads of Regional Divisions.

6. Meetings:

The Board of Directors is required to convene at least once every six months. A meeting is considered valid only if it is attended by the majority of the Board members.

7. Decision Making:

Resolutions of the Board of Directors are passed with the approval of an absolute majority of the members present at the meeting. In the case of a tie in the voting, the Chairman has the deciding vote.

8. Filling Vacant Seats:

If there are vacant seats in the Board of Directors between two General Assembly meetings, the Board has the authority to appoint members who received the highest votes in any other elections conducted by the General Assembly and who ranked next to the elected members. These appointed



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members will serve until the first General Assembly meeting held to conduct the Board of Directors elections.

9. Appointment of Director:

The Board of Directors has the power to appoint a Director for the Association from among its own members or others. The appointment resolution specifies the administrative responsibilities of the Director and the remuneration they are entitled to.

Article (9) Authorities of Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Chairman of the Board of Directors holds several authorities and responsibilities within the Association. The following points outline the specific powers and duties of the Chairman:

1. Appointment of Office Bearers:

The Chairman has the authority to appoint the Chairman, Vice President, Secretary of the Fund, and Secretary-General of the Assembly. They also determine the terms of reference and responsibilities for each of these positions.

2. Internal Regulations:

The Chairman is responsible for establishing the Internal Regulations of the Association. These regulations provide guidelines and procedures for the functioning of the Association and its members. The Internal Regulations are presented to the General Assembly for approval.

3. Formation of Committees:

The Chairman has the power to create committees as they see necessary to ensure the effective operation and functioning of the Association. These committees can be formed to address specific issues, tasks, or areas of focus within the Association.

4. Appointment of Personnel:

The Chairman has the authority to appoint personnel who are required to join the Association. This includes hiring staff, employees, or volunteers who contribute to the activities and operations of the Association.

5. Approval of Contracts and Agreements:

The Chairman is responsible for reviewing and approving contracts and agreements entered into by the Association. This ensures that all contractual obligations are met, and the Association's interests are protected.



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6. **Financial Matters:**

The Chairman plays a role in financial management by preparing the final accounts for the concluded fiscal year, drafting the budget for the new year, and compiling an annual report. The annual report includes a comprehensive overview of the Association's activities and financial condition.

7. **Convening the General Assembly:**

The Chairman is responsible for calling the General Assembly to convene. The General Assembly is a meeting of all members and is an important decision-making body within the Association. The Chairman is also responsible for implementing the resolutions passed by the General Assembly.

Article (10) **Terms of Reference of the Secretary-General of the Association**

The Secretary-General of the Association holds specific responsibilities and tasks within the organization. The following points outline the terms of reference of the Secretary-General:

1. **Preparation of Board of Directors' Agenda:**

The Secretary-General is responsible for preparing the agenda for the meetings of the Board of Directors. This includes identifying the topics to be discussed and addressed during the meeting.

2. **Invitation and Secretarial Affairs:**

The Secretary-General undertakes the task of addressing invitations to the members for Board of Directors' meetings. They also handle the secretarial affairs of the meeting, ensuring that all necessary arrangements are made for a successful meeting.

3. **Minutes of Meetings:**

The Secretary-General keeps records of the minutes of both the Board of Directors' and General Assembly's meetings. They document the discussions, decisions, and resolutions made during these meetings. The Secretary-General signs the minutes along with the Chairman.

4. **Monitoring Resolutions:**

The Secretary-General monitors the implementation of the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors. They ensure that the decisions made during the meetings are carried out effectively and in a timely manner.

5. **Annual Report:**

The Secretary-General is responsible for preparing the annual report on the activities of the Association. This report provides an overview of the Association's accomplishments, initiatives, and



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progress throughout the year. The report is submitted to the Board of Directors for review and approval, following its presentation to the Executive Committee.

6. General Assembly Agenda and Notices:

The Secretary-General prepares the agenda for the General Assembly meetings and sets up the notices for convening these meetings. They ensure that the agenda is comprehensive and covers all necessary topics. Additionally, they prepare the agenda for extraordinary meetings when required.

7. Election Responsibilities:

The Secretary-General is responsible for implementing the General Assembly's obligations related to conducting elections for the membership of the Board of Directors. This includes organizing the election process, ensuring transparency and fairness, and overseeing the proper execution of the elections.

Article (11) **Terms of Reference of the Secretary of the Fund**

The Secretary of the Fund plays a crucial role in managing the financial affairs of the Association. The following points outline the terms of reference of the Secretary of the Fund:

1. General Supervision:

The Secretary of the Fund is responsible for the overall supervision of the Association's financial resources and expenditure. They ensure that financial affairs are organized and properly managed. They also provide observations and notes to the Chairman of the Board regarding financial matters.

2. Annual Inventory:

The Secretary of the Fund oversees the annual inventory process and reports the outcome of the inventory to both the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. This helps in maintaining an accurate record of the Association's assets and resources.

3. Approval of Expenditures:

The Secretary of the Fund approves all amounts that are authorized to be spent legally. They ensure that proper documentation is available to support the expenditure or to monitor the expenditure as required.

4. Review of Financial Documents:



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The Secretary of the Fund reviews and approves financial documents or records of the Association both before and after expenditures. They ensure that the financial transactions follow the budgetary provisions. The approved documents are saved for record-keeping purposes.

5. Implementation of Resolutions:

The Secretary of the Fund implements the Board of Directors' resolutions related to financial transactions, ensuring that they align with the terms of the budget.

6. Financial Reporting:

The Secretary of the Fund is responsible for preparing the income and expenditure accounts and balance sheet. These financial statements are then reviewed to compile the final report, which is submitted to the Board of Directors. This helps in providing a comprehensive overview of the Association's financial performance.

7. Budget Preparation:

The Secretary of the Fund collaborates with the Secretary-General in preparing the draft budget for the following year. They contribute to the budgeting process and present the draft budget to the Board of Directors, ensuring it is submitted at least five days prior to being presented to the General Assembly.

Article (12) Dissolution of the Association

The provided points outline the general process and requirements for the dissolution of an association in the context of the United States. However, the specific legal requirements and procedures for dissolution can vary among different states and may be subject to the association's bylaws and applicable laws governing nonprofit organizations. The following points outline the process and requirements for dissolution:

1. Decision for Dissolution:

If the Board of Directors determines that the Association is no longer capable of achieving its objectives, it can call for an Extraordinary General Assembly to convene. The notice for this assembly should include a report explaining the reasons for dissolution. The Extraordinary General Assembly discusses the report and makes a resolution either to dissolve the Association or merge it with another association working in the same field.

2. Dissolution Resolution:

If the Extraordinary General Assembly decides to dissolve the Association, it issues a resolution to that effect. The dissolution resolution includes the appointment of one or more liquidators who will



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oversee the liquidation process. The resolution also specifies the duration of the liquidation period and determines the fees of the liquidators.

3. Merger Resolution:

If the Extraordinary General Assembly decides to merge the Association with another association, it must issue a resolution to that effect. This resolution is made after obtaining the necessary approval from the association with which the merger is being considered.

Article (13) Dissolution of the Association

The steps to be taken for the dissolution of the association.

1. Resolution by the Chairman:

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is responsible for issuing the necessary resolutions to initiate the dissolution process. These resolutions should outline the specific steps and actions required to dissolve the association.

2. Registration and Approval:

The dissolution process may require the registration of the dissolution resolution and related documents with the competent authorities. This ensures that the dissolution is recognized and legally effective. The specific registration requirements and procedures may vary depending on the jurisdiction and applicable laws governing associations.