

Protect Peace and Security – Hungarian Law Enforcement Agencies in Peace Operations

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The author's intent is to record his knowledge from 20 years of experience in law enforcement peacekeeping and crisis management, and share them with those interested in the topic.

The elaboration of the theory of law enforcement peacekeeping and civilian crises management as well as its practical implementation have not received the necessary attention in recent years, although there are more than ten thousand law enforcement officials deeply involved in this activity around the world.

The history of the participation of Hungarian law enforcement organizations in peacekeeping and crises management is quite short; in fact, we have been involved in this activity only since 1989. A few books were published covering the individual stories of law enforcement peacekeepers, but a comprehensive study of the area and a written document on practical experiences are missing.

Keywords: *civilian police, crises management, European Union, law enforcement, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, police mission, United Nations*

Introduction

Without striving to cover every detail, the information the reader can find in this article will give them a general view about the participation of the Hungarian National Police (HNP) and other law enforcement organizations in international peacekeeping and advising activity, starting from the learning period in the beginning to present tasks, which are already included in the everyday work of the law enforcement organizations.

The Hungarian policing role in the international field is in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Charter, it is carried out in order to maintain international peace and security and it is in harmony with the security policy principles of Hungary.

Hungarian police experts have been taking part in international peacekeeping since 1989, based on invitations. Following the change in the political system of Hungary the demand of the UN and of other international organizations for employing and inviting the Hungarian experts to peacekeeping missions increased.

During this period the UN Civilian Police (CIVPOL) was formed, the “civilian police observer” units were applied as separate components in the UN missions. The UN introduced the division of the missions into parts. Within that split-up it separated the military and policing-security tasks.

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The first such mission, which was operated organizationally separated and had a concrete task, was the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAG) mission, in 1989–1990.

Our real, definite policing participation in international peacekeeping is counted from that date.

I think that the participation of one Hungarian police official in the international UN working group, which was preparing the mission in Cambodia, was very flattering and we are proud of that fact. Our policing participation in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) mission was a great challenge and it meant the period of learning. 129 Hungarian colleagues worked successfully in Cambodia in 1992–1993, while the maximum simultaneous number on staff reached 100 persons.

Since the “reference” work we have been permanently receiving new calls for Hungarian policing participation in UN missions.

A surprising experience of the initial period was that representatives of the West, Asia, Africa and the Far East in the mission accepted our colleagues with strong suspicions and with professional and human prejudice.

However, the work of our colleagues, which they carried out with a high level of expertise, order concentration on the tasks to be solved, and at a high level of English, created links and solved conflicts in a relatively shortly time, thus erasing these preconceptions. Today the representatives of other countries want and like to work with Hungarian policemen and women and even in some missions they definitely ask for the co-operation of our colleagues.

Our professional goodwill, positive and community-related human behavior is known and recognized in the UN/EU center and in many countries of the world.

Our experts work as UN employees in Rwanda and East Timor and as Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) employees in Kosovo, and in European Union Police Mission (EUPOL) in Afghanistan. They won their job by applications, and their performance in previous peacekeeping actions were considered too.

Besides the UN missions, our joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1999, the fulfillment of the OSCE invitations and the participation of the European Union (EU) in 2004 civilian crises management missions create new and newer challenges.

Based on NATO invitations our experts showed outstanding performance in several European countries (for instance Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia).

We successfully organized and arranged international UN courses in Budapest; the conferences and special professional training were held for law enforcement officials from the countries of the region. They received us based on UN and NATO invitations.

We have professionals of high-level expertise with proper foreign language skills to meet the different international challenges and invitations. However, one has to know that the fulfillment of the different international calls is limited by the material and financial means of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary.

Within the borders of our possibilities Hungary has and will keep endeavoring to meet the international challenges and invitations and to take our part from the international obligations of the Hungary.

Some examples of Hungarian Police Peacekeeping

United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia

One of the first United Nations operations after the Cold War was the mission in Namibia. To supervise the peace process there the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAG) was deployed. [1: 32] Hungarian Law Enforcement Organizations have been taking part in the peacekeeping activities since 1989, the date of the first real civilian policing mission of the UN. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar invited Hungary to send a contingent of 22 policemen to participate in the Namibia mission within the framework of (United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia – UNTAG) Civilian Police. [2] As one of the basic criteria was fluency in English, checks were pursued within the ranks of the police force which yielded a rather shocking result: within the uniformed police units there were all in all 3 officers with a state language exam certificate in English. The disappointment stemming from this outcome resulted in a disinterest in joining CIVPOL. Later, based on the Hungarian experience in the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) in South Vietnam in 1973–1975, and presupposing that the tasks in Namibia will require negotiating skills, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) invited applications from their ranks for the mission. Finally, diplomats with peacekeeping experience and officers from the Interior Ministry's state security agencies were accepted together with officers from civilian police. The contingent underwent a training course at the Police College in Budapest. As Contingent Commander (CC) in the rank of police Lieutenant-Colonel, Ambassador Tamás Gáspár Gál himself was appointed, having year-long experience in ICCS, and at the time Director of the African Department of the MFA. [3: 44]

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

After the change in the political system the leaders of the Ministry of Interior and the National Police considered more active participation in peacekeeping missions a national interest, which may strongly support the reaching of our strategic aims.

This is evidenced also by the fact, that in 1992–1993 more than 100 Hungarian police experts were serving and protecting peace in remote Cambodia with UNTAC.

By the effective diplomatic mediation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council the Paris Treaty was born. In this Treaty the four political powers of Cambodia (the State of Cambodia represented by the government in Phnom Penh, the royalist FUNCINPEC led by Norodom Sihanuk, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) representing the civilian powers led by Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge) made an agreement to place the country, for one year from May 1992 until May 1993, under the control and administration of the UN and to decide their political fight through democratic and free elections controlled by the world's organization.

The mission of the UN in Cambodia in 1992–1993 was one of the greatest challenges faced by the UN (over 2 billion USD) international mission, activating large human forces (around 22 thousand persons) in the early history of the UN peacekeeping. The manpower included 3600 civilian police officers from 32 countries, under the command of Dutch Police Commissioner Klaas Roos. [1: 39]

Besides the traditional peacekeeping activity the UN had to face lots of complex tasks. In order to handle and solve these tasks the UN created 7 components:

- Civil Administration Component;
- Civil Police Component;
- Military Component;
- Component of the Elections;
- Component of Refugee Matters;
- Component of Human Rights;
- Component of Rehabilitation.

The task of the Civil Police Component was to control the local police organizations down to village level by providing professional advice and ensuring the neutral political atmosphere free from intimidation. This latter was necessary for the elections. [4]

The mission was even more sophisticated due to the fact that all the four Cambodian political powers had a controlled, geographically defined territory with own public administration and military and police forces. The action was a real challenge considering also that it had to be performed in a country having one of the most undeveloped infrastructures of the world. Permanent tension was present throughout the country as the Khmer Rouge had been sabotaging the Paris Treaty from the beginning. They were hardly, or not at all, willing to co-operate with the UN forces and they did not, or only on eventual basis, permit the international observers to enter their territory.

Knowing that they would inevitably lose the elections they did not participate and did not allow the organization of the elections in their territory. They kept the population there under permanent psychological pressure and they tried to have the mission fail by means of threat, terror actions and pogroms against Vietnamese ethnic groups.

The UN Secretariat called our country to take part in a civil police component of over 3 thousand persons by sending 100 police observers.

Our participation in the mission was a serious challenge from a Hungarian point of view too. It was a challenge also considering that after the political change in Hungary the Hungarian Police was subject to changes too, and it had to overcome all the problems concomitant of the changes. It was a question, whether under these circumstances the Hungarian Police could meet the high level international requirements suddenly required.

Maybe it is not an overstatement to say that taking into account the order of the task, the number of the participants from our side, and the sophistication of the mission the *UNTAC has been the school of the Hungarian police for international peacekeeping*.

Our police monitors gained international peacekeeping experience in large numbers in the mission in Cambodia. The Hungarian staff of the UNTAC became a sort of backbone of the contingents participating in the international policing missions later.

The UNTAC proved to be a good school for Hungarian police observers also in respect to that, besides the classic international police observer's activity connected to the profession (control of the local police organizations, advising, creating the "neutral" political atmosphere for the elections), as parts of a complex mechanism, they were able to engage in everyday co-operation with the representatives of the other six UN-components. This way they could gather experience about the operation of integrated peacekeeping.

As a general experience of the UN mission in Cambodia we can make the statement that the UN "penetrated" into the local Civil Service the deepest (to village level) through its

police component. The police observers were the ones making the most direct, everyday contact with the local inhabitants (they were living among them), being the most direct interface through which the individual, the chief of the village, the policeman, the soldier, the farmer, the refugee who had returned to his village got in contact with the UN as such.

The Hungarian police observer staff provided service spread throughout 10 regions and in the capital. Around 40% of our observers performed his activity in especially dangerous conditions from a security point of view.

There were critical zones in the country. The repeated Khmer Rouge attacks threatened the security of our compatriots working in the Middle and Northwest Cambodia, while in the Eastern part of Cambodia, next to the border of Vietnam the risk of getting malaria was high.

Our observers, who were living and working in the towns and villages of Middle and Northwest Cambodia, had to survive armed attacks in the night several times. Even now, looking back from the distance of years, one has to give special appreciation to them for their professional and human firmness. [5: 48–50]

The reliable and good performance of the Hungarian observers in the UNTAC was the basis of further international calls later.

Dutch Police Brigadier Klaas Roos Commander of the Police Component of UNTAC, Boutros Ghali UN Secretary General at that time, and Norodom Sihanuk, present monarch of Cambodia, all expressed their appreciation relating to the Hungarian participation. Many of our UNTAC observers were and are in senior positions in Hungarian public administration, participated in later UN missions and also in police units of UN Headquarters. They all proudly claim and wear the title of “Veteran of Cambodia”. [6: 22–25]

United Nations Operation in Mozambique

Mozambique gained its independence on the 25th June, 1975. RENAMO (Resistência Nacional Moçambicana), supported by the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) started its fight against the Mozambique Liberation Front (from the Portuguese: Frente de Libertação de Moçambique – FRELIMO), the governing party immediately. The civilian war came to an end on the 2nd October, 1992, by a Peace Agreement.

The United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) was established to help implement the General Peace Agreement, signed by the President of the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana. The mandate included facilitating the implementation of the Agreement; monitoring the ceasefire; monitoring the withdrawal of foreign forces and providing security in the transport corridors; providing technical assistance and monitoring the entire electoral process. The ONUMOZ civilian police component (CIVPOL) mandated monitoring all police activities in the country and verifying that their actions were consistent with the General Peace Agreement; they monitored respect of citizens’ rights and civil liberties; provided technical support to the National Police Commission; verified that the activities of private protection and security agencies did not violate the General Peace Agreement; verified the strength and location of the government police forces and their material; and monitored and verified the process of reorganization and retraining of the quick reaction police, including its activities, weapons and equipment. In addition, CIVPOL, together with other ONUMOZ components, had to monitor the proper conduct of the electoral campaign and verify that political rights of individuals, groups and political organizations were respected. [7]

The territory of the country was almost totally undermined, the roads and the railways were in bad condition and the bridges were destroyed. The country was practically split up into three parts. In the Southern part, in the capital and in the Northern part of the country the government forces, while in the middle of the country the rebel troops were in ruling position. The ex-service soldiers were looting in gangs, and the extent of crime defied any description.

Nearly one year later, after the consolidation of the peace process, the international police unit was set up. [8: 52]

The tasks of the UN Civilian Police Component (CIVPOL):

- full control of the activity, staff, armament and equipment of the local police;
- control on maintaining human and civilian freedoms and rights;
- providing professional assistance;
- inspection of claims and notices;
- regular control of airports, ports and border checkpoints;
- preparation and protection of the census and the election;
- protection of the political events;
- providing personal protection for the leader of the opposition party (Alfonso Dhlakama) and for the leaders of the ONUMOZ;
- inspection of the crimes, accidents and offences perpetrated by UN members.

The UN Secretariat called our country to participate in the international police unit of 1000 persons by 10 police officers. In May 1994 we were asked to send another 10 police observers.

The first group of the Hungarian Contingent arrived in Maputo, capital of Mozambique on the 13th January, as the member of the UN CIVPOL, which counted 100 persons at that time.

The UN and the skilled CIVPOL played a great role in the democratic transformation of the local police as well as in its technical furnishing and in improving its working conditions. Also, the fact that the local police respected the human rights was the result of the CIVPOL' activity. [6: 25]

Multinational Forces and Observers

On the 17th September, 1978, in Washington, Anwar Sadat, president of Egypt and Menachem Begin prime minister of Israel signed the Camp David Agreement, which brought an end to the 30 year old armed conflict between Egypt and Israel. The Peace Agreement between the two countries was signed on 26th March, 1979. As per the agreement, on 25th April, 1982, Israel withdrew its troops from the territory of the Sinai Peninsula. On the very same day the organization of the Multinational Forces and Observers (MFO) started its operation. It was to monitor the execution of the security measures of the Peace Agreement and to curb the eventual infringement of the Agreement.

The Sinai Peninsula was split up into 4 zones in the Agreement and it also defined the limit of the military persons and equipment in the zones:

- Zone "A": 1 Egyptian mechanized rifle division (max. 22.000 persons);
- Zone "B": 4 Egyptian border police battalions (max. 4000 persons);
- Zone "C": MFO forces and Egyptian police unit with exclusively light armament;
- Zone "D": 4 Israeli rifle battalion (max 4000 persons).

The Sinai Peninsula is a desert-like, thinly populated (around 45,000 Arabs, out of which 30,000–35,000 people are Bedouins). The majority of the MFO observers were in service almost for the entire period of the mission in Zone “C”.

The aims of the Camp David Agreement and the principles for organizing and running the mission concur with the general aims and principles of UN peacekeeping missions.

The Hungarian government, having received a request from the international organization, brought a decision on 25th May, 1995, to contribute a 41-person mixed (DM and MI) military police contingent to represent the Republic of Hungary from 1st September within the MFO mission. According to the contract, Hungary supplied the MFO with a 41-person military police unit including all necessary equipment for accomplishing the police tasks.

Beyond duties concerning the maintenance of order and discipline amongst MFO forces, this contingent’s tasks also included the following:

- to assist the MFO Force Commander in the field of military police affairs;
- to jointly execute liaison tasks with the local police forces;
- to investigate crimes;
- to investigate unusual events, including vehicle accidents;
- to protect MFO property;
- to execute crime-prevention duties;
- to execute traffic control;
- to patrol;
- to execute searches. [9: 144]

Beyond the above, the Hungarian contingent has two officers within the MFO staff, one of them acting as a liaison officer and the other as a medical officer. Out of the 41 persons of the personnel, 15 come from the Ministry of Interior’s National Police Command – mostly in those positions where specialist knowledge is required – the additional 24 officers come from the Hungarian Defense Force (HDF).

Taking into account the local peculiarities, the Hungarian police contingent also included four policewomen.

The last Hungarian contingent handed over the mission to the Canadian Military Police after 20 years of service in 1st April, 2015. [6: 27–28]

United Nations Mission in Bosnia Herzegovina International Police Task Force

The Peace Agreement signed at the end of 1995 had the mission to settle the fate of the civil war victims, the many hundreds of thousands dead, the several million refugees and to support democracy in the newly born countries. Following the conclusion of the Dayton Treaty, in 1995 the UN Security Council, based on the definite request of the Parties having signed the General Frame Agreement, created the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF). It received the task to provide support for the entities in the fulfillment of their constitutional obligations relating to policing.

The IPTF is headed by a Commissioner appointed by the UN Secretary General. The Commissioner acts in a close co-operation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General (SRSG), with the Office of the High Representative (OHR), with the Commander of the IFOR and with other high level representatives of the International Community as

well as with the highest levels of the local executing authorities. The IPTF has no traditional police authority with rights to investigate and other tasks.

The policing character is emphasized, as the activity the UN expects this organization to carry out requires high level policing and law enforcement grounding and experience.

The tasks of the International Police Task Force:

Monitors and checks the policing activities and objects including the relevant jurisdictional institutes, organizations and procedures.

- Gives advice to the policing organizations and their employees.
- Provides training for the employees of the policing organizations in order to get them to pay more attention to such fundamental elements of public security, as the return of the refugees, organized crime, drugs, corruption and terrorism, as well as public security crisis management (including handling mass demonstrations).
- The IPTF facilitates the policing activity of the Parties – within the frame of its support mission.
- Evaluates the problems threatening public order and gives advice to the policing organizations, so that they handled these threats in accordance with their possibilities.
- Gives advice to the governing authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina relating to the organization of the effective civilian policing organization.
- Provides support for the employees of the policing organizations of the Parties by participating in the execution of their service tasks. The way of acting is determined by the IPTF. [10: 60]

The IPTF launches inspections in the cases, where a policeman or any other officer of any policing or jurisdictional organization is accused of participating in any infringement of the human rights or of the basic freedom rights. Further tasks are the reform of the border police and providing support for the organization in its fight against organized crime.

The Police of the Hungarian Republic have taken part in the work of the IPTF since 10th March, 1996 until they handed over the tasks to the very first European Union led mission in December 2002.

During the elapsed time several contingents have been sent to Bosnia–Herzegovina yearly with a total staff of more than 200 Hungarian Police Officers. Our colleagues fulfilled their tasks to the satisfaction of the UN officials at a high level of the professional expertise, and conscientiously.

United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo

After longer or shorter bloody local wars, like in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia–Herzegovina an international war started between the allied NATO forces together with the UÇK (Kosovo Liberation Army or UCK) and the Yugoslavian Army in Kosovo and in Serbia as well. After the collapse of Serbian supremacy in the Kosovar region the Security Council, by its resolution 1244 (1999) of 10th June, 1999, authorized the Secretary-General, with the relevant international organizations, to establish an international presence in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in order to provide an interim administration in Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy.

After the deployment of the international security presence known as Kosovo Force (KFOR) in Kosovo on 12th June, 1999, the Yugoslav Army and the Serbian Security Forces

began their withdrawal from the province in accordance with the schedule (S/1999/682) between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and NATO military authorities, which was completed on 20th June, 1999.

The post-war appearance of the province, as well as the humanitarian situation was miserable. Although the level of damage suffered during the war varied markedly across the province, e.g. much of the northern towns remained virtually untouched by the hostilities; the principal problems were the energy and water supply. These and the public service structures of Kosovo were largely inoperative due to the combination of neglect, war damage and the departure of the trained staff.

United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) immediately established a presence on the ground. Its task was unprecedented in complexity and scope. The Security Council vested UNMIK with authority over the territory and people of Kosovo, including all legislative and executive powers and administration of the judiciary. The Mission was asked to perform basic civilian administrative functions; promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; facilitate a political process to determine Kosovo's future status; coordinate humanitarian and disaster relief of all international agencies; support the reconstruction of key infrastructure; maintain civil law and order; promote human rights; and assure the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo.

In a first-ever operation of its kind, UNMIK initially brought together four “pillars” under United Nations leadership:

- “Pillar I”: Humanitarian Assistance, led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- “Pillar II”: Civil Administration, under the United Nations;
- “Pillar III”: Democratization and Institution Building, led by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
- “Pillar IV”: Reconstruction and Economic Development, managed by the European Union (EU). [11: 72]

With the emergency stage over, UNHCR's work under “Pillar I” was phased out at the end of June 2000, after the majority of the refugees, who had fled during the war, returned. “Pillar I” was henceforth responsible for rule of law functions. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Kosovo, as the most senior international civilian official in Kosovo, presided over the work of the pillars and facilitated the political process designed to determine Kosovo's future status. In the following nine years, the interim administration led by the United Nations, with the support of its key operational partners, including the EU, OSCE and United Nations agencies, funds and programs, helped Kosovo make significant strides in establishing and consolidating democratic and accountable Provisional Institutions of Self-Government and in creating the foundations for a functioning economy. However, the full reconciliation and integration of Kosovo communities remained a challenge. UNMIK international police personnel were deployed to the five Kosovar regions and consisted of officers sent by their respective mother countries to serve with the UN. Regardless of their national experience, all of them have to follow the international standards of policy, as well as the local law. Although in the earlier UN missions the UN CIVPOL conducted investigations too, mostly in the cases of capital and political crimes, its authority did not cover the full spectra. On one hand the fact that the police officers were unarmed gave little “safety”, but

sometimes they faced difficulties in actions against criminals or perpetrators. Also the first Formed Police Unit with special tasks deployed by the United Nations in the United Nations Mission in Kosovo. A Formed Police Unit (FPU) is a team of 140 police officers, which is deployed as a group, who undertake crowd control, protect UN staff and material and escort UN personnel when they must visit insecure regions of a mission area.

Subsequently, following the declaration of independence by the Kosovo authorities and the entry into force of a new constitution on 15th June, 2008, the tasks of the Mission have significantly been modified to focus primarily on the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo. The adoption of a Presidential Statement by the Security Council on 26th November, 2008, allowed the European Union (EULEX) to take on an increasing role in the rule of law sector and UNMIK to terminate its rule of law operations and conclude its reconfiguration by June 2009. Following its reconfiguration, UNMIK's main strategic objective has been the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo through engagement with all communities in Kosovo, with the leadership in Pristina and Belgrade, and with regional and international actors, including the OSCE, EULEX and KFOR. The OSCE and EULEX have maintained their important roles within the framework of Security Council resolution 1244. UNMIK and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo exchange information on a regular basis, particularly on political and security developments. In line with the Security Council presidential statement of 26th November, 2008, and the Secretary-General's report of 24th November, 2008. EULEX operates in the rule of law sector under the overall authority and within the status-neutral framework of the United Nations. KFOR and UNMIK continue to engage in information sharing, particularly with regard to security developments, coordinate activities and developing common approaches on issues related to the maintenance of peace and stability on the ground. The United Nations agencies, funds and programs also continue to work closely with UNMIK. [12]

The Hungarian Police Contingent has been participating in the mission's work since October 1999. All together approximately 200 Hungarian law enforcement officers and civilian experts have participated in the mission so far.

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The conflict in Abkhazia, strategically located on the Black Sea in the northwestern region of the Republic of Georgia, began with social unrest and the attempts by the local authorities to separate from the Republic. It escalated into a series of armed confrontations in the summer of 1992, when the Government of Georgia deployed 2000 Georgian troops in Abkhazia. The United Nations sought to revive the peace process by diplomatic means, consulting with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (now redesignated the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]) so as to ensure effective coordination of activities. In November 1992, a United Nations office opened in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi to provide an integrated United Nations approach in the region and to assist in the peacemaking efforts of the Secretary-General. On 24th August, 1993, the Security Council, by resolution 858 (1993), decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), comprising up to 88 military observers, plus minimal civilian support staff, to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement.

Following recommendations formulated by a security assessment mission in late 2002, on improving the security situation in the Gali district, the Secretary-General recommended that a *civilian police component of 20 officers* be added to UNOMIG to contribute to creation of conditions conducive to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees. He also recommended extending the mandate of the Mission for another six months. Accordingly, the Security Council, by its resolution 1494 (2003) of 30th July, extended the mandate of UNOMIG until 31st January, 2004 and also endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to add a police component of 20 officers to the Mission. In general, the United Nations Civilian Police has monitoring and advisory functions, and in some countries plays a crucial role in strengthening capacities of local Law Enforcement Agencies and improving security conditions in conflict zones. The UNOMIG Civilian Police is set to improve the security conditions by assisting in training and equipping law enforcement agencies.

On 15th June, 2009, the Security Council failed to extend the mandate of UNOMIG after Russia vetoed a technical roll-over for the mission. UNOMIG, thus, ceased to exist at midnight on the same day. "The Secretary-General regrets that the Security Council has been unable to reach agreement on the basis of a package of practical and realistic proposals he submitted to the Security Council aimed at contributing to a stabilization of the situation on the ground", Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said in a statement issued by his spokesperson. [13]

In UNOMIG between 2003–2006, three Hungarian Police officers served as CIVPOL observers including the Senior Police Advisor position from October 2004 to March 2006. [14: 76–79]

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Mission in Kosovo

The OSCE has strengthened its police-related activities to improve the protection of participating States from risks and challenges posed by trans-national and organized crime, by trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings, failure to uphold the rule of law and by human rights violations. The organization has police advisers and police assistance programs in several missions. Activities include police education and training, community policing and administrative and structural reforms.

Policing Activities

OSCE police operations are an integral part of the Organization's efforts in conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe participated in the normalization of the situation in Kosovo. The task of OSCE, which is considered as the third pillar in the Kosovo mission of the UN, to build the democratic institutional system and within that to create the foundations of a special policing service.

The Kosovo Police Service (KPS) was built on democratic principles and it can be described as a community police model, a special organization, which through its members represents the divided society and consists of the representatives of the different ethnic groups. The basic task of KPS is to make the entire society trust in the police work, which is based on the international principles of the human rights.

This is the task in which the Hungarian policing experts have participated since summer 2000. During the past years the growing number shows on one hand the recognition of the work done so far, and the interest of the colleagues in this special and challenging service.

The Police Academy directed by OSCE is located in Vushtr/Vucitr 25 km away to the north from the capital, Pristina. It is near Mitrovica, which is the best known town in Kosovo. The staff of the Academy consisted of international instructors, local suppliers and Kosovar lawyers.

The first students started their studies in September 1999. The training mandate of the Academy mainly covered police training, on a democratic bases, and this included the basic training of around 4000 policemen. The training was carried out at several levels. The most important was basic training, lasting for 27 weeks, which means many thousand lessons. The basic training period within the Academy was 12 weeks. After the expiry of this period the students were transferred to their service district and they started to work under the supervision of mentors, UN policemen. During this period they frequently returned to the Academy, or to the training centers located in the region centers. Here they received so-called field training and special training, like criminal expertise, driving and traffic site inspection, for instance. [15: 18]

In the year 2000, ten Hungarian police experts worked in this international environment. They worked as the representatives of the Hungarian Government (secondment) having certain contract conditions with OSCE. The colleagues were selected in the Vienna Center of the OSCE based on the CVs and applications sent there by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. The conditions: at least 8 years experience in policing, adequate health condition, previous mission experiences (preferably in the Balkan), good command of English, and teacher, instructor, or mentor skills. [6: 41]

European Union Crises Management Missions

The idea of a common defense policy for Europe dates back to 1948 when the UK, France, and the Benelux signed the Treaty of Brussels. The agreement included a mutual defense clause, laying down the foundations for the creation of the Western European Union (WEU), which remained until the late 1990s, together with NATO, the principal forum for consultation and dialogue on security and defense in Europe.

Call for contributions in 2001, resulted in Ministerial Commitment Conference: target met – 5000 police officers pledged. Rapid deployment capability (RDC): 1800 officers, 13 rapidly deployable Integrated Police Units (IPU) and FPU of 70 to 110 officers each, 2 Rapidly Deployable Framework Headquarters in non-stabilized situations, in particular for substitution tasks, may be put under temporary military command.

The European Gendarmerie Force was established outside the *European Security and Defense Policy* (ESDP), but may offer capabilities to EU for specific operations, with an initial force of 800 personnel.

Since the creation in March 2002 of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Council Joint Action, some 30 civilian and military missions and operations have been launched under the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP). The EU is constantly improving its crisis management capabilities. Headline Goals, both civilian well as military, have been defined and adapted to match the changing security environment.

The CSDP was on the agenda of the December 2013 European Council meeting, when the heads of states discussed how to enhance defense capabilities, strengthen the defense industry and improve the effectiveness, visibility and impact of the CSDP.

Hungarian Law Enforcement Officers in European Union Crises Management Missions

The EU has an ideal peace concept based on democracy and economic development, but as a regional organization it is not possible for the EU to keep away from the international crises, because the changes and processes in the World influence the security of Europe and effect its economical and political stability. During the EU Civilian Capabilities Commitment Conference in 2001 Hungary offered 107 police officers for the EU Civilian Crises Management Contingent. [16: 10]

The EU has a priority to guarantee peace and security in Europe, but the member states in 2003, approved the European Security Strategy which was to give the EU global tasks in the field of international security. That is why EU, as a financial and economical center, must make every effort to assist international crisis resolution.

The MoI International Training Center was tasked to provide training for the Hungarian Civilian Crises Management Contingent during the years of 2002 and 2003. As a candidate country Hungary deployed 5 police experts to the first EU Police Mission in Bosnia–Herzegovina (EUPM) in 2003. Since 2004, the HNP participated in more than ten EU missions (EUPM; European Union Force [EUFOR] Althea; European Union Police Mission [EUPOL] in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [Proxima]; EUPAT; EUPOL Afghanistan; European Union Monitoring Mission [EUMM] Georgia; European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq [EUJUST Lex]; EU Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support [EUPOL COPPS]; European Union Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point [EUBAM Rafah]; European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo [EULEX Kosovo]; European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine [EUBAM Moldova-Ukraine]; European Union Advisory Mission [EUAM] Ukraine) from 2005 till the end of 2015) with more than 500 police and judicial experts.

Conclusions

Thanks to the outstanding performance shown, Hungary has been continuously participating in the solution to the different conflict-situations throughout the world, mainly in Europe, but also in Africa and Asia.

During the nearly three decades that have elapsed, more than 1000 police officers and other law enforcement experts carried out peacekeeping and civilian crises management activities in fifteen countries and three continents of the world.

Our commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers did their best in four types of the policing-peacekeeping activity: observing, advising, executive police works and military police service.

Their performance is characterized by the fact that over 30% of the staff received commanding and staff-officer duties. In all the peacekeeping operations the representatives of our country were present in the general leading staffs. In several cases they served as region

and county superintendents (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Mozambique, Ukraine, etc.).

In many operations we tightly co-operated with the military observers and with the basic peacekeeping units of the Hungarian Defense Forces (Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Mozambique, Kosovo, West Sahara) and Hungary continues to support other nation's activities nowadays too.

The Human Resources Department of the Ministry of Interior carries out the directive and co-ordination tasks at ministry level, whilst the tasks of preparation, training and further education belong to the Training Division of the National Police Headquarters.

The Economic Supply Directorate of the National Police Headquarters deals with the questions of the supply, equipment, and reserves.

Thanks to the thorough preparation, the excellent equipment and the leaders' care, the Republic of Hungary has had no casualties during the completion of the policing-peacekeeping tasks until now, though, some injuries and more serious sicknesses occurred.

Joining the European Union, in 2004, brought the active participation in the civilian crises management activity of the Union. The bases for that exists owing to the successive operations of the last years.

During the last decades the nature of conflicts in all the continents have changed; thus, the tasks and characters of peace operations also have to change. The fundamental changes of peacekeeping and peace building created a completely different situation for law enforcement peacekeepers. Factually, it is a fundamental rule that there are no two identical conflicts. If we do not understand the essence of the conflict at all levels of the timely situation we cannot achieve good results in peace operations.

To carry out law enforcement duties during peace operations is very expensive and time consuming, but a well-prepared personnel, and adequate budget for the different methods will grant the expected good results, which will be cost effective and proportionate to the invested effort.

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