

**List of statements during United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS),
20-21 June 2018**

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WELCOME KEY NOTE

H.E. José Ramos-Horta, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and former President of Timor-Leste, former SRSG of UNIOGBIS and head of the UN High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO)

Statement

By J. Ramos-Horta

At UNCOPS

SECOND UNITED NATIONS CHIEFS OF POLICE SUMMIT

20-21 June 2018

Chef De Cabinet Under-Secretary-General Amb Maria Luiza Viotti,
Under-Secretary-General for Peace-Keeping Operations,
Under-Secretary-General For Political Affairs,
Under-Secretary-General For Field Support Services,
Assistant-Secretary-Generals,

Ministers, Ambassadors, Chiefs of Police,

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour to be among law enforcement and public safety leaders and officers, those of you who 24 hrs a day are at the forefront in our respective countries, entrusted with the duty to guarantee that our communities and streets are safe for our families.

I am pleased that the General Commander of TL National Police (PNTL), Mr. Julio Ornay, and senior colleagues are here with us. I am a witness to PNTL's evolution since 2000 when the then UN Transitional Administration for East Timor - UNTAET - under the leadership of the late SG Special Representative Sergio Vieira De Mello - began to plan the establishment of the National Police of Timor-Leste. We have come a very long way since and I am proud of our Police force for the impressive progress they have made; their professionalism and commitment to the well-being of the people have at times put to test and they passed with distinction.

In the years of our painful birth and growth, my Uncle and Mentor USG ATUL KHARE and Commissioner Luis Carrilho served in Timor-Leste working with us side by side, day and night; with more refined eloquence than this humble servant of yours, ATUL KHARE and LUÍS CARRILHO would share their own first hand experience how the UN and the international community helped pull TL from the cycle of instability and violence onto an irreversible path of recovery and stability.

I had the privilege of engaging with many of you during the years of UN missions in Timor-Leste; I have only fond memories and gratitude to all.

Born of this rich direct experience I do have a reasonable understanding of the complexities and challenges UN Police face in helping countries in the midst of conflicts or emerging from conflicts in upholding law and public order and in sustaining the peace.

You are always on the frontline as you live within your communities, you are neighbours, you see and feel the pulse of the common people. You enjoy with the people the times of peace and tranquility. But when law and order breaks down and conflict erupts in a community, sometimes spreading and spiralling out of control overwhelming even the best prepared and resourced force, you also suffer when it is the neighbourhood where you live, where you spent your childhood that had gone up in flames right under your eyes.

I have therefore deep respect for UN Police and for Police officers everywhere who in extraordinary times do their best to provide families, children and parents, communities and societies as a whole, one of the most fundamental human rights, the right to safety.

Commanders and Officers, Yours is a noble profession, as noble as the community doctors and teachers.

After leaving public office in Timor-Leste in 2012, I served as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau (2013-2014) and as Chair of the High Level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations (2014-2015).

Serving in the field on behalf of the SG I have only fond recollection of my personal and working experience with peoples and leaders of the region, namely ECOWAS and African Union; I was equally fortunate to have benefitted from an exceptionally positive working relationship with the European Union and the CPLP - Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa.

Upon accepting the honour of chairing the The High Level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations, my colleagues and I spared no effort in engaging with multiple stakeholders across the globe. We engaged with many of you both at HQ, in your respective countries and in the frontline listening and learning from you about the complexities and challenges in law and order enforcement, peace-keeping and sustaining the peace.

We engaged with, and listened to, every TCC and PCC, the UNSC, GA, Committee of 34, AU, League Arab States, EU, NATO, think-tanks, civil society and human rights organisations working in the field.

The HIPPO Report which I personally dedicated to a three year old girl from South Sudan is an extensive review of UN Peace Operations and contains irreproachable analysis, conclusions and recommendations.

Allow me a few minutes to recall the central “Four shifts” that in our informed view must be embraced in the design and delivery of UN peace operations if real progress is to be made and if UN peace operations are to realize their potential.

First, politics must drive the design and implementation of peace operations.

While credible force deterrence and sometimes robust action may be required, durable peace can only be achieved via wise and patient peace building blocs and political strategies and solutions.

It is commonly accepted that Political solutions should always guide the design and deployment of UN peace operations. When the momentum falters as the peace processes encounter obstacles and setbacks, the UN and Member States must coordinate action to mobilise renewed political efforts to keep the peace process on track.

Second, the full spectrum of UN peace operations must be used more flexibly to respond to changing needs on the ground. The United Nations has a uniquely broad spectrum of peace operations that it can draw upon to deliver situation-specific responses. And yet, it often struggles to generate and rapidly deploy missions that are well-tailored to the context.

The distinctions between peacekeeping operations and special political missions should give way to a continuum of response and smoother transitions between different phases of missions.

Sequenced and prioritised mandates will allow missions to develop over time rather than trying to do everything at once, and failing.

Third, a stronger, more inclusive peace and security partnership is an imperative. A stronger global-regional peace and security partnership is needed to respond to the more challenging crises of today and tomorrow.

Common purpose and resolve must be established from the outset of a new operation and must be maintained throughout through enhanced collaboration and consultation.

The UN System too must pull together in a more integrated manner in the service of conflict prevention and peace.

All of these partnerships must be underpinned by mutual respect and mutual responsibilities.

Fourth, the UN Secretariat must become more field-focused and UN peace operations must be more people-centered.

There must be an awakening of UN Headquarters to the distinct and important needs of field missions, and a renewed resolve on the part of UN peace operations personnel to engage with, serve and protect the people they have been mandated to assist.

To ensure that UN peace operations are able to reliably play their critical roles in the international peace and security firmament in the years to come, significant change is required across four of the most important areas of the work of UN peace operations and of the United Nations.

I am fully acquainted and applaud the ongoing painstaking exercises led by the Secretary-General and Senior Management here at HQ in trying to adapt the UN to the rapidly evolving international security environment.

My colleagues and I and our numerous interlocutors, States and Non-State actors, civil society and experts, all share the view that Conflict prevention and mediation must be given absolute priority status.

The prevention of armed conflict is the greatest responsibility of the international community and yet it has not been sufficiently invested in.

Our Secretary-General has time and again affirmed the priority he attaches to prevention and mediation.

In HIPPO we argue that the UN must invest more in its own capacities to undertake prevention and mediation and in its capacity to assist others, particularly at the national and regional levels.

The Security Council, supported by the Secretariat, should seek to play an earlier role in addressing emerging conflicts and must do so with absolute impartiality. At the global level, we argue, the United Nations must mobilize a new international commitment to preventing conflict and mobilizing partnerships to support

political solutions. It must find ways to draw on the knowledge and resources of others beyond the UN System through civil society - community, religious, youth and women groups - and the global business community.

Excellencies, Ladies and gentlemen,

I sometimes imagine the UN as a cruise ship but one without the comfort of real cruise ships where all passengers are wealthy and pay generously for the experience. The UN cruise ship is an old one, first launched onto San Francisco Bay in 1945; it had been designed by brilliant architects and engineers of different nationalities, people who had seen the horrors of the most senseless and devastating war in humanity's history; they decided to build a ship that would sail in every Ocean and in every weather condition; the UN Cruise Ship came into being in 1945 and has been refitted many times to accommodate more passengers, the rooms becoming smaller and smaller, services apparently poorer and everyone complains. It has had bad reviews in the snobbish Western travel magazines.

The UN Cruise Ship had some great Captains, some not so great - a Norwegian, a Swedish, a Burmese, an Austrian, a Peruvian, an Egyptian, a Ghanaian, a Korean and currently a Portuguese, apparently the great-great-grandson of a famous Portuguese Navigator, Infante Dom Henrique (Well...I made up this part). The new Captain is actually an engineer who graduated top of the class. But he also learned about Management, so he is a tested Engineer and a Manager. The UN Cruise Ship Captains are assisted by co-pilots, (in UN language they are called Under-Secretary-Generals) but these co-pilots sometimes have disagreements and fight.

Some passengers in this UN Cruise Ship, five of them, I will not mention their names, are elderly billionaires on wheelchairs who are actually life time passengers; they pay high premium for secured first class cabins in this crowded UN Cruise Ship; but like many aged billionaires, the rich five can be are grumpy grandpas complaining about the poor services and try too often to interfere with the Captain's daily work, demanding at times that the ship turn left and right in rough seas. Right now storms are gathering, sometimes they recede, the UN Cruise Ship is still afloat partly because all those on board including the grumpy grandpas do not see to have a better idea for a better ship. The ships captain maintains his calm, resist pressures, pacifiers the quarrelling passengers, and time to time he manages to get everyone to agree on constructive ideas for the good of all in the ship, of those in the lower deck and the ones on the top floors.

Well Ladies and Gentlemen that's my imagined UN Cruise Ship and with it I meant only to say of my utmost respect and sympathy not only for the SG but for all those working in this great, great UN Ship, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-Generals, ASGs, D2s and D1s, the Ps, General Services, the engineers, managers, the accountants, the humble cleaners, drivers, etc etc.

My greatest respects goes to those serving in the frontlines, in forgotten UN outposts like Guinea-Bissau, Darfur, South Sudan, in that vast Congo, once owned by a lucky European King, those serving in the extremely precarious fields in the frontlines of Syria, Libya, Mali, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, caring for the millions of women and children in refugee camps across the world.

May the Almighty, the God of All of Us, the God of All Peoples of all Faiths, Bestow His Blessings on this great UN Cruise Ship.

Thank you.

SESSION 1:

CHALLENGES IN UN PEACEKEEPING AND THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS POLICE

1. Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations
2. Mr. Atul Khare, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support
3. Mr. Michel-Ange Gédéon, Director General of the Haitian National Police

SESSION 1: PANELIST STATEMENTS

**MR. JEAN-PIERRE LACROIX,
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

Ministers,
Excellencies,
Distinguished colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you today. Rarely do we have the opportunity to gather all the world's police leadership to discuss not only the United Nations Police, but – more broadly – the role that police play in a society.

Policing is not just about fighting crime; it is also about ensuring that communities feel secure in the knowledge that their government is helping to provide them with protection – both in terms of physical and social well-being.

United Nations peacekeeping has blue berets deployed across four continents; more than 10,000 police are serving globally under the blue flag, yet many of their stories go untold – and their heroism and bravery unsung.

This year, for example, I learned of an UNPOL Regional Commander in Timbuktu, Col. Sami Cherif, who – along with another colleague – managed to save dozens of civilians and UN staff from heavily armed gunmen trying to gain access to a local hotel. In the face of personal danger, and amid the chaos of a complex attack against MINUSMA, Col. Cherif and his colleague courageously fulfilled their duties as peacekeepers – protecting civilians and fellow UN staff.

We are here today to honor the service of Col. Cherif and all the women and men who wear the blue beret of UN Police. But we are also here to look broadly at how we can help them do their jobs better, to discuss how policing can help UN peacekeeping fulfil its primary task of accompanying countries from conflict to peace.

Since our last summit two years ago, the United Nations peacekeeping family has witnessed some very positive developments.

Almost one year ago, we closed our mission in Côte d'Ivoire after successfully completing our mandate, signalling a new era of stability for a country that had long been without it.

And in March of this year, we completed the neighbouring mission in Liberia and handed over primary security responsibilities to the Liberian authorities.

The United Nations Police were with Liberia every step of this journey, from building a new national police service, to assisting with the complex response to the Ebola outbreak.

The country's peaceful elections and transfer of power last year were the clearest signs that we had accomplished what we set out to do.

Even more so, both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia have graduated from hosting peacekeeping operations to contributing to peacekeeping operations. They – and other countries like them – offer a unique perspective that will only make us stronger.

For example, our peacekeeping operation in Haiti transitioned to a rule-of-law mission last October. The United Nations Police—as the largest component, with almost 1,300 uniformed personnel—will stand at the core of this effort to strengthen Haiti's rule of law institutions and promote human rights.

Protecting people. Preventing conflicts. Sustaining peace. That is the work of the United Nations Police.

No doubt we should all be proud of these achievements. But, at the same time, we have a number of considerable challenges that we must address.

Our UN Police colleagues are operating under difficult security and political conditions. Increasingly, our blue berets are serving in contexts where there is no negotiated political settlement in place. The long-term political horizon – in places like South Sudan, Mali and the DRC – is unclear.

And our police do not operate in a vacuum. The security that they provide – along with their partnership with national counterparts – can help to open the political space that’s needed for long-term political solutions.

Conversely, where political processes are stalled, weak or absent – our UN Police face increasingly difficult operating environments, with smaller margins of maneuver. Without an overarching political solution in sight, they face considerable difficulties in carrying out their mandated tasks. This is especially true in terms of UNPOL support of institution building, which we have seen as key to providing peacekeeping with a successful exit strategy.

Peacekeeping as a whole is facing increasingly dangerous conditions, including asymmetric threats from non-state actors and armed groups with extremist elements. Yet, while the risks to peacekeepers have grown, the available resources have not kept pace. Police peacekeeping remains a cost-effective path to sustainable peace and security, but it is not always reflected as a priority when budgets are being drawn.

Distinguished colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Where there is conflict and instability in the world, there will be a need for the United Nations Police. But will we—the entire peacekeeping community—be ready, willing and able to meet those future challenges? How can we be better at doing good?

During this Summit, you will hear a lot about the recent Action 4 Peacekeeping, or A4P, initiative launched by our Secretary-General.

It is built around the five “P’s” that we see as the key ingredients for peacekeeping to succeed: Politics, Performance, Partnerships, People, and Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace. Policing is of course an important component.

At the core of A4P and the way forward lies the notion of responsibility among all stakeholders in peacekeeping, both the UN, Member States and regional organizations. So today we are asking for your support in a number of ways.

For one, greater political engagement. The mandated tasks for UN Police continue to evolve and expand without a commensurate increase in the numbers of police peacekeepers or resources to support their activities. Mandates must reflect the available resources, capacities and operational requirements on the ground. Without this support, we cannot succeed.

At the same time, I implore all stakeholders to consider all available means to avoid and mitigate conflicts before they become full-blown crises. A relatively minor investment in dialogue and peace sustainment in the early stages is far less costly than a large-scale intervention. Policing can have a role to play in this regard.

Upon the request of national governments, we can send police advisory capacities to crisis situations. We can help host-governments ensure that police agencies remain service-oriented and bound by the rule of law – thus cementing popular trust in policing – a core part of a country's internal security services.

Second, we need your highly qualified, well-trained and better equipped female and male police officers who can speak French and have expertise in areas like serious and organized crime or police operations. Lend them to us for short United Nations service, and they will return with new skills and new horizons. They will be better equipped to meet the challenges of contemporary policing in a globalized world.

We have set ambitious targets for ourselves with respect to gender parity, and we cannot meet them without your help. Female peacekeepers, in particular, can serve as role models, mentors and bridges to communities, especially vulnerable populations.

We are also now developing a concept to deploy specialized police teams sourced from Member States to close gaps in expertise and capacity in our host States' police services. Crime analysis and case management software, cybercrime and financial crime investigative tools, advanced forensics and communications tools and other technologies will also become more critical for United Nations Police peacekeepers in the years to come.

Third, we must do more in the area of safety and security. Last year's report by Lt. Gen. dos Santos Cruz highlighted many challenges affecting the security of United Nations personnel. We have a responsibility

to ensure that the people you lend us are able to work in the safest conditions to enable them to protect the populations they are mandated to serve.

The report was a call to action that we have moved quickly to answer. We are looking at how we can improve key processes such as mind-set, operational readiness, performance and accountability.

I would therefore like to encourage all Member States to become parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and its Optional Protocol, and to take all necessary measures for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes against peacekeepers.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The A4P initiative acknowledges that responsibility is a two-way street. The business of keeping the peace is no one's burden alone. It is the obligation of everyone in this hall today.

That is the final point I would like to make. The long-term rebuilding of state institutions can be measured in decades, not years.

Long after the United Nations has gone, sustaining peace will fall to regional and sub-regional partners such as the African Union, European Union and other organizations that deploy police. This is why I am gratified to see all of our organizations working together on an overarching doctrinal foundation for policing. We have begun this with the Strategic Guidance Framework, or SGF, so that police peacekeepers everywhere have a common frame of reference, approach and standard.

We must continue to seek ways to increase interoperability, enhance synergies and maximize our collective impact. This includes integrating United Nations policing expertise in planning processes, ensuring a comprehensive approach to training, as well as awarding our 11,000 officers with effective and accountable leaders.

In closing, I am very pleased to see so many of our main police-contributing countries, prospective contributors, United Nations bodies and strategic partners are represented here today.

It is proof that sustainable peace and security is a goal we all share and are all committed to achieving.

Thank you.

MR. ATUL KHARE, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR FIELD SUPPORT



Second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit • 20-21 June 2018

**Remarks by Mr. Atul Khare,
Under-Secretary-General for Field Support
Session # 1 Challenges in Peacekeeping and the Role of United Nations Police
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY**

Ministers,
Excellencies,
Distinguished guests,
Dear colleagues,

I join our Secretary-General and Jean-Pierre in extending my warmest thanks to you for joining us today.

A few weeks ago, we marked 70 years of United Nations peacekeeping, starting with the first deployment in the Middle East in 1948 to today, with 14 active operations spanning the globe.

The 70th anniversary was a time to recognize the contributions of the more than 1 million peacekeepers who have served under the United Nations flag. Their service and sacrifice have paved the way for peace, safety and freedom for so many others.

We owe it to our peacekeepers to ensure that they can fulfil the promise of the United Nations under the safest conditions. The report of General dos Santos Cruz, “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers”, brought to light a number of steps we need to take to improve the security of our peacekeepers. There can be no higher priority for us.

At the same time, we owe it to you, our Member States and partners, to ensure that the personnel and resources you provide to us are used in the most cost-effective, efficient and optimal manner possible.

Some ways we are doing this will be the focus of my remarks today.

This event is happening at an important moment for United Nations peacekeeping. We are in the midst of implementing many reforms that will likely overhaul the way we do business.

One, as my brother Jean-Pierre mentioned, is the Action 4 Peacekeeping, or A4P, initiative recently launched by our Secretary-General. It recognizes the challenges our missions face and calls for a renewed commitment in support of peacekeeping.

No doubt, our chances for success increase exponentially when the United Nations, both here at Headquarters and in the field, and its Member States share the burdens, risks and responsibilities associated with this enterprise.

As one example, our Secretary-General has articulated clearly that he wants to empower our leaders in the field. Conditions in a post-conflict or fragile environment are inherently fluid, dynamic and fast-changing.

Our commanders in the field often know better than we in New York the actual situation on the ground and the most appropriate ways to respond.

Delegating greater managerial authority and decentralizing how decisions are made will help to streamline processes, increase efficiency, and make our operations nimbler and more adaptable.

In return, we will expect greater accountability from mission leadership in achieving results and delivering on mandates.

We will also aim to make better use of limited resources by being smarter. That means, for instance, more modern technology.

We first deployed unarmed and unmanned aerial systems in MONUSCO, our mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in 2013 to get real-time visuals of situations on the ground as they developed.

This technology has contributed to a dramatic increase in the amount of data and information we have at our fingertips and has enhanced operational planning and resource allocation.

We have also deployed camp protection technology known as sense and warn systems to three super camps in MINUSMA, our mission in Mali, and will deploy these systems to four additional camps by the end of the year.

To strengthen our ability to conduct surveillance we have deployed electric long-endurance unmanned aerial systems, which provide tactical information support, to the Central African Republic.

In addition, DFS is expanding its flagship triangular partnership project – which will now include medical training. This will help complement our efforts to strengthen the safety of all peacekeepers, including the police officers deployed under the blue flag.

In tandem, my Department has developed a Situational Awareness Program to standardize how we manage information gathered from all sources, whether through unmanned aerial vehicles, long-range cameras, satellites, sensors, or through community-oriented and intelligence-led policing undertaken by the United Nations Police.

Greater situational awareness will help our missions better understand the environments in which they are being asked to deploy and can therefore prepare their police officers accordingly.

Despite these advances, many gaps remain in our technical capacities. For example, many of our military helicopters are deployed without night-flying equipment or collision avoidance systems, so they cannot operate in the dark.

Shortfalls like these have led us to consider how we can be assured that contingents have the equipment they need to fulfil their mandated tasks.

Another challenge we must address to avoid wasting time, money and effort is improved supply chain management. The United Nations operates in many landlocked, hard-to-reach areas, where markets are weak and local products are not always available.

We must make sure the right goods and services, for the right cost, reach the right place at the right time. To do that, we must find solutions to reduce or eliminate supply bottlenecks.

Distinguished colleagues,

I have spoken about several ways my Department is working to provide the best support to our peacekeepers. It is our responsibility to them.

We equally have a responsibility to the communities we serve. One of the five P's that forms the backbone of the A4P initiative that I mentioned is "People".

Peacekeepers, the vast majority of whom serve with integrity and honor, must act in a manner that reflects favorably on our organization.

The failings of a few cannot be allowed to overshadow the brave efforts of so many of your police officers.

I say unequivocally that there is no place for misconduct in United Nations peace operations. It undermines the public trust and confidence that we are there to restore.

Peacekeepers are expected to perform their duties to the highest standards, with the utmost respect for human rights and diversity and with zero tolerance for any acts of sexual exploitation and abuse.

And when they don't, the United Nations will act, in cooperation with you. We are implementing more training, including a mandatory e-learning module, stricter vetting, risk management and performance and accountability measures to address this.

Also with regard to "People" I am pleased to report that both my and Jean-Pierre's departments have made progress in our efforts to implement the Secretary-General's System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity, including targeted initiatives for uniformed components.

More female peacekeepers inspire everyone in our host communities, but particularly girls and women. Increasing the number of female peacekeepers will pave the road to a more balanced gender representation in uniformed components

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have discussed my Department's commitment to supporting the United Nations Police. This includes through continuous engagement with Member States on addressing issues such as gaps in contingent-owned equipment.

My Department will continue assisting the selection and recruitment of United Nations Police, and we will seek innovative ways to increase the safety, security and welfare of all who serve with us. For our part, we will also strive to ensure the best conditions of service for your police personnel deployed.

I will close on my final point about responsibility, your responsibility. We ask you to continue being strong supporters, advocates and partners for peacekeeping, the United Nations' flagship activity.

But first we urge you to share your thoughts with us during this Summit. We value your opinions and look forward to a constructive dialogue.

Thank you.

MR. MICHEL-ANGE GÉDÉON, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE

**« Les défis de l'ONU pour le maintien de la paix et
le rôle de la police des Nations Unies »**

Déclaration de M. Michel-Ange GEDEON, Directeur général de la Police nationale d'Haïti au deuxième sommet des chefs de police de Nations Unies (UNCOPS II), New York, 21-22 juin 2018

Mesdames, Messieurs,

C'est toujours un honneur de s'exprimer devant cette auguste assemblée surtout au sein d'une organisation dont le but est de maintenir la paix et la sécurité dans le monde.

Professionnel de la sécurité, je suis devant vous au nom d'Haïti et de sa police nationale.

L'organisation des Nations Unies est présente en Haïti depuis longtemps et a déjà déployé sept missions, dont la dernière-née est la MINUJUSTH. La quintessence de son mandat est de reformer et de renforcer les capacités de la police nationale d'Haïti.

Ainsi, en guise de mise en contexte, je mettrai l'accent tout d'abord sur la MINUSTAH qui est la mission ayant le plus marqué Haïti avec une longévité incomparable aux autres missions déployées dans le pays puis la MINUJUSTH. La police nationale d'Haïti (PNH) a célébré, le mardi 12 juin 2018, son 23^e anniversaire. Dans toute son existence, elle a existé que quelques années sans une présence onusienne à ses côtés soit de 2001 jusqu'au début de 2004.

Permettez-moi de vous dire que j'ai vécu les 15 dernières années de ma carrière, avec le soutien de la police des Nations Unies. C'est la raison pour laquelle j'ai accepté de prendre la parole aujourd'hui, car la police des Nations Unies a déjà prévenu des conflits internes en soutenant la paix dans mon pays. À nos côtés, elle a contribué à protéger notre population surtout les couches vulnérables, à nous soutenir de façon quotidienne dans les actions opérationnelles ainsi que dans le renforcement des capacités.

Au début du mois de février 2004, à la suite de turbulences sociopolitiques, la PNH s'est trouvée totalement démotivée. Moins de la moitié d'un effectif d'environ 6 000 policiers s'est présentée à son poste au lendemain des événements. Pour citer l'écrivain français François Mauriac, « *il y avait les lambeaux d'un passé récent accrochés partout* »

C'est dans cette atmosphère que la résolution 1542 du 30 avril 2004 consacrait la mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti (MINUSTAH). Sa mission consistait, entre autres, à restructurer la PNH, et à renforcer l'État de droit, la sécurité et l'ordre public.

La composante police des Nations Unies a apporté à la PNH une assistance adaptée dans divers domaines prioritaires. Elle a contribué à la mise en œuvre de trois plans quinquennaux de façon consécutive, notamment le Plan de réforme de la PNH 2006-2011, le Plan de développement 2012-2016, et actuellement le Plan stratégique de développement 2017-2021 qui par ailleurs a été adopté le 05 juillet 2017 par le Premier ministre qui est aussi président du Conseil supérieur de la police nationale.

Les trois plans quinquennaux ont été élaborés avec l'aide de la police internationale. Ils constituent les documents de référence pour renforcer les capacités opérationnelles et institutionnelles de la PNH.

Le plan de réforme 2006-2011 a été malheureusement interrompu par le séisme de janvier 2010 qui a, pour le moins, freiné les efforts déjà consentis par les deux parties.

Face à cette situation, le Plan de développement 2012-2016 vit le jour avec pour mission de parachever les objectifs assignés au Plan de réforme 2006-2011. L'une des réussites les plus remarquables dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan 2012-2016 était le déploiement de la PNH dans toutes les 140 communes du territoire national, en vue d'améliorer la prestation du service de police et la proximité de l'institution avec la population.

Ce plan fut relayé par un troisième plan quinquennal, le Plan stratégique de développement 2017-2021 qui a été intégralement conçu par la PNH, avec le soutien de la composante police de la MINUSTAH. Le 5 juillet prochain, ce plan bouclera déjà sa première année d'existence.

Avec la résolution 2350 du Conseil de sécurité, l'appui des Nations Unies en Haïti a été redéfini. De concert avec le commandant de la composante police, une nouvelle orientation de l'appui de la police des Nations Unies au renforcement de la PNH a été conçue.

Il s'agit de mettre l'accent non plus sur les activités de police fondamentales mais sur le renforcement des capacités de l'encadrement supérieur de la PNH. Cette nouvelle orientation s'est traduite par la mise sur pied du « Programme d'accompagnement et conseil » (PAC).

De mai 2017 à mai 2018, le commandant de la composante police, et moi-même avons effectué plus d'une vingtaine de visites dans les dix départements du pays pour non seulement contrôler et superviser la mise en œuvre du PAC mais aussi pour recueillir les observations des acteurs sur le terrain comme les magistrats et les élus afin de mieux comprendre l'évolution du partenariat.

Par rapport au contexte, il faut bien comprendre, que la situation sécuritaire s'est améliorée. Depuis les derniers mois, la PNH gère de façon satisfaisante les défis liés à la sécurité publique même si la nécessité d'appui aux cadres et aux unités spécialisées de la part des forces de police onusiennes demeure encore.

Comme l'un des buts visés par ce sommet est de refléter notre perception en tant que bénéficiaires ou clients des actions de la composante police des Nations Unies, je voudrais vous confirmer qu'elle a travaillé à notre satisfaction. Je profite de cette tribune pour remercier la police des Nations Unies pour sa précieuse contribution à l'œuvre de la professionnalisation de la police haïtienne, et plus particulièrement au général Georges-Pierre MONCHOTTE qui représente ici tous les casques bleus déployés en Haïti.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

On a beaucoup parlé du contexte et des acquis, permettez-moi maintenant d'évoquer certains défis à relever par les composantes police de l'ONU. Evidemment, je vous parle de l'expérience de mon pays.

La transition de la MINUSTAH à la MINUJUSTH qui s'est parfaitement déroulée pour la composante police a mis en lumière deux défis majeurs selon moi :

Le premier défi : La police onusienne pour mettre en œuvre son mandat avec succès doit disposer de moyens et de ressources logistiques adéquats et d'équipements modernes, adaptés aux besoins. En effet, la PNH dispose de peu de moyens et agit dans une grande précarité. En ce sens, la composante police des Nations Unies nous a toujours fournis un soutien important dans deux volets : le soutien opérationnel et le renforcement des capacités.

Nous souhaitons que les forces onusiennes soient dotées de véhicules nécessaires pour nous apporter l'appui utile et développer pleinement le Programme d'accompagnement et conseil (PAC) auprès de nos cadres qui est à bien des égards une belle innovation et une réussite malgré toutes les difficultés.

Nous souhaitons également que les forces onusiennes soient dotées d'hélicoptères opérationnels capables de transporter en tous points du territoire une force significative et totalement équipée. En effet, la capacité aéromobile a déjà permis de sauver des vies et a été d'une grande utilité lors des dernières élections. Aujourd'hui, c'est infiniment regrettable que nous ne puissions compter sur ce moyen rapide de déplacement. J'espère que ce manque ne sera pas à l'origine de situations irréversibles.

Dans une perspective plus positive, il convient de souligner l'utilisation de drones par la composante police de l'ONU. Comme vous le savez, leur usage s'impose progressivement comme un outil indispensable aux forces de l'ordre.

Depuis que la composante police onusienne a reçu ses premières machines, nous en avons bénéficié grandement. Nous en sommes très fiers et cela apporte la preuve que lorsque les moyens appropriés sont fournis, nous progressons.

Le deuxième défi réside dans la ressource humaine de la police onusienne. La qualité, l'expérience, le grade et les compétences des policiers étrangers déployés par les pays contributeurs et leur adéquation au profil requis par la mission en fonction de nos besoins sont indispensables.

L'autre volet qualitatif des policiers étrangers est celui lié aux barrières linguistiques. J'estime qu'il faut déployer des policiers internationaux qui parlent la langue du pays et mieux qu'ils connaissent ou apprennent la culture locale afin de garantir une relation de qualité entre les partenaires. Dans notre cas, c'est absolument essentiel pour faciliter la mise en œuvre du PAC et les relations étroites à construire avec nos policiers et la population, ainsi que la durabilité du transfert.

Enfin j'apprécieraï que les Nations Unies veillent à déployer davantage de femmes policières compétentes qui peuvent nous aider à féminiser encore plus notre institution, pour faciliter les relations avec les populations les plus exposées aux violations des droits de l'Homme et aux crimes sexuels.

Je voudrais terminer avec une remarque et une demande.

Une délégation du Département des opérations de maintien de la paix s'est rendue en mission en Haïti pour mener une évaluation stratégique en février 2017. Elle a constaté les progrès indéniables de la PNH. Par contre, elle a observé que les avancées en matière judiciaire et pénitentiaire étaient loin des attentes. Le contraste était frappant entre l'effort important qui avait été engagé et avec efficacité, pour le renforcement des capacités de la PNH et les faibles acquis sur ces autres questions.

A mon avis, il est essentiel d'avoir une vision de l'ensemble de la chaîne pénale et du volet sécuritaire, pour bien faire progresser l'Etat de droit. Il serait souhaitable de redoubler d'effort dans ces domaines.

Je vous remercie de m'avoir offert l'occasion de m'exprimer devant vous.

Merci de votre attention !

SESSION 1: MEMBER STATES AND PARTNERS STATEMENTS

CHINA (MINISTER)

Statement by WANG Xiaohong, Executive Vice Minister

Ministry of Public Security, PRC

At the Second UN Chiefs of Police Summit

(New York, 21 June 2018)

Your Excellency, Under Secretary General Jean-Pierre Lacroix,

Your Excellency, Under Secretary General Atul Khare,

Dear colleagues,

This event, the Second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit, is taking place at a time when the global security landscape is becoming more complex. The timing is right, making the event highly relevant for better global security governance. China would like to express its appreciation and offer its congratulations on the opening of the Summit.

China attaches great importance, and contributes actively, to peacekeeping operations, and has been doing so all along. At the UN Peacekeeping Summit in September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping made solemn commitments, in line with which China has, to date, completed the establishment and training of two standby FPU's with a strength of 330 officers, and has trained over 400 peacekeeping police officers from other countries.

Dear colleagues,

Humanity has one common home. All countries have one common destiny; each country is intricately connected with all the rest. All of us should subscribe to a new security doctrine, i.e. the doctrine of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and work together to build a community of shared future for humankind enjoying universal security. In the area of peacekeeping, China wishes to propose the following:

First, strengthening the capacity of host countries for securing mission areas. Capacity building of host countries should be made an important task of peacekeeping. No peacekeeping mission lasts forever. Host countries cannot rely on external forces to maintain their internal security in the long run. The key is to improve their own policing capabilities. Before deployment, during the operation and upon the closure of the UN mission, the host country should be provided with systematic training and equipment support. The UN and its Member States should prioritize and strengthen preventive diplomacy and, before deploying a mission, send training and other teams to the host country to help them build law enforcement forces, such as riot police. During peacekeeping operations, the police contributing countries should carry out training for local enforcement personnel. After the mission is closed, capacity building and technical support should continue in order to ensure that the host government has the capability to keep its country secure and to ensure the continuity of UN peacekeeping efforts. Last year, with UN authorization, China trained Liberia's national riot police unit, with positive results.

Second, supporting the UN in playing a bigger role in peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and supporting Secretary General Mr. Antonio Guterres's effort to reform the UN peace and security architecture. The UN

Charter and Hammarskjöld's three principles of UN peacekeeping operations should be strictly upheld, and host countries' sovereignty and the will of their people respected. Furthermore, we propose regional organizations, such as the AU, be given an effective role to play, since most of the missions are located in Africa.

Third, comprehensively elevating the capabilities of peacekeeping police. The selection criteria should be upheld rigorously to ensure the competence of peacekeeping police. Application of high technology should be enhanced to make PKOs more efficient. The early warning system should be enhanced and peacekeepers be armed with higher-caliber equipment. Discipline and ethics management should be intensified to keep the reputation of the UN PKOs untarnished. Performance evaluation should be strengthened to ensure successful mandate implementation. Moreover, the views voiced by PCCs during the tripartite meetings of the Security Council, the Secretariat and the PCCs should be given due attention.

Dear colleagues,

In the face of new realities and new imperatives, China would like to make the following commitments:

One, we shall invest more in capacity building. We shall actively host UN workshops, develop mobile training teams (or MTTs) in partnership with the UN and give priority to the training programmes in Africa, to meet the target of training 1,000 peacekeeping police officers to high quality standards. China is ready to help African countries, within the UN framework, improve their law enforcement capabilities.

Two, China is ready to provide funding for the next UNCOPS and will help create a mechanism to implement the consensus outcomes of the Summit and translate them into action, for the benefit of global security governance.

Three, China will provide the United Nations with more human resources support. We shall continue to supply senior personnel and junior professionals and train up and supply female officers to peacekeeping missions.

Four, we are happy to share our experience and practice with other countries in terms of discipline and ethics management - how we manage to keep a record of zero discipline violation - so that together we can safeguard the reputation of UN peacekeeping operations.

Our common goal is to work together to make the world a safer place! So, let's do it.

Thank you for your attention.

PAKISTAN (MINISTER)

STATEMENT BY

MR. MUHAMMAD SIDDIQUE SHEIKH

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR,

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

ON

CHALLENGES IN PEACEKEEPING AND ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS POLICE

New York,

21st June, 2018

CHALLENGES IN PEACEKEEPING AND ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS POLICE

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

1. It gives me great pleasure to join you all in this august house today.
2. The 2nd UNCOPS summit is an innovative platform that has brought together Police leaders from across the globe. The discussions held in the 2nd UNCOP summit will definitely help us in shaping peaceful future with strong commitment to the vital role of UN policing, in the context of peace operations. I would like to acknowledge the vision and efforts of the Secretary General in this regard.

Mr. Chairman,

3. Pakistan acknowledges that United Nations peacekeepers are brave and courageous soldiers in blue helmets. However, our peacekeeping missions are often shaped by the situation on ground, where our peacekeepers risk their lives every day to uphold and maintain international peace and security. We further appreciate that our peacekeepers have contributed significantly in restoring law and order and rebuilding law enforcement institutions in host countries. We feel that the role of UN Police needs to be expended in the context of Peacekeeping. It is now being recognized as an important non- military component of the UN peacekeeping operations. We realize that it has an important role to play in areas with weak rule of law and low intensity violence. At the same time, mandated police tasks of formed police units are becoming increasingly complex.

Mr. Chairman,

4. Reforms and developing institutional capacity of the host state are the two main tasks of UN Police, whereas security threats involving organized crime, human trafficking, terrorism and financial fraud that threaten global security, being addressed by UN Police, need to be handled and resourced effectively.

Mr. Chairman,

5. UN policing is now considered an important precursor for post conflict peacekeeping and Peace building. Professional and effective policing lays the foundation for durable peace, conflict resolution, development and prevention of relapse of conflicts. Effective and efficient policing is expected to translate day-to-day public security into long term and durable peace.

Mr. Chairman,

6. We would like to express our support for the Secretary General's recently launched Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) Initiative. We believe the 5 Ps, politics, people, performance,

peacebuilding and partnerships in the A4P initiative are very relevant for making UN peacekeeping respond to the challenges of our times. UN Policing becomes a vital stakeholder in this entire process. We hope that inclusive and consultative discussions on the 5Ps which are ongoing amongst Secretariat and member states will lead us to stronger, safer, well-equipped and well-trained peacekeeping missions with realistic expectations. We stand ready to support all efforts of Secretary General and of Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to make UN peacekeeping effective and efficient, and responding to the needs of the times.

Mr. Chairman,



Second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit • 20-21 June 2018

7. I would like to mention here that Pakistan has contributed significantly in UN Peacekeeping and policing missions. We offer our best human resource, professionally trained and experienced in handling diverse and difficult conflict and post conflict situations. The role of Pakistani Policemen and Police women who have earned respect and repute for their professionalism and devotion to duty under the banner of the UN Police is on record. We will continue to support and would like to be part of all efforts of United Nations to maintain peace and stability across the globe.

Thank you,

RUSSIAN FEDERATION (MINISTER)

Выступление в ходе второго саммита руководителей полицейских
служб государств-членов ООН

Уважаемые участники саммита!

Дамы и господа!

Рад **снова** приветствовать вас на **саммите** руководителей полицейских служб государств-членов **ООН**.

Российская Федерация имеет **многолетний** опыт участия в операциях ООН по **поддержанию мира**. С 1992 года сотрудники органов внутренних дел нашей страны **успешно** проходят службу в составе **миссий**. Сегодня российские полицейские задействованы в Южном Судане, Демократической Республике Конго, Колумбии, Косово, на Гаити и Кипре.

Для нас **важно**, что представители ООН **неоднократно** отмечали их **высокий** профессионализм.

Намерены и впредь поддержи-вать **имидж** российского миротворца, в том числе **женщинополицейских**.

Реализации этой задачи способст-вует действующий с двухтысячного (2000) года **Центр** подготовки миротвор-цев в **Домодедово**, имеющий соот-ветствующую **сертификацию ООН**.

В нем обучаются сотрудники МВД России и правоохранительных структур многих **других** государств-участников Организации Объединенных Наций. Работа Центра **не раз** получала **поло-жительную** оценку руководства ООН.

С удовлетворением отмечаем, что по итогам состоявшегося в 2016 году первого саммита Россия **выполнила** взятое на себя обязательство **повысить вдвое** количество полицейских-миротворцев.

Кроме того, внесла свой вклад в реализацию международной программы ООН по развитию **женского миротворчества**.

Нам представляется **перспектив-ным** направление **экспертов** для участия в работе **специализированных полицейских групп** в миссиях.

Полицейским силам ООН **все чаще** приходится оказывать содействие местным властям в решении задач в области борьбы с организованной преступностью, незаконным оборотом наркотиков, торговлей людьми и иными угрозами безопасности.

Готовы рассмотреть вопрос об участии российских полицейских в проектах **специализированных полицейских групп**, в том числе совместно с другими странами, в **англоязычных** миссиях.

Приглашаем наших партнеров к сотрудничеству и обмену опытом, как в сфере **подготовки миротворцев**, так и в выполнении задач по поддержанию **мира** и **безопасности**.

Всегда **рады принять** в России делегацию ООН высокого уровня для ознакомления с проделанной работой с момента посещения господином **Пан Ги Муном** миротворческого Центра в 2013 году.

Благодарю за внимание.

FRANCE, CHIEF OF POLICE

ADRESSE POSTALE : PLACE BEAUVAU - 75800 PARIS CEDEX 08 STANDARD MINISTERE :
01.49.27.49.27- SECRETARIAT DGPN : 01.49.27.30.50

Discours de M. Éric MORVAN,

Directeur général de la police nationale

Sommet des chefs de police et de gendarmerie

Siège des Nations Unies, le 21 juin 2018

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général Adjoint,

Monsieur le Sous-secrétaire Général,

Je souhaite remercier tout d'abord monsieur le Secrétaire général, à l'initiative de ce sommet, nous réunissant tous ici aujourd'hui, pour mettre à l'honneur le rôle et l'importance de la composante Police dans les opérations de maintien de la paix menées sous l'égide des Nations-Unies.

Plus que jamais, ces missions ont pour vocation première de protéger les victimes des conflits, de rétablir la paix et la sécurité pour des populations durement atteintes, mais aussi de contribuer à faire respecter les droits des plus fragiles, tout en participant à la reconstruction de nations meurtries, dans le respect des règles élémentaires d'un état de droit.

Je remercie également M. Dieter WEHE (chef de la délégation allemande) pour la participation active de l'Allemagne à l'organisation de ce sommet.

Aujourd'hui, nous mettons en exergue ces femmes et ces hommes, plus de 11.000, issus des forces de sécurité de nos pays respectifs, qui contribuent ainsi à la construction et à la défense de la Paix dans le monde qui nous entoure. Dans leurs fonctions et par leur implication au quotidien, ils sont véritablement l'honneur de nos pays. Leur engagement sous la bannière des Nations-Unies, et parfois malheureusement leur sacrifice, doivent plus que jamais être soulignés.

Cet engagement met de surcroît en lumière le rôle sans cesse croissant de la composante civile au sein des missions onusiennes. Cette affirmation de la police dans le maintien de la paix exige de nouvelles évolutions, pour être plus efficace et opérationnelle encore. C'est pourquoi une réforme du Département des Opérations de Maintien de la Paix (DOMP) a été lancée par le

Secrétaire général de l'ONU, M. Antonio GUTERRES, depuis un an. Elle vise à privilégier un véritable « continuum de paix » couvrant l'ensemble du spectre de la crise.

En effet, le rôle d'UNPOL s'est considérablement renforcé depuis 20 ans. Elle est maintenant présente dans toutes les opérations de maintien de la paix, tout comme dans de nombreuses missions spéciales. La France a accompagné ce mouvement et se tient prête à poursuivre ses efforts pour relever les défis policiers futurs.

Notre investissement à l'ONU est particulièrement guidé par le souci constant de la protection des civils, du développement des capacités policières - tant onusiennes que des pays-hôtes - mais aussi par la sécurité des agents en mission.

Dans ce cadre, la coopération internationale du ministère de l'Intérieur français vise fondamentalement à contribuer le plus activement possible à la réforme du secteur de sécurité, qui est le préalable incontournable au rétablissement de l'état de droit dans les zones de crise et à la préservation de la démocratie.

Nous cherchons également à agir en insistant sur la prévention, en travaillant aussi, bien évidemment, en harmonie avec les autres composantes des missions, en développant des actions de formation et en œuvrant sans relâche à la consolidation de la paix.

Notre contribution vise ainsi à mettre à disposition des Nations-Unies des personnels compétents et qualifiés, répondant aux multiples besoins des forces de sécurité intérieure des pays de déploiement. La France, avec les moyens qui sont les siens, est fermement déterminée à contribuer à la refonte du Département des Opérations de Maintien de la Paix (DOMP), telle qu'initiée par le Secrétaire général. Nous souhaitons soutenir les efforts du Secrétaire général pour une nouvelle architecture répondant aux défis que rencontre le maintien de la paix, favoriser l'émergence d'objectifs politiques, donner les moyens de les atteindre et pérenniser la paix et la sécurité, en donnant à la police la place qu'elle mérite, si nous voulons réussir dans ces ambitions.

Pour ce faire, nous soutenons toutes les initiatives visant à refonder et libérer le potentiel des structures et missions UNPOL. Améliorons les outils d'aide à la décision et de planification. Améliorons encore la formation des personnels partant en opération. Donnons-leur les moyens d'une meilleure protection et d'une meilleure efficacité. La réussite, ensemble, se doit d'être au rendez-vous.

La globalisation et la mondialisation des menaces et de la criminalité transnationale organisée, la réalité du terrorisme vécue dramatiquement comme vous le savez dans mon pays, sont autant d'éléments qui soulignent le fait que la sécurité de nos concitoyens dépasse aujourd'hui clairement le cadre restreint de nos frontières nationales. Elle se joue toujours plus loin. Elle est toujours plus complexe. A cet égard, l'action de la police des Nations-Unies permet d'atteindre cet objectif de sécurité collective, en assurant directement la stabilité dans les zones de crise, elle contribue ainsi à la sécurité de nos territoires nationaux respectifs et de nos concitoyens.

J'estime qu'il est primordial de mettre à votre disposition des personnels de police qualifiés et compétents pour distiller cette qualification dans tous les domaines requis par l'ONU, afin que chacun d'entre nous puisse ensuite récolter les fruits de cet effort consenti collectivement.

La police et la gendarmerie françaises sont honorés de participer au sein de la grande famille des NationsUnies, à cette noble tâche visant à construire un monde plus juste et plus sûr.

Merci pour votre attention

GAMBIA (THE), CHIEF OF POLICE

INDIA, CHIEF OF POLICE

Thank you Chair,

We thank the Secretary-General for organizing this useful Summit.

2. We are happy to join this Summit since it provides a useful opportunity to share experiences and best practices to further the objectives of professional policing aspects of UN peacekeeping operations.

3. We recall that while Civilian Police was deployed by the UN for the first time in 1960 in its operation in Congo, it is only in the last three decades that the role of the Police in UN peacekeeping has expanded. It reflects the changing nature of armed conflicts, which are increasingly becoming intra-state.

4. In such situations, the UN Police has now assumed an important role in peacekeeping operations, particularly in transition missions.

Chair,

5. India is not only the largest cumulative troop contributor but also one of the top police contributors with 552 police personnel currently deployed in various missions including in Haiti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cyprus and South Sudan. Since 1995, around 2700 Indian police officials have been deployed in UN Peacekeeping operations.

6. The professionalism of the first ever all-women FPU deployed by India at the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), who served as a role model to Liberian women, has been widely recognized. The percentage of Liberian women in their country's security sector increased three times following the deployment of the all-female Indian contingent.

7. We have consistently and ably demonstrated our unflinching resolve to shoulder our responsibilities.

8. During the 2015 Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping, India had pledged three Formed Police Units (FPUs) including an all-women unit. While one of the FPUs is ready for assessment and deployment, we look forward for the early deployment of the remaining pledged FPUs.

Chair,

9. The timing of deployment and role of the police in peacekeeping varies according to specific contexts. Their capabilities and responsibilities are distinct from the military peacekeeping troops. Their mandates also have to be clearly aligned with the tasks they are trained to handle and distinct from those of the peacekeeping troops.

10. The primary role of the police in UN peacekeeping missions is to train and build capacity of the host nation to enable them to build sufficient expertise and skills in policing, which is an important task in enforcing and maintaining the rule of law. The police assist in building peace; implementation of security sector reform; provision of electoral support and preventing further conflict.

11. For this, both - Formed Police Units as well as Independent Police Officers are required depending upon the context and requirements.

12. We stand ready to cooperate in the areas of sharing training expertise and facilities for the police forces with partner countries.

13. While a rapid deployment of Formed Police Units may be required in certain contexts, such deployment should be based on clear and achievable mandates supported by adequate resources, as also well-informed decisions based on consultations between the Security Council, Police contributing countries and the UN Secretariat.

14. On the ground, a closer coordination between the UN Police, host government's law enforcement machinery and the civilian population is essential to improve the efficiency of policing in the context of a mission.

15. We believe that situational awareness within the mission jurisdiction is of importance for the effectiveness of a Mission. At the same time, we understand the sensitivities involved and the need for a careful and cautious approach on these issues.

16. Further, a more structured and regular interface between the UN Police and military components of the mission is also necessary.

17. In this context, we support the idea of compiling field experiences and best practices followed by the UN Police in various peacekeeping missions.

Chair,

18. In conclusion, as a longstanding contributor, India looks forward to continuing active engagement and contribution to UN peacekeeping operations.

Thank you.

ITALY

item # 1

“Challenges in UN Peacekeeping and the Role of United Nations Police”

Thank You Mr. President for giving me the floor. Authorities, Colleagues and guests, it is a privilege and an honor for me to participate, on behalf of the Carabinieri, in this important meeting.

With reference to the current discussion, the global challenges that the Police component must face in stabilizing damaged Countries require effective mandates tailored to the needs emerging from single Theaters. It is therefore essential that UNPOL participate in their drafting since the planning phase of the military mission, for the issues related to maintaining public order and security.

The ability to interact among military, civilian and police structures, is a key element to achieve the *end state*, represented by the restoration of the rule of law and self-sufficiency of the Host country.

The involvement of UNPOL would also enable, since the initial phases, the bridging of the so-called "*Public Security Gap*" that takes place between the phase of the purely military intervention and the attainment of full operational capacity by the local Police Forces.

In such initial circumstances it is appropriate to send in a structured Police component consisting of specifically trained teams and suitable to cooperate in military environments. This Unit will have to be manned by personnel equipped with adequate technology for data and information elaboration as well as territorial surveillance.

In order to achieve these outcomes, it is necessary to place the greatest importance on training, both before the deployment and in the field, during the mission. We need to invest in quality, above all in *leadership*, through specific courses for senior managers, belonging not only to the Police Forces, but also to civilian staff.

In this light, specific courses such as those for the *UN Police Commander* should be promoted besides the implementation of the capacity to deploy *Mobile Assistance Teams* (MAT) or *Mobile Training Teams* (MTT) by Centers of Excellence whose activities will be previously included in the national offer of the UN Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (UN PCRS). Among them, I would like to mention the CoESPU (Center of Excellence *for Stability Police Units*) of Vicenza, which has been profitably cooperating for years with the DPKO.

A partnership, however, already implemented with the signing, yesterday, of the *Cooperation Action Points* by the CoESPU and the DPKO to further expand effective mutual cooperation.

Among these I would like to mention:

- the doctrinal development through a mutual exchange of documents on training, doctrine, lessons learned and best practices;
- the CoESPU cooperation with the UN Standing Police Capacity (SPC) based in Brindisi;
- and, in agreement with the DPKO, the deployment of Instructors Teams (*Rapid Mobile Assistance Training Teams*) for assistance in training peacekeepers both in the training centers of the contributing countries and in UN mission theatres.

On a final note I would like to express the hope that more attention might be placed on the training of experts in the protection of cultural heritage. In this way, I recall the recent adoption of Resolution no. 2347 of the United Nations, strongly wished by Italy, which took to the establishment of the Carabinieri Task Force "*Unite4Heritage*", that operates for the protection of historical and artistic assets, both nationally and internationally within the framework of the actions promoted by UNESCO.

Thank you for your attention.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF), CHIEF OF POLICE

Mr. Chair, Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Secretary-General Guterres and the UN staff for hosting the UNCOPS.

I am also pleased to discuss the challenges in UN peacekeeping and the role of the UN police with Chiefs of Police around the world.

In many scenes of conflict around the world, the blue helmet and the UN flag no longer offer natural protection.

In this regard, the Secretary-General's 'Action for Peacekeeping Initiative' was a very timely and appropriate strategy to draw the attention of the member states.

In full sympathy of this approach, the Korean National Police will continue to support future initiatives to enhance safety of UN personnel.

Moreover, we will intensify our cooperation in the Secretary-General's strategy on gender parity.

We will work closely with the UN by expanding our contribution to UN peacekeeping operations, increasing the number of female officers, strengthening expertise required in the field, and standardizing training through the training recognition by the DPKO.

The Korean National Police expresses its steadfast support to the UN peacekeeping operations and conveys its deepest appreciation to the Secretary General and his staff for hosting this remarkable event.

LITHUANIA, CHIEF OF POLICE

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE LITHUANIAN POLICE MR. LINAS PERNAVAS

UNCOPS II

“CHALLENGES TO THE UN PEACEKEEPING AND THE ROLE OF UN POLICE”

New York, 21 June 2018

Mr. Secretary-General, Excellences, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me start by thanking UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations for organizing this second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit. We hope this event will be of great success and encourage the further improvement of the police contribution to the peacekeeping missions of the United Nations.

Peace is not just the absence of war; it is the presence of law and justice. A well-functioning and reliable justice system, that is fair and human rights compliant, is the basis for any effective response to the complex threats

posed by crime, corruption and terrorism. It is in this light that the UN police plays a crucial role in all UN peace operations: by enabling and ensuring law and justice element that is crucial for the stability of states and the continuum of peace.

Too often UN peacekeeping operations are still being perceived as an exclusively military affair. Not only we need to put more emphasis on awareness raising and better inform our own citizens about the important work UN police is doing, we equally need to bring UN police to the spotlight of all discussions on UN peacekeeping reform.

We all agree that United Nations peacekeeping, including its police component, has to be more efficient and capable of addressing current forms of challenges to the peacekeepers on the ground, including new forms of warfare, rise of criminal and terrorist groups and other sources of instability. A natural answer to many of those challenges is more UN policing and not always more military peacekeepers on the ground.

In this context, Lithuania welcomes and strongly supports the "Action for Peacekeeping" initiative launched by Secretary-General António Guterres that is aimed at mobilizing all stakeholders to create peacekeeping operations "fit for the future". It is our strong belief that the future UN peacekeeping will require significantly reinforced UN police component that is fit to protect civilians, is adequately resourced to assist in building institutions and justice systems and can function as a catalyst in preventing states from the relapse into the cycle of violence.

Let me also underline the importance of partnerships. Ensuring stronger partnerships between the UN and regional organizations (for example European Union and African Union) as well as with specialized UN agencies can deliver more effective peace operations in the field. Partnerships also embed peace operations within a viable conflict resolution strategy to end the war or crisis in question. We look forward for a productive discussions and further action on partnerships in the context of the ongoing "Action for Peacekeeping" thematic consultations.

Allow me now briefly touch upon the experience of my own country. Even though a small country in terms of territory, Lithuania is big in values of freedom, peace and justice. As such, Lithuania has actively participated in peacekeeping missions since 1994.

Over the last year, Lithuania has significantly increased its contribution to the United Nations peacekeeping operations. Currently, Lithuania is police contributor to the UNFICYP mission in Cyprus, while 39 Lithuanian military officers are also deployed in the MINUSMA mission in Mali. We continuously look into possibilities for further contributions to the UN peacekeeping, including police dimension.

Finally, I would like to conclude by assuring you that Lithuania is a firm believer of peaceful and cooperative crisis resolution and is ready to fulfil its role in this common challenge.

I thank you.

NETHERLANDS, (THE), CHIEF OF POLICE

Intervention

Kingdom of the Netherlands

Panel 1: Peacekeeping Challenges and the role of the UN POLICE

UNCOPS 2018

- One of the three main priorities during the Security Council membership of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is modernizing and improving UN Peacekeeping operations. The Netherlands calls for an integrated approach within each UN mission. Each mission must have an overall strategy. Prevention as well as peacebuilding have to be incorporated in mandates next to peacekeeping. To execute these mandates more successfully, we need: better use of peacekeeping intel, enhanced pre-deployment training, more focus on irregular migration and human smuggling in situations where this is a problem, a more significant role of women in political processes as well as participation within the UN missions and last but not least UN Peacekeeping missions must be provided with the right capabilities, delivered at the right time.
- At UNCOPS 2016 the Netherlands underlined the importance of intelligence led policing and information management within UN Missions. We would like to reiterate that today. It is important to keep on making progress in this field, considering the complexity and the dangers of our main peace

operations, the Netherlands emphasizes the importance of improving situational awareness and the review and implementation of the peacekeeping intelligence policy. I would also like to invite your country to participate in the conference on intelligence in UN peacekeeping that the Netherlands is organizing (in cooperation with DPKO, Côte d'Ivoire and Sweden) on the 2nd of July in New York; invitations have been sent to all PermReps.

- In the development of EU Civilian Common Security and Defense Policy missions the synergies and interactions with relevant international partner organizations, in particular the UN, are highlighted. The before mentioned integrated approach within each UN mission should also take into account the coherence with other missions for example the EU or African Union. This in order to prevent competition like the Netherlands have seen between EUCAP Sahel Mali and MINUSMA.

- The stability of Mali and the region as a whole is crucial to combat such threats as trafficking and smuggling of human beings and irregular migration, terrorism and organized crime. The advice and training on security and border management by UNPOL is an important contributor to the Malinese security sector. We developed a Border Security Team concept, a good example of a multidisciplinary SPT. This proven concept can be used by the UN Police for capacity building and to mitigate organized crime and transnational threats. In light of future SPT development, DPKO could explore a construction in which PCCs deliver a single SPT within pre-agreed parameters.

- Recent domestic and international developments have made it increasingly challenging for the Netherlands to contribute to UN police missions. In order to be able to continue our participation to both UN and EU missions with police, the Netherlands calls for timely and tailored assessments and coordination of UN police capabilities and requirements. Only then it is possible to match our scarce resources to the proper demand.

- Finally, the Netherlands would like to address the multidimensional character of gender in operations. Gender in policing is more than a statistic of women employed. It is about creating a gender inclusive policing environment by highlighting the operational advantages of having women in local police organizations and emphasizing their added value when it comes to combating crime and insecurity.

Assisting host countries in designing their security institutions in such a way that they support the active presence of women and their approachability for women is crucial.

PORTUGAL

CHALLENGES IN UN PEACEKEEPING AND THE ROLE OF UN POLICE

Thursday, 21 June 2018

Portuguese Police contribution in United Nations Peacekeeping missions started in 1992, in Ex-Yugoslavia. Since then, Portuguese Police has participated in different missions in four continents – Europe, Africa, America and Asia, with more than four thousand police officers. Throughout the years, we have assumed different roles in command and planning functions, training in police academies, criminal investigation, police intelligence, public order, close protection, victim support, community policing and so on, and we have guaranteed Formed Police Units in East Timor.

The Portuguese experience in the enforcement of the different missions of United Nations peace operations, particularly the Police Commissioner role in the Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor, Haiti and in Central African Republic, as well as the constitution of the Police Unit in East Timor, has been internationally recognized for the trust, credibility and performance of the Portuguese Police Forces.

We have also gained knowledge and a unique experience that have provided us with essential instruments to better understand the global criminal challenges that we face today.

The United Nations Resolution 2185 (two thousand, one hundred and eighty-five), from 2014 (two thousand and fourteen), emphasizes the importance of Police Component in Peacekeeping operations, that achieved a relevance regarding the support for a sustainable security reform in the host countries of UN Peacekeeping missions. This new approach requires the Member States to select professional Police officers with different profiles and capabilities.

Therefore, taking into account the different threats and the changes in the international scenario that directly influence the UN Peacekeeping missions, we believe that the main challenge relies on the constant need for training programs under the scope of the United Nations. It is essential that the training programs provide international guidelines for common training to be used by each police force on a national level, under each police syllabus course.

We also believe that it is important to continue to systematize and certify all international experience achieved. This international experience and the training programs under the scope of the United Nations will increase the capacity of the police officers to adapt to the mission environment, in a comprehensive approach.

These challenges are deeply important due to the fact that the United Nations Police is mainly required to work closely with local security forces, providing training and advice in order to create a police force that respects Human Rights and international democratic standards.

Portuguese Police Forces are deeply committed to the United Nations and to all police forces represented in this conference with the common goal of facing the challenges in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions, so that we can ensure international peace and security, and guarantee the respect of human rights.

RWANDA, CHIEF OF POLICE

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



STATEMENT

By

CG Emmanuel Gasana

Inspector General of Police

At

The United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit 20-21 June 2018

“Peacekeeping Challenges and Role of the UN POLICE”

Please check against delivery

NY, 21 June 2018

- **The undersecretary General**
- **Excellences**
- **The chiefs of Police**
- **Ladies and Gentlemen.**

Thank you, Moderator, for giving me the floor.

1. I take this opportunity to thank the leadership of the Department of Peace Keeping Operations and Police division in particular, for convening the second important meeting related to contribution of UN Police to Peacekeeping Operations. I also thank panelists for their valid and constructive discussions on especially policing architecture and operational challenges.
2. Today, the increasing need of Police in Peacekeeping operations is not questionable.
3. Police men and women in Mission areas however, confront violent armed conflict, terrorist groups and other security threats.
5. With all these challenges therefore, each UN mission’s specific threats need to be well-articulated during mission analysis. Policing expertise is needed during initiation of any Peacekeeping Mission in order to reflect policing perspective. In the end, this will facilitate the strategic development of Police components’ mandate, new concepts, approaches as well as operational requirements.
6. Police division therefore, need to be strengthened with high quality professional and skilled staff capable of developing the needed operational campaign plan for any particular mission.
7. Formed Police Units also need to be re-structured in terms of strength, introducing sub units with specialized capabilities required to facilitate protection of civilian as well as unit safety and security in case of any imminent threat or attack.
8. I want to emphasize that during force preparation and training, mission specific scenarios need to be developed and incorporated in the pre-deployment package. We need to design simulation exercise plays based on the Mission Specific scenarios and the FPU personnel need to be intensively trained under replicated environment which they are expected to deploy in.

9. Lastly, regular mission evaluation and review is essential to inform the training package and capabilities that matches with the mission, time to time.

Thank you

SENEGAL, CHIEF OF POLICE

SOMMET UNCOPS II (NEW YORK)

Intervention de deux minutes

De monsieur le Général de corps d'armée Meïssa NIANG,

Haut commandant de la Gendarmerie nationale

Et Directeur de la justice militaire.

Thème : Défis des opérations de maintien de la paix et rôle de la police des nations Unies.

Les opérations de maintien de la paix sont depuis plusieurs années, un des principaux moyens mis en avant par la communauté internationale pour résoudre des crises complexes pouvant troubler la paix et la sécurité internationale.

Toutefois, au fil des années, ses fonctions premières se sont élargies à d'autres domaines. Aujourd'hui, en plus de ses fonctions traditionnelles de résolution des conflits, les opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies jouent un rôle direct dans le processus politique à travers la promotion d'un dialogue national.

En outre, pour réussir le pari d'instauration d'une paix durable à l'échelle mondiale, l'ONU doit également apporter une réponse efficiente à la recrudescence du terrorisme et de la criminalité transnationale organisée qui rendent sa tâche encore plus difficile et complexe. A ce titre, compte tenu de l'élargissement de son champ d'action et de l'apparition de nouveaux types de menaces, les Nations-unies doivent impérativement s'adapter à la nouvelle donne en mettant en place, d'une part, un cadre où toutes les composantes de la société pourraient prendre part au processus de gouvernance et d'autre part, en adoptant une posture plus ferme afin d'assurer

une protection optimale aux populations civiles, ainsi qu'à son personnel qui est de plus en plus cible d'attaques mortelles.

S'agissant de la police UN, elle a pour rôle d'assurer la sécurité du personnel, des installations UN et des populations civiles dans le respect strict des prescriptions du mandat de la mission donnée, mais également de participer au renforcement de capacités de la police locale. Dans ce cadre, la connaissance du mandat de la mission et le respect des principes fondamentaux des Nations-unies (Professionnalisme, Intégrité, Respect de la diversité) s'imposent pour mener à bien les tâches qui lui sont dévolues. Le Sénégal, 1^{er} pays contributeur en mission de police civile, s'efforce en permanence, de bien choisir et de former ses forces de sécurité (Gendarmerie et police) avant de les déployer dans les missions de maintien de la paix.

Je vous remercie de votre aimable attention.

TANZANIA, CHIEF OF POLICE

Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

STATEMENT BY

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE NSATO MARIJANI MSSANZYA HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AT THE UN CHIEFS OF POLICE SUMMIT

ON THE CHALLENGES IN UN PEACEKEEPING

AND THE ROLE OF UN POLICE

NEW YORK, 21 JUNE 2018

307 East 53rd Street, 5th Floor, New York NY 10022

Tel. No. 212-697-3612 | Fax. No. 212-697-3618

I would like to thank the UN for hosting this important meeting which provides an opportune moment for us to extensively discuss and deliberate on the most effective way to improve the contribution of the UN Police to the peacekeeping operations. The dynamics of contemporary peacekeeping increasingly continued to complicate mandates and have experienced tactical shifts from traditional peacekeeping roles to multidimensional operations which require Peacekeeping Missions to be configured in a more robust posture to implement and defend its mandate.

We are indeed gratified to note that the UN Secretariat is currently undertaking myriad of initiatives including the action for peacekeeping which are aiming to achieve more effective and accountable Peacekeeping

Operations focusing on the Protection of civilian and safety of Peacekeepers. Despite the commendable efforts made so far, the UN peacekeeping missions continue to face great challenges which requires urgent attention by all stakeholders. These challenges include lack of clear mandates, inadequate resources, and operational constraints and asymmetric security threats for the UN Police.

It is of no doubt that Peacekeepers are in a very high risks due to the fact that most of the Peacekeeping missions are downsized because of the budgetary constraints. However, in spite of the existing challenges, peacekeeping remains an important tool towards sustainable global peace and security.

In this regard, it is our humble submission that during the course of our discussion in this summit we need to pronounce ourselves and recommend appropriate mechanisms to address some of these challenges facing the United Nations Police as follows.

- o Mandates should be well defined, configured and realigned to clearly spell out actual UN policing operational requirement and environment.
- o UN police should be well trained, adequately resourced and robustly configured to address asymmetric threats against peacekeepers and innocent Civilians.
- o While we wish to emphasize deployment of the specialized and skilled police officers and teams, there is need to ensure that operational and staff posts at all headquarters levels are equitably allocated to all Member States.
- o We encourage UN Secretariat to review training module to accommodate mission specific needs in order to achieve interoperability and readiness prior and in the mission for all UN Police.
- o The United Nations should spearhead capacity-building initiatives to address specific Host Nation Police capability gaps. I thank you.

ZIMBABWE, CHIEF OF POLICE

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EUROPEAN UNION

KENNETH DEANE, EU CIVILIAN OPERATIONS COMMANDER
INTERVENTION/ STATEMENT AT UNCOPS – 21 JUNE 2018

Excellences,

I appreciate the opportunity to address this important forum as the EU Civilian Operations Commander for the 10 EU Civilian Crisis Management Missions, with mandates mainly focusing on policing and the wider Rule of Law.

In those 10 EU Missions, there are 2500 staff deployed. Out of those 600 are police officers.

We in the European Union strongly believe that consistency, cohesiveness and a collective understanding of shared objectives are key elements in relation to policing in international peacekeeping – not only within our own EU domain, but also with our close partners and organisations such as the United Nations and the African Union.

The EU welcomes therefore "The Action 4 Peacekeeping initiative", launched by the UN Secretary General, seeking to address and overcome current challenges.

In that context, I am pleased to say that the EU has just developed a Civilian Core Responsiveness Capacity for peacekeeping purposes, which should ensure the ready availability of police and other civilian expertise for speedy deployment to areas of operations.

We have also established a Strategic Warehouse in order to more swiftly address logistics for rapid deployments to current and new Missions.

Both initiatives have been designed to suit the EU context; however, they have also been shaped to further enhance interoperability with the UN.

Policing of course is not only about resources – a collective understanding of the substance of "police peacekeeping" is equally important in order to be able to train, equip and prepare the right people, at the right time on the right things.

That is why we believe it is important both for the UN police, the EU and other actors to collectively respect and fully implement the UN Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping (SGF) in Missions.

The SGF ensures a global common understanding of some key overarching principles and standards related to policing in crisis areas.

The SGF does that with due respect for diversity among implementing partners whilst fully respecting the principles of local ownership, women, peace and security.

In this vein, the EU has already developed Operational Guidelines on different thematic areas of policing reform for the EU missions, yet carefully based upon the tenets of the UN SGF to ensure interoperability and better mutual understanding.

With many common challenges ahead of us, the EU continues to stand ready to constructively engage in this work alongside our friends and colleagues in the United Nations.

SESSION 2:

ROLE OF UN POLICE IN PREVENTING CONFLICT AND SUSTAINING PEACE

1. Mr. Alexandre Zouev, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions
2. Mr. Andrew Gilmour, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
3. Ms. Anne-Marie Orlor, former UN Police Adviser and Director of the Police Division

SESSION 2: PANELIST STATEMENTS

**MR. ALEXANDRE ZOUDEV,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS**

Session # 2: The Role of United Nations Police
in Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Ministers,
Excellencies,
Distinguished colleagues,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Today, I proudly represent over 11 thousand police personnel who serve under the United Nations flag.

I must thank all of our delegations for tearing themselves away from the beautiful game, in order to join us at UNCOPS today.

I promise to be brief, as I have only one key message for this audience this afternoon: democratic policing is fundamental to preventing conflict and sustaining peace.

[Conflict Prevention]

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

How can we integrate policing into our conflict prevention tools and processes? How can we ensure that police expertise is leveraged in the name of prevention? And how can policing play a key role in the UN's crisis response in the future?

I have three recommendations in this regard.

First, conflict assessment. Issues related to policing – including transnational organized crime and illicit criminal networks – need to be more integrated into our conflict analysis and assessment. These are areas where UN Police have expertise to give, and we should be utilizing all the capacities we have on hand to build a better picture of conflict dynamics.

Second, dialogue and consensus building. We should consider including police aspects in mediation and other dialogue processes, especially in situations where a lack of trust in the security sector is a root cause of grievance and conflict. We have standing capacities that can be called upon to deploy, on a short-term basis, to support these efforts. They are doing so already.

Third, early warning. UN Police have thousands of blue berets deployed globally – not only in peacekeeping operations but also in special political missions and regional offices. They need to be trained in early warning and horizon scanning – and integrated into our systems for determining risk and informing decisionmakers.

The potential is there. Our blue berets are our eyes and ears. They can do more in the area of conflict prevention, and I fully support further strategic thinking in this area.

[Sustaining Peace]

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Most of United Nations Police deployments occur after conflict has already erupted. The Secretary-General is rightly asking that we try to change this dynamic. We need to be more proactive.

For example, working through the Global Focal Point arrangement, United Nations Police capacities can serve as a system-wide provider of specialized expertise. Already, we have deployed police to places like Sierra Leone, Yemen, and Burkina Faso in support of United Nations Country Teams.

UN Police officers are ready to play a hands-on role in realizing the Secretary-General's 'sustaining peace' vision.

Finally, I will close by stressing that a peacekeeping operation with a policing mandate cannot and should not build every police station, train every cadet, or accompany every patrol. But – by engaging with national actors and providing security in key areas – it can create the space for state institutions to recover and rebuild.

Peacekeeping catalyses a degree of institution building that can be carried forward by the host-government itself, and sustained long after peacekeeping makes its exit. This is police peacekeeping's role in the sustaining peace agenda.

Thank you.

MR. ANDREW GILMOUR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Panel on “The Role of UN Police in Preventing Conflict and Sustaining Peace”

New York, 21 June 2018

Statement by Andrew Gilmour, Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights

Excellencies, Distinguished national chiefs of police, Ladies and gentlemen,

Police officers and human rights officers are natural partners.

Some people – usually those who are fundamentally uncomfortable with human rights principles – try to claim the opposite: that human rights and security are contrary in practice and in values. We reject that line completely.

For us, it is clear that human rights and policing go together. After all, we both share a commitment to upholding the rule of law; to protecting the population; ensuring justice; and sustaining peace. Human rights are fundamental to effective modern policing.

Experience, research and indeed basic common sense all show that police services which systematically incorporate human rights into their work are more effective in addressing crime, and enjoy vastly greater legitimacy in the eyes of the wider population, than those that do not.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and our 60 human rights field presences support law enforcement agencies by providing expertise on legal and policy frameworks. We help police services build their internal oversight systems, while also supporting external accountability measures that keep the police clean and honest (and, since perceptions are so important here – are seen to keep the police clean and honest).

Over and beyond strategic advice, we also provide hands-on human rights training to police services across the world. Soon, we will publish an enhanced and expanded version of the OHCHR Human Rights and Law

Enforcement training materials. These are made available to all member states; free of cost. We stand ready to support you with expertise and training.

Human rights become particularly relevant in countries that may lapse or relapse into conflict. Human rights and police officers deployed to U.N. peace operations regularly support host states in building professional, accountable and democratic police services. These are crucial to sustaining peace and preventing the emergence of a security vacuum that is too often be filled by armed criminal groups.

Helping to building credible national police services that effectively protect the population and allow the national military to focus on external threats (as they are supposed to do) may be the greatest legacy that peace operations can leave behind when they complete their mission.

On a day-to-day basis, United Nations police and human rights officers work shoulder-to-shoulder in documenting and addressing human rights violations by local actors. While serving on mission in Haiti, the current UN Police Advisor Luis Carillho was instrumental in establishing information-sharing arrangements that form the model for institutionalized cooperation between human rights and uniformed components across the world. Some examples on our joint work in the field stretch across:

1) Working together in rebuilding national police forces

- a. In Haiti, the MINUJUSTH human rights component and UNPOL are working on the legislative and oversight reform of the Haitian National Police in a new approach to implement the rule of law mandate of the mission.
- b. In MINUSCA the human rights and police components is work closely together, including in the vetting of the new Central African police force.
- c. In several other missions, various forms of training and capacity-building events are organized and conducted jointly between the human rights and police components.

2) Joint work in investigation of human rights concerns

- a. In missions with a human rights and police component, investigations into serious violations of human rights may be conducted jointly, with the police units providing their specific forensic, investigative or also ballistic expertise. In CAR / MINUSCA, for instance, the documentation of mass graves or examination of arms relies on UNPOL expertise.

3) Preventing violence and protecting the local population

- a. Presently in DRC / MONUSCO our Human Rights Office (JHRO) works closely together with the UN Police on monitoring and reporting on electoral violence and the shrinking of democratic space. They also participate in a contingency planning exercise that outlines the joint operational response to monitor potential electoral violence, as well as advocacy with national governmental and police counterparts.

Globally, the UN Human rights office and UNPOL are also working together closely to implement the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. This Policy was established to ensure that the UN does not (inadvertently) contribute to human rights violations by supporting local security forces. Increasingly, UNPOL and others successfully use it as strategic leverage to promote positive behavioral change and reform on the part of national police services.

I would also like to draw attention to our growing focus on non-coercive interrogation techniques. It is widely recognized that torture is completely illegal, immoral and indeed ineffective. Not only does it discredit governments, police and justice services, especially when it is perceived to result on wrongful convictions. It also leads to extremely unreliable evidence being produced, as people under extreme duress will say literally anything in order to stop the pain. We are looking forward to increasing our cooperation with our UN Police colleagues to help stamp out these harmful practices and develop a universal set of standards for investigative interviewing practices grounded in international human rights law.

The bonds of professional respect and trust that is formed in peacekeeping do not end when officers return from their field deployments. I hope you will agree with me that police officers who served with the United Nations come home with a deeper understanding of international human rights standards and best policing practices. Meanwhile, our human rights colleagues who serve alongside the police in the field come to appreciate how modern policing works and how human rights can be effectively translated into law enforcement practice.

Working together and learning from one another is for the better of our staff and the people they serve and protect. As I said, at the beginning, we mustn't let people say we have contrary approaches, contrary priorities and contrary values. Police officers and human rights officers are natural allies – and I'm delighted to have been given the opportunity to reinforce that case today.

**MS. ANNE-MARIE ORLER,
FORMER UN POLICE ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF THE POLICE DIVISION**

UNCOPS II – The role of UN Police in preventing conflict and sustaining peace

Ann-Marie Orlor

Excellencies, delegates, and friends of UN Police,

It's an honour to address the second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit and I am specifically honoured to speak on conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

But let me start in the national context. Preventing crime is of course the most effective way of saving lives/victims and resources.

One might think that this is the most popular branch of policing, but no, it isn't. Not even in a well-functioning police service. Why?

Well, it is difficult to know what works and to know in advance what might happen. The most successful crime or situation is the ones that never happened. It is very hard to know and measure something that didn't occur. But nevertheless, is prevention the strongest method and way forward to sustaining peace.

Since 2010 the world has seen an increase in the number of armed conflicts. Conflicts have also become more complex, fragmented and protracted. The Secretary General has sought to establish a coherent vision and to offer new tools and approaches to help the U.N. system better support both Member States and civil society in building more just and peaceful societies.

Sustaining peace calls for conflict prevention to be addressed at all stages – before, during and after conflict. It attempts to broaden the peace agenda to include proactive measures aimed at building on peace where it already exists by reinforcing the structures, attitudes and institutions to support it.

Therefore, it is not limited to conflict riddled societies but is a policy objective for all states to hold at its highest regards. This is a challenge also in peaceful societies where it may be demanding to work preventively.

A reason for this could be that the police typical mind-set is to react and thus to be proactive or to work with prevention does not fall as naturally. Another reason could be due to the difficulties in measuring and showcasing results of prevention. If successful you do not have anything to show.

Hence, it is understandable and in fact not so surprising why this is such a great challenge for UN Police to find effective methods and prioritise tasks with the aim at preventing conflict.

The police role in conflict prevention and sustaining peace cannot be emphasized enough as it is a vital actor in each of the three categories of conflict prevention; direct, structural and systemic prevention.

Firstly, with regards to direct prevention, UNPOL serves to defuse tension and avert outbreaks, escalation and reoccurrence of violence. It supports, advises and trains national police in providing security around national and local elections as well as during demonstrations. Due to its close connection with local community and civil society actors it tends to contribute to a safer and more secure society by diffusing intra- and inter-communal tensions.

Secondly, with regards to structural prevention, UNPOL addresses the root causes of violence and conflicts by supporting the extension or reassertion of state authority throughout the territory of the state. It commonly supports the reform, restructuring and rebuilding of the host state police with the aim of improving its relationship with society and increasing public trust and confidence in the police.

UN Police should be responsive, representative and accountable to the community that it serves, based on an obligation to respect and protect human rights.

Finally, with regards to systemic prevention, UNPOL builds national capacities to counter transnational organized crime and transnational criminal networks. Efforts to promote the engagement of the national police in regional and international partnerships (such as Interpol, UNDOC and the West African Coast Initiative) also assist in building and sharing capacity towards counteracting illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime.

Looking ahead, UNPOL's role needs to develop to make sure it continuously stays responsive to changes in the nature of conflict eruption and the contextual environments of violent conflict.

In order for it to stay so it needs to consider a few points:

Firstly, activities in conflict environments require a substantial and all-encompassing conflict analysis on which to base the mission strategy. The same regards the gender analysis that needs to be the baseline of all mission activities. UNPOL hence needs to move forward in its understanding of gender mainstreaming as consisting of female representation in mission to encompass a comprehensive gender analysis in the planning and execution of all its strategies and activities.

Secondly, UNPOL should increase its role in the missions shared conflict analysis. As UNPOL often have a widespread presence on the ground in remote locations that are in connection with community leaders and the local population. As they are trained in developing a situational awareness, they can contribute to a better understanding of the local and national drivers of conflict and which communities are at elevated risk of tensions and thus contribute to early warning mechanisms.

Thirdly, UNPOL should share its knowledge of post-conflict criminal political economies and organised crime with other actors in mission environments that work on economic development, regulating markets and strengthening of the rule of law. A more comprehensive understanding of police knowledge and capacities to help communities address risks, manage disputes and respond to underlying grievances for the UN to more effectively engage in conflict prevention.

Thank you!

SESSION 2: MEMBER STATES AND PARTNERS STATEMENTS

CANADA, CHIEF OF POLICE

UN Chiefs of Police Summit II – June
2018

“Role of UN Police in Preventing Conflict and Sustaining Peace Purpose: Overview of how UN Police enable representative, responsive and accountable police services and key institutions for peacefully managing and transforming conflict and addressing grievances of individual members of society. Exchange on what is required to enable UN Police assistance before conflict erupts, which is modest compared to the deployment of a full-fledged police component on a multi-year basis. Takeaway: A common vision and concrete commitments for making UN policing a central element in preventing conflict and sustaining peace and for effectively employing this strategic asset. “

A capable and accountable police force is a key social and institutional asset for any society. When citizens see themselves in their police, trust their law enforcement agencies and see their dignity and safety in good hands, citizens trust each other, the social contract holds and above all ... peace holds.

Conscient de l'importance d'une force de police civile professionnelle dans la société, le Canada croit en l'effet multiplicateur de la police des Nations Unies en tant que vecteur de stabilité et son rôle central dans toute approche de prévention des conflits. UNPOL is an important pillar of the UN's peace and security architecture, and Canada remains committed to support its operations and objectives, in accordance with the Strategic Guidance Framework. On this, actions speak for themselves.

Recently, Canada launched the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations. This is an innovative and multilateral pilot initiative to design, implement and evaluate a combination of measures to overcome barriers to women's deployment to UN peace operations and to support their effectiveness once on missions. Le Canada croit fermement que l'inclusion des femmes dans les services de police, et en particulier dans les postes de commandement supérieur, est un élément clé de la prévention des conflits et du maintien de la paix.

Generations of Canadian police officers have served in different missions around the world, sharing their expertise and a policing approach centred on the core notion of a civilian police force built on professionalism, transparency, and accountability. Canadian police officers have contributed to building host state capacity, including addressing serious and organized crime and sexual and gender based violence through specialized



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teams. Canada has also contributed to the mainstreaming of peacekeeping intelligence into UN policing with the promotion of the enhancement of criminal intelligence structures in field missions. Canada remains committed to supporting UNPOL in preventing conflict and sustaining peace through the increased participation of women in peace operations and continuing its efforts to develop host state capacity with the highest professional standards.

CHILE, CHIEF OF POLICE

EL SALVADOR, CHIEF OF POLICE



Misión Permanente

de El Salvador ante las
Naciones Unidas

Agradecemos al Presidente de la Asamblea General por haber convocado a este segundo encuentro de alto nivel UNCOPS.

El Salvador reitera que las operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz de las Naciones Unidas desempeñan un papel central en el mantenimiento de la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Estas operaciones no son un fin en sí mismas, sino un instrumento político para lograr soluciones pacíficas negociadas que conduzcan a procesos de paz sostenibles y duraderos demostrando ser una de las herramientas más eficaces a disposición de las Naciones Unidas para ayudar a los países a recorrer el difícil camino que les lleva del conflicto a la paz, de ahí la importancia de fortalecer su capacidad operacional y su estructura organizativa, pues implica no solo la cesación de un conflicto armado, sino la construcción de instituciones públicas y el desarrollo de una conciencia ciudadana que le dé un firme sustento.

El pasado mes de agosto 2017, la Policía Nacional Civil de El Salvador cumplió 25 años de existencia. Nuestra celebración deseamos compartirla con las Naciones Unidas, por el invaluable aporte, somos una institución resultado de un exitoso proceso de paz.

En este marco, El Salvador tiene un compromiso histórico con las Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz y considera que estas juegan un papel fundamental en el establecimiento de la paz en el mundo, por lo tanto, apoyamos los procesos políticos encaminados a establecer gobiernos inclusivos y legítimos, proporcionando seguridad y catalizando procesos de consolidación y sostenimiento de la paz. En ese sentido mi país desde el 2006 ha participado en 12 diferentes misiones con un total de 200 hombres y mujeres policías y actualmente está participando 8 diferentes misiones con tropas y policías, con un total de 204 hombres y mujeres; tres de

ellas enfocadas con Policías en la Misión Política Especial de Colombia, Haití y en espera de desplegar en Sudan del Sur.

Sr. Presidente,

El Salvador considera importante resaltar algunos aspectos esenciales para el éxito de las OMP. La realización de las **consultas triangulares** efectivas, en las que el Consejo de Seguridad, los Países contribuyentes y la Secretaría, puedan realizar evaluaciones objetivas que permitan mejorar las operaciones y funcionamiento, así como también renovar y revitalizar el funcionamiento de las misiones. Las perspectivas de los países contribuyentes deben tenerse en cuenta, en particular, durante el proceso de formulación de políticas y toma de decisiones, incluido el despliegue, la transición y la renovación de los mandatos que deben ser claros y alcanzables que respondan a los desafíos sobre el terreno, para lograr alcanzar el resultado esperado que solo puede dar si esta cooperación se da de manera continua.

Para ser verdaderamente eficaces, las operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz deben contar desde el principio con **apoyo político**, suficientes recursos humanos, financieros, logísticos y mandatos claramente definidos y viables, así como contar con personal altamente capacitado para el cumplimiento de su misión en el terreno.

Mi delegación desea reconocer el papel indispensable de la **mujer y la juventud** en la prevención y resolución de conflictos y destacamos la necesidad de promover su plena participación en el mantenimiento y promoción de la paz, y destacar la importancia de la implementación de la agenda de Mujer, Paz y Seguridad y la resolución 1325.

Mi delegación considera esencial garantizar el más alto nivel de conducta ética del personal que participa en las operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz de las Naciones Unidas en ese sentido reiteramos el absoluto compromiso con la política de la Organización de **Tolerancia Cero sobre la explotación y el abuso sexual**. A este respecto, reafirmamos nuestro compromiso con la pronta investigación y eventual determinación de la responsabilidad de todos los actos de mala conducta, de conformidad con el debido proceso y los respectivos Memorandos de entendimiento acordados con las Naciones Unidas.

Sr, presidente

Finalmente, Sr presidente mi delegación desea reiterar su compromiso a seguir aportando al mejor personal debidamente capacitado que cumpla con altos estándares de rendimiento en el cumplimiento de esta misión para lograr construir una paz que sea duradera en el tiempo.

FIJI, CHIEF OF POLICE



STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BRIGADIER GENERAL SITIVENI QILIHO

AT THE UNITED NATIONS CHIEFS OF POLICE SUMMIT,

UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 20 - 21 JUNE 2018

‘Preventing Conflict, Sustaining Peace’

Mr. Chair, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ni sa bula Vinaka.

As a nation, Fiji is extremely proud of its contribution to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations especially to UN Policing across the globe. As our Honorable Prime Minister said in the 2015 UN Peacekeeping Summit held here in New York, and I quote, ***“Fiji is a nation dedicated to peacekeeping. International peacekeeping has become more than a mission. It is a part of our identity”***. Unquote.

This past week, we marked the 40th anniversary of Fiji’s commitment to UN Peacekeeping Operations; and the opportunity to address this esteemed body on Fiji Police contribution to the UN Peacekeeping operations is indeed timely.

Fiji, as a small island nation state of less than a million, has provided **1,272 Fiji police officers** to serve in **15 UN Mission areas**. Currently, 48 Fijian police officers are serving in 5 UN missions with 3 of them had been seconded to the UN Mission in South Sudan and the UN Mission in Darfur.

Mr. Chair, please allow me to acknowledge and extend the appreciation of the Fiji Government to the UN Secretary General, His Excellency Antonio Guterres, and the Department of Peacekeeping Operation for having the confidence and trust in one of our Fijian female senior Police officers to head the United Nations Mission in South Sudan which is in UNMISS. The appointment of Fiji’s Assistant Commissioner of Police Unaisi Vuniwaqa as the first ever female Police Commissioner serving the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, is a momentous milestone for all Fijians and opens a world of possibilities to female police officers, not only in Fiji but across the globe. I am also proud to state that the Fiji Police Force has surpassed the **DPKO**

15% threshold of more women officers to participate in U.N missions. As Fiji's Police Commissioner, I strongly believe that women officers be it in the military, police or in the civil sector play a very critical role in **Conflict Prevention**.

Mr. Chair, please allow me to highlight some of our commitments in our South Pacific Region, in addressing this critical topic of **"Preventing Conflict and Sustaining Peace"**. The Fiji Police Force has been working very closely on prevention frameworks with its regional counterparts from, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, Vanuatu, Samoa to name a few with the support from our neighbor New Zealand, Australia and the ASEAN countries. Our Regional Security Cooperations has allowed us to curb and deter serious criminal activities, transnational crimes, terrorist activities and serious border violations at our sea-ports and airports. We are also thankful for the support of China, the US and our bilateral partners in supporting us with our strategic capabilities and strengthening our capacity development initiatives for our police officers to meet the challenges and threats posed by criminal gangs and threat groups. Our close cooperation with the Papua New Guinea Police Force in the forthcoming APEC Meeting in Papua New Guinea, is a reflection of our Fiji Governments' commitment in our Regional Security cooperation arrangements in particular in supporting this critical agenda on **"Preventing Conflict and Sustaining Peace"**.

Mr. Chair, to conclude, Fiji may be seen to be a small Island nation state, but we have big hearts to punch over and above our own weight. Four of our police officers have paid the ultimate sacrifice of UN Policing last year, but this will not discourage us from answering the call from the UN Secretary General to serve the global community and protect the vulnerable in war torn zones for the pursuit of international peace, security and prosperity.

Vinaka vakalevu and I thank you, Mr. Chair.

Brigadier General Sitiveni Qiliho

Fiji Commissioner of Police

June 2018

6. GERMANY, CHIEF OF POLICE

Mr./Ms. Chair, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

We all agree on the vital role UN Police already play in peacekeeping operations. Over the last years, it has also become clearer that we need to get better at managing transitions after a peacekeeping mission. Germany will remain actively engaged in these processes, both at the conceptual level and with supporting improvements on the ground.

But there is a gap when it comes to the role of UN Police in what the Secretary-General has made his priority, namely preventing conflicts in the first place. The SG's 2016 report on UN policing contained some progressive recommendations in this regard. If – as the report indicated - deficiencies in the security sector may be key drivers of conflict, I think the UN should have adequate police expertise at hand that can examine an evolving situation early on, be it in a country team or – where they already exist – in special political missions. And if we have that type of expertise we also need to make sure that it reaches other relevant parts of the Secretariat and if needed the Security Council so as to inform early action.

In the last Security Council debate, one could sense some concern that police expertise on the ground might be perceived as a “watchdog” – which is certainly not what we have in mind. An early involvement of UN police should rather be seen as an offer of partnership with local authorities and security services. The primary aim should be to advise local authorities on addressing issues that may be driving a given conflict and how the local police and security services can act to avoid tensions from flaring up. This requires political will on the part of the host country but also trust in the assistance offered by the international community. But it goes beyond this: I am convinced that efforts at political negotiations, at mediation with the help of the UN would benefit from the input of police and security expertise from early on. In addition, any advice by UN police to the SG in this regard may help the latter to devise political strategies, together with the respective government, on how to improve the situation and prevent a conflict from breaking out.

I would be interested in hearing the Panel's view on whether and how police work – and specifically UN Police – can walk this fine line, being a bellwether where needed, but – preferably – assist in defusing conflicts early on, including any thoughts on consequences for the institutional setup of UN Police on the ground.

Thank you.

ND UN CHIEFS OF POLICE SUMMIT

20-21 June 2018

MEXICO, CHIEF OF POLICE

Segunda Cumbre de Jefes de Policía de las Naciones Unidas (UNCOPS II)

Nueva York, 21 de junio.

Discurso del Lic. Renato Sales Heredia, Comisionado Nacional de Seguridad, México

Sesión Dos: “Papel de la Policía de la ONU en la Prevención del Conflicto y la Paz Sostenible”.

I. Saludo

Muy buenas tardes.

En nombre de México, reconocemos a Naciones Unidas por la celebración de esta Segunda Cumbre de Jefes de Policía y agradecemos la oportunidad para ahondar en el compromiso y el trabajo que, como Estados Miembros de la Organización, asumimos con la paz y la seguridad internacionales.

II. Incorporación de la Policía Federal a las Operaciones de Paz de la ONU.

En 2014, el presidente Peña Nieto anunció la decisión de reanudar la participación de México en las Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz, como parte del compromiso con el multilateralismo y la cooperación internacional.

En cumplimiento de esa decisión y con el apoyo de Naciones Unidas y de otras naciones, personal de las Fuerzas Armadas de México ha sido desplegado, hasta el momento, en ocho Operaciones de Paz.

Tras la celebración de la Primera Cumbre de Jefes de Policía, el Estado mexicano decidió participar con personal policial en estas Operaciones, a fin de ampliar su cooperación con la ONU en estos esfuerzos.

Desde entonces, hemos trabajado con rigor y constancia en este compromiso.

Establecimos canales de cooperación con otros países e instituciones para fortalecer la capacitación de nuestros elementos y trabajamos para dar a conocer en la Policía Federal el objetivo de las Operaciones de Paz.

III. Despliegue de Policía Federal

En ese sentido, me complace destacar que actualmente México participa con personal policial en la Misión de la ONU de Apoyo a la Justicia en Haití (MINUJUSTH) y en la Misión de Verificación en Colombia.

Refrendamos nuestro interés de ampliar nuestra participación, de manera gradual, en estas Operaciones.

México reitera su convicción de que estas Operaciones de Paz contribuyen a fortalecer instituciones democráticas; a reconstruir la seguridad y la procuración de justicia y a fortalecer el estado derecho.

IV. Papel de la ONU en la prevención de conflictos y la paz sostenible

Reafirmamos la función que desempeña la Policía de la ONU para apoyar a los países a crear las condiciones para prevenir conflictos y transitar hacia la paz y desarrollo sostenibles.

Reconocemos que en estos esfuerzos es necesario que los componentes militar, policial y civil continúen estableciendo sinergias.

También encomiamos los esfuerzos para incentivar mayor presencia de mujeres desplegadas, así como para integrar la perspectiva de género.

V. Conclusiones

Tras dos años de haber iniciado los trabajos para sumar nuestro componente policial, reconocemos que la presencia de México debe fortalecerse.

Una vez más, en la sede de la ONU, México refrenda su compromiso como aliado permanente del multilateralismo, de conformidad con los principios de esta Organización.

Muchas gracias.

NEPAL, CHIEF OF POLICE

Role of the UN Police in Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace

Hon'ble Chairperson, Excellency and Dear Colleagues,

Conflict management and post-conflict peace operations are often challenging, resource draining and time consuming. The degree of success in securing durable peace varies depending on the role of the parties of the conflict and the host Government.

The primary focus lies in maximizing engagement of the host government and the parties of the conflict – as UN Secretary General has defined - for '**sustaining peace**'. **In all sustaining peace endeavors, it is always important to underline the root cause of conflict – oppression, lack of access to resources, social exclusion, and accountability of the public institution to address from tactical, operational and strategic level by successfully engaging partners and having an effective police presence in maintaining peace, security and contributing to development.**

May I highlight some of the shortcomings of the Present Model:

- **Reactive approach:** Peace operations are engaged enormously dealing with factions, interest groups and peace spoilers; alongside confidence building patrols and police actions, the scale of political engagement at the strategic level is necessary to develop consensus among parties of the conflict.
- **Less effective:** **The reform is necessary in the conventional working style and complex bureaucracy within the UN** in order to make prompt and effective decisions necessary in the field operations.
- **Narrow focus:** The present model is narrow to cover the real global security challenges such as:
 - **Maintaining balance to minimize rivalries between global and regional powers** behind emergence and escalation of armed conflict (e.g. Syria, Yemen etc.)
 - **migration and forced mass displacement from conflict zones; blocking refugees and adopting narrow security approach to deal with the crisis** (Myanmar, Syrian refugee crisis)
 - **military intervention (for regime change) model adopted in some countries turning unsuccessful for stability and durable peace** (Iraq, Libya, Egypt)
 - **growing practice of labelling internal armed conflicts as terror threats – eroding space to build peace; thus, aggravating the problem** (Syria, Egypt)

Strengthening UN Police to Counter Challenges (conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace):

The peace-operations with R2P and POC mandates require more responsive, competent, qualified, accountable and professional UN Police. The security framework must embrace fairness, justice and accountability for sustainable peace.

- **UN need to take strategic approach:** The UN Police need to make an assessment of the dynamics of conflict. The UN Police need to explore the root cause of the conflict and follow planned strategies to address them.
- **Skilled and Qualified UN Police:** The customary deployment of UN Police does not bring expected result in the modern complex PKOs. The PCCs need to make commitment to contribute more qualified and experienced police advisers with skills in negotiation, mediation, training and capacity building; investigation and operation (including response to crime and disaster) in the field as per the required skill-sets. The skilled and experienced police officers can collocate and build capacity of the host police institution.
- **The protective environment and mechanism:** The United Nations Peace Operations need to have influence over the Government and political actors to take robust actions at operational and tactical level. The UN Missions need to take strong and visible lead in protecting civilians and pursuing accountability for violations of IHRL and IHL during and post-conflict situation.
- **Strong actions for humanity: humanity can never be compared and compromised for any other thing,** spared in the name of sovereignty; UN Police need to exhibit strong, appropriate, effective and courageous actions for civilian protection. **UN police can never be a mere spectator in the field** in the name of respecting sovereignty in the face of breach of humanity and humanitarian crisis.
- **Reform, Restructuring and Rebuilding Police and Law Enforcement Agencies:** Conduct vetting, certification/ de-certification, training and retraining of police officers; conduct selection and recruitment of police personnel to rebuild local (national) police institution that is representative, responsive and accountable to the community. The UN Police should take affirmative action to make the police service inclusive and equitable so that the community own it to rebuild.
- **Integrated Action:** The success of the mission depends on more **coordinated and integrated approach of UN (entities, donors and other actors) mission,** UNCT, donors and partners for community engagement, QIPs at the community and confidence building activities. The ability of the mission to manage expectation earns cooperation and confidence of the people of the host community.
- **Information Collection and Management:** Information is power. (Police action need to be corroborated with the actions) UN Police need to strengthen the scope and capacity for the collection and analysis of information, early warning system and diplomatic capability of the UN Police deployed before the emergence or escalation of conflict.
- **System restructuring: We should enable to have quick decision in other to control serious issues)** Organizational set-up of the UN Police has to be restructured at every phase of the mission enabling quick decision making and effective action and for early warnings, mass atrocities or other inevitable crises.
- **Build local police capability:** In order for restoring security, the UN Police has to support national police and relevant governance institutions through mentoring, supervising and training and retraining and with advisory and hardware assistance.
- **Improve service delivery:** At the heart of a large number of armed conflicts are corrupt police and bureaucracy, procrastination, poor service delivery and bad police image, the focus of UN police has

to be laid on improving service delivery of the local police through training, mentoring, certification, re-certification or de-certification.

- **Anti-corruption culture:** United Nations police has to assist local police in cultivating anti-corruption culture through policy and practice. Projecting clean image of the police institution is critical for addressing a volume of public grievances against the government. It lays foundation for preventing conflict on one hand and building peace on the other.

Nepal Police Commitment

Nepal Police is committed to contribute highly qualified officers including females who have experience working in the conflict and post-conflict situations within and outside borders. They have specialized skills to work effectively with all communities. They have knowledge and operational ability to impart knowledge and skills in accordance with principles of rule of law and democratic policing standards.

2. Role of the UN Police in Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace

Hon'ble Chairperson, Excellency and Dear Colleagues,

In all sustaining peace endeavors, it is always important to underline the root cause of conflict such as oppression, lack of access to resources, social exclusion, and accountability of the public institution and the ability to engage Government, parties of the conflict and partners at the strategic level and an effective police presence at all levels to maintain peace, security to promote development.

May I highlight some of the shortcomings of the Present Model:

- **The present approach is Reactive.** Peace operations are engaged enormously dealing with factions, interest groups and peace spoilers; alongside confidence building patrols and police actions. However, scale of political engagement at the strategic level is necessary to develop consensus among parties of the conflict.
- **The bureaucratic reform is necessary: Reform is necessary in the conventional working style and complex bureaucracy to address the field necessity.**
- The present model is narrow to cover the real global security challenges such as:
 - **Maintaining balance to minimize rivalries between global and regional powers** behind emergence and escalation of armed conflict (e.g. Syria, Yemen etc.)
 - **Addressing humanitarian issues caused by migration and forced mass displacement from conflict zones; blocking refugees and adopting narrow security approach by states while dealing with the crisis** (Rohinga community displacement in Myanmar, Syrian refugee crisis) ○ **military intervention model adopted in some countries turning unsuccessful in bringing stability and durable peace** (Iraq, Libya, Egypt)
 - **Practice of labeling internal armed conflicts as terror threats – which erodes space to build peace causing aggravating to the problem** (Syria, Egypt)

Role of UN Police in preventing Conflict and sustaining peace

The peace-operations with R2P and POC mandates require more responsive, competent, qualified, accountable and professional UN Police. The security framework must embrace fairness, justice and accountability for sustainable peace.

- **A strategic approach:** The UN Police need to make an assessment of the dynamics of conflict; explore the root cause of conflict and follow planned strategies to address.
- **Need of trained, skilled and Qualified UNPOL:** The customary deployment of UN Police does not bring expected result in the modern complex PKOs. The PCCs need to make commitment to contribute more experienced police advisers with proven competencies in negotiation, mediation, training and capacity building; investigation and operation (including response to crimes and disaster) in the field as per the mission requirement to build local police capacity.
- **Creating protective environment and mechanism:** The UN Peace Operations should not be weak in the face of R2P and POC issues; they need to become strong and visible to have influence over the Government and political actors to take robust actions at all levels and to pursuing accountability for violations of IHRL and IHL.n.
- **Humanity can never be compared and compromised for any other thing. UN police can never be a mere spectator. With necessary security back up only, they can take strong appropriate, effective and courageous actions for civilian protection**
- The UN Police should adopt police for affirmative action during recruitment to make the local police inclusive, representative, responsive and accountable to the community. **As part of Reform, Restructuring and Rebuilding Police and Law Enforcement Agencies, UN police need to administer** vetting, certification/ de-certification, training and retraining of police officers to ensure accountability and effectiveness of the institution.
- **Integrated Action for success:** Only the **coordinated and integrated approach of UN entities and partners fulfills the** expectation and builds confidence of the people.
- **Information Collection and Management:** Information is power. UN Police need to strengthen the scope and capacity for the collection and analysis of information, early warning system and diplomatic capability of the UN Police deployed before the emergence or escalation of conflict.
- Organizational set-up of the UN Police has to be restructured at every phase of the mission enabling quick decision making and effective action and for early warnings, mass atrocities or other inevitable crises.
- **Improve capability and service delivery of the local police:** At the heart of a large number of armed conflicts are corrupt police and bureaucracy, procrastination, poor service delivery and bad police image, the focus of UN police has to be laid on improving service delivery of the local police through training, mentoring, certification, re-certification or de-certification.

- **Anti-corruption culture:** United Nations police has to assist local police in cultivating anti-corruption culture through policy and practice. The clean image of the police lays foundation for preventing conflict on one hand and building peace on the other.

Nepal Police Commitment

Nepal Police is committed to contribute highly competent and experienced officers including females who have experience and specialized skills to work effectively with communities. Special training on languages and specific skills are rendered to our officers with specific focus for female police officers. They have knowledge and operational ability to impart knowledge and skills in accordance with principles of rule of law and democratic policing standards.

NEPAL, CHIEF OF POLICE

Role of the UN Police in Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace

Conflict management and post-conflict peace operations are often challenging, resource draining and time consuming efforts. The degree of success in securing durable peace varies depending on the role of the parties of the conflict and the host Government.

The primary focus lies in maximizing engagement of the host government and the parties of the conflict – as UN Secretary General has defined - for ‘**sustaining peace**’. In all sustaining peace endeavors, it is always important to underline the root cause of conflict – oppression, lack access to resources, social exclusion, and accountability of the public institution to address from tactical, operational and strategic level by successfully engaging partners and having an effective police presence in maintaining peace, security and contributing to development.

Shortcomings of the Present Model:

- **Reactive approach:** Peace operations are engaged enormously dealing with factions, interest groups and peace spoilers; alongside confidence building patrols and police actions, the scale of political engagement at the strategic level is necessary to develop consensus among parties of the conflict.
- **Less effective:** The reform is necessary in the conventional working style and complex bureaucracy in order to make prompt and effective decisions necessary in the field operations.
- **Narrow focus:** The present model is narrow to cover the real global security challenges such as:
 - Maintaining balance to minimize rivalries between global and regional powers behind emergence and escalation of armed conflict (e.g. Syria, Yemen etc.)
 - migration and forced mass displacement from conflict zones and the blocking and narrow security approach to deal with the crisis (Myanmar, Syrian refugee crisis)
 - military intervention for regime change model adopted in some countries turning unsuccessful for stability and durable peace (Iraq, Libya, Egypt)
 - growing practice of labelling internal armed conflicts as terror threats – eroding space to build peace; thus aggravating the problem (Syria, Egypt)

Strengthening UN Police to Counter Challenges (conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace):

In order for ‘sustaining peace’ to materialize, security must not be viewed in its namesake, rather fairness, justice and accountability has to be incorporated in it. A greater shift from traditional reactive model to more responsive, accountable, competent, qualified and professional UN Police can only serve the purpose of establishment of the mission.

- **Taking the strategic approach:** The UN Police need to adopt a strategic approach focusing more on prevention of conflict than on responding to conflict and post-conflict situation. The UN Police need to make an assessment of the root causes of the conflict and find out avenues to address.
- **Skilled and Qualified UN Police:** The PCCs need to make commitment for more qualified and experienced police advisers in negotiation, mediation, training and capacity building, investigation

and operation (including response to crime and disaster) in the field with tests based on the required skill sets and capacity for maximum engagement of the host police institution.

- **The protective environment and mechanism:** The United Nations Peace Operations need to have influence over the Government and political actors to take robust actions at operational and tactical level. The UN Missions need to take strong and visible lead in protecting civilians and pursuing accountability for violations of IHRL and IHL during and post-conflict situation.
- **Strong actions for humanity:** humanity can never be spared in the name of sovereignty; UN Police need to exhibit strong, appropriate, effective and courageous actions for civilian protection. UN police can never be a mere spectator in the field in the name of respecting sovereignty in the face of breach of humanity and humanitarian crisis.
- **Reform, Restructuring and Rebuilding Police and Law Enforcement Agencies:** Conduct vetting, certification/ de-certification, training and retraining of police officers; conduct selection and recruitment of police personnel to rebuild local (national) police institution that is representative, responsive and accountable to the community. The UN Police should take affirmative action to make the police service inclusive and equitable so that the community own it to rebuild.
- **Integrated Action:** The success of the mission depends on more coordinated and integrated approach of UN mission, UNCT, donors and partners for community engagement, QIPs at the community and confidence building activities. The ability of the mission to manage expectation earns cooperation and confidence of the people of the host community.
- **Information Collection and Management:** Information is power. UN Police need to strengthen the scope and capacity for the collection and analysis of information, early warning system and diplomatic capability of the UN Police deployed before the emergence or escalation of conflict.
- **System restructuring:** Organizational set-up of the UN Police has to be restructured at every phase of the mission enabling quick decision making and effective action and for early warnings, mass atrocities or other inevitable crises.
- **Build local police capability:** In order for restoring security, the UN Police has to support national police and relevant governance institutions through mentoring, supervising and training and retraining and with advisory and hardware assistance.
- **Improve service delivery:** At the heart of a large number of armed conflicts are corrupt police and bureaucracy, procrastination, poor service delivery and bad police image, the focus of UN police has to be laid on improving service delivery of the local police through training, mentoring, certification, re-certification or de-certification.
- **Anti-corruption culture:** United Nations police has to assist local police in cultivating anti-corruption culture through policy and practice. Projecting clean image of the police institution is critical for addressing a volume of public grievances against the government. It lays foundation for preventing conflict on one hand and building peace on the other.

NORWAY (ON BEHALF OF THE NORDIC GROUP), CHIEF OF POLICE

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues

- Norway have 32% female police officers in our National police service. With basis in Resolution 1325,

Norway has remained committed to maintaining the number of women in our contributions to International operations. I am proud to say that throughout 2017 that the number of female police officers deployed remained at 35 %. On this note, we have worked to secure that we have a high percentage of women also in Operative Managing Positions. This numbers have not come by themselves. Today female police are a common sight in Norway, even though we still want to increase the number in leadership positions. However, if we look 30-40 years back in time, the situation was very different. Female police officers were a rare sight in the 70's, but the numbers have gone steadily up since that time. Today we have almost as many female as male applicants to our National Police Academy.

- In 2017, 46 % of the applicants to the Norwegian Police Academy were female. Even though this number is a record all-time high for us, the number has been steadily increasing the last 10 years from 40 %, so we are very pleased to say that a high percentage of women in the Norwegian Police is here to stay.
- Moreover, we have worked to secure women in international policing through nominating female officers to the United Nations Training and other managing courses. In the Norwegian predeployment training, over 40 % of our participants have been female and we have had female police officers attending the “UN Police Preparatory Leadership Course”.
- As in peace operations and institutional capacity building in fragile states, is political will an essential factor to achieve success. In our country has the political will to increase the general number of females in labor been visible and prioritized for decades.
- I will mention some examples that we consider as benchmarks in our governance. Universal rights as paid parental leave; legislation that requires the employer to facilitate for pregnant workers; affordable and available kindergartens for everyone. This is examples of important institutional actions that is a result of desired and agreed politics in Norway throughout many years. Many of these efforts can also be seen in what we call “the Nordic welfare model”. One of the outcomes we have measured is that a higher number of employees gives an economic growth. As the female population is about 50% in our country, is it obvious that more females in labor results in economic development.
- In the police we have, of course, also been a part of the political development. In accordance with the general social changes, we have implemented own efforts and programs to make the police a better workplace for women. First of all is it important to emphasize that we do not divide male and female police officers. A police officer is a police officer. Nevertheless, female police officers will from time to another get pregnant. That is a fact that never shall be any burden for the police officer. Therefore, we have formal laws that ensure that you are not discriminated for being pregnant, but we also have programs that will secure your career even though you are pregnant or at parental leave.

- Female leadership programs is another effort done by the Norwegian police through the last decades. Of different cultural reasons, good female leadership candidates might need the extra, little push to get the right motivation to go for a career in management. This is something we recognize as a success in order to get more diversity in our leadership positions. Norway are happy to see that also the UN Police Division also are using this recruitment tool.
- One important factor the UN needs to be aware of in the recruitment strategy is that being an UNPOL must be attractive for female candidates. Recruitment campaigns and nice-looking posters are one of the tools, but maybe the most important tool is the females themselves. With that, I mean that having police officers in a mission who spread the word to their colleagues back home, is maybe the best way to get more applicants. It is extremely important that all police officers, also female, is being used the best way possible in the peace operations. We do not want to hear stories about highly qualified, operational female police officers that are deployed to administrative and logistic duties instead of being in active field duty as their male colleagues. That is a kind of discrimination that we should not accept.
- Another example of effective tools is the use of Specialized Police Teams. The general gender balance in Norwegian contributions to international operations is 35% females. However, in our police team in Haiti, the average gender balance during the eight years from 2010-2018 is 50%. This harmonizes with statements from many women that they would like the deployment in peace operations to be more predictable and that they will be able to use their professional skills properly.
- Overall, securing a high percentage of female officers in our involvement in peacekeeping operations has been a high priority for the Norwegian government over time. This includes government policies that foster equal opportunities for men and women throughout the Norwegian labor market and more concrete measures from the National Police itself, for example specifically motivating women to apply for the International Service and nominating women for relevant courses.
- We are far from perfect and still have a way to go, but we believe that we have come up with some good tools and we hope they can be considered as best practices also by other Member States.
- Thank you for your attention so far.

PERU, CHIEF OF POLICE

DISCURSO

SEÑOR

SOY EL GENERAL DE POLICIA RICHARD DOUGLAS ZUBIATE TALLEDO, DIRECTOR GENERAL DE LA POLICIA NACIONAL DEL PERU, LES TRAIGO EL SALUDO FRATERO Y CORDIAL DE NUESTRO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA ING. MARTIN VIZCARRA CORNEJO Y DE MAS DE 130,000 POLICIAS QUE CON MUCHO ORGULLO COMANDO.

NUESTRO PAÍS, HA SIDO SIEMPRE SENSIBLE A LOS SOSTENIDOS ESFUERZOS, QUE LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS HA DESPLEGADO EN SU DEVENIR HISTÓRICO, PARA CONTRIBUIR A ALCANZAR Y FORTALECER LOS NOBLES OBJETIVOS DE LA PAZ Y CONVIVENCIA PACÍFICA, A LOS CUALES TODOS LOS PUEBLOS DEL MUNDO ASPIRAN, COMO CONDICIÓN INDISPENSABLE PARA PROPICIAR SU DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL.

SOMOS CONCIENTES, DEL ROL PROTAGONICO QUE HA DESARROLLADO LA POLICIA EN LAS MISIONES DE PAZ,

DESDE SU INCORPORACION EN LOS AÑOS 60'S, Y QUE COMO CONSECUENCIA DE SU DESTACADA LABOR, SE LE HAN AÑADIDO RESPONSABILIDADES EN EL TERRENO DEL ASESORAMIENTO, ORIENTACION Y CAPACITACION, RAZON POR LA CUAL, ES NECESARIO CONTAR CON POLICIAS ALTAMENTE CALIFICADOS, PROCEDENTES DE LOS ESTADOS MIEMBRO, PARA SERVIR EN MISIONES DE PAZ DE TODO EL MUNDO, REQUERIMIENTO QUE SE ALINEA CON LOS OBJETIVOS DE ESTA CUMBRE DE POLICIA DE NACIONES UNIDAS – UNCOPS.

EL ESTADO PERUANO, ENTRE LOS AÑOS 1980 Y 2000, FUE VICTIMA DEL FLAGELO DEL TERRORISMO, QUE NOS SUMIÓ EN EL DOLOR Y LA POBREZA, SITUACIONES QUE MOTIVARON A DISEÑAR ESTRATEGIAS EN EL CAMPO POLICIAL, FORTALECER LAS CAPACIDADES DE NUESTROS POLICIAS A PESAR DE LAS CARENCIAS ECONOMICAS, Y QUE GRACIAS A ESE PROFESIONALISMO, PUDIMOS DERROTAR A LAS ORGANIZACIONES TERRORISTAS QUE AZOTABAN A NUESTRO QUERIDO PAIS, EN LA ACTUALIDAD NUESTRA POLICIA NACIONAL CUENTA CON PERSONAL QUE GOZA DE LA EXPERIENCIA Y LOS CONOCIMIENTOS QUE SE HAN IDO VOLCANDO EN LAS GENERACIONES VENIDERAS, NO SOLO EN EL CAMPO POLICIAL SINO EN EL CAMPO DEL

ACERCAMIENTO Y EL TRABAJO CON SU COMUNIDAD, YA QUE DEBIDO AL TERRORISMO QUE ATACABA POR LA ESPALDA Y CAMUFLANDOSE DENTRO DE LA POBLACION, GENERÓ POR NUESTRA PROPIA SEGURIDAD UN CLIMA DE DESCONFIANZA, LEVANTÁNDOSE BARRERAS ENTRE LA POLICIA Y SU PUEBLO, Y QUE HOY POR HOY, GRACIAS AL DISEÑO DE ESTRATEGIAS DE ACERCAMIENTO A LA COMUNIDAD, HEMOS SABIDO RECUPERAR ESA CONFIANZA CIUDADANA, PORQUE EL POLICIA, ES EL PUEBLO HECHO LEY.

EN TAL SENTIDO, AGRADECIENDO LA INVITACION A ESTA CUMBRE Y EN REPRESENTACION DE MIS POLICIAS DEL PERU, ME PERMITO PONER A SU DISPOSICION, A NUESTRA POLICIA NACIONAL, A FIN DE PARTICIPAR, EN CUANTO LO ESTIMEN CONVENIENTE, EN LAS DISTINTAS MISIONES DE PAZ, YA QUE CONTAMOS EN LA ACTUALIDAD CON DAMAS Y CABALLEROS, DE LAS DISTINTAS ESPECIALIDADES DEL CAMPO POLICIAL, CAPACITADOS Y CERTIFICADOS POR EL CENTRO DE ENTRENAMIENTO Y CAPACITACION EN OPERACIONES DE PAZ – PERU. QUIENES CON UNA VERDADERA MISTICA DE SERVIR Y PROTEGER AL MÁS NECESITADO OFRECEN SUS VIDAS PACIFICAS POR PRESERVAR UN MUNDO DE PAZ Y DESARROLLO PARA SUS PUEBLOS.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

SOUTH AFRICA, CHIEF OF POLICE

21 June 2018

Chairman, Thank you, sincerely, for inviting me to address the 2nd Session of the United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit on the Role of UN Police in Preventing Conflict and Sustaining Peace.

It presents us all with an opportunity, as it allows us to reflect on the strides made within the international policing environment in preventing conflict and create an environment conducive for sustainable development.

So, now, I will try to seize this opportunity. And, in doing so, I will focus on three areas in particular, which relate to the Role of UN Police in Particular, the regional mechanisms in achieving the global Sustainable Developmental Goals. Particularly Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions, by focusing on reduction of war and violence and Combatting Criminal Structures.

The African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 has set sights in eliminating continued insecurity and instability by focusing on resolving conflicts in a dialogue-centered conflict resolution.

In achieving this the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) amongst others developed a Master Roadmap of realistic, practical and time-bound implementable steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by 2020 whereby AU Member States are reporting progress annually.

Furthermore, AU PSC in partnership with multilateral agencies such as Interpol have set up Early Warning Mechanism in combatting threats of organized criminal syndicates and terrorism threats and directed Member States to set up National Early Warning Centers whereby connectivity and compliance is monitored.

South African Government through the South African Police Service remain committed to fully contribute on the efforts of preventing conflicts and achieving sustainable peace within the frame-work of consented multilateralism

I thank you.

12. VIETNAM, CHIEF OF POLICE

**Promoting international cooperation against transnational organized crime
and role of police in UN peace keeping activities**

(New York, ngày 20-21/6/2018)

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Lt.Gen Tran Van Ve,

Acting Director General

General Department of Police – Ministry of Public Security

Your Excellency, Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, UN Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

Ministers and Chiefs of Police forces from member states

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I, myself, and the delegation from the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam are very happy to have a chance to attend the United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit II and deliver a speech at this historic meeting room of General Assembly, the symbol of understanding and international cooperation.

Vietnam's Police force highly appreciates the mechanism of UN Chiefs of Police Summits and strongly believes that this mechanism will help to maximize the value of UN Police; contributes to peacekeeping and tackles security challenges; promotes national and UN efforts to maintain social order; enhance partnership, exchange of experience, intelligence between member states and partners... Vietnam's Police strongly supports and hopes that this mechanism will continue to be maintained and developed.

As a member state of the United Nations, on the basis of an independent, autonomy, active international integration foreign policy, Vietnam wishes to assert itself as a responsible member of the international community in dealing with the consequences of the conflict in the world. To date, apart from sending more than 30 military officials to serve at the UN Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan and the Central African Republic, Vietnam Police is now actively conducting preparation and capacity building to send Vietnam Police to work at UN Peacekeeping Missions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Transnational organized crime in the world and the region has developed rapidly and manifested itself in many forms such as drug crime, arms trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, international financial crime and high-tech crime... which are great challenges for the law enforcement agencies of countries in the world in general and Vietnam in particular.

To contribute in dealing with this challenge, Vietnam Police has closely cooperated with other countries' police force. The results of the international cooperation of Vietnam are internationally recognized, highly appreciated and contributes to the successful implementation of the common goal of the international law enforcement community, ensure security and peace, ensure human rights and prosperity and sustainable development.

In order to further enhance the UN Police mission in the coming time, we would like to recommend:

- (1) Strengthening the cooperation relationship between UN Police with other existing Police cooperation institutions such as Interpol, Europol, ASEANAPOL to share information and coordinate tactical operations...

- (2) Member states police forces need to concretize the content of the UN Police “policy framework” into their own legal framework to maximize the similarity with UN Police.
- (3) To take an initiative and pay attention to the training of member states’ police officers to meet the requirements of the UN Police; willing to participate and inspired by the peacekeeping environment.
- (4) Promoting resources and information sharing between member states’ police forces and UN Police; maximize the ability to support the capacity building of Police officers involve in UN peacekeeping operation.

Thank you very much!

SESSION 3:

ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE

4. Ms. Lisa Bутtenheim, Assistant Secretary-General for Field Support
5. Commissioner Luís Carrilho, Police Adviser and Director of the Police Division
6. Mr. Awale Abdounasir, Police Commissioner, UN Organisation Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



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SESSION 3: PANELIST STATEMENTS

MS. LISA BUTTENHEIM, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR FIELD SUPPORT

**COMMISSIONER LUÍS CARRILHO,
POLICE ADVISER AND DIRECTOR OF THE POLICE DIVISION**

Draft remarks Police Adviser

Session # 3 on Performance and Accountability

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Ministers,

Excellencies,

Esteemed Police Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for joining us for this important summit today. I join the many before in expressing my heartfelt gratitude for your presence here in the General Assembly hall today.

At the first United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit we jointly decided to take United Nations Police to the next level, in order to continue contributing to peace and security in a globally connected world. Further, we spoke to the need to do better on this one, all of us. To that end, improving both the performance and accountability of United Nations Police is one of our shared goals. The Secretariat, Member States, and those individuals serving as United Nations Police – as individual police officers, members of formed units, specialized teams or at headquarters- all have a responsibility in this regard.

In its resolution on United Nations policing last November, the Security Council underscored the critical importance of improving accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the performance of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions. The Council, like the C-34, has called for clear standards for personnel, equipment, operations, performance, and assistance to host State police services for United Nations Police. Similarly, the “Santos Cruz” report identified enhanced accountability as one of four areas in peacekeeping in which the UN and Member States must take action.

United Nations Police operate on the foundation of the Strategic Guidance Framework on International Police Peacekeeping (SGF), which was developed in close consultation with you, the Member States. This includes not only a vision for targeted recruitment based on identified field needs, but also relevant and SGF-compliant pre-deployment and specialized training- on this point a quick aside to alert you to the fact that you will have just received an invite for your heads of police training centres to attend an SGF Police Training Meeting in Auckland, New Zealand on 30 September which will precede the annual International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres conference - , a solid accountability framework for mandate implementation; and continuous monitoring of performance at the individual, contingent, and component levels.

All United Nations Police are expected to perform their duties in line with the relevant Security Council mandate and any applicable directives on the use of force. Heads of Missions and Heads of Police Components have a duty to report incidents of non-performance or underperformance to Headquarters to ensure timely follow-up and accountability, underscoring both the responsibility of officers to perform and the full exercise of command responsibility.

To improve in these areas, the Police Division is working both on performance standards, including the development of a comprehensive performance assessment system, and on an accountability framework.

The accountability framework may take up various facets of performance. At the component level, these include whether the tasks United Nations Police in a mission are undertaking are in line with the relevant mandate and whether those tasks are effective in forwarding mandate implementation – that is – are they moving us to the desired end state? Are the tasks in line with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy? Are individual United Nations Police officers undertaking their tasks in line with the Strategic Guidance Framework, or rather, are they bringing to bear the shared approach to United Nations Policing that has been developed across Member States?

In a related vein, we have to assess the performance, underperformance, and non-performance of United Nations Police as relates to protection of civilians, understanding the need for political solutions and that protection of civilians is not only about physical protection, but equally about helping the host State build the capacity and will to ensure all peoples are protected, including by the host State law enforcement agencies.

As the Secretariat, we cannot ignore our obligation to report accurately to the Member States, though the legislative bodies, and to clearly set out what we expect from United Nations Police on the ground regarding posture, mindset, training, and proper equipment.

Our United Nations Police each have an individual responsibility to undertake their duties to the best of their abilities.

By the end of 2018, the Secretary-General will report to the Security Council on improving, inter alia, accountability of United Nations policing. Thus, UNCOPS presents an excellent opportunity for meaningful engagement on how performance accountability can be improved. This is of course in addition to the responsibility borne by police contributing countries for holding their personnel accountable, including through prosecution, where appropriate, for any criminal acts, including sexual exploitation and abuse, in accordance with due process and consistent with Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) and the Organization's zero-tolerance policy

Thank you for your attention.

SESSION 2: MEMBER STATES AND PARTNERS STATEMENTS

USA, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SECURITY

Building Blocks UN Chiefs of Police Summit – Session III Performance and Accountability

- Thank you to the United Nations and the Police Division for setting the stage for this important debate.

- The U.S. government is a strong supporter of UN Police primarily through building the capacity of police contributing countries to deploy well-led, well-trained police to missions.
- The U.S. alone has trained over 11,000 foreign police from 10 countries, for deployment to critical UN missions.
- Recognizing the importance of the meaningful participation of women police in peacekeeping operations, the United States continues to fund and support training for women officers, which has contributed to the UN achieving its goal of women serving in 20 percent of Individual Police Officers roles.
- In the past several years, we have seen a dramatic increase in fatal attacks on peacekeepers. We pay tribute to the sacrifice and bravery of those who have given their lives for the sake of peace, and recognize those who are bravely carrying out the mandates of the Security Council.
- The blue helmet and blue beret represent hope to vulnerable people in distress across the globe. The people the UN serves deserve nothing less than the service of peacekeepers who are qualified, equipped, and prepared for their duty.
- We are pleased with the General Assembly's Special Committee on Peacekeeping (C34) and the UN Security Council calling for the Secretariat to develop a comprehensive performance policy that identifies clear standards, evaluates all personnel, and includes measures to ensure accountability for underperformance. We call on the Police Division to proactively engage to develop and implement this policy.
- We urge ORLSI [Oh-Roll-Si] and the Police Division to employ performance data to inform decisionmaking on deployments to missions, continued service in those missions, and, importantly, aid countries that provide training and equipment to better channel their assistance.
- As we have seen in Haiti, UN Police also play an essential role in ensuring viable exit strategies. To this end, we support better integration of the police into all aspects of mission planning, and ensuring the UN Police Division is empowered to properly assess, plan, deploy, manage, and support peace operations.
- And finally, and perhaps most importantly, we must collectively intensify our work to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping missions.

- Over the past decade, the United States has invested more than \$75 million to prepare police for deployment to UN missions. We remain committed to improving the performance of UN police in mission, and look forward to co-hosting a workshop with the Police Division to roll-out a newly developed Formed Police Unit Commander course that addresses these identified leadership challenges.
- I look forward to hearing how we can work with you all to maximize our impact.
- Thank you.

ALGERIA, CHIEF OF POLICE

كلمة السيد اللواء عبد الغني هاملالمدبر

العام للأمن الوطني - الجزائر

بمناسبة انعقاد القمة الثانية لرؤساء شرطة الأمم المتحدة

نيويورك، 20 و 21 يونيو 2018

أصَحَابُ الْمَعَالِي الْوُزَرَاءُ ؛

السَّيِّدَاتُ وَالسَّادَةُ رُؤَسَاءُ الشُّرْطَةِ ؛

الْمَنْدُوبُونَ الْمَوْقَرُونَ ؛

. الحُضُورُ الكرام

إِسْمُحو لي السيدَ الرَّئيسُ ، بِدَايَةٍ، أَنْ أَغُربَ لَكُمْ عَنْ إِمْتِنَانِي وَ سَعَادَتِي لَوْجُودِي بَيْنَكُمْ هُنَا الْيَوْمَ ، بِمُنَاسَبَةِ إِنْجَادِ قَمَّةِ رُؤَسَاءِ شُرُطَةِ الْأُمَمِ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ وَ الَّتِي تُشَكِّلُ وَاحِدَةً مِنْ الْأَحْذَاتِ الهَامَّةِ فِي تَعْزِيزِ السَّلَامِ وَالْأَمْنِ الْعَالَمِيِّينَ.

أَوْجُهُ خَالِصَ شُكْرِي لِنِائِبِ الْأَمِينِ الْعَامِّ لِعَمَلِيَّاتِ حِفْظِ السَّلَامِ التَّابِعِ لِلْأَمَمِ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ وَ مُسَاعِدِيهِ عَلَى التَّزَامِهِمُ الْمُسْتَمِرُّ فِي تَنْفِيزِ إِسْتِرَاطِيَّةِ الْأَمَمِ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ فِي مَجَالِ التَّسْوِيَةِ السَّلْمِيَّةِ لِلنَّازِعَاتِ ، الْوَقَايَةِ مِنَ الصَّرَاعَاتِ ، وَحَلِّ الْأَرْزَمَاتِ وَ تَطْوِيرِ قُدْرَاتِ الْمَوْسَّسَاتِ الشَّرْطِيَّةِ فِي إِطَارِ تَنْفِيزِ عَمَلِيَّاتِ حِفْظِ السَّلَامِ.

أَعْتَنِمُ هَذِهِ السَّانِحَةَ لِأَعُربَ عَنْ إِمْتِنَانِي لِزُمَلَنِي الْمُفَتِّشِينَ وَ الْمُدْرَاءِ الْعَامِّينَ لِلشَّرْطَةِ عَلَى الْمَجْهُودَاتِ الْمَبْدُولَةِ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمُجْتَمَعِ الشَّرْطِيِّ الدُّوَلِيِّ فِي كِفَاحِهِ الْيَوْمِيِّ مِنْ أَجْلِ الْقِيَامِ بِالْمَهَامِ النَّبِيلَةِ لِحِمَايَةِ الْأَشْخَاصِ وَ الْمُمْتَلِكَاتِ.

كَمَا أَكْثَرُ إِمْتِنَانِي أَيُّضًا، لِأَخُوْتِي وَأَصْنَدِقَائِي رُؤَسَاءِ شُرُطَةِ الدُّوَلِ الْإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ عَلَى ثِقَاتِهِمْ الْمُسْتَمِرَّةِ الْمَفْتُوحَةِ لِشَخْصِي فِي رِئَاسَةِ الْإِلِيَّةِ الْإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ أَفْرِيوِل. لِلتَّعَاوُنِ الشَّرْطِيِّ

كَمَا أَوْدُنُ أَنْ أَوْكِّدَ لَهُمْ لِهَذَا الْغَرَضِ كَامِلَ إِتْرَامِي بِالمُسَاهَمَةِ فِي تَنْفِيزِ خَرِيطَةِ طَرِيقِ الْإِتِّحَادِ الْإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ وَخُطَّةِ عَمَلِهِ فِي إِطَارِ تَعْزِيزِ هَيْكَلِ السَّلَامِ وَالْأَمْنِ.

نَجْتَمِعُ الْيَوْمَ ، بِمُنَاسَبَةِ هَذِهِ الْقَمَّةِ لِمُنَاقَشَةِ إِشْكَالِيَّةِ لَهَا بَعْدَ وَثِيقِ الصَّلَاةِ بِمَنْعِ الصَّرَاعَاتِ وَدَعْمِ السَّلَامِ ، بِالنَّظَرِ إِلَى التَّطَوُّرِ الْمُتَقَرِّقِ لِلتَّهْدِيدَاتِ الدُّوَلِيَّةِ ، الَّتِي لَهَا تَدَاعِيَاتُ سَلْبِيَّةٌ عَلَى مَسَارِ التَّنْمِيَةِ الْمُسْتَدَامَةِ ، سَيِّمًا عَلَى مُسْتَوَى الْقَارَةِ الْإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ. نَاتِجَةٌ عَنْ إِنْثِشَارِ الْأَسْلِحَةِ وَمُقَاوَمَةِ الْجَمَاعَاتِ الْإِرْهَابِيَّةِ وَ عَوْدَةِ نَاتِي هَذِهِ الْقَمَّةِ فِي الظَّرْفِ الَّذِي يُوَاجِهُ فِيهِ الْعَالَمُ تَهْدِيدَاتٍ أَمْنِيَّةً مُتَعَدِّدَةً الْجَوَانِبِ ، وَ الْارْتَبَاطَاتِ بَيْنَ الْأَنْشِطَةِ الْإِرْهَابِيَّةِ وَ الْجَرِيمَةِ الْمُنَظَّمَةِ عِزَّ الْوَطْنِيَّةِ. الْمُقَاتِلِينَ الْإِرْهَابِيِّينَ الْأَجَانِبِ وَ الْجَرِيمَةَ السَّيِّئَرَانِيَّةَ وَ أَرْزَمَاتِ الْهَجْرَةِ

فِي هَذَا الْإِطَارِ ، يَجِبُ عَلَى الْمَصَالِحِ الْمُكَلَّفَةِ بِإِنْفَازِ الْقَانُونِ الْعَمَلِ مَا عَلَى أَسَاسِ تَعَاوُنٍ عَمِيَا تِي مَتِينٍ لِمُجَابَهَةِ هَذِهِ التَّحَدِّيَّاتِ وَ الْوَقَايَةِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْإِسْرَاطِيَّةِ بِصِفَةِ فَعَالِيَّةٍ وَ التَّطَلُّعُ مِنْ أَجْلِ عَالَمٍ آمِنٍ وَ مُزْدَهَرٍ أَشْكَالِ الْعُنْفِ وَ التَّطَرُّفِ وَ التَّشَدُّدِ

وَإِذْ يُسَاورُ بِلَدِي الْقَلْقُ بِشَأْنِ تَأْتِيرِ الْجَرِيمَةِ عِزَّ الْوَطْنِيَّةِ وَ الْإِرْهَابِ عَلَى السَّلَامِ وَالْأَمْنِ ، يُوَصِّلُ بِلَدِي فِي سِيَاقِ الْإِصْرَاطِ الَّتِي أَجْرَاهَا فَخَامَةُ رَئِيسِ الْجُمْهُورِيَّةِ ، لِتَطْوِيرِ مَقَارِبَةٍ شَامِلَةٍ وَ نَدْمِجَةٍ ، إِسْتِرَاطِيَّةِيَّاتِ تَهْدَفُ لِإِعْمَالِ أَعْمَالِ الْمُجْتَمَعِ الدُّوَلِيِّ لِتَحْقِيقِ الطَّمُوحَاتِ الْجَمَاعِيَّةِ لِلْأَمَمِ.

فِي هَذَا الْإِطَارِ ، سَمَحْتُ مُقَارِبَةَ الشَّرْطَةِ الْجَزَائِرِيَّةِ بِتَحْقِيقِ نَتَائِجٍ مُرْصِيَةٍ ، مِمَّا مَكَّنَهَا مِنْ اعْتِلَاءِ مَكَانَةِ كِفَاعِلِ رَئِيسِي وَ هِيَ مُسْتَعِدَّةٌ لِتَبَادُلِ خِبْرَاتِهِا وَ دَعْمِ الْأَعْمَالِ الشَّرْطِيَّةِ الدُّوَلِيَّةِ لِمُجَابَهَةِ فَعَالِيَّةِ الْإِرْهَابِ وَ الْجَرِيمَةِ الْمُنَظَّمَةِ عِزَّ الْوَطْنِيَّةِ بِجَمِيعِ أَشْكَالِهِا ، مِنْ خِلَالِ الْمَحَاوِرِ النَّاتِلِيَّةِ :

- احْتِرَافِيَّةٌ مَصَالِحِ الشَّرْطَةِ ، تَحْسِينِ الْمَهَارَاتِ ، تَدْعِيمِ قُدْرَاتِ الْوَحْدَاتِ ، عَصْرَنَةِ أَسَالِيبِ التَّسْيِيرِ ، تَطْوِيرِ أَدَوَاتِ التَّحْرِي ، الْخِبْرَةِ وَ التَّحْلِيلِ ؛

- توطيدُ علَقَةِ الثِّقَةِ مَعَ المُوَاطِنِ ، الذِّي يُعَدُّ شَرِيكَ الْأَسَاسِيَّ فِي المُعَاذِلَةِ الْأُمْنِيَّةِ ، وَ مِنْ ثَمَّ تَحْقِيقُ مُسَاهَمَتِهِ فِي سِيَاقِ الحِفَاظِ عَلَى أُمْنِ الْأَشْخاصِ وَ الْمُؤْتَمَنَاتِ - تُعْزِزُ مَبَادِي سِيَادَةِ دَوْلَةِ الْقَانُونِ ، إختِرَامَ الحُقوقِ وَ الحُرِّيَّاتِ الْأَسَاسِيَّةِ وَأَخْلَاقِيَّاتِ الشُّرْطَةِ مِنْ خِلَالِ وَضْعِ دَلِيلٍ مَرَجَعِي لِأَخْلَاقِيَّاتِ الشُّرْطَةِ أَثْنَاءَ مُمَارَسَةِ مَهَامِ الشُّرْطَةِ وَإِنْشَاءِ خَلَلِ سَنَةِ 2016 مَكْتَبِ مَرْكَزِ يَحِيقُوقِ الْإِنْسَانِ عَلَى مُسْتَوَى الْمُدِيرِيَّةِ الْعَامَّةِ لِلأُمْنِ الْوَطْنِيِّ ؛ - تَطْوِيرُ وَتُعْزِيزُ التَّعَاوُنِ الْوَطْنِيِّ وَ الْمُتَعَدُّدِ الْأَطْرَافِ ، عَلَى الصَّعِيدَيْنِ الْإِقْلِيمِيِّ وَالدَّوْلِيِّ وَتَوْطِيدُ رَوَابِطِ الشَّرَاكَةِ مَعَ الْإِنْتِرْبُولِ وَالْيُورُوبُولِ وَآسِيَانَابُولِ وَأَمِيرِبُولِ وَ مَكْتَبِ الْأُمْنِ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ لِمُكَافَحَةِ الْمُخْدَرَاتِ وَالجَرِيمَةِ وَ كَذَا مَعَ مُنْظَمَاتِ شَرِيكَاتٍ أُخْرَى - اِعْتَمَادُ سِيَّاسَةِ اتِّصَالٍ دَاخِلِيَّةٍ وَخَارِجِيَّةٍ تُعَكِّسُ قُدْرَاتِ الشُّرْطَةِ الْجَزَائِرِيَّةِ فِي رِبْطِ عِلَاقَاتِ جَوَارِيَّةٍ وَثِيقَةٍ مَعَ مُخْتَلَفِ شَرَاكِحِ الْمُجْتَمَعِ ، وَإِقَامَةِ شَرَاكَةِ - شُرْطَةِ مُوَاطِنِينَ ، بِهَدَفِ جَعْلِ المُوَاطِنِينَ مُنْتَجِبِينَ لِلأُمْنِ .

مِنْ جِهَةٍ أُخْرَى ، اِعْتَمَدَتِ الشُّرْطَةُ الْجَزَائِرِيَّةُ مَفْهُومَ مَا جَدِيدِ الْإِدَارَةِ الدِّيمُقْرَاطِيَّةِ لِلْحُسُودِ فِي مَجَالِ الْحِفَاظِ عَلَى النِّظَامِ الْعَامِ وَاسْتَبَاقِيَّةِ ، بِدَمَجِ مَفَاهِيمِ الشُّرْطَةِ الْجَوَارِيَّةِ الَّتِي تُفَضِّلُ الْجَوَارِ وَمُسَاهَمَةَ الْمُجْتَمَعِ الْمَدْنِيِّ وَ التَّسْيِيرِ الْوَقَائِي لِأَوْضَاعِ النِّزَاعِ ، التَّحْسِينِ وَالْإِتِّصَالِ الْإِسْرَافِيِّ .

إِنَّ الْمُسَاهَمَةَ الْفَعَالَةَ لِلْمَرْأَةِ فِي الْمُجْتَمَعِ ، وَفَقَالِ الْمَبَادِي الْأَسَاسِيَّةِ لِلدُّسْتُورِ الْجَزَائِرِيِّ وَمَبَادِي الْأُمْنِ الْمُتَّحِدَةِ ، أدَّتْ بِالشُّرْطَةِ الْجَزَائِرِيَّةِ بِمُضَاعَفَةِ عِدَدِ الْمُنْتَسِبَاتِ مِنَ الْعُنُصُرِ الْإِنْسَانِيِّ ، وَالتِّي بَلَغَ عِدَدُهُنَّ فِي عَامِ 2018 ، مَا يُقَارِبُ 20.000 شُرْطِيَّةٍ مِنْ بَيْنَهُنَّ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ 500 تَتَقَلَّدُ وَظَائِفَ قِيَادِيَّةٍ مُخْتَلَفَةٍ .

إِنَّ تَطْوِيرَ التَّعَاوُنِ الدَّوْلِيِّ أُمْرٌ بَالِغٌ الْأَهَمِّيَّةِ ، وَهُوَ مَا يَحْتَمِ عَلَى الْمَصَالِحِ الْمُكَلَّفَةِ بِإِنْشَاءِ الْقَانُونِ اِلِاسْتِمْرَارِ فِي مُجَابَهَةِ نَفْسِ التَّحَدِّيَّاتِ الْإِجْرَامِيَّةِ ، مِنْ خِلَالِ تَحْيِينِ قُدْرَاتِ الْوَقَائِيَّةِ وَ الْمُكَافَحَةِ ، مِنْ أَجْلِ اِسْتِجَابَةِ جَمَاعِيَّةٍ مُنْسَقَّةٍ وَفَعَالَةٍ .

وَهُوَ مَا يَتَعَكَّسُ كَذَلِكَ عَلَى الْقَارَةِ الْإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ ، الَّتِي تُوَاجِهُ اِنْشِغَالَاتٍ أُمْنِيَّةٍ كَبِيرَةٍ ، بِالنَّظَرِ إِلَى التَّغْيِرَاتِ الَّتِي أَفْرَزَتْهَا عَوْلَمَةُ التَّهْدِيدِ وَظُهُورِ أَشْكَالٍ جَدِيدَةٍ لِلجَرِيمَةِ وَالتَّطَرُّفِ .

أَشَارَ خَاطَمَةُ رَئِيسِ الْجُمْهُورِيَّةِ السَّيِّدِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بُوْتَفْلَيْقَةُ بِصِفَتِهِ مُنَسَّقِ الْإِتِّحَادِ الْإِفْرِيقِيِّ فِي مَجَالِ الْوَقَائِيَّةِ وَ الْمُكَافَحَةِ الْإِجْرَامِيَّةِ وَالتَّطَرُّفِ الْعَنِيفِ ، إِلَى أَنَّ " الْعَمَلَ الَّذِي سَيُبَاشَرُ فِي السَّنَاتِ الْقَادِمَةِ ، يَجِبُ أَنْ يَبْقَى اِفْرِيقِيًّا وَ شَعُوبُهَا مِنْ التَّهْدِيدِ الْإِجْرَامِيَّةِ الْهَابِيَّةِ بِأَشْكَالِهِ الْمُخْتَلَفَةِ

كَمَا شَدَّدَ عَلَى أَنَّ " هَذَا الْعَمَلُ يَجِبُ أَنْ يَمُنَحَ الْاِمْتِيَازَ لِلْوَقَائِيَّةِ ، التَّوَعِيَّةِ ، التَّعْبِيَّةِ وَنَسْعَى بِاسْتِمْرَارٍ نَحْوِ تُعْزِيزِ الْقُدْرَاتِ الْوَطْنِيَّةِ وَ الْإِقْلِيمِيَّةِ لِلْمُكَافَحَةِ وَ مَعَ الْمُجْتَمَعِ الدَّوْلِيِّ بِرَمْتِهِ . " وَ كَذَا التَّطْوِيرِ الدَّائِمِ مَا بَيْنَ الدَّوَلِ الْأَعْضَاءِ

بِهَذِهِ الرُّوحِ تُعْبَرُ اِفْرِيقِيًّا عَنْ رَغْبَتِهَا فِي التَّصَدِّي لِلصَّرَاعَاتِ وَالْإِلْتِزَامِ بِالتَّحَدِّيِّ الْمُتَعَلِّقِ بِالسَّلَامِ وَالْأَمْنِ ، الْمَجْسِدِينَ بِوُضُوحٍ فِي اِسْتِرَاطِيَجِيَّاتِ الْإِتِّحَادِ الْإِفْرِيقِيِّ فِي مَجَالِ مُكَافَحَةِ الْجَرِيمَةِ الْمُنْظَمَةِ عِبْرَ الْوَطْنِيَّةِ وَ الْإِجْرَامِيَّةِ . ضِمْنَ أَوْلِيَّاتِهِ ، مُكَافَحَةُ الْإِجْرَامِ وَ الْجَرِيمَةِ الْمُنْظَمَةِ مَعَ التَّكْفُلِ بِنَقِاطِ الصُّعُوبِ لِلأَفْرِيقُولِ 2017-2019 فِي هَذَا الْإِطْرَارِ ، تَضَمَّنَتْ خُطَّةَ الْعَمَلِ وَ اِنْشَاءَ AFSECOM ، فِيمَا يَتَعَلَّقُ بِتَوْحِيدِ الْبَيِّنَاتِ الْمُتَّصِلَةِ بِالتَّهْدِيدِ ، مِنْ خِلَالِ اِقْلَامَةِ أَرْضِيَّةٍ تَبَادُلِ الْمَعْلُومَاتِ وَالْإِتِّصَالِ بَيْنَ الشُّرْطَةِ الْإِفْرِيقِيَّةِ وَتَنْمِيَةِ قُدْرَاتِ الشُّرْطَةِ مَكَاتِبِ اِتِّصَالِ اِفْرِيقُولِ

لتحقيق هذه الأهداف على مبادئ التنسيق والدعم وتقييم الإجراءات في المجالات التقنية وتعزيز قدرات العمليات التي و
أفريبول تركز رؤيته تبادل
المعلومات والخبرة .

لتعزيز القدرات لمكافحة الإرهاب والجريمة عبر الوطنيّة والجريمة السيبرانية، نُظمت دورات تكوينية بحضور
مجموعة من الخبراء من الشرطة الإفريقية
والإنترپول واليوروبول والاتحاد الأفريقي.

كما تجدر الإشارة إلى التأثر ما بين مختلف المبادرات وتشكيلات الأمم المتحدة للتعاون الأفريقي، مثل عمليّة نواكشوط
وجيبوتي، لجنة

، التشكيلات الشرطة لمليّات (CAERT) والمركز الإفريقي للدراسات والبحوث في مجال الإرهاب (CISSA)
الاسـتخبارات والأمم المتحدة في إفريقيا
وأفريبول (AFP) دعم
السلّم

لا يسعني أن أختم كلمتي، دون أن أعرب عن إرادة عن إرادة، لمواصل تقديم بطريقة منسقة، إسـهامنا في الجهد
الجماعي في ديناميكيات المحاربة والوقاية من مختلف أشكال الجريمة، من أجل تطوير الممارسات السليمة للـعمل الجـيـال
القادمة قوّة للتنمية الإيجابية في جميع أنحاء القارة الإفريقية

وإسمحو لي أيّضا أن أعرب عن شكرتي الجزيل للمنظمين لدعوتهم إلى هذا الحدث الهام المرتبط بمبادرة
بأسـتراتيجيات تطوير السلّم والأمن، من أجل حوكمة أمنية عالمية متكاملة، متوحدة ومرسخة في المبادئ العالمية
لـحقوق الإنسان. ما زلت مقتنعا بأن هذا الاجتماع تمّ اعـتـدافه سوف يمثل خطوة مهمة في متابعة مهمتنا النبيلة لتعبيـة الموارد
المالية والبشرية والتقنية للـلـزـمـة لصالح الأخـيـار، منظمـة شرطة الأمم المتحدة التي تتطلب دعـمـا جوهريا وفوريا
للـسـتـجـابة إلى أهـدافهـا الإسـتراتيجية والعملية التي لـخـدمـة البشرية وتلبيـة تطلـعـاتهـا
لتـحقيق الاسـتقرار والتنمية المستدامة .

شكرا لكم على حسن اصغائكم

Speech by Mr. Major General HAMEL Abdelghani

Director General of National Security - ALGERIA

On the occasion of the 2nd United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit

New York, June 20th and 21st, 2018

Excellencies, Ministers;

Ladies and Gentlemen, Chiefs of Police;

Distinguished Delegates;

Honorable Attendance.

First of all, allow me Mr. President to express the honor and pleasure of being here today, on the occasion of the holding of this 2nd United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit, which is one of the important events for the promotion of world peace and security.

My sincere thanks go to the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and his staff for their ongoing commitment to the implementation of the United Nations strategy for the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention, crisis resolution and capacity building of police institutions, in the framework of conducting peacekeeping operations.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my fellow Inspectors-General and Directors-General of Police for the efforts made by the international police community in its daily struggle to fulfill the noble missions of ensuring people safety and properties protection.

I also reiterate my appreciation to my brothers and friends Police Chiefs of African States for the trust they continue to place in me to chair the African Police Cooperation Mechanism, AFRIPOL.

I would like to assure them, in this circumstance, of my full commitment to contribute to the implementation of the African Union road-map and its action plan for the consolidation of peace and security architecture.

Today, we are meeting on the occasion of this summit to discuss a topic with a relevant dimension, relating to "**Conflict prevention and peace support**", given the worrying evolution of international threats, which impact the sustainable development process, particularly on the African continent.

This Summit comes at a time when the world is facing multifaceted security threats, generated by the proliferation of weapons, the resilience of terrorist groups, the return of foreign terrorist fighters, cybercrime, migration crises and the connections between terrorist activities and transnational organized crime.

As such, law enforcement agencies must work together on the basis of a supportive operational cooperation to address these challenges and prevent all forms of violence, extremism and radicalization, and to effectively respond to aspirations for a safe and prosperous world.

Concerned about the impact of transnational crime and terrorism on peace and security, my country continues, as part of the reforms undertaken by His Excellency, President of the Republic, to develop, in a global and integrated approach, strategies which aim at supporting international community actions to achieve the collective aspirations for security.

In this context, the approach of the Algerian police allowed to achieve substantial results, enabling it to position itself as a key player, willing to share its expertise and support international police action to effectively address terrorism and all forms of transnational organized crime, through the following axes:

- Professionalization of police services, skills optimization, capacity-building of troops; modernization of management processes; development of investigation, expertise and analysis tools,
 - Consolidation of trust relationship with the citizen, who is a crucial partner in the security equation, and thus bringing about his contribution in the context of preservation of people and properties security,
 - Strengthening the principles of Rule of Law, respect for fundamental rights and freedoms, deontology and police ethics through the implementation of a reference guide on police code of conduct and ethics during the fulfillment of police missions, and the creation in 2016 of a central office for human rights within the General Directorate of National Security,
 - The development and promotion of bilateral and multilateral police cooperation, at the regional and international levels, and the consolidation of partnership links with Interpol, Europol, Aseanapol, Ameripol, UNODC, and other partner organizations,
- The adoption of an internal and external communication policy reflecting the capacities of the Algerian police to establish close links with the different strata of society and a Police-Citizens partnership, with a view to making citizens co-producers of security,

On the other hand, the Algerian Police adopted an innovative concept of democratic management of crowds, with regard to preservation and restoration of public order, integrating notions of community police emphasizing dialogue, civil society contribution, preventive management of conflict situations, raising awareness and upstream communication.

The convincing contribution of women to society, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Algerian Constitution and the principles of the United Nations, has led the Algerian police to increase the number of female recruits reaching in 2018, about 20,000 female police officers, of whom more than 500 occupy different command positions today.

Promoting international cooperation is paramount, as law enforcement agencies face the same criminal challenges, requiring the upgrading of prevention and control capabilities, for a collective, coordinated and efficient response.

This is particularly valid for the African continent, which faces major security concerns, given the changes brought about by the globalization of the threat and the emergence of new forms of crime and radicalization.

In his capacity as Coordinator of the African Union in the prevention and the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, His Excellency the President of the Republic Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, indicated that **"the action to be carried out over the coming years must protect Africa and its peoples from the terrorist threat in its various forms"**.

He stressed that **"This action must emphasize prevention, awareness and mobilization, and constantly strive to strengthen national and regional capacities to fight and promote ever closer cooperation between member countries and with the international community as a whole."**

It is in this spirit that Africa's willingness to address conflict and its unwavering commitment to take on the challenge of peace and security are clearly reflected in the African Union's strategies with regard to the fight against transnational organized crime and terrorism.

Within this framework, the AFRIPOL action plan 2017-2019 has included among its priorities, the fight against terrorism and organized crime, dealing with vulnerabilities in terms of data consolidation related to the threat, by setting up the information and communication exchange platform between African police forces **"AFSECOM"**, the creation of AFRIPOL Liaison Offices and the building of Police Capabilities.

To achieve these objectives, AFRIPOL's vision is based on the principles of coordination, support and assessment of actions in technical areas, strengthening of operational capacities and the exchange of information and expertise.

Training actions dedicated to strengthening capacities to fight against terrorism, transnational crime and cybercrime were organized in the presence of a wide range of experts from African police, Interpol, Europol and the African Union.

It is also worth noting, the synergy between the African Union various initiatives and security measures, such as the Nouakchott and Djibouti process, the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services for Africa (CISSA), the African Center for Studies and Research in Terrorism (CAERT), the Police Component of Peace Support Operations (OSP) and AFRIPOL.

I cannot conclude my remarks without reiterating our continued contribution, in a concerted manner, to the collective effort in the dynamics of fight and prevention against different forms of crime, to promote good practices and to make future generations a force for social development throughout the African continent.

Let me also reiterate my heartfelt thanks to the organizers for inviting us to this important event directly related to peace and security promotion strategies, for integrated global security governance, united and anchored in the universal principles of Human Rights.

Finally, I remain convinced that this meeting will mark an important step in the fulfilling our noble mission to mobilize the necessary financial, human and technical resources for the benefit of our UN police organization which requires substantial and immediate support to respond to its strategic and operational goals with a view to serving humanity and to meet its aspirations for stability and sustainable development.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Allocution de Monsieur le Général Major HAMEL Abdelghani
Directeur Général de la Sûreté Nationale - ALGERIE

A l'occasion du 2^{ème} Sommet des Chefs de Police des Nations Unies

New York, les 20 et 21 Juin 2018

Excellences, Messieurs les Ministres ;

Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs de Police ;

Distingués Délégués ;

Honorable assistance.

Permettez-moi tout d'abord, Monsieur le Président de vous exprimer l'honneur et le plaisir d'être parmi vous aujourd'hui,

à l'occasion de la tenue de ce 2^{ème} Sommet des Chefs de Police des Nations Unies, qui constitue l'un des événements importants dans la promotion de la paix et la sécurité mondiales.

Mes vifs remerciements s'adressent à Monsieur le Secrétaire Général Adjoint aux Opérations de Maintien de la Paix des Nations Unies et à ses collaborateurs pour leur engagement continu dans la mise en œuvre de la stratégie des Nations Unies en matière de règlement pacifique des différends, de prévention des conflits, de résolution des crises et de développement des capacités des institutions policières, dans le cadre de l'accomplissement des opérations de maintien de la paix.

Je saisis cette occasion pour témoigner, ma gratitude à mes confrères inspecteurs et directeurs généraux de police, pour les efforts fournis par la communauté policière internationale dans son combat mené au quotidien pour l'accomplissement des nobles missions de sécurité des personnes et la protection des biens.

Je réitère également mes remerciements à l'endroit de mes frères et amis Chefs de police des Etats Africains pour la confiance qu'ils continuent de m'accorder pour présider le Mécanisme Africain de Coopération Policière, AFRIPOL.

Je voudrais les assurer en cette circonstance de mon total engagement à contribuer à la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route de l'Union Africaine et de son plan d'action, en matière de consolidation de l'architecture de paix et de sécurité.

Nous sommes aujourd'hui réunis à l'occasion de ce sommet pour débattre d'une thématique à dimension pertinente, se rapportant à « la prévention des conflits et le soutien à la paix », compte tenu de l'évolution préoccupante des menaces internationales, qui impactent le processus de développement durable, notamment au niveau du Continent Africain.

Ce Sommet intervient au moment où le monde fait face à des menaces sécuritaires multiformes, générées par la prolifération des armes, la résilience des groupes terroristes, le retour des combattants terroristes étrangers, la cybercriminalité, les crises migratoires et les connexions entre les activités terroristes et la criminalité transnationale organisée.

A ce titre, les services chargés de l'application de la loi doivent œuvrer ensemble sur la base d'une coopération opérationnelle solidaire, pour relever ces défis et prévenir toutes les formes de violence, d'extrémisme et de radicalisation, et répondre efficacement aux aspirations pour un monde sûr et prospère.

Préoccupé par l'impact de la criminalité transnationale et le terrorisme, sur la paix et la sécurité, mon pays continue dans le sillage des réformes entreprises par Son Excellence, Monsieur le Président de la République, à développer dans une approche globale et intégrée, des stratégies visant à soutenir les actions de la communauté internationale en vue d'atteindre les aspirations collectives en matière de sécurité.

Dans ce cadre, l'approche de la police algérienne a permis de réaliser des résultats appréciables, lui permettant de se positionner comme acteur incontournable, disposé à partager son expertise et soutenir l'action policière internationale pour faire face efficacement au terrorisme et à la criminalité organisée transnationale.

Je voudrais en cette opportunité, faire un rappel des principaux axes, les présenter sommairement, soit une modeste contribution de la police algérienne, dont l'objectif est de joindre ci-après :

- La professionnalisation des services de police, l'optimisation des compétences, le renforcement des capacités des troupes, la modernisation des processus de gestion, le développement des outils d'investigation, d'expertise et d'analyse,

- La consolidation de la relation de confiance avec le citoyen, qui est un partenaire essentiel dans l'équation sécuritaire, et susciter par la même sa contribution dans le cadre de la préservation de la sécurité des personnes et des biens,
- L'affermissement des principes de l'Etat de Droit, le respect des libertés et des droits fondamentaux, la déontologie et l'éthique policière à travers la mise en œuvre d'un guide référentiel sur l'éthique et la déontologie policière dans l'exercice des missions de police, et la création en 2016 d'un bureau central des droits de l'homme au niveau de la Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale,
- Le développement et la promotion de la coopération policière bilatérale et multilatérale, aux plans régional et international, et la consolidation des liens de partenariat avec Interpol, Europol, Asianapol, Amérropol, l'ONUSUD, et d'autres organisations partenaires,
- L'adoption d'une politique de communication interne et externe reflétant les capacités de la police algérienne à établir des liens de proximité avec les différentes couches de la société, et un partenariat Police – Citoyens, en vue de rendre les citoyens coproducteurs de la sécurité,

Par ailleurs, la Police Algérienne a adopté un concept novateur de gestion démocratique des foules, en matière de maintien et de rétablissement de l'ordre public, intégrant des notions de police de proximité privilégiant le dialogue, l'apport de la société civile, la gestion préventive des situations conflictuelles, la sensibilisation et la communication en amont.

L'apport probant de la femme dans la société, conformément aux principes fondamentaux de la Constitution algérienne et les principes des Nations Unies, a mené la police algérienne à accroître le nombre de recrues féminines atteignant en 2018, environ 20 000 policières, dont plus de 500 occupent aujourd'hui différentes fonctions de commandement.

La promotion de la coopération internationale est primordiale, du fait que les services chargés de l'application de la loi restent confrontés aux mêmes défis criminels, nécessitant la mise à niveau des capacités de prévention et de lutte, pour une réponse collective, coordonnée et efficiente.

Ceci est d'autant plus valable pour le continent africain qui fait face à des préoccupations majeures en matière de sécurité, eu égard aux mutations induites par la mondialisation de la menace et l'émergence de nouvelles formes de criminalité et de radicalisation.

En sa qualité de Coordinateur de l'Union Africaine dans la prévention et la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent, Son Excellence le Président de la République Monsieur Abdelaziz Bouteflika, a indiqué que « l'action à mener durant les années à venir se doit de mettre l'Afrique et ses peuples à l'abri de la menace terroriste sous ses différentes formes ».

« Cette action doit privilégier a-t-il souligné, la prévention, la sensibilisation et la mobilisation, et tendre en permanence vers le renforcement des capacités nationales et régionales de lutte ainsi que la promotion d'une coopération toujours plus étroite entre les pays membres et avec la communauté internationale dans son ensemble ».

C'est dans cet esprit que la volonté de l'Afrique de s'attaquer aux conflits et son engagement infaillible à relever le défi de la paix et de la sécurité, sont clairement exprimés dans les stratégies de l'Union Africaine, en matière de lutte contre la criminalité transnationale organisée et le terrorisme.

Dans ce cadre, le plan d'action AFRIPOL 2017-2019 a inscrit parmi ses priorités, la lutte contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé, prenant en charge les vulnérabilités en termes de consolidation des données inhérentes à la menace, par la mise en place de la plateforme d'échange d'Information et de Communication entre les polices africaines 'AFSECOM', la création des Bureaux de Liaison d'AFRIPOL et le Développement des Capacités Policières.

Pour atteindre ces objectifs, la vision d'AFRIPOL s'articule autour des principes de la coordination, du soutien et de l'évaluation des actions dans les domaines techniques, du renforcement des capacités opérationnelles et de l'échange d'informations et d'expertises.

Des actions formatives consacrées aux renforcements des capacités de lutte contre le terrorisme et la criminalité transnationale et la cybercriminalité ont été organisées en présence d'une panoplie d'experts des polices africaines, d'Interpol, d'Europol et de l'Union Africaine.

Il y a lieu également de souligner, la synergie entre les différentes initiatives et dispositifs de sécurité de l'Union Africaine, tels que le processus de Nouakchott et de Djibouti, le Comité des Services de Renseignement et de Sécurité de l'Afrique (CISSA), le Centre Africain des Etudes et Recherches en matière de Terrorisme (CAERT), la Composante police des Opérations de soutien à la Paix (OSP) et AFRIPOL.

Je ne saurai terminer mes propos, sans vous réitérer notre volonté, de continuer à apporter, de manière concertée, notre contribution à l'effort collectif dans la dynamique de lutte et de prévention contre les différentes formes de criminalité, à promouvoir les bonnes pratiques et à faire des générations futures une force de développement social sur tout le continent africain.

Permettez-moi également de réitérer mes vifs remerciements aux organisateurs pour nous avoir conviés à cet important événement en relation directe avec les stratégies de promotion de la paix et de la sécurité, pour une gouvernance de sécurité mondiale intégrée, unie et ancrée dans les principes universels des Droits de l'Homme.

Enfin, je demeure convaincu que cette réunion marquera une étape importante dans la poursuite de notre noble mission à mobiliser les ressources nécessaires tant au plan financier, humain que technique, au profit de notre organisation policière onusienne qui nécessite un appui substantiel et immédiat pour répondre à ses objectifs stratégiques et opérationnels en vue de servir l'humanité et répondre à ses aspirations en matière de stabilité et de développement durable.

Merci pour votre aimable attention.

ARGENTINA, CHIEF OF POLICE

INTERVENCION DEL DIRECTOR NACIONAL DE GENDARMERIA ARGENTINA, Cte Grl D Gerardo

José Otero Bloque Responsabilidad y Desempeño (1600 a 1745 hs)

El proceso de reforma transversal iniciado por el Señor Secretario General ha otorgado un rol fundamental a la Policía de Naciones Unidas, como actor estratégico para apoyar a los necesitados derivados de las crisis que se esparcen a lo largo y ancho del mundo.

La intervención en los diferentes escenarios mundiales donde existen crisis arroja un cúmulo de información tal que exige su sistematización y puesta en conocimiento de todos los funcionarios policiales intervinientes. El intercambio de experiencias entre los países contribuyentes acerca de conclusiones arribadas luego de participar de misiones de paz constituye un pilar básico para la adopción de decisiones futuras con el objetivo de mejorar el desempeño del personal asignado.

El conocimiento de los policías integrantes de las misiones de paz de situaciones que se han presentado en misiones previas y las resoluciones adoptadas oportunamente favorecerán una apropiada toma de decisiones, ya sea en el proceso de planificación como en el de ejecución de Operaciones de Paz.

Estas experiencias recogidas podrían ser sistematizadas y compartidas a través de organismos descentralizados, ya preexistentes en cada organización policial que no impacten en ningún presupuesto actual, proponiéndose que sean los centros de capacitación policiales existentes quienes recojan la información y distribuyan.

El Centro de Capacitación para Operaciones Policiales de Paz de la Gendarmería Argentina se encuentra disponible para tal cometido, ya que su experiencia en la formación del personal a través de los cursos de pre-despliegue le ha permitido obtener las experiencias necesarias y la flexibilidad requerida para arribar a tal fin.

BANGLADESH, CHIEF OF POLICE

Intervention by Inspector General of Police, Bangladesh at Session III of UNCOPS

Mr. Moderator,

I thank the esteemed panelists and other delegations for sharing their insights. Performance and accountability are indeed key to UN Police's contribution to protection of civilians, conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

Bangladesh remains committed to further improving the performance of our police serving as individuals or as part of formed units. We are regularly updating our pre-deployment training for police, factoring in the

complex challenges on the ground. Emphasis is being given on further developing French language skills. We are willing to partner with the UN on in-mission training.

Drawing on our experience in Haiti and DRC, we stand ready to deploy an additional female formed police unit. We have a pool of senior female police officers with proven performance record.

We underscore the need for a cohesive performance framework developed in consultation with police contributing countries. The question of performance is fundamentally linked with achievable mandates and adequate resources and capabilities.

A performance-oriented approach must give primacy to accountability for all concerned, including all Mission components. Accountability need not necessarily be projected as a punitive measure but more as a tool for course correction and continuous improvement. Feedback from host states and communities should be accounted for.

Lastly, on sexual exploitation and abuse, Bangladesh Police maintains a strict 'zero tolerance' approach under clear guidance from our highest political leadership.

I thank you.

MALASYA, CHIEF OF POLICE

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

RAMLI MOHAMED YOOSUF

HEAD OF DELEGATIONS

AT THE UNITED NATIONS CHIEF OF POLICE SUMMIT II

NEW YORK, 21 JUNE 2018

1. As salaamualaikum and a very good afternoon Your Excellencies, Honourable Colleagues, distinguished officials of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Ladies and Gentlemen,
2. On behalf of the Inspector General of the Royal Malaysia Police, I would like to record our utmost appreciation and gratitude to the Secretariat of the Police Division, ROLSI on organizing this highly significant summit of the UN Police Chiefs for the second time. Congratulations on a well-organized and memorable event of this magnitude.
3. Royal Malaysia Police welcome this kind of forum to deliberate universal policing issues pertaining to the role of law enforcement agencies within a post-conflict environment.
4. Ladies and gentlemen, this is indeed an era of volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity. The role of police should move along these developments. Gone were the days when the UN police was expected to observe and monitor the local police -- a traditional approach which invariably created an unfriendly environment.
5. UN Police have then moved a step ahead with new mandates of training, mentoring, and advising capacities to their local counterparts with the main objective of capacity building. Thus far the UN Police have been instrumental in this area with tremendous success stories of the missions they served in.
6. While acknowledging the noble role of UN Police, Royal Malaysia Police are of the opinion that as policing becomes more complex, UN Police must continue to seek for long term and sustainable solutions to the local police in mission areas.
7. In this regard, Royal Malaysia Police advocate crime prevention as engendered in modern policing introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1829. According to principle number nine, quote "to recognize always that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not visible evidence of police action in dealing with them". Simply put, this principle entails proactive policing. As such, Royal Malaysia Police opine that proactive or preventive policing should be the major premise of future UN police deployments.
8. Allow me to put into perspective the need for crime prevention in mission areas. In recent years we have learnt that a conflict environment provides a fertile ground for the emergence of terrorists, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants activities. As a matter of fact, these crimes have become a big concern throughout the globe that they have been deliberated various international forums.

9. In meeting these new challenges, Royal Malaysia Police hope to continue to share our own experience in handling terrorism and human trafficking with our colleagues, regardless of whether in a post-conflict or peace situations. Royal Malaysian Police welcome UN Police division initiative to hold seminars and conferences for sustainable prevention initiatives.

10. Excellencies and honourable colleagues, again Royal Malaysia Police thank the Secretariat of Police Division for this summit. Thank you.

ROMANIA, CHIEF OF POLICE

Speech of col. CUCOS Sebastian, general inspector of the Romanian Gendarmerie, during
Panel 3 – “*Accountability and Performance*”

Mr. Chairman,

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to thank the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Police Division for organizing this significant summit and for the opportunity to speak on behalf of my country. I especially welcome the initiative to get together the police leaders from more than 130 states, creating such needed innovative platform to elaborate on the very important topics of UN policing.

This debate is necessary more than ever to promote and consolidate international stability and security through United Nations peacekeeping operations, whose police components represent an essential part.

Distinguished Delegates,

Both Romanian Police and Gendarmerie have always responded positively since 1998 to the calls of the United Nations for deploying Individual Police Officers and since 2001 for sending Formed Police Units in fragile political and security environment where UN Peacekeeping missions were necessary.

We are aware that the landscape in which the UN Police officers perform their tasks developed significantly over the last years and acknowledges the significant growth in the role of police components. This reinforces our commitment to provide, for the implementation of UN mandates, officers complying with the new sets of skills, capacities and specialized competencies.

Currently, Romania serves in 6 UN peacekeeping with high-ranked individual police officers in: South Sudan, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Haiti and Cyprus.

We are committed to strengthen our future commitments to UN Peacekeeping missions with individual police officers, but we are also interested to explore all the options that UN offers in the field of specialized / formed units.

The accountability is an essential part of the proper performance of the mandates and remains both with the member states and the UN, especially for ensuring that the missions are provided with well-trained personnel having the right knowledge, equipment and mindset for the specific tasks, which fully comply with the UN requests and expectations.

In line with the External Review of the Police Division, which called for critical improvements to effectively carrying the mandated tasks, we embrace the proposal mentioned in his latest SG report on UN Police stating out that *"deploying trained, well-equipped and fit police officers with the necessary skill sets to United Nations operations at the right time is essential."*

Therefore, we recommend the enhancement of efficiency and transparency in the field of selection, recruitment and deployment of police officers. Matching this process with the Strategic Guidance Framework was an essential step demonstrating that the doctrinal and regulatory framework of the missions is coherent and in line

with the recruitment streams. This has been tested and visible at the occasion of the recent UNSAAT evaluation mission performed in Romania.

Therefore, we commend the relatively recent improvement of the selection and recruitment procedures, in order to deploy Member State's personnel following their specific skills in the best way.

Distinguished Delegates,

Romania recognizes that the effective implementation of police mandates depends on numerous factors such as command, planning, training, performance and accountability at all levels. The complexity of all these factors has been addressed through and in line with the core doctrinal platform of UN Police functioning - the **Strategic Guidance Framework**.

We are committed to further participate with police officers within the Doctrinal Development Groups for the development of SGF manuals. The coherence and uniformity of this common platform brings an added value, whose unique role should not be denied.

Romania salutes the continuation of Police Division's efforts to refine the Specialized Police Team (SPT) concept and welcomes the issuance of the SPT Guidelines in consultation with member states and heads of police components.

It is paramount to understand that the diverse and complex policing-related tasks that the UN Police obviously increases the need for specialized police teams, in addition to the Formed Police Units and Individual Police Officers, especially in the areas of criminal investigation and forensics, crowd and riot control etc.

From the Romanian Gendarmerie's perspective, we believe that gendarmeries are excellent tools for the UN to tackle the most complex threats identified in the missions. Therefore, we encourage the development of the recent partnership between UN and the European Gendarmerie Force (led now by a Romanian Gendarmerie officer) and we are confident that the first deployment of EUROGENDFOR specialized team in MINUSMA will be followed by many others in the near future.

Thank you for your attention.

SRI LANKA, CHIEF OF POLICE

UN CHIEFS OF POLICE SUMMIT II

20 - 21 JUNE 2018 - NEW YORK

COUNTRY REPORT : SRI LANKA

Under Secretary General/ Distinguish Chair,

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates.

It is a great pleasure for me to take part in the second Summit of the UN Chiefs of Police. First of all, let me thank the Secretary General and the senior members of his staff for furthering this unique concept, giving an opportunity for the Police leaders from around the world to deliberate on the increasing policing challenges, share their thoughts on lessons learnt and devise strategies in arresting such trends.

As we see, the transnational threats to global peace and security keep on growing and changing as never before. In order to succeed in our efforts to overcome this comprehensive threat, the Police leaders need to ensure that UN peace operations and national policing components reciprocally strengthen each other in order to effectively address the current and emerging challenges.

(PTO)

Excellencies,

Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious country that has a population of nearly 21 million. The country's Police, which has a proud history of more than 150 years, has around 84,000 personnel. Sri Lanka Police has been conducting wide ranging programs to train its personnel and build their capacity during the past, especially on the areas of forensics, counter-narcotics, money-laundering, human trafficking, crime analysis, technology etc., taking in to consideration the integrated nature of growing challenges. In particular, special emphasis has been placed on protecting human rights and post-conflict peacebuilding during such programs, since Sri Lanka is also recovering from a protracted conflict. I am confident to say that steps taken to improve the national police component since the inaugural Summit of the UN Chiefs of Police held in June 2016 have been a substantial success.

Sri Lanka, as a member country of the United Nations, has been contributing police officers for peacekeeping operations since 1994. As of today, Sri Lanka police has added a total number of 930 Police Officers of all ranks to Peace Keeping Operations, who have successfully served in countries such as Ivory Coast, Sierra Leon, Mozambique, East Timor, Haiti,

(PTO)

Liberia, Sudan, South Sudan and Darfur. Sri Lanka's Police Special Task Force is ready to contribute a Formed Police Unit and waiting for the UN inspection process at present. As we know, the contribution of police personnel to peacekeeping missions has reciprocal advantages, since they return to the country with broadened knowledge and experience.

Excellencies,

Today, many States are increasingly facing diverse challenges to their security stability. Therefore, it would be imperative for the UN Police Chiefs to contribute more in preventing and effectively addressing such challenges. I believe that this platform provides all of us gathered here today, an opportunity to identify gaps and vulnerabilities, so that we can take measures to increase the capabilities of national police components, which could in turn, lead to improved performances of our police personnel contributing in the UN Police Operations.

Finally, I wish to assert that the Sri Lanka Police, being a willing member of the United Nations is always prepared to make its highest contribution towards the success of the UN Police.

Thank You.

INTERPOL

Depuis l'accord passé à Singapour entre INTERPOL et le DOMP en 2009, les zones de recouvrement et de coopération entre les 2 organisations se sont densifiées, enrichies.

Certes, une très importante partie du mandat de la composante police des OMP porte sur la police de proximité, ce qui ne relève pas du cœur de mandat d'INTERPOL, plus orienté vers la lutte contre le crime organisé, le cybercrime et le terrorisme.

Mais de notre relation constante avec la Division de police, nous voyons 2 sujets communs majeurs se dégager :

1. Le transfert accru d'informations issues du champ de bataille (documents de voyages, photos d'identité et éléments biométriques, traces informatiques ...) vers les services de police, pour en assurer un usage opérationnel et en procédure
2. La construction de fondations durables pour la coopération policière dans les États hôtes des Missions de maintien de la paix

1. Le transfert accru d'informations issues du champ de bataille vers les services de police,

Les personnels militaires ont souvent seuls accès aux zones avancées des conflits, et sont mis en présence d'informations, d'éléments matériels, (documents de voyages, photos d'identité et éléments biométriques, traces informatiques ...) qui peuvent jouer un rôle très important dans un processus policier et judiciaire. Ces éléments sont très souvent classifiés ab initio, et n'intègrent pas les circuits de communication des services de police qui pourraient leur donner toute leur dimension opérationnelle et procédurale.

Un important travail reste donc à faire, intégrant notamment les Bureaux Centraux Nationaux INTERPOL des pays hôtes des missions, mais également des pays contributeurs de composantes police des Missions, voire de tous les pays présents sur des conflits où crime organisé et acteurs de conflits se retrouvent liés.

2. La construction de fondations durables pour la coopération policière dans les États hôtes des Missions de maintien de la paix

La composante police des OMP a vocation à construire des solutions durables au sein des services de police des États hôtes. Connecter ces services de police au réseau mondial de coopération policière peut certainement aider à construire un monde plus sûr.

Le travail commun déjà engagé entre INTERPOL et la Division de Police, et qui a porté récemment ses 1^{ers} fruits dans un pays d'Afrique centrale, a permis de reconstruire les capacités de coopération policière, et notamment le BCN, constitue un axe stratégique, et une avancée majeure en la matière.

Les besoins sont immenses, les effets opérationnels réels, et la mondialisation du crime organisé exige de réduire les zones de faiblesse qui diminuent la capacité des services de police à échanger en temps réel des informations, parce ce sont dans ces zones que les criminels trouvent des proies et des refuges faciles.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

UNITED NATIONS CHIEFS OF POLICE SUMMIT
General Assembly Hall
21 June 2018

Ministers,
Chiefs of Police,

Excellencies,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to be closing this gathering - the second United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit. I would like to thank all the many delegations for sharing their views and contributing to a strategic vision of the future of the expanded portfolio of United Nations Police, from conflict prevention through to supporting exit strategies for our peacekeeping missions.

Building on the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative and the Action Plan of the Cruz Report, your direction and commitment will help us further strengthen police peacekeeping and strengthen our collective security.

Let me briefly recall some of the findings of our discussions. Together, we acknowledged that a police service which is representative of, responsive, and accountable to the community it serves is an indispensable prerequisite for peace and development.

Several of you pledged to contribute to sustaining peace by strengthening your own police and other law enforcement agencies with a view to enhancing their representativeness, responsiveness and accountability.

Some of you recognized the role of UN Police in conflict prevention, and called on us to make policing a standing item to be considered in conflict analysis and prevention response.

Many of you commended the Secretary-General's gender parity goal, and agreed to work toward gender parity at all levels in your own police services and nominations for service with the United Nations.

Those of you contributing United Nations Police officers reaffirmed your commitment to ensuring that your contingents meet the proper standards, including capacity, capability and mindset, and to holding your personnel accountable for any form of misconduct.

Let me highlight again the four key areas of support we believe can increase the impact of United Nations Police.

First, the 11,000 officers need tailored and adequately resourced mandates, with political strategies supported by host-States and the Security Council.

Second, they need modern capabilities, sound security arrangements and consistent field support.

Third, they deserve effective and accountable leadership, integrated planning and comprehensive training.

Fourth, they need interoperable arrangements with their partners to effectively address contemporary challenges to international peace and security.

I wish to thank you once again for your participation and important contributions. My special appreciation goes to Germany for financing this important gathering, and to China for agreeing to sponsor the third United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit in 2020. I am also grateful to our speakers and moderators for their insightful comments and questions.

Thank you.