



## TRANSITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECT

# International Transitional Law Enforcement Environment: TLE Capabilities for International Operations

Noetic Corporation

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Noetic Corporation (Noetic) was contracted by the Emerging Capabilities Division within the Rapid Reaction Technology Office of the United States Office of the Secretary of Defense to prepare this paper as a part of a project that aims to inform United States Government (USG) agencies about issues relevant to Transitional Law Enforcement (TLE).

The information and concepts presented in this paper are the products of research and liaison with relevant agencies conducted by Noetic over the period March-July 2008. The major themes have been presented to representatives of the relevant agencies at workshops held in June and July. Representatives of the following U.S. Government stakeholder agencies contributed to and were consulted in this project:

- **Department of State.** Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS); Bureau of Political-Military Affairs; and Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).
- **United States Agency for International Development (USAID).**
- **Department of Justice.** International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP); and the United States Marshals Service (USMS).
- **Department of Defense.** Office of the Secretary of Defense – Policy (Special Operations/Low-Intensity Conflict and Interdependent Capabilities) (SO/LIC&IC); Headquarters Department of the Army, Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG); U.S. Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI) and the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA).
- **Department of Homeland Security (DHS).** Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE).

Input obtained from these representatives has been critical in the preparation of this document; however, the views expressed here are Noetic's, are not official government statements and are not the official views of the USG. Any errors in this paper are the responsibility of the authors and not any representative of the USG.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper will investigate factors determining the need for Transitional Law Enforcement (TLE) to support reconstruction and stabilization and peace operations and provide information about a selected range of international police forces that provide law enforcement capabilities to multinational operations. The paper is designed to support other elements of the TLE project by providing information and context about the employment of law enforcement on operations in the international realm. It covers three separate, but related aspects of international TLE.

### Aspect 1: Demand for law enforcement in reconstruction and stabilization and peace operations

The nature of conflict in the modern age is driving demand for reconstruction and stabilization and peace operations and, in turn, TLE capabilities. While nations will still fight conventional wars occasionally, the majority of violent conflict now involves at least one sub-national actor. Multinational missions deployed to help resolve these conflicts often face a “security gap”<sup>1</sup>, where there is a need for coercive force to enforce law and maintain order to allow reconstruction efforts and humanitarian support to operate, especially when the traditional application of military force may be inappropriate, provocative or counterproductive.

Today stabilization, reconstruction and development are considered key parts of any major effort to end conflict. From a purely military effort, the idea has grown to encompass holistic military and civilian strategies to remake societies. Police, who serve as the bridge from a military situation to normalcy for a war-ravaged population, should be a prominent element of a stabilization effort.

Numerous examples serve to highlight the challenges inherent in deploying police on international missions. Each operation will invariably have its unique contextual challenges and requirements. However, the capabilities of the police provided for such missions are a key component of the equation. To analyze the capabilities that must be filled, it is necessary to look at the qualitative functions that law enforcement is able to bring to these missions.

### Aspect 2: Assessing the demand for law enforcement functions

The types of policing required in multinational operations have grown with the rising demand for broader policing skills. The requirements emerging from the conflict trends provide an indication of the growing demands for TLE within international interventions.

This section examines the relationship between mission mandates for 33 current multinational operations and reveals the types of law enforcement responses that are appropriate to meet the demand. This analysis cross-referenced

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<sup>1</sup> Robert M. Perito, *U.S. Police in Peace and Stability Operations*, United States Institute of Peace Special Report 191, August 2007

each essential task from the Post Conflict Reconstruction Essential Tasks matrix<sup>2</sup> with the law enforcement functions developed in this project's capstone document<sup>3</sup> to establish the range of functions likely to be able to contribute to specific aspects of future reconstruction and stabilization operations.

The results of this analysis support the requirement for a "full spectrum" of law enforcement functions for most reconstruction and stabilization and peace operations. Although TLE primarily supports the Security and the Justice and Reconciliation tasks on the S/CRS essential tasks list, police are also well positioned to provide a range of functions that would enable important tasks across the range of reconstruction and stabilization essential tasks (including Humanitarian Assistance and Social Wellbeing, Governance and Participation and Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure).

Almost half the first-level TLE functions feature in over 80% of current mandates (they appear in 27 or more mandates). Among these, important tasks associated with reconstruction and stabilization include investigation of "crisis" crimes, neighborhood safety/order maintenance, police leadership and supervision, training and capacity-building, intelligence, and protective security/force protection functions.

### **Aspect 3: International Contributions and Capabilities for Transitional Law Enforcement**

The final section of this paper looks at the nature of policing contingents provided to support international reconstruction and stabilization and peace operations. The focus here is on the donor nations and the types of law enforcement functions that they have available to deploy and how that relates to the nature of police forces committed. Specifically, this paper presents case studies of sixteen nations that deploy police to multinational operations and outlines which of these organizations conduct which particular law enforcement functions within each nation in order to illustrate the different approaches taken to policing across the globe.

Unlike military forces which share certain essential characteristics across the globe, the organization of law enforcement communities varies markedly between nations. One key distinction is the existence, and role(s), of police forces at the national level. Although several nations have made efforts to earmark and organize elements of their existing law enforcement community specifically to support multinational missions, no nation has a law enforcement agency that is exclusively intended for international deployments. Thus all deployments are made up of contingents of officers drawn from law enforcement agencies raised, trained and equipped for missions focused on national or local (not international) considerations.

A distinction can be made between Gendarmerie and paramilitary police agencies. Although both types have characteristics that may facilitate ease in deployment and operation within certain aspects of a deployed environment,

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<sup>2</sup> Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, US Department of State, Post Conflict Reconstruction Essentials Tasks Matrix, April 2005 at <http://www.state.gov/s/crs/rls/52959.htm>

<sup>3</sup> See Noetic Corporation, *Considerations for the Employment of Transitional Law Enforcement Capabilities (DRAFT)*, Prepared for Emerging Capabilities Division (OSD), August 2008

paramilitary police cannot be expected to have the same breadth of competence expected from Gendarmeries of the European type due to the more specific nature of the domestic role and tasks of a paramilitary police force.

The differences between each individual nation's approach to law enforcement means that the expectations of what a police officer is required to do can vary markedly, not only between nations but also between organizations from the *same* nation. This dissimilarity imposes limitations on the direct application of foreign models to U.S. endeavors to consolidate TLE resources.

## INTRODUCTION

U.S. reconstruction and stabilization efforts since the 1990s in places like Bosnia, Kosovo, Somalia and Haiti, and in the post-9/11 wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have driven significant changes in perspective about the importance of reconstruction and stabilization, particularly in the U.S. military. Today stability operations (the U.S. military term that includes their contribution to reconstruction and stabilization) are officially on equal footing with combat operations in terms of importance and emphasis for the U.S. Armed Forces.<sup>4</sup> The military is building its competence in tasks traditionally viewed as non-military both through operational experience in complex counterinsurgencies and through changes in doctrine and training. In addition to combat tasks U.S. military forces are focusing more on how to effectively provide humanitarian care, train and advise indigenous forces, and start development assistance where civilians are absent. In all conflicts the U.S. or the international community attempt to end, reconstruction and stabilization operations (R&S) are now seen as an important part of creating conditions for normalcy.

In the U.S. context, reconstruction and stabilization operations are authorized at the national level by National Security Presidential Directive 44 (NSPD 44), which allocates operating roles and responsibilities for the conduct of a reconstruction and stabilization mission. The core of this policy translates into interagency efforts between the military and civilian sectors of the United States Government (USG) and other international actors to anticipate and prevent state failure where possible and to mount a quick and effective response when necessary to promote peace, security, development, democratic practices, market economies and the rule of law.<sup>5</sup> If properly staffed, resourced and coordinated, U.S. policy makers hope reconstruction and stabilization operations could prevent armed conflict from restarting or from spreading, provide security for public and civilian actors and public infrastructure, and help set the framework to allow for long-term peace initiatives.

Reconstruction and stabilization operations (or UN peace operations) require a host of interventions to substitute for, prop up, and help build institutions in a struggling society. As the chaos in post-conflict or other rapidly changing situations (like the dissolution of the Soviet Union) reveals, security is the *sine qua non* of successful reconstruction and stabilization efforts. In particular, such efforts need to ensure that the troubled state is able to maintain adequate control and legitimacy and the population is able to go about its normal business with reasonable personal security. Security Sector Reform is at the heart of any reconstruction and stabilization operation.

## Background

The concept of Security Sector Reform (SSR)<sup>6</sup> first gained regular use in the 1990s as Western nations sought to reform internal security in post-authoritarian and post-communist states across Central and Eastern Europe.<sup>7</sup> Since the late 1990s, SSR has come to include four overarching objectives: 1) establishment of effective governance,

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<sup>4</sup> See DoD Directive 3000.05

<sup>5</sup> See NSPD 44 policy

<sup>6</sup> Justice and Security Sector Reform (JSSR) is the intersection of security and formal institutional reform. The paper is written with an understanding for the need for broad justice and security sector reform (JSSR) but focuses on the police capability with the aim of informing the USG of the capacities available and define gaps.

<sup>7</sup> Heiner Hanggi, Alan Bryden Ed., *Reform and Reconstruction of the Security Sector*, Switzerland: Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2004, p. 3 at <http://www.dcaf.ch/index.cfm>

oversight and accountability in the security system, 2) improved delivery of security and justice services, 3) development of local leadership and ownership of the reform process, and 4) sustainability of justice and security service delivery.<sup>8</sup> Today, the concept of security has expanded to include “human security,” a broader measure of social welfare that can mean anything from basic human rights (to life, due process under law, etc.) all the way to shelter or health and freedom from want. However, SSR efforts are generally seen as a combination of state security requirements and some aspects of human security i.e. basic security of affected populations. When state security and ensuring the security of civil populations are at odds, SSR missions face extraordinary obstacles. Bridging real or perceived gaps between how a nation’s leadership elite views state security in contrast to the security of citizens is a broad requirement for SSR. This became increasingly apparent in post-Cold War contexts when former Soviet states imploded into violence and ethnic factionalism, and civilians became targets of the armed forces and police. SSR today is a cornerstone of most, if not all, international efforts at stabilizing countries threatened by or recovering from conflict.

It is common in post-conflict situations or times of political turmoil for power vacuums to emerge. It is also common for states to use repressive practices to maintain state security, measures that both violate human rights and in the long run often contribute to instability and conflict.<sup>9</sup> As intra-state and asymmetrical conflicts gained more attention around the world throughout the 1990s, the international community began prioritizing the protection of individuals and communities rather than states, with the idea that a rights-based approach would provide more durable stability. As a result, SSR tasks now include defense reform, intelligence reform, border management, police reform, justice reform and prison reform and involves all state and by extension non-state private actors as well. These actors include the armed forces, police, paramilitaries, internal security services, legislative bodies, the judiciary, guerilla or other armed movements, and private security companies.<sup>10</sup>

Just as SSR can be seen as the core of reconstruction and stabilization operations, Transitional Law Enforcement (TLE) in conflict contexts is at the heart of SSR. Transitional Law Enforcement brings policing work to the fore and is a key bridge between military-led securing of conflict situations and longer-term development of mechanisms to enable a country to own and manage its own security and development. Ideally, a division of labor would be possible: the military would keep the peace by both directly securing public buildings and infrastructure and by training and mentoring local military forces to safeguard public property and civilians, and ensure that combatants do not engage in violence and pull the area back to full-fledged conflict; police and justice-sector experts would help the country rebuild and modernize its law enforcement capabilities; and civilians would lead reconstruction and development efforts in the nation. In reality of course, divisions of labor are much more complicated. In particular, the military will often be forced to step into normatively civilian roles, particularly when the security situation is unstable.

Nations require a functioning police force, which is the only institution with the normal, day-to-day authority to use coercive force within a nation. Achieving normalized policing and allowing military forces to return to barracks is a linchpin for bringing countries back from the brink. As the importance of the police in conflict contexts has grown, the

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<sup>8</sup> See OECD-DAC Handbook on Security System Reform: Supporting Security and Justice. France: Development Co-Operation Directorate, 2007, p. 21

<sup>9</sup> Heiner Hanggi, Alan Bryden Ed. Reform and Reconstruction of the Security Sector. Switzerland: Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2004, p. 2 at <http://www.dcaf.ch/index.cfm>

<sup>10</sup> Heiner Hanggi, Alan Bryden Ed. Reform and Reconstruction of the Security Sector. Switzerland: Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2004, p.2 at <http://www.dcaf.ch/index.cfm>

international community has increased its efforts to provide more and better-equipped police for multinational operations. Whilst most nations appear to accept the requirement for some form of mission-related pre-deployment training, it is unclear whether all regularly and consistently provide their police with such training. However, there are at least 46 training centers worldwide, some with greater reach through internationally focused programs that train and equip personnel (military, police or both) with a range of capabilities for the diverse cultural and geographical contexts in which they are expected to operate. The UN has developed a fledgling Standing Police Capacity (SPC) for rapid response and rule of law, and more recently integrated police operations as a new pillar in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).<sup>11</sup> The European Union through its Civilian Headline Goal 2010 is taking greater strides toward building up a coherent system of civil crisis management to include police, rule of law, civil administration, civil protection and monitoring missions, while the U.S. through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) supports training and equipping 75,000 peacekeepers (including 7,500 police) by 2010, with a focus on Africa.<sup>12</sup>

In many post-conflict countries organized crime and narcotics often come together with the ability to use deadly force, requiring additional attention to problems with corruption and crime. As many countries grapple with such challenges to law enforcement within national borders, international police deployed to those nations will be expected to be able to deal with local criminal problems. As the following section illustrates, when deployed in a conflict context, police must expect to perform the complete range of tasks that the operational environment demands. Some countries such as France and Italy through the Gendarmerie and Carabinieri forces are better equipped to take on many TLE-related tasks in foreign contexts.<sup>13</sup>

Policing missions to date have fallen short of providing the capabilities required in-theater.<sup>14</sup> A range of issues including the overlapping or diffuse types of training and methodology and difficulty in evaluating the training that was provided in its practical environment continue to bedevil these efforts.<sup>15</sup> A primary challenge lies in coordinating the increasing range of efforts driven by multiple players. The United Nations, with 63 missions to its credit and a vast repository of experience in launching and managing peacekeeping operations, continues to face challenges around coordinating operational requirements and SSR.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> See United Nations Police at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/police/capacity.shtml>

<sup>12</sup> See Civilian Headline Goal of European Security and Defense Policy at [http://www.consilium.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/Civilian\\_Headline\\_Goal\\_2010.pdf](http://www.consilium.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/Civilian_Headline_Goal_2010.pdf); Nina M. Serafino CRS Report for Congress Global Peace Operations Initiative: Background and Issues for Congress, June 11, 2007 at [http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL\\_32773.pdf](http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL_32773.pdf) and Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) at <http://www.carabinieri.it/internet/coespu>

<sup>13</sup> Nina M. Serafino, CRS Report for Congress Global Peace Operations Initiative, Background and Issues for Congress, June 11, 2007, p. 4 at <http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL> and Terrence K. Kelly Options for Transitional Security Capabilities for America RAND Corporation, 2006, p. 4 at <http://www.rand.org>

<sup>14</sup> See Gordon Peake and Kaysie Studdard Brown, Policebuilding: The International Deployment Group in the Solomon Islands, *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 12 No. 4, Winter 2005, p.520-532

<sup>15</sup> Since the Brahimi report pointed out shortcomings and suggested improvements to evaluation and data-gathering methods there is yet no publicly available information on how and whether the UN tracks and evaluates the quality of training outside of the periodic reports issued by UN Secretary-General during individual peacekeeping operations. See the Brahimi Report: Comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in All Their Aspects (A/55/305-S/2000/809), 2000 at [http://www.un.org/peace/reports/peace\\_operations](http://www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations) and individual country reports at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>

<sup>16</sup> See Salman Ahmed, Paul Keating and Ugo Solinas: Shaping the Future of UN Peace Operations: Is there a Doctrine in the House?, *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, Vol. 20 No.1, March 2007, p.11-28 and Remarks of Jean-Marie Guehenno, Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in February 26, 2007 at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/articles/260207.pdf>

## Defining the Demand

There is no clear picture of either the demand for or the available supply of civilian policing capabilities around the globe. As at December 2007, almost 88,000 personnel including 74,129 troops, 11,332 police and 2,527 military observers were serving in 17 UN-led missions.<sup>17</sup> At the same time, a total of 246,646 personnel including 243,288 troops, 657 police and 2701 military observers and civilian staff were serving in non-UN led missions around the world.<sup>18</sup> A listing of these and recent missions is provided in the glossary at Annex A. The vast majority of these forces in non-UN missions are U.S. and coalition military personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan. A detailed breakdown of police deployed by a selection of nations to support these missions is included as Annex B. Practitioners point out that forces provided for peacekeeping, stabilization, reconstruction and transitional law enforcement in particular fall short in numbers and sometimes in skills and capabilities.<sup>19</sup>

There has been an overall increase in numbers of police provided for operations in the last decade, but data about the capabilities of the personnel provided for missions are more difficult to collate comprehensively due to information gaps resulting from inconsistent metrics and processes for reporting this information. The rapid growth in contributions, with surges in the early 1990s and early 2000s, also increases the challenges around achieving and maintaining stabilization. Relying on police from countries with poor human rights records or dysfunctional police services creates a separate set of problems. Structural factors further reduce the effectiveness of well-meaning, well-trained and well-equipped officers: Capped at six to twelve months by most governments, tours of duty are short and the same individuals seldom deploy again. This creates a vicious cycle of ineffectiveness because effective policing relies on an intimate knowledge of an area and an ability to build rapport with its people. At a minimum, police need time to build trust with their local counterparts, something very difficult to achieve in a short period. The ad hoc nature of international contributions also means that civilian police often have language and cultural barriers within the missions.

## Aim

This paper will investigate factors determining the need for TLE to support reconstruction and stabilization and peace support missions and provide information about a selected range of international police forces that provide law enforcement capabilities to multinational operations.

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<sup>17</sup> See <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/factsheet.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> See Stockholm International Peace Research Multilateral Peace Operations Database at <http://www.sipri.org>

<sup>19</sup> See Joshua G. Smith, Victoria K. Holt and William Dorch: Enhancing United Nations Capacity to Support Post-Conflict Policing and Rule of Law, Report from the Project on Rule of Law in Post-Conflict Settings Future of Peace Operations Program, Stimson Center Report No. 63, November 2007 at [http://www.stimson.org/fopo/pdf/Stimson\\_UNPOL\\_ExecSum.pdf](http://www.stimson.org/fopo/pdf/Stimson_UNPOL_ExecSum.pdf)

## Scope

The paper examines the current global conflict environment and the growing trend toward greater use of TLE in international interventions, including examples of how specific law enforcement functions can contribute to tasks required for reconstruction and stabilization missions. The paper is designed to support other elements of the TLE project by providing information and context about the employment of law enforcement on operations in the international realm. It covers three separate, but related aspects of international transitional law enforcement:

- + Aspect 1: A brief survey of current trends in conflict and instability to establish a baseline need for TLE capabilities.
- + Aspect 2: An investigation of how LE functions have been expected to contribute to specific mission mandates.
- + Aspect 3: A survey of the policing and TLE capabilities made available by various nations for multinational operations.

# ASPECT 1: DEMAND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION AND PEACE OPERATIONS

## TLE and International Interventions

The nature of conflict in the modern age is driving demand for reconstruction and stabilization operations and, in turn, TLE capabilities. While nations will still occasionally fight conventional wars, the majority of violent conflict now involves at least one sub-national actor. In addition, national military forces now spend the vast majority of their time in conflict conducting some variety of counterinsurgency (COIN) and stabilization missions, not conventional combat operations. Peace support and reconstruction and stabilization operations (including counterinsurgency) require well-resourced and extensive TLE capabilities.

Many factors have come together to drive the shift towards non-traditional missions focused on intra-state issues. The first is historical and has much to do with the legacy of colonization. Economic inequality, ethnic, religious, tribal and political tensions place severe stress on weak states. Major political transitions on the global stage can unleash long suppressed hatreds and ambitions just when a nation's institutions are least prepared to handle them. Decolonization sparked waves of ethnic and sectarian conflicts in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, especially in Africa. The transition out of the bipolar world at the end of the Cold War sparked another spate of new conflicts, many of which continue today (in the Balkans and the Caucasus for example).

The other trends are the interrelated forces of globalization, particularly communications and travel. Ethnic and other tensions are nothing new, but have rarely commanded international attention and intervention. Today, however, weak or failing states provide fertile ground for armed violence that can have global support and reach. In such states, a diverse and ever-increasing number of armed groups often emerge in what analysts call the "fragmentation" or "democratization" of violence.<sup>20</sup>

When states lose the monopoly over violence, the resulting vacuum allows a range of groups and actors, many of which have competing (and sometimes legitimate) political interests, while others are merely opportunistic criminal elements to take advantage of the lawless environment. While often ignored through history, these vicious power struggles now emerge in environments where complex insurgencies and terrorism are all tied to multinational organizations and organized transnational crime.

Groups range from armed ethnic and tribal factions to paramilitaries, and include sectarian militias, insurgents, and terrorist groups. Among all these segments there are often groups that operate under the aegis of a government. The types of violence used among these "irregular" fighters and the brutality of their violence against civilians have crossed many unthinkable boundaries. These groups engage in everything from the use of conventional weapons to asymmetric warfare using improvised explosive devices and ambushes to criminal-type kidnappings.

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<sup>20</sup> See Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook 2008: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security at <http://www.sipri.org>

The need for effective reconstruction and stabilization is driven home by UN study results showing that on average 40% of the countries emerging from conflict slide back into conflict; in Africa, the figure rises to 60%.<sup>21</sup> Many conflict countries fall into the category of “marginalized” or post-conflict countries that are relapsing into conflict.<sup>22</sup> Many other countries are vulnerable to external shocks like increasing oil prices and the dramatic rise in the prices of staple goods. Even countries that were once categorized as stable, like Kenya, show signs of internal strife that is capable of undoing decades of growth and development.

Somalia, which heads the Foreign Policy’s Weak States Index, has endured 17 years of intermittent warfare.<sup>23</sup> Several attempts to re-claim and govern the country have failed. The ongoing violence has long obscured the original reasons for conflict, breeding a self-sustaining cycle of suffering and retribution. The turmoil has sent waves of refugees into neighboring countries, created a terrorist haven and opened the space for an ungoverned weapons market and transit point. The country’s unpatrolled coastal waters have allowed the rise of piracy. Currently, seven of the 10 states considered most vulnerable to collapse are in sub Saharan Africa.<sup>24</sup>

Multi-actor-driven violence, which frequently takes place simultaneously with major conflict, has an intense impact on civilians. The intensity comes from the profound lack of predictability and security that civilians face in modern conflicts with various groups and actors following different practices with regard to civilians and often viewing civilians as legitimate targets. This is worst in the intra-state and regional conflicts that have ethnic and religious dimensions. In many of these conflicts, violence spills over into neighboring countries through refugee flows, armed incursions supported by neighbors, military interventions or political or economic pressures. The result is often region-wide destabilization. Confidence and the ease of return to normalcy are further undermined with each successive blow to security and stabilization attempts. Nations such a Somalia with a history of failed solutions to end the conflict and preserve the prosperity will require more reassurance through complex confidence building solutions than nations with less history in such environments.

According to the Foreign Policy Failed States Index, of 177 countries covered, 20 are on the verge of collapse and at least 40 others display symptoms that may lead to collapse or reveal serious structural issues that threaten stability. Based on this measure, around one-third of the nations of the world need some stabilization and/or reconstruction support today. Of the 33 international interventions underway around the world today, 12 are to nations that are among the top 40 states ranked as failing or on the verge of becoming failed states.<sup>25</sup>

## TLE and the Qualitative Gap

Multinational missions deployed to help resolve these conflicts often face a “security gap”<sup>26</sup>, where there is a need for coercive force to enforce law and maintain order to allow reconstruction efforts and humanitarian support to operate, but when the traditional application of military force may be inappropriate, provocative or counterproductive. The

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<sup>21</sup> See Report of the UNDG/ECHA Working group on Transition Issues Feb. 2004, p.14

<sup>22</sup> Paul Collier, V.L. Elliot, Harvard Hegre, Anke Hoeffler, Marta Reynal-Querol and Nicolas Sambanis, *Breaking the conflict trap: Civil War and development policy*, Washington, D.C., World Bank and Oxford University Press, 2003, Chapter 6

<sup>23</sup> See Foreign Policy Failed States Index 2008 at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4350](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4350)

<sup>24</sup> Foreign Policy Failed States Index 2008 at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4350](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4350)

<sup>25</sup> Foreign Policy Failed States Index 2008 at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4350](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4350)

<sup>26</sup> Robert M. Perito, *U.S. Police in Peace and Stability Operations*, United States Institute of Peace Special Report 191, August 2007

response gap is mostly felt at two points in an active conflict's trajectory: first, at the outset of an intervention when the international community tries to gather adequate military and civilian capabilities to respond, and then again during any further downturn in violence, when a quick and competent stabilization effort is critical. Practitioners, government officials and scholars increasingly agree that the period of transition from full-fledged conflict through low-intensity conflict and toward "normalization" is one of the most difficult phases in a conflict during which shortfalls in planning and implementation can have severe consequences. Often the period between the end of the major hostilities and the establishment of a new governing order is the time when countries slide back into conflict. Examples from Haiti to the Congo to Iraq reveal how a poorly planned and executed transition phase will undermine any early military successes and likely lead to persistent, low-grade conflict or insurgency.

Recognizing this evolving challenge, the UN began increasing its overall civilian staff since 2001 to address such complex stabilization and reconstruction tasks as the reintegration of combatants, conducting elections, protecting human rights and economic revival.<sup>27</sup> The recognized need for Civilian Police (CIVPOL, now called UN Police or UNPOL) skyrocketed as it became clear that most of the new tasks in so-called "3<sup>rd</sup> generation peacekeeping" were dependent on the successful use of CIVPOL to restart basic law-and-order in post-conflict civil society.<sup>28</sup>

Today stabilization, reconstruction and development are considered key parts of any major effort to end conflict. From a purely military effort, the idea has grown to encompass holistic military and civilian strategies to remake societies. Police, who serve as the bridge from a military situation to normalcy for a war-ravaged population, should be a prominent element of a stabilization effort.

Police were first introduced to the world of international peacekeeping in the Congo in 1960. The UN deployed 45 CIVPOL as observers to supplement the military observers in the peacekeeping operation. Civilian police have been integral to almost all international interventions since the United Nations Transitions Assistance Group (UNTAG) mission to Namibia in 1989. In Namibia, CIVPOL monitored the election and the ceasefire between the main Namibian political factions and helped ensure the withdrawal of South African forces from the newly independent state. The main tasks set out for UNTAG included accompanying and supervising the local police in performing their duties and receiving and investigating public complaints about the police.<sup>29</sup> The stage set here provided the foundation for routine police duties and investigations to be taken on directly by CIVPOL in future missions.

By July 31, 2008, 12,014 police were serving on 16 UN missions.<sup>30</sup> The vast majority of police (10,573 personnel) are concentrated in Kosovo, Haiti, Darfur, East Timor, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ivory Coast while in non-UN operations 564 out of 657 were deployed in the Solomon Islands, Afghanistan, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As the mandates and the overall increase in numbers of police in the last decade indicate, there is a growing demand for policing functions in multinational operations. The increasing specialization of requirements reveal the demand for more quality policing in addition to the obvious and growing demand for quantity. A review of current UN and non-UN

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27 Dipankar Banerjee, Current Trends in UN Peacekeeping: A Perspective from Asia, *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Spring 2005, p.18-33

28 Malan, M. (1998). Peacekeeping in the New Millennium: Towards 'Fourth Generation' Peace Operations? *African Security Review*, 7(3). p.12, at <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/ASR/7No3/Malan.html>

29 Annika Hansen, *From Congo to Kosovo: Civilian police in peacekeeping operations*, London: Oxford University Press, 2002, p. 17

30 See [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_1.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_1.pdf)

mission mandates indicate that 25 out of 33 current mandates contain a variation on the demand for SSR: rule of law capabilities, training and capacity building of indigenous forces and security of civilians.<sup>31</sup> Fifteen mandates specifically refer to protecting human rights, while most others indicate the need for ensuring human security through protection and/or monitoring and reporting on humanitarian law and related violations.

The known record of police performance in multinational operations and missions is mixed. The primary challenge in trying to distinguish between the successes and failures of policing tasks and achievements within missions is the lack of uniform data and inconsistency in the analysis. Each organization that reviews the missions, including those directly involved, have their own set of criteria to assess whether the missions were successes or failures. The assessment methodologies used by these organizations tend to reflect their core missions. For example, the International Crisis Group uses security (regional and individual) as the primary benchmark. Others like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International focus on human rights standards; and the UN and non-UN entities conduct broad assessments anchored in the relevant (resolution) mandate. The latter, because they are self-assessments, are often more positive than the independent reports. A single operation therefore may look either like a failure or success depending on who provides the assessment. The politics of and competition between member states at the UN and the limits of large bureaucracies contribute to the general failure of the international community to set up and apply consistent evaluation standards.

While mindful of the challenges relating to gathering consistent data and obtaining comprehensive assessments, a review of a few selected mission mandates provides critical information on police task requirements and the shortfalls.

In Bosnia in 1995, for example, the UN-led International Police Task Force (IPTF) faced a mammoth task: to reintroduce to a traumatized, bitterly divided society the ideals of security, tolerance and justice in policing. At a practical level, the IPTF had to re-train and set up the new police force and ensure that it adhered to international human rights standards and was capable of providing security and equal protection to all civilians, while apprehending and successfully investigating criminals. The IPTF's actual tasks included both indirect and direct aspects of rebuilding a society. On the one hand it was expected to ensure that the local police provided effective police services to immediately improve daily life for a traumatized population, but it also had a long list of monitoring and training tasks intended to build local police capabilities.

The requirements for such an operation were manifold. The mandate required the IPTF to monitor, observe, inspect and train indigenous police; assess threats to public order and advise on the capability of law enforcement to deal with such threats; advise governmental authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the organization of effective civilian law enforcement agencies; and assist by accompanying the indigenous law enforcement personnel as they carry out their responsibilities.<sup>32</sup> These tasks relate to several key police functions including training and capacity building of indigenous police forces, monitoring and supervising the implementation of the rule of law and oversight.

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<sup>31</sup> See Annex C

<sup>32</sup> See UN Security Council Resolution 1035 (1995) on establishment of a UN Civilian Police Force to be known as the International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a UN civilian office for the implementation of the peace agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina at <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/1995/scres95.htm>

The cornerstone of the mission was to reduce the vast numbers of corrupt and inept police in the country and ensure that those allowed to remain in service were vetted and retrained. At the time, Bosnia had one policeman for every 171 people (compared to 1:330 for the rest of Europe) and the force was organized into paramilitary units.<sup>33</sup> The IPTF managed to reduce the number of police by about half from 44,000 by 2002. It also managed to set up the State Border Service (SBS) and the State Agency for Information and Protection (SIPA). The results in Bosnia, however, were mixed. As the IPTF mission began to draw down, there were still many problems including inadequately trained officers, many who were underpaid and general fragmentation of the police services into 13 different agencies. The European Union Police Mission (EUPM) which took over in 2003 set up the Police Restructuring Commission with the aim of preventing political interference, increasing efficiency and bringing the police under one entity and further reduced the numbers of the police to around 13,000.<sup>34</sup> The result today is that the Bosnian police continue to require assistance with crime fighting which is provided through the EUPM.<sup>35</sup>

In Afghanistan, the efforts to recreate the local police in the last few years, a core mandate requirement ran into several challenges. The police, who were mostly chosen from existing mujahedin forces, were untrained, lacked equipment and were prone to corruption and violence. Germany initially spearheaded the task of police reform and succeeded in setting up a central command in the capital Kabul, while simultaneously setting in motion a reform program for the Ministry of the Interior and the rehabilitation of the Kabul Academy (responsible for training the officer and non-commissioned officer Corps of the police). In 2003, the U.S. also established a center in Kabul and began work on 8 regional training centers. Despite these efforts, the overall police reform has been less than satisfactory. These efforts are undermined by entrenched corruption, inadequate infrastructure and equipment, poor wages, problems with recruitment and most significantly, the ongoing systemic structural and management problems in the Ministry of the Interior.<sup>36</sup>

The inability of the Afghan police to remain in territory cleared of insurgents and provide a sense of security to the population after the withdrawal of the Afghan National Army and the coalition military forces reveals the challenges inherent in training and institutionalizing the police in such a complex context. The Afghan National Police (ANP) are not trusted by the average Afghan and are so few in number that they cannot be an effective and constant presence across the country.<sup>37</sup> Building the capacity of indigenous police forces is not a short-term operation and requires specialized training and mentoring skills that are often not readily available among police provided for missions. The concept of planning on the run, or “making do,” as the international community tried in Afghanistan in 2002 – 2004 continues to be a long-term drag on progress.

In Kosovo, the police deployed with the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) with an executive mandate, giving the mission the power and the responsibility to provide the actual policing and to train and reinstate the indigenous police. The UNMIK police faced several key problems relating primarily to three areas: 1) insufficient

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33 International Crisis Group. Policing the police in Bosnia: A further reform agenda (Balkans Report No. 130), 2002, p.46 at [http://www.icg.org/library/documents/report\\_archive/A400644\\_10052002.pdf](http://www.icg.org/library/documents/report_archive/A400644_10052002.pdf)

34 Heinz Vetschera and Matthieu Damian, Security Sector Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Role of the International Community, *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 13 issue 1, March 2006, p. 28-42

35 See Council Joint Action /2007/749/CFSP on the European Union Police Mission (EUPM) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nov. 19, 2007 at <http://www.eupm.org/Documents/EUPM%20JA%202007-749-CFSP%20of%2019%20November%202007.pdf>

36 Mark Sedra, Security Sector Reform in Afghanistan: The Slide Towards Expediency, *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 13 Issue 1, March 2006, p.94-110

37 International Crisis Group, Reforming Afghanistan's Police, August 2007, p.10 at <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5052&CFID=49851126&CFTOKEN=69328009>

police to carry out the required tasks, 2) lack of adequate knowledge of local laws, and 3) uneven training among UNMIK police. The manpower shortage, while a problem in many operations, was not always the primary problem in Kosovo. The inadequate grasp of local laws for example resulted in more serious issues. In several instances, this led the mission police to allow people to be detained for a minimum instead of a maximum of 72 hours. The uneven training among the police in the mission also had an impact on the training of Kosovar police (Kosovo Police Service or KPS). For example, there was a lack of clarity in the use of force standards. The U.S. was one of the largest contributors to the force police and the U.S. police were generally trained to discharge a firearm more than once at a suspect without it being considered excessive, while a Swedish officer may only fire one round and then assess the situation before discharging a further round.<sup>38</sup> Despite these challenges, UNMIK currently touts that it has completed training of 8270 Kosovo Police Service officers and successfully conducted joint investigations (with KPS) of 182,983 cases.<sup>39</sup>

The above examples highlight the challenges inherent in deploying police on international missions. Each operation will invariably have its unique contextual challenges and requirements. However, the capabilities of the police provided for such missions are a key component of the equation. To analyze the capabilities that must be filled, it is necessary to look at the qualitative functions police are expected to perform in such operations.

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<sup>38</sup> See Christopher Decker, *Enforcing Human Rights: The Role of the UN Civilian Police in Kosovo*, *International Peacekeeping*, Vol. 13 Issue 4, December 2006, p.502-516

<sup>39</sup> See UN Interim Mission Administration in Kosovo at <http://www.unmikonline.org/>

## ASPECT 2: ASSESSING THE DEMAND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS

### Methodology

The challenge in assessing the demand for TLE in international interventions relates mainly to information shortfalls about policing functions within missions. The types of policing required in multinational operations have grown with the rising demand for broader policing skills. As the requirements have become more complex, policing in international interventions increasingly requires a “suite of capabilities” rather than simply a number of “bodies on the ground” to mostly observe opposing sides or provide a buffer between two sides to a conflict.

The requirements emerging from the conflict trends analyzed in the previous section provide an indication of the growing demands for TLE within international interventions. A closer examination of the strategies – the mission mandates – reveals the types of responses that are being conceived to meet the demand.

This section expands on the analysis of the relationship between law enforcement functions and Reconstruction and Stabilization Essential Tasks that was described in the capstone document of this project.<sup>40</sup> In summary, this analysis cross-referenced each essential task from the Post Conflict Reconstruction Essential Tasks Matrix<sup>41</sup> with the law enforcement functions that can contribute to each task to establish the types of likely responses required in future reconstruction and stabilization operations.<sup>42</sup>

In the next step, thirty-three current international (UN and non-UN) mission mandate objectives were analyzed to establish what tasks from the Post Conflict Reconstruction Essential Tasks were being specified through the mandates. These results are detailed at Annex C. These Post Conflict Reconstruction Essential Tasks relevant to each mandate were then cross-referenced with the results from the analysis in the capstone document<sup>43</sup> to identify the types of law enforcement functions that correspond with achieving these objectives. For example, UNMIK mandate called for the following objectives:

- + promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo;
- + perform basic civilian administrative functions;

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<sup>40</sup> See Noetic Corporation, *Considerations for the Employment of Transitional Law Enforcement Capabilities (DRAFT)*, Prepared for Emerging Capabilities Division (OSD), August 2008

<sup>41</sup> Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, US Department of State, Post Conflict Reconstruction Essentials Tasks Matrix, April 2005 at <http://www.state.gov/s/crs/rls/52959.htm>

<sup>42</sup> The *Post Conflict Reconstruction Essential Tasks Matrix* actually contains five matrices, one each for Security, Governance and Participation, Humanitarian Assistance and Social Well-Being, Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure, and Justice and Reconciliation (for the purposes of this paper, these will be referred to as first-order tasks). Each matrix then sets out a hierarchy of three subordinate levels of task; for example “Security” (first-order task) has “Disposition of Armed and Other Security Forces, Intelligence Services and Belligerents” as one subordinate element (second order task), which in turn has “Cessation of Hostilities” as an element of it (third-order). Below that are the most specific elements of the task (fourth-order), such as “Enforce Ceasefires”. Fourth-order tasks relate both to a third-order task and a temporal dimension (Initial Response, Transformation and Fostering Sustainability) which describes when the impact of each fourth-order task is intended to take effect.

<sup>43</sup> See Noetic Corporation, *Considerations for the Employment of Transitional Law Enforcement Capabilities (DRAFT)*, Prepared for Emerging Capabilities Division (OSD), August 2008

- + organize and oversee the development of institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government, including the holding of elections;
- + transfer, as these institutions are established, its administrative responsibilities;
- + facilitate a political process to determine Kosovo's future status;
- + coordinate humanitarian and disaster relief;
- + support the reconstruction of key infrastructure;
- + maintain civil law and order;
- + promote and protect human rights; and
- + assure the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons.

Each mandated objective was then correlated with the relevant tasks from the Reconstruction Essential Tasks Matrix<sup>44</sup> and relevant TLE functions could be drawn from this result<sup>45</sup>. This analysis focuses on the particular TLE tasks that would contribute to implementation of the given mandate. For example, a range of TLE functions would be needed to support the 10 UNMIK objectives listed above. These would include: setting up a governance structure to oversee police administration; stability policing tasks such as security force protection; special tactical operations and maintenance of public order; civil policing (to include neighborhood safety/order maintenance); other tasks such as investigative capabilities; and training and capacity building. The results of this analysis are presented in Annex D<sup>46</sup> of this paper.

To identify some key trends and to locate which mandates called for which particular functions, this paper distinguishes between tasks that are *operational*, which is when TLE functions operate as part of the relevant task and when a task requires or calls for *capacity building*, which is when a relevant TLE function is conducted with the aim of establishing, organizing, supporting/mentoring and training indigenous law enforcement personnel and organizations, and the few remaining *observational* missions that focus on reporting the situation on the ground. This exercise revealed a set of trends that provide some clear indicators about how TLE tasks are related to the mandates of international interventions.

## Limitations

The primary shortcoming in this analysis is the difficulty in ensuring that the mandated functions are matched as closely as possible with the relevant TLE tasks. Since it is not possible to establish the exact intention in the mandates beyond the broad calls for achieving a set of objectives, this paper relies on analysis of the mandate text to establish which TLE functions would support/fulfill each mandate objective. Due to inconsistencies and ambiguity in

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<sup>44</sup> Results at Annex C

<sup>45</sup> See Annex D

<sup>46</sup> See Annex D

many mandates, this paper makes assumptions about which specific functions are most important. For example, the UN Assistance Mission in Darfur is expected to protect non-combatants "within its capability" and "without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan."<sup>47</sup> Based on this clause we assume a requirement for "protection of non-combatants." We do not assume a requirement for "interim policing," because the mandate suggests that such tasks would remain the responsibility of the government of Sudan.<sup>48</sup> Also, we have used the mandates to discern the requisite TLE capabilities and functions, but it is not clear how many of these requirements are *qualitatively* achieved in the missions, and there are no comprehensive chronological records publicly available. Thus the paper focuses on demand through the TLE functions required, but cannot address the question of whether the demands are qualitatively met in any given mission.

## TLE Requirements in Reconstruction and Stabilization Tasks

From a baseline of activity that excludes Iraq and Afghanistan, the trend towards more peace operations and reconstruction and stabilization – and therefore more TLE – is clear. But the requirements are ill defined. Intervention trends point to an increase in the demand for TLE-related tasks in current (and future) mandates.<sup>49</sup> International mission mandates can be roughly/broadly divided into three categories in the way they use TLE:

- + Observational/reporting missions – TLE personnel engage in a monitoring/reporting role.
- + Capacity building – TLE personnel provide mentoring, training and support.
- + Operational missions - TLE personnel carrying out the relevant tasks/LE functions operate as part of the relevant tasks.

Table 1 shows (based on the analysis conducted in this paper) the numbers of mission mandates in which each type of law enforcement function was determined to be making contribution. The majority of the 33 mandates reviewed for this section required elements of capacity building (both training and administrative support). The only exceptions were with the temporary international presence in Hebron, the OSCE center in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and the OSCE Minsk Conference. Kosovo is the only current mission with explicit expectations that the mission police are to directly conduct some of the actual TLE tasks while establishing, organizing, vetting, and training/mentoring the indigenous police.<sup>50</sup> Most missions blend an operational and capacity-building approach. Only two operations, the EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories, mandate singular capacity-building tasks as opposed to a combination of approaches.

Outside of the traditional observational missions (the 48-year old UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and the UN Observer Mission in Georgia), the majority of the current mandates (30 out of 33) locate TLE tasks within the core mandate requirements. In most instances, TLE functions are a part of the "long-haul" tasks that begin with the initial response that leads to transformation and eventually involves

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<sup>47</sup> See UNSCR 1769 African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur at [www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unamid/mandate.html](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unamid/mandate.html)

<sup>48</sup> See Annex C

<sup>49</sup> See Section I

<sup>50</sup> See Annex D

establishing mechanisms and systems to promote and ensure sustainability. These mandates require the completion of a suite of functions to accomplish mostly Stability Policing and Civil Policing related tasks (i.e. protective security/force protection, maintenance of public order, neighborhood safety/order maintenance, firearms and ordnance and traffic control). The majority of these operations (54%) mandate either a combined (operational and capacity building) or operational approach to the stability and civil policing-related tasks such as protective security and maintenance of public order.<sup>51</sup>

**Table 1: Summary of prevalence of implied Law Enforcement contributions in 33 current mandates**

TYPE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTION	NUMBER OF CURRENT MANDATES IMPLYING THIS FUNCTION
Administration functions	26
Border security functions	25
Bureaucratic oversight/control functions	29
Corrections security functions	17
Court/judicial security functions	23
Firearms and ordnance control functions	26
Forensics functions	21
Intelligence functions	30
Investigation of crime functions	22
Investigation of "crisis" crimes functions	27
Liaison functions	30
Maintenance of public order functions	30
Neighborhood safety/Order maintenance functions	30
Observation and reporting functions	21
Police leadership and supervision functions	28
Protective security/Force protection functions	24
Search and rescue functions	0
Special tactical operations functions	26
Traffic control functions	28
Training functions	28

TLE primarily supports the Security and the Justice and Reconciliation tasks on the S/CRS essential tasks list. Security cross cuts most areas and is naturally related to TLE functions. Police in a security/protective role can enable the Justice and Reconciliation sector by training indigenous police in skills such as courthouse security, protection of judges, witness protection, and investigative support for prosecutors. The police are also well positioned to provide a range of functions that would enable important tasks at the level of Humanitarian Assistance and Social Wellbeing. Police can position themselves to ensure humanitarian access to populations in need, provide security for

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<sup>51</sup> See Annex D

emergency food relief to include (where no other options exist) establishing camps that recognize physical, economic, social and security considerations. Under the rubric of Governance, TLE tasks include ensuring security for the conduct of fair elections. TLE can contribute to other areas such as Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure by securing existing post-harvest storage facilities to prevent spoilage and looting of harvested crops.

Under each specific top-level TLE function, several key links to mandates in current operations and to essential reconstruction and stabilization can be found.

## Essential TLE Tasks

Almost half the first-level TLE tasks feature in over 80% of current mandates (they appear in 27 or more mandates as listed in Table I). Among these, important tasks associated with reconstruction and stabilization include investigation of "crisis" crimes, neighborhood safety/order maintenance, police leadership and supervision, training and capacity-building, intelligence, and protective security/force protection functions.

- + **Police Management (leadership and supervision, administration, and bureaucratic oversight/control).** Twenty-eight of the current operations studied include police leadership. Good TLE police leadership and supervision, administration and bureaucratic oversight/control all provide critical support for basic law enforcement capabilities and therefore supports all reconstruction and stabilization sectors including security and humanitarian affairs and economic stabilization (by reducing corruption for example). TLE tasks associated with police leadership are enablers for effective law enforcement and therefore critical to overall governance.
- + **Training.** Training is critical to a reconstruction and stabilization or peace support intervention. It contributes to capacity building and the preconditions for withdrawal of international forces. Deployed international police may be well versed in the practice of policing, but not necessarily in training others, particularly from foreign societies with vastly different levels of development and often speaking different languages. Training and capacity building feature in all but one of the current missions and has been a key element in almost every prior civilian policing mission. The ability to mentor local police forces effectively in all the key TLE functions supports all five stabilization and reconstruction task areas (Security, Governance and Participation, Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure, Humanitarian Assistance and Social Well Being, and Justice and Reconciliation).
- + **Investigations.** Post-conflict environments are often plagued by organized crime and a series of specific "crisis crimes" such as war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide. Strengthening the capacity of indigenous police to combat organized crime and to gather evidence, track, locate and legally arrest suspected war criminals or other spoilers can play a crucial role in societal justice and reconciliation by removing potential spoilers from the scene and providing victims of conflict some opportunities for closure. In some instances, the apprehension of war criminals and others who remain popular with some segment of a society can also put strains on a fragile system, making this TLE function extremely dependent on careful external support. Technically one of the hardest skill sets to develop, effective investigation of crime (enabled by high quality crime scene investigation techniques and forensics) is a cornerstone of governance and reconciliation. Only if the people trust the police to fairly investigate crimes will they develop trust in government. Twenty-seven of the thirty-three current missions examined include some methods for dealing with war crimes and other crisis crimes.

- + **Neighborhood Safety and Order Maintenance.** The most critical aspects of what is often called "civil policing" are the Neighborhood Safety and Order Maintenance functions. Thirty of the current mandated missions under review include almost every neighborhood safety and order maintenance function (police patrolling, community responses arrest and detention and prevention and detection of crime). Beyond the core support to all security matters, civil policing -- basically the classic cop on the beat with good community relations -- provides the key bridge between a population and the authorities. As such, civil policing contributes to justice and reconciliation through building intercommunity confidence. It helps social wellbeing by protecting trade and commerce (for example by detecting, preventing, and punishing theft). Governance and participation are improved by effective civil policing that protects infrastructure and essential services (like power generation) and enforces anti-corruption regimes. A challenge to building effective civil policing can be the need to develop paramilitary and special policing capabilities in a society plagued by high levels of violence. In such situations, resources needed for civil policing which is manpower and time intensive, may get diverted to counter-terrorism or SWAT type capability development. The investment in near-term security can undermine the development of civil policing capabilities needed for long-term stability.
  
- + **Intelligence.** Police intelligence supports 30 of 33 mission mandates. Certain specific elements of the police intelligence function (covert collection, source management, surveillance, technical collection, collection management), all of which involve collection and the cultivation of sources are critical for effective policing, may be too sensitive to be handled under certain mandates. Intelligence practices of local governments can be counterproductive, but the ability of international forces to provide meaningful assistance and training with important intelligence functions is limited except through more covert (and generally bilateral) processes.
  
- + **Border Security.** Border patrolling, checkpoint security, immigration and customs enforcement, contraband seizure, handling and disposal are particularly important in a reconstruction and stabilization context. Effective Border Security crosscuts four of the five primary S/CRS tasks (Security, Justice and Reconciliation, Humanitarian Assistance and Social Wellbeing and Economic Stabilization and Infrastructure). Border Security appears in 25 current mandates and contributes to the obvious territorial security and customs-related work (enforcement of ceasefires, counterinsurgency operations, enforcement of weapons control regimes, collaborating with neighboring countries on weapons flows, apprehension of illegal arms dealers). It also supports Justice and Reconciliation through training and enabling the indigenous police to conduct duties related to protecting their nation's territorial integrity. Border Security contributes to Humanitarian Assistance and Social Wellbeing through facilitating freedom of movement and refugee flows and to Economic Stabilization through assistance to customs, particularly on trade and revenue and through the targeting of corruption in border/customs services.
  
- + **Judicial and Corrections Security.** The other enabling special policing functions (judicial and corrections security) are necessary for any justice system to function effectively. Judicial and corrections security functions appear in 25 of 33 current mandates. Only with effective protection of its judges and courts and guarding of prisoners can a justice system be rebuilt. These capabilities get prisoners from jail to court and back and keep judges out of harm's way.

- + **Maintenance of Public Order, Protective Security and Special Tactical Operations.** Tasks often grouped as stability policing are also at the heart of the TLE contribution to reconstruction and stabilization. The functional tasks include riot control, curfew enforcement, and control of public movement. Protective Security is particularly critical for everything from the delivery of aid to the security of elections. Virtually all police missions include operational and capacity building requirements for the major stability policing tasks. Stability policing includes everything from VIP escorts to cordon and search operations and is critical to get right in a transparent and fair manner in order to build trust amongst a conflict-affected population. Twenty-four current missions include aspects of Protective Security. Particularly during the immediate aftermath of major conflict or during tense times like elections or the ratification of new laws, riot control, curfews, and control of public movement can be critical to preventing a slide into chaos like what was seen in Baghdad after the fall of Saddam Hussein. Although it should be noted that Protective Security tasks are not the exclusive purview of police.

Only one function (search and rescue) does not appear in any current mandates and all but two TLE functions feature in more than 60% of the current mandates (search and rescue and corrections security functions). The most prominent of these are administration, border security functions, forensics and protective security/force protection functions. Like police leadership, administration is a basic requirement for effective policing and key to stabilization.

## ASPECT 3: INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND CAPABILITIES FOR TRANSITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

### Introduction

The final section of this paper looks at the nature of policing contingents provided to support international reconstruction and stabilization and peace operations. The focus here is on the contributing nations and the types of law enforcement functions they have available to deploy and how that relates to the nature of overall police forces committed to peacekeeping operations.

In order to generate these police contingents, the international community must rely on individual nations to contribute personnel drawn from their internal police resources. Different nations have different motivations for providing police, and varying perspectives on what is required and how to generate these contingents. Contributing nations also have different levels of democratically developed policing ideals within their law enforcement services (with some nations sending contingents from organizations with records of human rights abuse, both in the domestic and international setting) and variations in the policing capabilities they are able to provide (evident by the size of their police forces relative to their domestic population and in the suite of capabilities resident in those forces). Furthermore, several contributing nations have been the subject of crises or ongoing domestic struggles, which may provide a further limitation on the nation's capacity to deploy sufficient numbers of police with adherence to the Rule of Law.

However, particularly in the realm of UN operations, there has been a shortfall between the numbers of police called for to support multinational missions and the numbers actually provided. For the UN, as at March 2008, of the 16,700 UNPOL positions authorized for UN missions, only 11,000 positions were filled. Furthermore, less than half of all UN member states (92) were making any contributions of police and, of those, only 48 were contributing more than 25 officers.<sup>52</sup> This is a reflection of several factors complicating the deployment of law enforcement professionals.

Despite the increased prominence of policing on international peace operations and multinational reconstruction and stabilization, these efforts are still dominated by military forces. Military forces are structured, manned, equipped and prepared to be deployable (that is, they are capable of, and have and have expectations that they will be required to undertake, operations away from garrison locations). By contrast, police forces are an essential component of their nation's domestic security system and are structured and equipped to operate locally. Police officers traditionally do not anticipate a requirement to deploy away from their local community as a part of their normal operations. This has significant implications on the ability of nations to deploy police in support of international missions. Firstly, deployed police need logistic support of a nature and scale not normally allocated to police agencies. Secondly, the deployment of police deprives the donor law enforcement agency (that is usually an active, operational asset) of resources that may be essential for maintaining security in the domestic setting. Finally, the use of civilian police for multinational operations may result in the donor nation having to rely on individual volunteers from police forces in order to raise a contingent.

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<sup>52</sup> Presentation by UN DPKO Police Department to National Defense University, Washington DC, March 12, 2008

These factors mean that deployment of officers or units to multinational missions is not an attractive option for many donor organizations (due to loss of resources in what is a peripheral task for the organization). The result of this inertia is that the pool of police available for deployments will fall short of the demand. The composition of the deployed police contingent may therefore reflect the availability of police (motivated by the national and/or financial interests of the donor nations and the characteristics of their law enforcement community) rather than reflecting the requirements of the TLE component of a specific mission.

## Review of International Capabilities to Support TLE

The police forces deployed on International missions are sourced from agencies, organizations or units that are not primarily raised for this task. They are products of their domestic setting and the framework of law enforcement agencies within each nation. Understanding this context is important to appreciate the limitations and nature of policing forces that a nation can deploy and the impact they are expected to make to TLE.

## Methodology and limitations

Annex E provides a summary of the key law enforcement data of the countries analyzed in this report. Additionally, this table highlights information that is relevant and affects the provision of peacekeepers to peacekeeping operations. These include human rights assessments of the force providing countries and their levels of stability. Annexes F to U provide the summaries of the respective law enforcement communities of sixteen nations that deploy police to multinational operations. This section outlines which organizations conduct which particular law enforcement functions within each nation in order to illustrate the different approaches taken to policing across the globe.

These annexes have been compiled by open source research, supported in several cases by feedback from representatives from the police agencies that were researched. The specific nations considered were selected based on their frequency in providing police to multinational missions (particularly UN operations), their divergent capabilities and the availability of relevant information.<sup>53</sup> The lack of available quality information about some nations precluded their inclusion in the Annexes. An attempt has been made in compiling these synopses to focus on the operational responsibilities of the diverse agencies in each nation.

The project has been limited due to time constraints and limited access to information of a consistent level of quality. Overall, access to information was a particular shortcoming that prevented detailed investigation of law enforcement capabilities in Africa. Therefore the annexes are neither authoritative nor comprehensive, but importantly, they serve to illustrate each nation's unique law enforcement community. It is necessary to understand the variation between the countries' personnel and domestic capabilities when considering the requirements needed to provide a common standard for an international force.

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<sup>53</sup> Australia has been addressed separately in another project paper. See Noetic Corporation, *Australian Federal Police International Deployment Group Capability Study (DRAFT)*, Prepared for Emerging Capabilities Division (OSD), August 2008

## Key points

Unlike state military forces which share certain essential characteristics across the globe (such as national-level control and administration, sharing comparable organizational systems, rank structures, and similar breakdown of units into functional types), the organization of law enforcement communities varies markedly between nations. One key distinction is the existence, and role(s), of police forces at the national level. In some cases (such as Sweden and Malaysia), there exists a single, unified National police service with responsibility for all law enforcement functions across the country at all levels of government. In some nations (such as India and Pakistan), there are numerous police forces at the national level and these have administrative roles or are responsible for specific functions (maintenance of order, border security, specific types of investigations, etc). Nations such as those with a national police and a Gendarmerie type force (a common continental European model, such as that found in France and Spain) have two national police forces typically with the civilian national police force having jurisdiction in urban centers and the military Gendarmerie responsible for smaller towns and rural areas. By contrast, in other nations the bulk of law enforcement responsibilities reside with police forces controlled at the local level (for example, most police responsibilities may reside within the jurisdiction of individual city police forces).

Although several nations (including Canada, Nigeria and the contributors to the European Gendarmerie Force) have made efforts to earmark and organize elements of their existing law enforcement community specifically to support multinational missions, no nation has a law enforcement agency that is exclusively intended for international deployments. Thus all deployments are made by contingents of officers drawn from law enforcement agencies raised, trained and equipped for missions focused on local and national (not international) considerations.

The use of Gendarmerie and paramilitary organizations in law enforcement is another key consideration. A distinction needs to be made between these two terms. Gendarmerie (or Carabinieri) forces are military organizations (in that their personnel have military status) and usually are under the administrative control of the Defense Ministry or even considered a branch of the Armed Forces. All continental European nations considered in this paper (France, Italy, Romania and Spain) have a Gendarmerie-type police service with responsibility for most aspects of law enforcement throughout the rural areas and smaller towns of their nation. Such agencies have certain advantages that are suited to the conduct of multinational missions. Their military status makes them more easily deployable and they are more compatible with the operations of the international military forces they may be working alongside. Also they can draw on competence across a broad part of the spectrum of law enforcement functions. In addition to general law enforcement, Gendarmerie duties can typically include situations with a higher risk of hostility or instability, such as riot control or combating terrorism.<sup>54</sup> Gendarmerie type forces are typically deployed in peacekeeping operations as part of a military (not police) contingent. Italy's Carabinieri is such as example and has primarily contributed to peacekeeping operations as a part of an Italian military contingent.<sup>55</sup> This historical connection of deploying as part of the military further differentiates Gendarmerie-type forces from civilian national police, in that Gendarmerie personnel have an expectation of being deployed away from the domestic garrison unit. In capturing the international

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<sup>54</sup> Derek Lutterbeck, *Between Police and Military The New Security Agenda and the Rise of Gendarmeries*, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM\\_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic\\_Papers/Lutterbeck\\_CAC.pdf](http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic_Papers/Lutterbeck_CAC.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> Liaison with the Italian Mission to the United Nations, August 26, 2008

contributions of gendarmerie type forces to peacekeeping operations, statistics such as numbers of participants are typically reflected in the military contributions rather than as the nation's police contributions.

By contrast, paramilitary police are (usually) civilian agencies with military organization and equipment and have a specific law enforcement function based on an ability to resolve situations through escalation of force (such as riot control, hostage rescue or counterinsurgency). In functional terms, paramilitaries are distinguished by conducting tasks that rely on unit-based action. The military-type organization of paramilitary police forces can facilitate the process of raising and deploying contingents for multinational operations. Their domestic responsibilities in stability police functions may make some such organizations suitable for employment as Formed Police Units with a narrow set of functional responsibilities. However, paramilitary police cannot be expected to have the same breadth of competence expected from Gendarmeries of the European type.

In the previous section, Table 1 identified that 25 of the current 33 international peacekeeping operations required Border Security Functions, thus identifying Border Security as a particularly important component of a peace or reconstruction and stabilization operation. As highlighted by the analysis of the country summaries, individual nations have vastly differing methods of border control. Some use Military forces, such as Malaysia and Egypt, some nations including Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan use paramilitary forces, Italy primarily uses the Gendarmerie-type Guardia de Finanza, while nations such as France and Romania use civilian forces to perform border control duties. Additionally, some of these nations have up to three or four agencies across the spectrum of civilian, paramilitary and military forces/personnel dedicated to border control. The range in duties performed by these forces is equally as diverse and has been developed over the years to reflect each nation's geo-strategic requirements. For example, India has three paramilitary border control agencies, including the Indo-Tibetan Border Force, with specialized capabilities to operate in high-altitude conditions, Sashastra Seema Bal with a specific focus on the borders with Nepal and Bhutan and the Border Security Force covering the rest of India's international boundaries.

A further factor that impacts on the quality and quantity of police officers deployed by nations in international peacekeeping operations is the motivations of the nation contributing police. Motivations can range from a commitment to collective security mechanisms, through to self-interest in global or regional security or stabilization, to a political agenda to assert influence through international bodies (such as the United Nations), to the development of police skills and expertise, and to the financial incentives that may accompany deployment of peacekeeping personnel. Motivations as such do not always operate in isolation and a combination of any of these can be present at any time. What has become evident in the international community is that there is an inverse relationship between those nations providing police and those nations who are best suited<sup>56</sup> to provide police. Suitability in this context is analyzed using criteria including; economic development and democratic maturity; stability; corruption; and motivation.

There is a relatively high percentage of police that are being deployed by nations with the lowest levels of economic development and democratic maturity. The liberal-democratic development and the maturity of the domestic police organization can be measured by a number of indicators including the nation's record of human rights. The table at

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<sup>56</sup> Suitability in this context of deploying police relates to the development of a suite of competencies necessary for participation in peacekeeping operations. These include human rights understandings, training levels, corruption indexes, openness to bribery or criminal activity and such.

Annex E includes a human rights assessment of each of the nations providing police to peacekeeping operations that are analyzed in this report. A significant contrast can be made between the top three contributing nations, and the three nations with the smallest contributions. Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal all have human rights indexes between 8.0 and 9.5. (By comparison, Somalia and the Sudan have the poorest levels of human rights records with scores of 9.9 on the same scale). Conversely, the three nations considered that provide the smallest number of police personnel, Sweden, Spain and the United Kingdom have human rights indexes between 1.4 and 2.8. This discrepancy highlights the importance of imposing higher training requirements and improved scrutiny of police provided by these top contributors and the need to encourage the countries with better human rights to increase their contributions.

A pattern of instability also exists amongst the higher contributing nations of police to peacekeeping operations. Four of these higher contributing nations (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Nigeria) are ranked by the Foreign Policy instability index as being within the top twenty three nations world wide that are likely to become unstable and/or fail. The openness of a nation to corruption also impacts on its suitability to provide peacekeeping services, particularly in war-torn or already lawless situations. Transparency International<sup>57</sup> ranks nations based on corruption, and notes that policing is by far the greatest contributor to corruption within a society.<sup>58</sup> Of the countries analyzed in this report, Nigeria, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines were considered to be within the top 32% of countries worldwide with endemic corruption (Bangladesh was not rated and Ghana was unable to be rated). These nations also contribute large numbers of police to peacekeeping operations, while those nations contributing fewer police ranked in the lowest percentages of corrupt nations.<sup>59</sup> It is also noted that amongst the top police providing nations, there is a significant financial incentive for both the individual and the nation to participate in peacekeeping operations. Financial gain made by the individuals contributing is reported to be as high as the equivalent of several years' salary, and similarly the participation is profitable for the nation. Some nations are paying deployed police approximately 50-80% of the income received for participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.<sup>60</sup> Conversely in more developed countries, participation in peacekeeping operations is costing the nation deploying police significantly more than any income generated.

Since the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, a significant increase in the skill sets required by peacekeeping mandates has widened to include a huge growth in demand for capacity building skills. These enhanced roles are now an essential component within a suite of law enforcement requirements for any operation with a capacity building or capacity supporting mandate. Of the mandates reviewed in the previous section, 28 of the 33 indicated a requirement for bureaucratic

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<sup>57</sup> Transparency International is a "global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption" and assesses and ranks countries on many criteria to analyze the level of corruption endemic in societies, sourced at, Transparency International website, Accessed September 2008, at <http://www.transparency.org/>

<sup>58</sup> "Report on the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007" at 'statements: Corruption: crime of power, expediency, impunity, says Nussbaum' link at Transparency International website accessed September 2008, at <http://www.transparency.org/content/search?SearchText=Report+on+the+Transparency+International+Global+Corruption+Barometer+2007&SearchButton=Search&SubTreeArray=2>

<sup>59</sup> "Report on the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007" at 'statements: Corruption: crime of power, expediency, impunity, says Nussbaum' link at Transparency International website accessed September 2008, p.4, at <http://www.transparency.org/content/search?SearchText=Report+on+the+Transparency+International+Global+Corruption+Barometer+2007&SearchButton=Search&SubTreeArray=2>

<sup>60</sup> "Peacekeeping away from home, Can Nepal afford to keep peace elsewhere when there is no peace at home?" by Naresh Newar dated 24 May 2007 at Nepali Times Website, at <http://www.nepalitimes.com.np/issue/197/Nation/2819>

oversight and control functions. The importance of administrative functions is evident in its role in 23 of the 33 mandates. Bureaucratic and administrative functions are enablers that provide the environment for the operational functions to occur. Provision of these capabilities has not maintained in parity with the demand. There has not been a tradition for deployment of the required types of administrative and bureaucratic staff (who tend to be non-uniformed civilians) to international operations. The provision of bureaucratic and administrative functions is a vital part of peacekeeping operations and serves to underpin most practical functions and their success or lack thereof. Thus, administrative functions are an important area of work that merits further research into its contribution to multinational operations.

## Summary of international law enforcement

This review of international law enforcement communities highlights several issues of relevance for USG consideration when dealing with the requirement to configure an approach to TLE. First and foremost is the fundamental dissimilarity of the law enforcement capabilities between different nations. This means that any attempt to draw on law enforcement support from the international community will need to account for the limitations of the specific nations involved. These limitations may be mitigated by training and education or other forms of support, but a “one-size-fits-all” approach will probably be insufficient. Additionally, due to the varying levels of development between the nation’s law enforcement agencies, the time that it takes to train and educate police to a common and acceptable standard will vary widely.

The differences in approach to law enforcement means that the expectations of what a police officer is required to do can vary markedly, not only between nations but also between organizations from the *same* nation. This is particularly apparent in nations that rely on paramilitary police forces for specialized functions. These may have a primarily Protective Security function (not always considered within the realm of law enforcement), be capable of tactical combat operations of up to battalion strength (beyond the scale of Western SWAT-type forces) or a concentration on Maintenance of Public Order functions. All of these skills can be expected to make a contribution to elements of a reconstruction and stabilization mission, but the police officers may not offer a breadth of utility across Neighborhood Policing and Investigative functions.

This dissimilarity also imposes limitations on the direct application of foreign models to U.S. endeavors to consolidate TLE resources. The U.S. has its own unique approach to domestic law enforcement, so whilst specific lessons can be learned from international experiences, foreign models cannot easily be transplanted onto the existing U.S. law enforcement community.

## CONCLUSION

An investigation of the S/CRS Post-Conflict Reconstruction Essential Task Matrix and core TLE functions shows how important TLE capabilities are for the international response to conflicts and for reconstruction and stabilization missions in particular. Following the analysis of law enforcement functions against the specific mandates of each mission, it appears that the structure of most mandates imply the need for capacity building, including dedicated training, equipment, advisory and administrative capabilities. The current deployment trends indicate that TLE tasks form an important part of most operations, with almost all mandates requiring a combination of TLE functions. This pattern is clear when cross-referencing mandates with TLE functions and also when the research looked at how specific categories of TLE functions contribute to reconstruction and stabilization across the essential tasks list. In many of the observed conflicts there are shortcomings or total failure of the indigenous police. International responses must then include immediate security tasks and a rapid strengthening or capacity building of indigenous police.

The model set out in Annexes C and D provides an effective method for understanding what types of tasks are required to fulfill a variety of reconstruction and stabilization mandates. Often the military carries out these functions because there are inadequate police available or inadequate security prevents civilians and police from functioning. The biggest challenge will remain the identification and deployment of the right capabilities to the right missions at the right times.

Aspect 3 of this paper is a review of the law enforcement communities of a selected group of significant contributors to multinational operations. The purpose of this review is to illustrate that not all law enforcement capabilities can be expected to fill the same functions. As such, it is very important to understand the role and functions of specific police forces within their domestic settings. Understanding the domestic roles of police provide important insights into their potential capabilities in a deployed international environment. This should highlight problems in any reliance on Formed Police Units drawn from law enforcement agencies with a specialized task, if the requirements of multinational operations are calling for a broad suite of law enforcement capabilities. This is not to say that such units do not have utility as part of a larger law enforcement contingent, but they are at best only part of the solution, which clearly needs to be based on an assessment of the overall objectives of the specific operation.

This paper has focused on the conduct of law enforcement in support of current mission mandates. As the UN is the largest employer of police on international deployments, most examples refer to UN experience. Although this does not directly equate to the conduct of reconstruction and stabilization by the USG, the breadth of variations in the individual UN mandates offer a good perspective on the types and range of reconstruction and stabilization missions that USG may become involved in. These missions also offer practical examples about the specific contributions that can be made by law enforcement, including towards mission objectives other than just stability and support to SSR.

## ANNEX A

# GLOSSARY OF MULTINATIONAL MISSIONS

### References:

United Nations Peacekeeping: List of operations Dated 2008, at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/list/list.pdf>

The Council of the European Union Accessed August 2008, at [http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3\\_fo/showPage.asp?id=268&lang=en&mode=g](http://consilium.europa.eu/cms3_fo/showPage.asp?id=268&lang=en&mode=g)

Multilateral Peace Missions Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/add.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/add.php4)

United Nations - Current and Recent Missions		Start Date	Finish Date
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	Sep-07	Current
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur	Jul-07	Current
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	Aug-06	Current
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan	Mar-05	Current
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi	Jun-04	Dec-06
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	Jun-04	Current
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	Apr-04	Current
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia	Sep-03	Current
UNMISSET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor	May-02	May-05
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	Jul-00	Current
MONUC	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nov-99	Current
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	Oct-99	May-02
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone	Oct-99	Dec-05
UNMIK	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	Jun-99	Current
UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	Jul-98	Oct-99
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic	Apr-98	Feb-00
MINOPUH	UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti	Dec-97	Mar-00
UNTMIH	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti	Aug-97	Nov-97
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	Jun-97	Feb-99
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	Jan-97	May-97
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti	Jul-96	Jul-97
UNMOP	United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	Jan-96	Dec-02
UNTAES	United Nations transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium	Jan-96	Jan-98
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group	Apr-89	Mar-90
UNAVEM I	United Nations Angola Verification Mission	Jan-89	Jun-91
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	Aug-88	Feb-91
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan	May-88	Mar-90
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	Mar-78	Current
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Force	Jun-74	Current
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Mar-64	Current
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	Jan-49	Current
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	May-05	Current

<b>European Union: Current and Recent Missions</b>		<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Finish Date</b>
EUFOR-Althea	EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec-04	Current
EUPM	EU Police Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina	Jan-03	Current
EULEX KOSOVO	European Union rule of law mission in Kosovo		Current
EUPOL COPPS	EU Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories	Jan-06	Current
EU BAM Rafah	EU Border Assistance Mission at Rafah Crossing Point in the Palestinian Territories	Nov-05	Current
Eujust Lex	EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq	Jul-05	Current
EUPOL AFGHANISTAN	EU Police Mission in Afghanistan	Jun-07	Current
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau	EU mission in support of Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau		Current
EUFOR TCHAD/RCA	European Union Force Chad/CAR	Mar-08	Current
EUPOL RD CONGO	European Police Mission in RD Congo	Jun-07	Current
EUSEC RD Congo	EU security sector reform mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jun-05	Current
	EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine	Nov-05	Current
EUPAT	EU Police Advisory Team in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Dec-05	Jun-06
Proxima	EU Police Mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Dec-03	Dec-05
AMM	Aceh Monitoring Mission	Aug-05	Dec-06
EUPOL Kinshasa	EU Police Mission in Kinshasa (DRC)	Dec-04	Jul-07
EUFOR RD Congo Artemis	European Union Force RD Chad	Apr-06	Nov-06
	EU Military Operation in Democratic Republic of Congo	May-03	Sep-03

<b>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe: Current and Recent Missions</b>		<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Finish Date</b>
	OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje	Sep-92	Current
	OSCE Mission to Georgia	Nov-92	Current
	OSCE Mission to Moldova	Feb-93	Current
	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe	Dec-93	Jun-08
OSCE Minsk Conference	Personal ReCurrentative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference	Aug-95	Current
	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec-95	Current
	OSCE Presence in Albania	Mar-97	Current
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo	Jul-99	Current
	OSCE Mission to Serbia	Jan-01	Current
	OSCE Mission to Montenegro	Jun-06	Current

<b>Other Current Missions</b>		<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Finish Date</b>
TIPH 2	Temporary International Presence in Hebron	Mar-94	Current
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands	Jul-03	Current









## Annex E

## SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITIES

This table provides a summary of the Law Enforcement capabilities of nations analyzed in this report. Additionally, this table highlights information relevant to the provision of peacekeepers to peacekeeping operations, such as the human rights assessment and the stability of the nations contributing police.

	Number of police deployed (as at July 2008)	Type of contributions	Police organizations	Command structure	Size of Entire Policing Organization <sup>1</sup>	Size of Deployable Force <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Police organization committed to peace-keeping operations (size of deployable force used where available).	Police per capita ratio: police officer: per capita of population (size of deployable force used where available)	Rank in Foreign Policy Instability Index (lowest score indicates most unstable countries)	Rank in Foreign Policy Human Rights Index (10 indicates the worst assessment)
Bangladesh	1,056	FPU, Individuals	Bangladesh Police	Civilian	116,127	unknown	0.86%	1:1,138	12	8.0
			Armed Police (subsidiary of BP)	Paramilitary	7,000					
Pakistan	802	FPU, Individuals	Police Service of Pakistan	Civilian	254,000	unknown	0.32%	1:625	9	9.5
Nepal	597	FPU, Individuals	Nepal Police	Civilian	56,065	46,481	0.84%	1:480	23	8.8
		FPU, Individuals	Armed Police Force	Paramilitary	15,000					
Ghana	577	Individuals	Ghana Police Service	Civilian	unknown	20,170	0.04%	1:1,000	123	4.5
India	565	FPU (one all-female), Individuals	Indian Police Service	Civilian	1,300,000	1,032,960	0.05%	1:728	98	6.0
			Central Reserve Police Force (subsidiary of IPS)	Paramilitary	300,000					
Nigeria	558	FPU (one all-female), Individuals	Nigerian Police Force	Civilian	371,800	unknown	0.15%	1:377	19	7.5

<sup>1</sup> The size of the entire policing Organization includes the numbers of civilian administrators and support staff that are considered to be part of that organization.

<sup>2</sup> The size of the deployable force is the number of sworn police officers (excluding any civilian administrators and support staff) that belong to the policing organization.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENVIRONMENT

<b>Philippines</b>	313	Individuals	Philippine National Police	Civilian	115,000	112,994	0.28%	1:665	59	6.8
<b>Romania</b>	229	Individuals	National Police	Civilian	32,400	unknown	0.48%	1:457	128	4.8
		unknown	Border Police	Civilian	15,000					
	unknown	SPUs	Romanian Gendarmerie	Military	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown		
		MSUs	Romanian Military Police	Military	3,000					
<b>Malaysia</b>	216	FPU, Individuals	Royal Malaysia Police	Military with Paramilitary components	93,000	82,383	0.26%	1:249	118	6.5
<b>Egypt</b>	183	FPU, Individuals	Egyptian National Police	Civilian	122,000	unknown	0.04%	1:193	40	8.5
			Central Security Forces	Paramilitary	300,000	unknown				
<b>France</b>	182	Individuals	France National Police	Civilian	150,000	124,284	0.15%	1:488	158	3.2
	unknown	IPUs, MSUs, Individuals	French Gendarmerie	Military	105,000	unknown	unknown	unknown		
<b>Canada</b>	121	Individuals	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Civilian	26292 RCMP plus approx 108,00 Policing Partners	58,422	0.21%	1:585	167	2.0
<b>Italy</b>	107	Individuals	Italian State Police	Civilian	110,000	322,483	0.03%	1:180	154	2.1
	unknown	IPUs, MSUs, Individuals	Italian Carabinieri	Military	110,000	unknown	unknown	unknown		
<b>Sweden</b>	95	Individuals	Swedish Police Service	Civilian	25,000	17,500	0.54%	1:525	175	1.4
<b>Spain</b>	90	Individuals	National Police	Civilian	unknown	115,656	0.08%	1:348	150	2.8
	unknown		Civil Guard (gendarmerie)	Military	73,000	unknown	unknown	unknown		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	86	Individuals	Home Office Police Forces	Civilian	234,000	152,576	0.06%	1:488	160	2.6 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> "The Ghana Police Service (3) (Final Instalment)" by ASP J. B. Pokoo-Aikins - Librarian, Ghana Police College, dated 16 February 2007, at The Ghanaian Times Website, at <http://www.newtimesonline.com/repair/content/view/full/7564/55/>; "Crime Statistics > Police (most recent) by country" at NationMaster.com Website, Accessed September 2008, at <http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/crime-pol-crime-police>; "The Failed States Index 2008: The Rankings" at Foreign Policy Website, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\\_id=4350&page=1](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=4350&page=1); Bangladesh Police Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=152>; "Wiki Answers: What is the population of Sweden" Website, Accessed September 2008, at [http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What\\_is\\_the\\_population\\_of\\_sweden](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_the_population_of_sweden); Encyclopedia of the Nations :: Africa :: Nigeria: Nigeria Population Website, Accessed September 2008, at <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Nigeria-POPULATION.html>; Country List | World Factbook Home CIA The World Factbook: Ghana, dated July 2008 at, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gh.html>; CIA The World Factbook: Nepal, Website, Dated July 2008, at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/np.html>

## Annex F

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: BANGLADESH

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Bangladesh

Strongly influenced by the British Colonial System, the genesis of the modern Bangladeshi Police (BP) emerged in 1861 with a non-military structure based on district, circle<sup>1</sup> and local police levels.<sup>2</sup> The current size of the BP is approximately 123,000 (including the Armed Police)<sup>3</sup> which provides a ratio of one police officer for every 1,138 members of the population.<sup>4</sup>

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) oversees the various Bangladeshi police services including: Bangladeshi Security and Intelligence, Police, Armed Police, Railway Police, Port Police, Border Security Force, National Militia and Para-Military Forces.<sup>5</sup> The Armed Police are a subsidiary of the National Police and they provide ten Armed Police Battalions (APBn).<sup>6</sup> The senior member of the Bangladesh Police, the Inspector General of Police, reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs.<sup>7</sup> For the purposes of Police operations, Bangladesh is divided into six civil “ranges”, which correspond to the nation’s main administrative divisions (Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal and Sylhet Range) and a range responsible for the railways; each range is controlled by a Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP). The DIGP “controls district police administration under his range.”<sup>8</sup>

Components of the Bangladesh Police include a Police Headquarters,<sup>9</sup> District (Metropolitan) police<sup>10</sup>, Special Branch, Railway Range, Traffic police, River police, City police, Cavalier police, armed police battalions (ten), and Range reserve force.<sup>11</sup> Functional responsibilities of each component include:

- + The **Metropolitan Police** are located throughout the Ranges in Bangladesh (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal, and Sylhet). As an example of a Metropolitan Police, the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP), which is the largest, has the following divisions and responsibilities:<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A district is divided into circles. A circle is a 150 square mile area with an Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge. Sourced at Bangladesh Police Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=18>

<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh Police “Introduction” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=18>

<sup>3</sup> Bangladesh Police Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=152>

<sup>4</sup> This is a relatively low number of police per member of the population ration. For example, India has a police: population ratio of 1:728, and Hong Kong is 1:220. Sourced at Bangladesh Police Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=152>

<sup>5</sup> Bangladesh Ministry of Home Affairs Website Accessed August 2008 at <http://www.mha.gov.bd/index5.php?category=4>

<sup>6</sup> Bangladesh Police “Organization: Armed Police Battalion” Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/armed.php?category=31>

<sup>7</sup> Ahmed Amin Chowdhury cited in Banglapedia: Police Administration Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/P\\_0210.htm](http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/P_0210.htm)

<sup>8</sup> Ahmed Amin Chowdhury cited in Banglapedia: Police Administration Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/P\\_0210.htm](http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/P_0210.htm)

<sup>9</sup> Bangladesh Police Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/armed.php?category=31>

<sup>10</sup> Bangladesh was divided into 64 districts in 1984, sourced at Bangladesh Police “Introduction” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=18>

<sup>11</sup> Ahmed Amin Chowdhury cited in Banglapedia: Police Administration Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/P\\_0210.htm](http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/HT/P_0210.htm)

<sup>12</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

- Detective and Criminal Intelligence Division. Investigative and apprehension of criminals and the recovery of illegal firearms and explosives. Strength is approximately 659 police.<sup>13</sup>
- Crime and Operations Division. Maintenance of law and order, including “apprehension of the criminals, warrant execution, investigation of the cases, recovery of illegal arms etc.”<sup>14</sup> The Crime and Operations Division provides services to the public through the police stations. The DMP has 4446 officers<sup>15</sup> and 41 police stations.<sup>16</sup>
- Traffic Division. Controls the metropolitan traffic system.<sup>17</sup> The sanctioned size of the force is 2,448 personnel and the DMP had 2,178.<sup>18</sup>
- Protection and Protocol Division. Provides VVIP and VIP protection including security for diplomatic missions.<sup>19</sup>
- Public Order Management and Head Quarters Division. Considered the back bone of the DMP, this branch has 10,500 police<sup>20</sup> and provides a large number<sup>21</sup> of riot police with duties including maintenance of law & order, conducting raids, setting check-posts, & preventive patrolling.<sup>22</sup> The Public Order Management and Head Quarters division also supports the Crime and Operations Division in an emergency situation;<sup>23</sup> including maintenance of law & order, protection & guarding, special operations, raids, and VVIP protection.<sup>24</sup>
- + The **Special Branch (SB)** is considered the most important branch of the BP and provides services including conducting criminal investigations, intelligence gathering and counter-intelligence.<sup>25</sup>
- + The **Railway Range** is controlled by the DIGP Railway is divided into an East Zone and a West Zone.<sup>26</sup>
- + The **Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)** is also administered by the MHA and commenced operations on 26 March 2004.<sup>27</sup> The RAB is an elite counterterrorism force comprised of Army, Navy, Air force and Police personnel.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “Detective and Criminal Intelligence: Total Staff No.” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/db\\_details.php](http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/db_details.php)

<sup>14</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

<sup>15</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “Crime & Ops: Total Staff No.” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/crm\\_details.php](http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/crm_details.php)

<sup>16</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

<sup>17</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

<sup>18</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “Traffic: Total Staff No.” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/traffic\\_details.php](http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/traffic_details.php)

<sup>19</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008 at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

<sup>20</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “DMP Units: HQ & Public Order” Website Accessed August 2008 at [http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/hq\\_pom.php](http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/hq_pom.php)

<sup>21</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

<sup>22</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “DMP Units: HQ & Public Order” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/hq\\_pom.php](http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/hq_pom.php)

<sup>23</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “History of DMP” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/history.php>

<sup>24</sup> Dhaka Metropolitan Police “DMP Units: HQ & Public Order” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/hq\\_pom.php](http://www.dmp.gov.bd/static/hq_pom.php)

<sup>25</sup> Bangladesh Police Special Branch from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 20 May 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh\\_Police\\_Special\\_Branch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Police_Special_Branch)

<sup>26</sup> Bangladesh Police “Organization: DIG Railway” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=129>

RAB capabilities include crowd and riot control,<sup>29</sup> seizure of illegal arms, ammunitions and explosives, apprehension of armed gangs, investigation of offences, high risk arrests,<sup>30</sup> and regular patrol duties.<sup>31</sup> The RAB is charged with providing internal security duties and assisting other law enforcement agencies in maintaining law and order.<sup>32</sup> The RAB has twelve battalions located throughout Bangladesh, including five battalions in Dhaka.<sup>33</sup> Each Battalion has approximately three crime prevention companies and a crime prevention specialized company.<sup>34</sup>

- The RAB Headquarters has units including; Operations Wing (with bomb disposal squads, arms and explosive teams and a transport unit), Intelligence Wing, Investigation Wing and Forensic Lab, and RAB Air Wing.<sup>35</sup>
- The RAB has been criticized for human rights violations, arbitrary arrests, extra judicial killings, torture and lack of accountability.<sup>36</sup>

## Law Enforcement Paramilitary Forces

The Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) is a paramilitary force that provides Bangladesh's border guard, defense and protection duties and anti-smuggling capabilities.<sup>37</sup> The BDR are controlled by the MHA and are a separate department to the National Police.<sup>38</sup> The BDR have participated in past military actions and are considered to be the "oldest, most war-hardened professional paramilitary forces in the region".<sup>39</sup> The BDR have 67,000 personnel and with a central headquarters it is further divided into sectors, battalions and border outposts located mainly along Bangladesh borders.<sup>40</sup>

Bangladesh has dedicated considerable law enforcement resources to the seizing of arms, ammunitions and explosives. The Metropolitan Police, Rapid Action Battalions and the Bangladesh Rifles maintain an ongoing pursuit

<sup>27</sup> Rapid Action Battalion Website Accessed August 2008 at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/about\\_hist.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/about_hist.php)

<sup>28</sup> Rapid Action Battalion from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, dated 13 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid\\_Action\\_Battalion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_Action_Battalion)

<sup>29</sup> Rapid Action Battalion From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, dated 13 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid\\_Action\\_Battalion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_Action_Battalion)

<sup>30</sup> Rapid Action Battalion "About RAB: Motto, Mission & Capabilities" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/about\\_mmc.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/about_mmc.php)

<sup>31</sup> Rapid Action Battalion "RAB Battalions: Rapid Action Battalion 10 (Dhaka)" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/batt\\_10.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/batt_10.php)

<sup>32</sup> Rapid Action Battalion "About RAB: Motto, Mission & Capabilities" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/about\\_mmc.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/about_mmc.php)

<sup>33</sup> Rapid Action Battalion Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/hdq\\_hq.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/hdq_hq.php)

<sup>34</sup> Rapid Action Battalion "RAB Battalions: Rapid Action Battalion 10 (Dhaka)" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/batt\\_10.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/batt_10.php)

<sup>35</sup> Rapid Action Battalion Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rab.gov.bd/hdq\\_hq.php](http://www.rab.gov.bd/hdq_hq.php)

<sup>36</sup> Rapid Action Battalion from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, dated 13 August 2008 at

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid\\_Action\\_Battalion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_Action_Battalion); "Bangladesh: Elite Force Tortures, Kills Detainees: Ex-Ruling Party May Use Rapid Action Battalion for Elections" at Human Rights News Website Dated December 14, 2006, at <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2006/12/13/bangla14844.htm>

<sup>37</sup> Bangladesh Rifles Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.bdr.gov.bd/index.php?node=node/about>

<sup>38</sup> Bangladesh Ministry of Home Affairs Website Accessed August 2008 at <http://www.mha.gov.bd/index5.php?category=4>

<sup>39</sup> Bangladesh Rifles from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008 at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh\\_Rifles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Rifles)

<sup>40</sup> Bangladesh Rifles Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.bdr.gov.bd/index.php?node=node/about>

of arms, ammunitions and explosives. Bangladesh also regularly deals with smuggling, including drugs, and counter insurgency within its own borders.<sup>41</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Bangladesh first provided police to International Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) in Namibia in 1989. As at January 2008 Bangladesh had provided 3,855 Police Peacekeepers to PKOs.<sup>42</sup> Bangladesh police contingents are provided from the BP, including the APBn.

Bangladesh is one of the largest providers of police to United Nations PKOs. At 31 July 2008, 1056<sup>43</sup> Bangladeshi police peacekeepers were deployed, which equates to approximately 0.86% of its police force. To date Bangladesh has only participated in multinational missions with the United Nations.

Bangladesh provides Individuals as well as Formed Police Units (FPUs) to PKOs. At January 30 2008, Bangladesh had six FPUs deployed: two with UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire); two with MONUC (Democratic Republic of Congo); one with UNMIT (East Timor); and one with UNAMID (Darfur).<sup>44</sup> FPUs have generally been 120-140 personnel strong with approximately 10 officers, while all FPUs at January 2008 contained two Doctors. Police peacekeeping deployment rotations are generally one year.<sup>45</sup> The provision of Bangladesh Police peacekeepers is limited by funding, which also limits the provisions of arms and equipment needed for some operations.<sup>46</sup>

Bangladeshi officials are incredibly proud of Bangladeshi Police peacekeeping contributions, however criticism of human rights abuses has been leveled at its Police both at home (a number of extrajudicial killings<sup>47</sup>) and whilst deployed on PKOs abroad (for example the alleged rape of a 14 year old boy while participating in UNAMISIL).<sup>48</sup> This has led to calls by the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) to suspend Bangladesh from Peacekeeping Operations.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Bangladesh Rifles Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.bdr.gov.bd/index.php?node=node/smug>

<sup>42</sup> Bangladesh Police Website dated 30 January 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/cmission.php?category=39>

<sup>43</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> Bangladesh Police Website dated 30 January 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/cmission.php?category=39>

<sup>45</sup> Bangladesh Police Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/cmission.php?category=39>

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.newagebd.com/2007/jul/15/nat.html>

<sup>47</sup> "BANGLADESH: Killer, torturer list submitted to UN peacekeeping unit" dated August 24, 2006, cited at Asian Human Rights Commission Website, Accessed August 2008 at <http://www.ahrchk.net/pr/mainfile.php/2006mr/377/>

<sup>48</sup> "Dark side of peacekeeping" dated 10 July 2003, cited at "The Independent" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/dark-side-of-peacekeeping-586303.html>

<sup>49</sup> "BANGLADESH: UN urged to bar Bangladesh from peacekeeping" dated August 17, 2006, at <http://www.ahrchk.net/pr/mainfile.php/2006mr/374/>

## ANNEX G

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: CANADA

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Canada

There are five Federal law enforcement agencies in Canada reporting to the Ministry of Public Safety. These are the Canada Border Services Agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Correctional Service Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

The RCMP (Gendarmerie Royale du Canada in French) with 26,000 employees including 17,678 sworn officers<sup>1</sup> is the Canadian national police. Policing in Canada is divided into federal, regional (covering eight provinces and three territories – with approximately 64,000 personnel) and local (200 municipalities – approximately 44,000 personnel<sup>2</sup> and 600 Aboriginal communities).<sup>3</sup> Additionally, there are some 2400 auxiliary personnel<sup>4</sup>; non-paid volunteers who “...accompany regular members on patrol and perform other police functions under supervision, including office duties, special events, property checks and traffic and crowd control.”<sup>5</sup>

The RCMP provides: “law enforcement and investigative services in relation to federal statutes; criminal intelligence, technology and support services for the broader police community; international policing duties as required...”<sup>6</sup> and contracted police services under the National Police Service (NPS) within the constituency.<sup>7</sup> The Ontario Provincial Police provide security in Ontario,<sup>8</sup> and the Surete du Quebec provides security in Quebec.<sup>9</sup> The RCMP manages the NPS which gives it authority over more than 500 law enforcement and criminal justice agencies within Canada.<sup>10</sup> RCMP is considered unique “since it is a national, federal, provincial and municipal policing body”<sup>11</sup>: this broad coverage is achieved through both RCMP officers and through the RCMP’s management of the NPS, providing policing services to its constituents through contract policing. The Contract Policing Services provides the RCMP with jurisdiction over constituents in the provinces and local communities as well as in three international airports.<sup>12</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Organization of the RCMO” Website Dated April 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/about/organi\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/about/organi_e.htm)

<sup>2</sup> Canadian Association of Police Boards Website Accessed August 2008, <http://www.capb.ca/>

<sup>3</sup> OSCE Polis Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=13](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=13)

<sup>4</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “Community, Contract and Aboriginal Policing: AUXILARY POLICING” Website Dated April 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/ccaps/auxil\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/ccaps/auxil_e.htm)

<sup>5</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “Community, Contract and Aboriginal Policing: AUXILARY POLICING” Website Dated April 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/ccaps/auxil\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/ccaps/auxil_e.htm)

<sup>6</sup> OSCE Polis Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=13](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=13)

<sup>7</sup> The term ‘constituents’ is used in this paper to refer to the eight provinces (except Ontario and Québec) and three territories, approximately 200 municipalities and 600 Aboriginal communities over which the NPS through the Contract Policing Services provides control.

<sup>8</sup> Ontario Provincial Police “About the Organization” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.opp.ca/Organization/index.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Surete du Quebec Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.suretequebec.gouv.qc.ca/>

<sup>10</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets” Website Dated August 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/about/organi\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/about/organi_e.htm)

<sup>11</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/about/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/about/index_e.htm)

<sup>12</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets” Website Dated August 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/about/organi\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/about/organi_e.htm)

contracted police, who assist regular sworn officers in their duties and are responsible for meeting the individual policing needs for each community, account for 47% of uniformed RCMP personnel.<sup>13</sup>

The RCMP provides law enforcement services that include the following capabilities:<sup>14</sup>

- + The **Air Services** Branch provides air support and assistance to Canada's law enforcement operational personnel. At July 2008, the Air Services branch had 126 personnel.<sup>15</sup>
- + The **Border Integrity Program** is controlled by the RCMP. For over 135 years the RCMP has been responsible for securing Canada's borders, with the exception of Canada's ports of entry which are controlled by Customs. The Border Integrity Program has six immigration and passport teams to prevent illegal migrant smuggling and human trafficking. The RCMP cooperates with the Canada Border Services Agency, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the U.S. Coast Guard in ensuring border integrity.<sup>16</sup> The National Ports Strategy is a component of the RCMP's overall border protection strategy and provides a permanent presence at the three major ports, Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver.<sup>17</sup>
- + The **Marine Services** provide protection against smuggling, illegal drugs and illegal immigration, particularly in the ports. The RCMP has provided such services since 1890.<sup>18</sup>
- + The **Crime Prevention and Victim Services** section of the RCMP provides specialized crime prevention strategies and support services to victims of crime.<sup>19</sup>
- + The **Explosives Disposal and Technical Investigation** (EDTS) is part of the RCMP's Technical Investigation Services Branch. The EDTS "...develops, maintains and provides expertise...to counter criminal or terrorist acts, particularly those involving the use of explosives."<sup>20</sup> The EDTS is comprised of four units: the Canadian Bomb Data Centre, the Special Support Unit (responsible for providing assistance to police forces and government agencies in the area of explosives detection), the Operational Response Unit (24/7 operational response to explosives-related incidents or crisis situations), and the Public Security and Anti-Terrorism/Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) Training Unit.<sup>21</sup>

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13 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ccaps/contract\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ccaps/contract_e.htm)

14 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets" Website Dated August 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/index_e.htm)

15 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Air Services" Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_air\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_air_e.htm)

16 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Border Integrity Program" Website Dated August 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_bi\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_bi_e.htm)

17 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Border Integrity Program" Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_national\\_ports\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_national_ports_e.htm)

18 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Marine Services" Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_marine\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_marine_e.htm)

19 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Crime Prevention and Victim Services" Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_crime\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_crime_e.htm)

20 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Explosives Disposal and Technical Investigation" Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_edts\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_edts_e.htm)

21 Royal Canadian Mounted Police "About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Explosives Disposal and Technical Investigation" Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_edts\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_edts_e.htm)

- + The **Forensic Identification Services** is managed by the NPS and contains police officers with specialist training who “provide technical and investigative expertise at crime scenes, accidental deaths, and disasters.”<sup>22</sup>
- + The **Immediate Action Rapid Deployment (IARD) Program** provides “...trained RCMP members to engage a threat such as an active shooter immediately, and to take whatever action they deem necessary, as opposed to attempting to contain a threat. The ultimate goal of IARD is the safety of the public.”<sup>23</sup>
- + The **International Peace Operations Branch (IPOB)** coordinates the selection, training and deployment of police to international peacekeeping operations.<sup>24</sup> In 1995 under the Policing Partners program, Canada began sending police from provincial, regional and municipal police to PKOs.<sup>25</sup> This provided the IPOB with additional police to draw upon for international PKOs.
- + The **International Police Training** service has provided law enforcement training by the RCMP to the international community since 1991. At August 2004, the RCMP had provided training, consultative and investigative activities to Europe (Balkans, Central Europe, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey), South America (Brazil), Africa (Ghana, Mali, Algeria, Senegal, Burkina Faso), the Middle East (Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Syria, Afghanistan, Iran), and Asia (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand).<sup>26</sup>
- + The **National Missing Children Service** works to a primary goal of locating, returning and protecting children.<sup>27</sup>
- + The **Organized Crime** branch works closely with other law enforcement agencies to combat organized crime and consists of the Undercover Operations Unit, the Source Witness Protection Unit and the Organized Crime Program Development Unit.<sup>28</sup>
- + The **Protective Policing Services** are federal services provided by the RCMP and include VVIP and VIP protection, security of important facilities, and response to demonstrations. Since 2001 specially trained RCMP officers have been placed on some Canadian aircraft.<sup>29</sup>
- + The **Traffic Services** branch is managed by the RCMP in each of the constituencies, who are responsible under a Divisional Traffic Coordinator to “...reduce motor vehicle crashes, and to motivate citizens of the community to voluntarily comply with traffic regulations.”<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Forensic Identification Services” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_fis\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_fis_e.htm)

<sup>23</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Immediate Action Rapid Deployment (IARD) Program” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_iard\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_iard_e.htm)

<sup>24</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

<sup>25</sup> “Fact Sheet: Contributing to Global Peace and Security” at International Peace Operations Branch Website, dated May 2007, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/peace\\_operations/peace\\_fact\\_e.pdf](http://www.rcmp.ca/peace_operations/peace_fact_e.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, International Police Training” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_ipt\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_ipt_e.htm)

<sup>27</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, National Missing Children Service” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_nmcs\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_nmcs_e.htm)

<sup>28</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Organized Crime” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_org\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_org_e.htm)

<sup>29</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Protective Policing Services” Website Dated August 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_protective\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_protective_e.htm)

- + The **Tactical Troop** provides crowd control capabilities. Training includes “troop formation, baton/shield techniques, tactical formations, crowd psychology, applicable legislation, and operational planning...”<sup>31</sup>
- + The **Emergency Response Teams** are a tactical team providing capabilities including Serious Crime arrest warrants, hostage rescue, armed barricaded subjects and protective duties.<sup>32</sup> ERT is the paramilitary tactical arm of the RCMP.<sup>33</sup> ERTs also act independently or in cooperation with “...other RCMP special operations units including Tactical Troops, Proceeds of Crime, Drug Enforcement, Police Service Dog Teams, and Protective Services.”<sup>34</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Canada has participated in International Police Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) since 1989 and has deployed approximately 2,300 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers in that time.<sup>35</sup> At July 31 2008, 125 RCMP Officers were deployed on United Nations and European Union PKOs, with the bulk, 97 officers, deployed as individual officers to MINUSTAH.<sup>36</sup> RCMP officers deployed on PKOs have provided services including training and police related expertise,<sup>37</sup> as well as humanitarian and human rights assistance.<sup>38</sup> Typically police rotations are from nine months to one year, with some rotations from three to six months.<sup>39</sup>

Canada has a highly developed process for managing all aspects of police in peacekeeping operations. The IPOB, on behalf of the Canadian Government, manages “the selection of candidates, pre-deployment training, and ongoing medical, psychological and logistical support”.<sup>40</sup> Since 1995 Canada has deployed peacekeepers drawn from its provincial, regional and municipal forces<sup>41</sup>. The coordination between these levels of policing is termed “Policing Partners”. These Policing Partner police officers “train, deploy and participate in peace support operations alongside

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<sup>30</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, Traffic Services” Website Dated July 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact\\_traffic\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/factsheets/fact_traffic_e.htm)

<sup>31</sup> Canadian Law Enforcement Training “Tactical Troop Training” Website dated April 2003 at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/clet/cletweb/cat/a145\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/clet/cletweb/cat/a145_e.htm)

<sup>32</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “Emergency Response Team” Website Dated April 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/ert/ert\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/ert/ert_e.htm)

<sup>33</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emergency\\_Response\\_Team\\_%28RCMP%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emergency_Response_Team_%28RCMP%29)

<sup>34</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “Emergency Response Team” Website Dated April 2008, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/ert/ert\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/ert/ert_e.htm)

<sup>35</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

<sup>36</sup> UN Mission’s Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at

[http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

<sup>38</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

<sup>39</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/missions\\_current\\_e.htm#acstc](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/missions_current_e.htm#acstc)

<sup>40</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

<sup>41</sup> Royal Canadian Mounted Police “International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008, at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

RCMP members.”<sup>42</sup> This provides the IPOB with a pool of some 125,678 personnel from which to deploy police peacekeepers. At June 2008, Policing Partners provided 60% of Canada’s internationally deployed police.<sup>43</sup>

Since 1994, Canada has further contributed to PKOs through the training of Police, Military and Civilians at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC). The PPC has initiated projects throughout Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, and has “trained over 15,000 individuals from 140 nations in 31 countries”.<sup>44</sup> Indicative of its contributions, the PPC has had Police, Military and Civilian participants from more than 70% of African nations and has contributed to opening 5 African peace documentation sharing facilities<sup>45</sup>.<sup>46</sup> The PPC’s Pan African Police Project (PAPP), assisted with funding from the German Federal Foreign Office, “provides training, mentoring and advising to develop organizational capacity (police and gendarmeries) to participate efficiently in peace operations”.<sup>47</sup> Fifteen African countries currently participate (Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, The Gambia, Benin, Morocco, Mauritania, Rwanda, Gabon, Cameroon and South Africa).<sup>48</sup>

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42 “Fact Sheet: Contributing to Global Peace and Security” at International Peace Operations Branch Website, dated May 2007, at [http://www.rcmp.ca/peace\\_operations/peace\\_fact\\_e.pdf](http://www.rcmp.ca/peace_operations/peace_fact_e.pdf)

43 Royal Canadian Mounted Police “About the RCMP: Corporate Facts, Fact Sheets, International Peace Operations Branch” Website Dated June 2008 at [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace\\_operations/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/peace_operations/index_e.htm)

44 Pearson Peacekeeping Website dated August 2008, at <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/25D32889DA43494098B2BAA8F3D3F4FA/template.asp>

45 Peace documentation sharing facilities “provide a physical location where civilian NGOs, military and police can gather in a neutral space and plan, discuss and research to build lasting and sustainable peace in Africa” Pearson Peacekeeping Website Accessed August 2008. at <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/AA2B8E5DC23845368874A3E948A34489/template.asp>

46 Pearson Peacekeeping Website dated August 2008, at <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/E3EF6D7E05604ABB9717DEEE5A99B913/template.asp>

47 Pearson Peacekeeping Website dated August 2008, at <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/9D5DF3CDDF2743E4972C73DF573473A0/template.asp>

48 Pearson Peacekeeping Website dated August 2008, at <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/9D5DF3CDDF2743E4972C73DF573473A0/template.asp>

## ANNEX H

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: EGYPT

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Egypt

The Minister of the Interior (MOI) controls both the civilian Egyptian National Police (ENP) with 122,000 personnel,<sup>1</sup> and the paramilitary Central Security Forces (CSF) with 350,000 personnel.<sup>2</sup> The Egyptian Police authorities are divided into national law enforcement agencies, such as the State Security Investigation Sector (SSIS), and local law enforcement agencies such as the Cairo Provincial Police HQ.<sup>3</sup> The SSIS and the CSF are “responsible for law enforcement at the national level”,<sup>4</sup> as well as for providing VIP protection and protection of critical buildings. The Ministry of the Interior controls the following law enforcement organizations:

- + The **Directorate of Ports Security** controls departments including the General Department of Cairo Airport Police.<sup>5</sup>
- + The **Economic Security Sector** controls the General Departments of the Public Funds Crimes Investigation Police; Supply and Home Trade Police; Environment and Water Bodies Police; Transportation Police; and the Electricity Police.<sup>6</sup>
- + The **Public Security Sector** controls departments including the General Department of Criminal Investigation.<sup>7</sup>
- + The **Security and Protection Sector** controls departments including the General Directorate of VIP protection.<sup>8</sup>
- + The **State Security Investigation Sector (SSIS)** controlled by the MOI conducts investigations.

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<sup>1</sup> World Police Encyclopedia Website Published 2005, Accessed August 2008, at [http://books.google.com/books?id=4EeE3tblo98C&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=Egyptian+National+Police&source=web&ots=kF4z1FiH4L&sig=041ODXcl0LPxy0VvoyS3v0xTWbY&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&resnum=7&ct=result#PPA261,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=4EeE3tblo98C&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=Egyptian+National+Police&source=web&ots=kF4z1FiH4L&sig=041ODXcl0LPxy0VvoyS3v0xTWbY&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result#PPA261,M1)

<sup>2</sup> Central Security Forces From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Security\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Security_Forces)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/English/AboutMOI/Introduction/About%20the%20Ministry>; Egypt: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - 2006 “Role of Police and Security Apparatus “ Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Website dated March 6, 2007 <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78851.html>

<sup>4</sup> Egypt: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - 2006 “Role of Police and Security Apparatus “ Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Website dated March 6, 2007, at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78851.html>

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of the Interior “About MOI: Organizational Structure” Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/English/AboutMOI/OrganizationalStructure/OrganziationalStructure.htm>

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of the Interior “About MOI: Organizational Structure” Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/English/AboutMOI/OrganizationalStructure/OrganziationalStructure.htm>

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of the Interior “About MOI: Organizational Structure” Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/English/AboutMOI/OrganizationalStructure/OrganziationalStructure.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of the Interior “About MOI: Organizational Structure” Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/English/AboutMOI/OrganizationalStructure/OrganziationalStructure.htm>

## Law Enforcement Paramilitary and Military Forces

There are approximately 435,000 personnel in Egypt's paramilitary forces including the Central Security Forces, the National Guard, the Frontier Corps, and the Coast Guard.<sup>9</sup> The CSF is the only paramilitary unit coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior.

- + **The Central Security Forces (CSF).** Controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, the CSF is the largest paramilitary force with approximately 350,000 personnel.<sup>10</sup> The CSF supports the National Police with capabilities including traffic management,<sup>11</sup> building protection; riot and disorder control,<sup>12</sup> and maintains public order.<sup>13</sup> The CSF General Headquarters is in Cairo.<sup>14</sup> The CSF recruits its personnel entirely from uneducated peasant conscripts.<sup>15</sup>
- + **The Frontier Corps.** Controlled by the Ministry of Defense, with 25,000 personnel this agency conducts border control and surveillance duties.<sup>16</sup>
- + **The National Guard.** Controlled by the Ministry of Defense, the National Guard has approximately 60,000 personnel. Primary duties are ceremonies and parades.<sup>17</sup>
- + **The Coast Guard.** Controlled by the Ministry of Defense, with 5,000 personnel and approximately 35 large patrol vessels and 20 smaller patrol craft, the Coast Guard patrols coastal waters and protects coastal public installations.<sup>18</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Egypt provides police peacekeepers through the ENP and the CSF to both United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations. Egypt was scheduled to deploy a Formed Police Unit to Darfur by mid-2008.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Military of Egypt from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_of\\_Egypt#The\\_Egyptian\\_Paramilitary\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_of_Egypt#The_Egyptian_Paramilitary_Forces)

<sup>10</sup> Central Security Forces From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Security\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Security_Forces)

<sup>11</sup> Central Security Forces From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Security\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Security_Forces)

<sup>12</sup> World Police Encyclopedia Website Published 2005, Accessed July 2008, at [http://books.google.com/books?id=4EeE3tblo98C&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=Egyptian+National+Police&source=web&ots=kF4z1FiH4L&sig=041ODXcl0LPxy0VvoyS3v0xTWbY&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&resnum=7&ct=result#PPA261,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=4EeE3tblo98C&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=Egyptian+National+Police&source=web&ots=kF4z1FiH4L&sig=041ODXcl0LPxy0VvoyS3v0xTWbY&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result#PPA261,M1)

<sup>13</sup> Egypt: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - 2006 Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Website dated March 6, 2007, at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78851.html>

<sup>14</sup> Central Security Forces "Organization" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Security\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Security_Forces)

<sup>15</sup> Central Security Forces "Recruitment" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Security\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Security_Forces)

<sup>16</sup> Military of Egypt from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_of\\_Egypt#The\\_Egyptian\\_Paramilitary\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_of_Egypt#The_Egyptian_Paramilitary_Forces)

<sup>17</sup> Military of Egypt from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_of\\_Egypt#The\\_Egyptian\\_Paramilitary\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_of_Egypt#The_Egyptian_Paramilitary_Forces)

<sup>18</sup> Military of Egypt from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military\\_of\\_Egypt#The\\_Egyptian\\_Paramilitary\\_Forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_of_Egypt#The_Egyptian_Paramilitary_Forces)

At July 31 2008 the ENP had 183 police in United Nations peacekeeping operations.<sup>20</sup> This represents a contribution of approximately 0.15% of the ENP officers to peacekeeping operations. One hundred and three of the deployed police peacekeepers were participating in UNAMID with the remaining 80 distributed between six other United Nations operations.<sup>21</sup> Egyptian peacekeepers have been requested in Darfur due to Sudan's expressed desire for predominantly African peacekeepers.<sup>22</sup> A Sudanese minister was further quoted as stating he had a preference for forces to be Egyptian because "of the efficiency of The Egyptian policemen and their closeness to the Sudanese people".<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Security Council Report "April 2008 Sudan/Darfur" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.3967539/>

<sup>20</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Multilateral Peace Missions Overview, SIPRI Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/index.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/index.php4)

<sup>22</sup> "Sudan asks for more Egyptian troops for Darfur" Dated June 15, 2008, at <http://www.wtopnews.com/?nid=387&sid=1422529>

<sup>23</sup> "Sudan seeks strong Egyptian peacekeeping role in Darfur" at [www.chinaview.cn](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-06/15/content_8374218.htm) dated June 2008, at [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-06/15/content\\_8374218.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-06/15/content_8374218.htm)

## ANNEX I

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: FRANCE

## Law Enforcement Agencies in France

France has two national police services responsible to the State; the civilian National Police which is the main national civilian law enforcement body, and the Gendarmerie, which is an arm of the military. Both organizations have the same responsibilities to the State; to protect persons and property, to maintain public order and enforce the law.<sup>1</sup> However, they provide these services in different territorial jurisdictions.<sup>2</sup> The primary jurisdiction of the National Police is in cities and towns with populations over 20,000.<sup>3</sup> The primary jurisdiction of the Gendarmerie is in “smaller towns and rural border areas”<sup>4</sup> and for security at military installations. The Gendarmerie also provides security at airports and certain public buildings and provides the police at sea.<sup>5</sup> The Gendarmerie is an organization of the Armed Forces, alongside the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The National Police and Gendarmerie are operationally controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, with the Gendarmerie administratively controlled through the Ministry of Defense. In addition to the National Police Forces, France provides limited law enforcement capabilities through Municipal Police forces at local government levels, and Rural Police in rural communes. The Municipal Police forces provide traffic management and local ordinance enforcement. The Rural Police have even further limited law enforcement capabilities, conducting limited local patrols and environmental protections functions.<sup>6</sup> The Customs Office, and the Competition, Consumption and Fraud Office both have responsibilities for law enforcement through the Ministry of Finance.

**The National Police.** The National Police with 150,000 personnel at November 2006<sup>7</sup> is comprised of eleven directorates and central departments<sup>8</sup>. Nine of these are engaged in operational tasks and the remainder provides support functions. The National police include:<sup>9</sup>

- + **Central Directorate of Judicial Police (DCPJ).** With 7,400 personnel<sup>10</sup>, the primary role is to conduct major criminal investigations. The DCPJ is a national authority whose sole responsibility is criminal

<sup>1</sup> Interpol “European Police and Justice Systems: France” dated July 2007, at <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/France.asp> .

<sup>2</sup> OSCE POLIS “Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States: France, National Police” dated 21 November 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=24](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=24)

<sup>3</sup> OSCE POLIS “Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States: France, National Police” dated 21 November 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=24](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=24)

<sup>4</sup> National Police (France) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_National\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_National_Police)

<sup>5</sup> **Law Enforcement in France** From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_France)

<sup>6</sup> **Enforcement in France** From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_France)

<sup>7</sup> OSCE POLIS “Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States: France, National Police 4.Staff Data” dated 21 November 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=24](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=24)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/France.asp>

<sup>9</sup> National Police (France) “Organization” From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 24 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_National\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_National_Police)

investigation. The DCPJ leads both the National Police and the Gendarmerie in criminal investigations.<sup>11</sup> At the regional level, investigative services are provided by the Regional Services of the Judiciary Police.

- + **Central Directorate of Public Security (DCSP).** The Central DCSP with 75,000 personnel throughout 102 Departmental Directorates and 462 Urban Offices provides the public order patrols in the jurisdiction of the National Police (cities and large towns).<sup>12</sup> The DCSP has nine regional SWAT teams known as the French National Police Intervention Groups (GIPN), with 170 personnel. The GIPN is similar to the RAID (see below) and provides crowd and riot control capabilities.<sup>13</sup> The GIPN augments the National Police as required.
- + **Central Directorate of Border Police (DCPAF).** The primary focus of the DCPAF is to prevent illegal immigration. The DCPAF is comprised of seven territorial divisions, six directions 41 departmental directorates and 67 departments of the Border Police. This enables the DCPAF to control 67 airports, 27 seaports, 65 posts and railways. The DCPAF has 37 mobile brigades and two railway brigades.<sup>14</sup>
- + **Central Directorate of the Republican Security Companies (DCCRS).** The DCCRS, commonly referred to as the CRS are the riot control forces for the French National Police. They are also responsible for motorway policing, beach rescue operations, public building security and mountain rescue. The DCCRS have approximately 10,000 police in 61 platoons, most with four companies, and some with six companies.<sup>15</sup>
- + **Technical International Police Co-operation Service (SCTIP).** The SCTIP implements foreign policy in France related to internal security. The primary focus of this branch is to fight human trafficking and economic crimes.<sup>16</sup>
- + **Important Persons Protection Service (SPHP).** The SPHP provides VIP protection. The National Police and the Gendarmerie form a joint protective service, the Groupe de Sécurité de la Présidence de la République, for the protection of the French President.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Central Directorate Judicial Police, Direction Centrale Police Judiciaire Website dated November 1997, at <http://www.fas.org/irp/world/france/interieur/dcpj/index.html>

<sup>11</sup> Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direction\\_centrale\\_de\\_la\\_police\\_judiciaire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direction_centrale_de_la_police_judiciaire)

<sup>12</sup> Direction Centrale de la Sécurité Publique dated May 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Directorate\\_of\\_Public\\_Security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Directorate_of_Public_Security)

<sup>13</sup> GIPN from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated August 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GIPN>

<sup>14</sup> The National Police "Organization: Central Directorate of Police for Borders" Website dated March 2006, at [http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/sections/a\\_interieur/la\\_police\\_nationale/organisation/dcpaf&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DDirection%2Bcentrale%2Bde%2Bla%2Bpolice%2Baux%2Bfronti%25C3%25A8res%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://www.interieur.gouv.fr/sections/a_interieur/la_police_nationale/organisation/dcpaf&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DDirection%2Bcentrale%2Bde%2Bla%2Bpolice%2Baux%2Bfronti%25C3%25A8res%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1)

<sup>15</sup> Companies Republican de Sécurité from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website dated 15 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compagnies\\_R%25C3%A9publicaines\\_de\\_S%25C3%A9curit%25C3%A9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compagnies_R%25C3%A9publicaines_de_S%25C3%A9curit%25C3%A9)

<sup>16</sup> France and Vietnam "Embassy: Services, Technical Cooperation Service International Police (SCTIP) Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://www.ambafrance-vn.org/article.php%3Ffid\\_article%3D286&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DService%2Bde%2Bcoop%25C3%25A9ration%2Btechnique%2Binternationale%2Bde%2Bpolice%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://www.ambafrance-vn.org/article.php%3Ffid_article%3D286&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DService%2Bde%2Bcoop%25C3%25A9ration%2Btechnique%2Binternationale%2Bde%2Bpolice%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG)

<sup>17</sup> National Police (France) "Organization" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 24 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_National\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_National_Police)

- + **Prefecture of Police.** The Prefecture of Police provides police and security services in the Paris area.<sup>18</sup> They also provide emergency services control. The Prefecture of Police has 17,979 Police officers, 768 support staff, 5,765 municipal employees and 6,840 military personnel in the Paris Fire Brigade.<sup>19</sup>
- + **Research, Assistance, Intervention, Deterrence (RAID).** RAID is a counter-terrorist unit with approximately 60 personnel. RAID specialties include hostage negotiation and high risk arrest.<sup>20</sup>

**The French Gendarmerie.** At March 2005 the Gendarmerie had approximately 105,000 personnel.<sup>21</sup> The French Gendarmerie has two major units. The Departmental Gendarmerie, divided into 3,600 territorial units (Gendarmerie Territoriale) provides ordinary police functions.<sup>22</sup> The Mobile Gendarmerie assists in the maintenance and restoration of law and order.<sup>23</sup> The Gendarmerie Mobile has approximately 37,000 personnel.<sup>24</sup>

- + The **Gendarmerie Territoriale**, with 53,000 officers, is responsible for ordinary police functions, including criminal investigations under the same laws and regulations as the National Police's Central Directorate for the Judicial Police.<sup>25</sup> At the regional level, these are called Research Sections. The Departmental Squadron of Road Safety is part of the Gendarmerie Territoriale.<sup>26</sup>
- + The **Forensic Laboratory** (IRCGN) is the forensic laboratory for the gendarmerie and assists criminal investigations through the provision of forensic capabilities.<sup>27</sup>
- + The **National Gendarmerie Intervention Group** (GIGN). The GIGN has between 120 and 389 gendarmes and is the Gendarmerie's elite counter terrorism, high risk arrest and hostage rescue unit.<sup>28</sup>
- + The **Parachute Intervention Squadron of the National Gendarmerie** (EPIGN) has 139 personnel and provides anti-terrorism and anti-crime operations. Capabilities also include maintaining public order and VIP protection. The EPIGN has alpinism, parachuting, diving, explosives and close combat skills.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> National Police (France) "Organization" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 24 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_National\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_National_Police)

<sup>19</sup> Prefecture of Police "Resources: Personnel" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefecture\\_of\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefecture_of_Police)

<sup>20</sup> RAID - Search Assistance Intervention Deterrence Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://raid.admin.free.fr/accueil.htm&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&rev=/search%3Fq%3DRecherche%2BAssistance%2BIntervention%2BDissuasion%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwt%3D1;Recherche\\_Assistance\\_Intervention\\_Dissuasion](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=fr&u=http://raid.admin.free.fr/accueil.htm&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&rev=/search%3Fq%3DRecherche%2BAssistance%2BIntervention%2BDissuasion%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwt%3D1;Recherche_Assistance_Intervention_Dissuasion) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated July 2006, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recherche\\_Assistance\\_Intervention\\_Dissuasion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recherche_Assistance_Intervention_Dissuasion)

<sup>21</sup> OSCE POLIS "Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States: France, Gendarmerie 3. Structure and organization" dated 21 November 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=24](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=24)

<sup>22</sup> OSCE POLIS "Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States: France, Gendarmerie 4. Staff Data" dated 21 November 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=24](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=24)

<sup>23</sup> Gendarmerie Une Force Humaine "Assignments: 1. General Policing" Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/votre\\_espace/contents\\_in\\_english/assignments/assignments](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie/votre_espace/contents_in_english/assignments/assignments)

<sup>24</sup> Interpol "European Police and Justice Systems: France" dated July 2007, at <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/France.asp>

<sup>25</sup> Interpol "European Police and Justice Systems: France" dated July 2007, at <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/France>.

<sup>26</sup> Departmental Gendarmerie website dated 28 April 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departmental\\_Gendarmerie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departmental_Gendarmerie)

<sup>27</sup> FIDIS "Institut de recherche criminelle de la gendarmerie nationale (IRCGN), France" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.fidis.net/about/consortium/ircgn/>

<sup>28</sup> Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale Website dated 21 August 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GIGN>

## Contribution to International Deployments

France contributes to International Police Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) through its national police services; the National Police, and the French Gendarmerie. France began to reassert itself within the UN in the 1990s and as a result, actively began re-participation in PKOs.<sup>30</sup>

At July 31 2008, the National Police contributed 165 police to United Nations and European Union PKOs, with the largest contributions to MINUSTAH (60) and UNMIK (35).<sup>31</sup> With 150,000 employees (including civilians) this represents a deployment of approximately 0.12% of their National Police.<sup>32</sup>

The Gendarmerie, with approximately 102,000 officers contributes Integrated Police Units (IPUs) and Multinational Specialized Units (MSUs) and is a member of the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF). At May 2008, more than 200 gendarmes were deployed in Kosovo; 80 gendarmes as part of an MSU, two commando squads, and 50 individual gendarmes in the EU Planning Team.<sup>33</sup>

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29 Escadron parachutiste d'intervention de la Gendarmerie nationale From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escadron\\_Parachutiste\\_d%27Intervention\\_de\\_la\\_Gendarmerie\\_Nationale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escadron_Parachutiste_d%27Intervention_de_la_Gendarmerie_Nationale)

<sup>30</sup> "France and missions de paix" *Shaun Gregory*. RUSI Journal. London: Aug 2000. Vol. 145, Iss. 4; pg. 58, 6 pgs in <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=2&did=61195573&srchMode=1&sid=1&fmt=4&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1214315433&clientId=43274>

<sup>31</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Note that in comparison with other countries contributions that the number of sworn officers was used. This figure is not available for France. In reality, once civilians/public servants had been accounted for, the contribution figure for France would be slightly higher.

<sup>33</sup> "French forces in Kosovo" in *Etat Major des Armies*" Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ema\\_uk/overseas/kosovo/main\\_file/french\\_forces\\_in\\_kosovo](http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ema_uk/overseas/kosovo/main_file/french_forces_in_kosovo)

## ANNEX J

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: GHANA

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Ghana

Law Enforcement in Ghana is provided by the Ghana Police Service. The Inspector General of Police (IGP) serves as the head of the Ghana Police Service and reports to the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ghana Police Service has 20,170 personnel, and provides a relatively low police to population ratio of one police officer per 1000 citizens.<sup>1</sup> The Ghana Police Service is divided into twelve administrative regions and the National Headquarters. The regions include ten geographical regions, Tema (one of Ghana's two deep sea ports with an oil refinery and manufacturing capabilities),<sup>2</sup> and the Railway and Ports.<sup>3</sup> Each region is divided into divisions (51 nationwide), which are further divided into 179 Districts and 651 Police Stations and posts.<sup>4</sup> Regional Commanders are responsible for regionally located crime offices and arms and ammunition.<sup>5</sup> Police training schools are located in five regions.

Additionally, a provision exists based on the recommendations of the Ghana Police Service, for private investors to supplement the security sector under the supervision and direction of the Police. Private Companies are able hire personnel for guard duties, typically in banks, offices, foreign missions etc to provide security services.<sup>6</sup>

The Operations Section of Ghana Police Service is controlled by a Deputy IGP and comprises five schedules, including the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Legal and Special Duties, Operations, Police Intelligence and Professional Standards Bureau<sup>7</sup>.

The DG Operations schedule is comprised of policing units including; the Mobile Force (Mobile Force units exist in eight geographic regions and are controlled by the regional Commander<sup>8</sup>); Traffic Unit; Armored Car Squadron (ACS); Mounted Squadron and Special Action Squad (MSSAS); Community Policing Unit (CPU); Very Very Important Personnel Unit (VVIP); Special Guards Unit (SGU); Highway Patrol Unit (HPU); Anti-Terrorism Rapid Deployment Unit; and the Motor Transport and Traffic Unit (MTTU). The MTTU provides escort duties in addition to numerous

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<sup>1</sup> "The Ghana Police Service (3) (Final Instalment)" by ASP J. B. Pokoo-Aikins - Librarian, Ghana Police College, dated 16 February 2007, at The Ghanaian Times Website, at <http://www.newtimesonline.com/repair/content/view/7564/55/>

<sup>2</sup> Tema from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tema>

<sup>3</sup> Law enforcement in Ghana From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "Operations" Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_Ghana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Ghana)

<sup>4</sup> Law enforcement in Ghana From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "Operations" Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_Ghana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Ghana); Ghana Police Service "Broad Formation" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://64.226.23.153/police\\_admin/broad\\_formation.htm](http://64.226.23.153/police_admin/broad_formation.htm)

<sup>5</sup> Ghana Police Service "Police Administration" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://64.226.23.153/police\\_admin/broad\\_formation.htm](http://64.226.23.153/police_admin/broad_formation.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Ghana Police Service "Police Administration" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://64.226.23.153/police\\_admin/broad\\_formation.htm](http://64.226.23.153/police_admin/broad_formation.htm)

<sup>7</sup> Law enforcement in Ghana from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "Operations" Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_Ghana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Ghana)

<sup>8</sup> Ghana Police Service "Police Administration" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://64.226.23.153/police\\_admin/broad\\_formation.htm](http://64.226.23.153/police_admin/broad_formation.htm)

other road safety functions. There are eleven regional MTTUs as well as Divisional and District MTTUs.<sup>9</sup> A regional Commander is responsible for regional MTTU.<sup>10</sup>

The DG CID is comprised of units including Homicide, Commercial Crimes Unit (CCU) and a Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU). It also has a Crime Laboratory<sup>11</sup> and a Criminal Data Services Bureau (CDSB).

## Contribution to International Deployments

Ghana is a significant contributor to Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs). At July 31 2008, Ghana had 577 Police from the Ghana Police Service deployed in United Nations missions.<sup>12</sup> 433 of Ghana's deployed peacekeepers were operating under UNAMID.

Ghana provided early contributions of police to PKOs, beginning with a civilian police detachment of 500 officers in the Congo in 1960.<sup>13</sup> Since then Ghana has participated in United Nations and African Union PKOs. The Ghana Police Service provides a relatively high percentage, 3.4% of its police to PKOs.

Ghana has demonstrated considerable initiative in procuring funds for improving its military peacekeeping capabilities. In 2003, Ghana took a loan from Barclays to fund military equipment for a UN PKO. The loan is repaid with funds received from UN peacekeeping operations.<sup>14</sup>

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPT) located in Accra, provides pre-deployment training, seminars and conferences related to peacekeeping.<sup>15</sup> The KAIPT centre began operating in 2002 and provides peacekeeping training to the Armed Forces, Police and Civilians including Diplomatic and non-Government agencies.<sup>16</sup>

Reports of corruption have been leveled against Ghanaian Police through profiteering by selecting certain officers to participate in an AU mission in the Sudan.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Ghana Police Service "MTTU" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://64.226.23.153/mttu/function.htm>

<sup>10</sup> Ghana Police Service "Police Administration" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://64.226.23.153/police\\_admin/broad\\_formation.htm](http://64.226.23.153/police_admin/broad_formation.htm)

<sup>11</sup> Ghana Police Service "Criminal Investigation Division" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://64.226.23.153/cid/departement.htm>

<sup>12</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Commonwealth PoliceWatch E-magazine" Ghana Police Service peacekeeping missions" Accessed July 2008, at [http://www.commonwealthpolicewatch.org/edition2/abt\\_police\\_force.htm](http://www.commonwealthpolicewatch.org/edition2/abt_police_force.htm); "THE ROLE, PREPARATION AND PERFORMANCE OF CIVILIAN POLICE IN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS" Sydney, January 19, 1997 <http://www.icclr.law.ubc.ca/Publications/Reports/Peacekeeping.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> **Peacekeeping dividends** by *Nick Parsons*. Euromoney. London: Sep 2003. pg. 1 Website, at <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=6&did=420227881&SrchMode=2&sid=3&Fmt=3&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1214928293&clientId=43274>

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Press Release: UN police trainers to meet in Ghana to discuss plans for Darfur force, dated Feb 15 2008, at [http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/01/Archive\\_\\_1/News\\_\\_Archive/2008\\_\\_News\\_20Archive/150208\\_20United\\_20Nations\\_20Press\\_20Release\\_3A\\_20UN\\_20police\\_20trainers\\_20to\\_20meet\\_20in\\_20Ghana\\_20to\\_20discuss\\_20plans\\_20for\\_20Darfur\\_20force.html](http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/01/Archive__1/News__Archive/2008__News_20Archive/150208_20United_20Nations_20Press_20Release_3A_20UN_20police_20trainers_20to_20meet_20in_20Ghana_20to_20discuss_20plans_20for_20Darfur_20force.html)

<sup>16</sup> KAIPTC "Peacekeeping Studies" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.kaiptc.org/peacekeeping/default.asp>

<sup>17</sup> Chronicle, Ghanaian News cited at Commonwealth PoliceWatch E-magazine" Ghana Police Service peacekeeping missions" Accessed July 2008, at [http://www.commonwealthpolicewatch.org/edition2/abt\\_police\\_force.htm](http://www.commonwealthpolicewatch.org/edition2/abt_police_force.htm)

## ANNEX K

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: INDIA

## Law Enforcement Agencies in India

There are approximately 1.3 to 1.5 million law enforcement personnel employed within state, municipal and Central police services. Each state (and the major cities) has its own police force with responsibility for enforcing most aspects of criminal law within a territorial jurisdiction. The specific capabilities vary between states and cities, but are generally based on neighborhood safety and investigation of crime functions. Some states have special armed police units, but can also draw on support from central police agencies to assist with larger or higher-threat contingencies<sup>1</sup>.

The Central police agencies are controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs. These central agencies have either national jurisdiction over a specific type of criminal activity, conduct a national security function or provide specialized capability that can be assigned in support of state or metropolitan police forces. India does have a national police force, the Indian Police Service (IPS). The IPS does not have a direct law enforcement function. Rather, officers of commissioned rank are recruited, trained and managed by the IPS and assigned to one of the central, state or metropolitan police services.

### Central Police Agencies

The **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** specializes in protecting the 3844 km border between India and China. They have amassed considerable expertise in working at high altitudes, between 9,000 to 18,500 feet<sup>2</sup>. The ITBP has provided personnel to UN operations in Angola, Namibia, Cambodia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Mozambique and Kosovo. It also had a company deployed to MONUC in 2005<sup>3</sup>. ITBP elements provide security for India's Embassy and consulates in Afghanistan and two companies are providing security for contractors on Indian projects in Afghanistan<sup>4</sup>.

The **Central Bureau of Investigations** is the Federal investigative agency with the capacity to draw IPS officers from throughout India.<sup>5</sup> The CBI consists of four agencies; the General Offences Wing (GOW-investigating bribery and corruption), the Economic Offences Wing (EOW- investigating violation of economic/fiscal laws), the Anti-Corruption Division, and the Special Crimes Division (investigating conventional crime). These four agencies have representative Branches in the States and/or Metropolitan districts.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Liaison with Indian Embassy, Washington DC, July 16 2008

<sup>2</sup> Indo-Tibetan Border Force Website accessed August 2008 <http://itbpolice.nic.in/mar.htm#Functions%20and%20Tasks>

<sup>3</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Tibetan\\_Border\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Tibetan_Border_Police)

<sup>4</sup> Liaison with Indian Embassy, Washington DC, July 16 2008

<sup>5</sup> Law enforcement in India from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Dated August 2008, at

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_India)

<sup>6</sup> Central Bureau of Investigations Website accessed August 2008, at <http://www.cbi.gov.in/history/hist.php>

The **Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)**, **Railway Protection Force** and **Defense Security Force** all have protective security roles. The CISF guards industrial installations and sea and air ports. The other two organizations have responsibility to protect Indian rail network and Indian military establishments, respectively.

The **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)** is a Central Police Agency paramilitary force with the role of assisting state and metropolitan police maintain order and contain insurgencies. It is approximately 172,000 personnel strong and organized into about 200 battalions. Most of these battalions are capable of operating in a light combat role and have weapons up to and including mortars.<sup>7</sup> Within the CRPF, there exists the Rapid Action Force, which is a 10-battalion wing of the CRPF that is responsible for riot control and dealing with civil unrest. The CRPF also has two battalions staffed by women. The CRPF has deployed police officers on UN missions as FPU.

The **Border Security Force (BSF)** is a Central Police Agency paramilitary force with the task of securing India's borders in peacetime. It has approximately 250,000 personnel with the capacity to work in up to Battalion strength for tactical operations. The BSF began contributing police to UN missions in Namibia in 1989 and currently contributes to UNMIK. On operations within India since 1990 the BSF claims to have killed 4,800 militants and extremists and apprehended 11,779.<sup>8</sup>

The **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**, is another Central Police Agency paramilitary border guarding force, with a personnel strength of 32,900<sup>9</sup>. SSB has a mission to "Prevent trans border crimes and unauthorized entries into or exit from the territory of India (and) to prevent smuggling and other illegal activities."<sup>10</sup> It has a specific responsibility as the border guarding force and lead intelligence agency for India's borders with Nepal and Bhutan<sup>11</sup>. The BSF, ITBP and SSB all have responsibilities to protect against smuggling and criminal operations along their respective borders.

The **National Security Guards (NSG)**, commonly referred to as the Black Cats, is an elite anti-terrorist paramilitary force responsible to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has a total strength of approximately 14,500, organized into the Special Action Group (SAG – with personnel drawn from the Indian Army), Special Ranger Groups (SRG – drawn from the police paramilitary groups) and other specialized units<sup>12</sup>. The NSG's roles include neutralization of terrorist threats, hostage rescue, VIP security and bomb disposal and investigation<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Liaison with Indian Embassy, Washington DC, July 16 2008

<sup>8</sup> Border Security Force Website accessed August 2008, at <http://bsf.nic.in/introduction.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Sashastra Seema Bal website accessed August 2008, at <http://www.ssb.nic.in/index.asp?linkid=59&sublinkid=33>

<sup>10</sup> Sashastra Seema Bal website accessed August 2008, at <http://www.ssb.nic.in/index.asp?linkid=59&sublinkid=33>

<sup>11</sup> Defence India "Sashastra Seema Bal: History" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.defenceindia.com/defenceind/sashastra\\_seema\\_bal.html](http://www.defenceindia.com/defenceind/sashastra_seema_bal.html)

<sup>12</sup> National Security Guards from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Security\\_Guards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Guards), accessed August 20, 2008

<sup>13</sup> Defence India "National Security Guard - An Elite Force: Brief History" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.defenceindia.com/defenceind/nsg.html>

## Contribution to International Deployments

India is a major contributor of police to United Nations Missions. The first Indian police deployment was to Bosnia in 1996. As at August 2008, India had 565 officers deployed on UN missions.<sup>14</sup> This included two Formed Police Units (FPUs) in the Democratic Republic of Congo and one (all-female) FPU in Liberia. It is Indian policy to only deploy police contingents in support of UN Missions. The only exception to this policy was the deployment of paramilitary police units in support of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka in the 1980s.<sup>15</sup>

Additionally, Indian police have substantial experience in operating in counter-insurgency (COIN) operations within their own borders since independence in 1947. Under Indian doctrine, police have primacy in COIN (the major current exception to this doctrine is in Kashmir, where the Indian Army has maintained a substantial presence to support COIN operations there).<sup>16</sup> Hence India has large paramilitary police forces available for these tasks and police in affected states are familiar with operations in non-permissive environments with requirement for escalated use of force.

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<sup>14</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Liaison with Indian Embassy, Washington DC, July 16 2008

<sup>16</sup> Liaison with Indian Embassy, Washington DC, July 16 2008

## ANNEX L

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: ITALY

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Italy

Italy has three main police services; the civilian State Police (104,000 sworn officers<sup>1</sup>); the Carabinieri (110,000 soldiers), which is a military force and a branch of the Armed Forces; and, the Guardia de Finanza, the Financial or Customs Police, which is also a militarized police force. The State Police and the Carabinieri provide law enforcement in the cities and towns, while the Guardia de Finanza is concerned primarily with cross border economic crime, such as contraband and tax evasion.<sup>2</sup>

The State Police and the Carabinieri are both coordinated by the Department of Public Security (DPS) which is headed by the Chief of Police (the Director-General of Public Security). The DPS, which is part of the Department of the Interior, additionally coordinates the operations of: the Financial and Customs Police (a military police force under the authority of the Minister for Economy and Finance<sup>3</sup>); the Penitentiary Police (operate the prison systems under the Ministry of Justice<sup>4</sup>); and the Forestry Police (Park Rangers under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry<sup>5</sup>). However, only the State Police are maintained entirely under the authority of the DPS. For all matters except civilian police duties, the Carabinieri reports to the Defense Minister (via the Defense Chief of Staff). The strategic domestic coordination between Carabinieri, State Police and Financial and Customs Police is granted by a special Committee, the CNOSP, Comitato Nazionale per l'Ordine e la Sicurezza Pubblica (*National Committee for the Public Order and Security*), chaired by the Home Minister and composed by an Under-secretary of State, by the Chief of the State Police-Chief DPS, the Commander in Chief of the Carabinieri and the Commander in Chief of the Financial Guards.<sup>6</sup> The internal security services provided by the State Police and the Carabinieri in peacetime have similarities, with the Carabinieri mandated with similar tasks and additional military type tasks.<sup>7</sup>

There are additionally three sub national police forces; five Regional police forces; 109 Provincial police forces and Municipal police forces in some communities.<sup>8</sup> Provincial and Regional forces have very limited powers which include enforcing fishing, hunting and environmental protection laws.<sup>9</sup> Municipal Police, with 60,000 personnel, have powers limited to public order duties (traffic control and ensuring buildings open and close in accordance with their license).<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Polizia di Stato from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website dated August 2008, at <http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>2</sup> Derek Lutterbeck, *Between Police and Military The New Security Agenda and the Rise of Gendarmeries*, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM\\_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic\\_Papers/Lutterbeck\\_CAC.pdf](http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic_Papers/Lutterbeck_CAC.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Guardia di Finanza Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardia\\_di\\_Finanza](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardia_di_Finanza)

<sup>4</sup> Polizia Penitenziaria Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia\\_Penitenziaria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia_Penitenziaria)

<sup>5</sup> Corpo Forestale dello Stato Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corpo\\_Forestale\\_dello\\_Stato](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corpo_Forestale_dello_Stato)

<sup>6</sup> Liaison with the Italian Mission to the United Nations, August 26, 2008

<sup>7</sup> Mandated tasks taken from OSCE member countries website Sourced [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=23](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=23)

<sup>8</sup> Law enforcement in Italy from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_Italy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Italy)

<sup>9</sup> Polizia Provinciale Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia\\_Provinciale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia_Provinciale); and Polizia Regionale Website Accessed August 2008 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia\\_Regionale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia_Regionale)

<sup>10</sup> Polizia Municipale Website Accessed August 2008. at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia\\_Municipale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia_Municipale)

**The State Police.** The State Police is responsible for providing general police duties in Italy.<sup>11</sup> The State Police has six branches, including investigations, and field organization. **Investigations.** The Investigations branch includes the following units:

- + **Criminal Police Central Directorate.** Created in 1984, the Directorate is responsible for coordinating criminal investigations within Italy and Internationally.<sup>12</sup>
- + **Central Anticrime Directorate (DAC).** The DAC was created in 2005 to fight major and organized crime. The DAC coordinates the State Police investigative services including the Central Operations Service (central coordinating unit), the Territory Control Service (general crime prevention and territorial control) and the Forensic Science Police Service (operating throughout Italy – Interregional, regional and provincial levels).<sup>13</sup>
- + **Central Directorate for the Anti-Terrorism Police.** Providing anti-terrorism capabilities and includes the Central Security Operations Unit (NOCS). NOCS provides SWAT capabilities, including hostage negotiations, raids and high risk arrests.<sup>14</sup>
- + **Central Directorate for Antidrug Services.** Plans anti-narcotic operations in Italy and internationally.<sup>15</sup>
- + **Central Directorate for Road Police, Railway Police, Postal and Communications Police and the Special Units of the Polizia di Stato.** The Special Units include; the “thirteen Mobile Units, based in the major Italian cities, are special units trained to cope with crowd order all over Italy (demonstrations, rallies, sports events, etc.)”;<sup>16</sup> EOD experts, to remove and destroy Explosive Ordnance;<sup>17</sup> Snipers; Air Units providing aerial security; and Nautical Squads to patrol territorial waters and inland waterways.<sup>18</sup>
- + **Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police.** Border police provide immigration, crime prevention and focus on border issues.<sup>19</sup>
- + **Anti-Mafia Investigations Directorate (DIA).** Provides investigations into organized crime specializing in Mafia operations.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Polizia di Stato from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated 6 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia\\_di\\_Stato](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polizia_di_Stato)

<sup>12</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Investigations” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>13</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central AntiCrime Directorate” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>14</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Directorate for the Anti-Terrorism Police” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>15</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Directorate for Antidrug Services” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>16</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Directorate for Road Police, Railway Police, Postal and Communications Police and the Special Units of the Polizia di Stato” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>17</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Directorate for Road Police, Railway Police, Postal and Communications Police and the Special Units of the Polizia di Stato” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>18</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Directorate for Road Police, Railway Police, Postal and Communications Police and the Special Units of the Polizia di Stato” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>19</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>20</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Anti-Mafia Investigations Directorate” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

- + **Central Interagency Office for Personal Security.** Provides VVIP and VIP protection.<sup>21</sup>

**Field Organization.** The Field Organisation branch includes the following:

- + **Interregional Directorates.** Supervise and administer the Questura and other field offices.<sup>22</sup>
- + **The Questura.** Each of the 103 Italian provincial capitals has a Questura to control, prevent and fight crime and to provide responsibility for all policing activities within the jurisdiction.<sup>23</sup>
- + **Community police.** Each of the 103 Italian provincial capitals has a Community Police unit to provide neighbourhood security.<sup>24</sup>
- + **Police Specialists.** Are the “field offices for the road police, railway police, communications police, border police and special police units carrying out their duties all over the national territory.”<sup>25</sup>

**Carabinieri.** The Carabinieri remains one of the most militarized of the European Gendarmeries.<sup>26</sup> The **Territorial Organization** of the Carabinieri provides the ‘backbone’ structure to the organization and accommodates 80% of the force.<sup>27</sup> The territorial organization is comprised of:<sup>28</sup>

- + 5 Inter-Regional Commands. These exercise overall control and coordination regarding regional command.
- + 19 Regional Commands. Responsible for the management of the personnel who organize, coordinate and control the activities of the provincial commands. They are situated in major towns of the administrative region.
- + 102 Provincial Commands responsible for the direction, coordination and control of dependent departments and for the analysis and correlation of operations and the fight against crime simultaneously carried out by special departments.
- + 10 Territorial Department Commands responsible for parts of the provinces of Milan, Rome, Naples and Palermo. The Departments are used in order to divide the functions of management, coordination and control of the Provincial Commands.

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<sup>21</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Central Interagency for Personal Security” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/operativi.html>

<sup>22</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Field Organization, Direzioni Interregionali” Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione\\_periferica.html](http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione_periferica.html)

<sup>23</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Field Organization, The Questura” Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione\\_periferica.html](http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione_periferica.html)

<sup>24</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Field Organization, Community Police” Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione\\_periferica.html](http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione_periferica.html)

<sup>25</sup> Polizia di Stato “About us: Field Organization, Police Specialists” Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione\\_periferica.html](http://www.poliziadistato.it/pds/lingua/english/articolazione_periferica.html)

<sup>26</sup> Derek Lutterbeck, *Between Police and Military The New Security Agenda and the Rise of Gendarmeries*, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM\\_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic\\_Papers/Lutterbeck\\_CAC.pdf](http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic_Papers/Lutterbeck_CAC.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Carabinieri from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 August 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carabinieri>

<sup>28</sup> Carabinieri Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/12\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/12_EN.htm)

- + 536 Group and Company Commands structured differently in accordance with the operative importance of the territory. They organize activities in a variable number of Lieutenancies and Stations and are equipped to provide a 24 hour call out service and have the capability of operating independently in local criminal activities.
- + 1 Carabinieri Command responsible for the territory of the town of Campione d'Italia.
- + 19 Lieutenancies responsible for a single densely populated town. They are able to intervene 24 hours a day and have an autonomous judiciary policing role being directly responsible for the territory and related institutional activities.
- + 4653 Carabinieri Stations directly responsible for the control of the territory for one or more towns or part of a major town and their related institutional activities.<sup>29</sup>

The **Mobile Unit Division** of the Carabinieri, under the Carabinieri Specialist Mobile Unit Command (Palidoro) are based in Rome<sup>30</sup> and include:<sup>31</sup>

- + **1st Mobile Brigade.** The 1<sup>st</sup> Mobile Brigade has eleven Battalions and the Carabinieri Mounted Regiment. Based in Rome this Brigade provides public law and order (crowd and riot control) and control of the territory, but can also contribute to military missions. The Brigade includes Operational Intervention Companies (CIO), which operate "under the command of Battalions in Milan, Florence, Naples and Bari"<sup>32</sup> and provide expertise dealing with critical situations of public safety in their areas of jurisdiction.<sup>33</sup>
- + **2nd Mobile Brigade.** Comprised of one Parachute and two Fusilier Battalions with headquarters based in Livorno the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mobile. This Brigade is principally for military tasks, but can contribute to public order tasks. Brigade units include:
  - o **Special Intervention Group (GIS).** Under Headquarters Command provides hostage negotiation, hijacking and anti-terrorist capabilities with an international reputation of 'one of the best specialist departments'.<sup>34</sup>
  - o **Carabinieri Parachutists Regiment "Tuscania".** Tuscania is comprised of paratroopers and with approximately 500 personnel it is comprised of a headquarters battalion and three companies. Tuscania are used to support Gendarmerie Territorial police.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Carabinieri Website Accessed August 2008 [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/12\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/12_EN.htm)

<sup>30</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008 at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>31</sup> Specialized Mobile Units capabilities taken from OSCE website [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=23](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=23)

<sup>32</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008 at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>33</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008 at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>34</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008 at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>35</sup> Carabinieri Regiment "Tuscania" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 17 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carabinieri\\_Regiment\\_%22Tuscania%22](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carabinieri_Regiment_%22Tuscania%22)

General Law and Order is the primary responsibility of the territorial organization, from the Station to the Company to the Provincial Command (at which level Carabinieri are coordinated with the State Police). The Mobile Units intervene only to support the territorial organization, when it is not sufficient or not adequate capacity to deal with the problem.<sup>36</sup>

The **Specialist Unit Division** is comprised of ten Commands providing a range of services. Based in Rome it has the following:<sup>37</sup>

- + **Carabinieri Foreign Affairs Command.** Provides VIP protection. In higher risk protection cases they are supported by the Carabinieri Parachutist Regiment "Tuscania".<sup>38</sup>
- + **Carabinieri Bank of Italy Command.** Carries responsibility for security and escort services for 93 Provincial Units. Gendarmes are stationed in all bank branches.<sup>39</sup>
- + **Carabinieri Scientific Investigations Department (Ra.CIS).** A centralized Forensic Centre providing investigative support, the Ra.C.I.S has 4 main forensic centers (RIS) and 29 local forensic centers (SIS).<sup>40</sup>
- + **Carabinieri Helicopter Group.** With 15 units and 1 detachment provides national aerial coverage to back up other law enforcement.<sup>41</sup>
- + **Carabinieri Special Operations Unit (ROS - Raggruppamento Unità Speciali).** ROS is a Command comprising many 26 Anti-Crime Squads and four Units<sup>42</sup>, with about 1,300 people, and is headed by a Brigadier General. ROS is responsible only for investigations in matters of terrorism and of organized crime (mafia).<sup>43</sup> [For any other investigations, there are Carabinieri investigative units in the Territorial Organization, both at Provincial and at Company level]. Provides organized crime fighting capabilities with Areas of investigation include "narcotics, kidnapping, money laundering, and the smuggling of arms, ammunition and explosives."<sup>44</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Both the Italian State Police and the Italian military organization, the Carabinieri, have contributed police to peacekeeping operations. Since 1991 the Carabinieri has participated in United Nations, European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), bilateral agreements, Organization of Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) missions. Until recently, most Carabinieri deployments have been in a

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<sup>36</sup> Liaison with the Italian Mission to the United Nations, August 26, 2008

<sup>37</sup> Carabinieri From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 August 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carabinieri>

<sup>38</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>39</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>40</sup> Carabinieri From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 August 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carabinieri>

<sup>41</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>42</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

<sup>43</sup> Liaison with the Italian Mission to the United Nations, August 26, 2008

<sup>44</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Home, EN, Organization" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13\\_EN.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Multilingua/EN/Organization/13_EN.htm)

military role. Currently there are more Carabinieri deployed as MPs with the military contingent in Lebanon than deployed on multinational police missions.<sup>45</sup> When deployed with the UN, the Carabinieri work as individuals. Carabinieri do not provide Formed Police Units; however, they do provide Integrated Police Units (IPUs) and Multinational Specialized Units (MSUs). Carabinieri have the ability to deploy fully equipped or partially equipped, to be sustained by the military forces, and typically deploy for a six month period once in every three years.<sup>46</sup>

As at August 2008, the Italian Police Services had about 130 personnel deployed (53 only for the UN, whose 7 Carabinieri, 23 State Police, 23 Financial Guards). Italian contribution to TIPH mission (Temporary International Presence in Hebron) is provided by the Carabinieri, not by the State Police, as well as the Italian contribution to EUBAM (the EU mission for the Border Gaza-Egypt).

The Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), established in Vicenza, Italy, has provided significant training capabilities for police peacekeepers. Aiming to provide training to gendarme-like forces, CoESPU also provides stability police doctrinal development and standard operating procedures for peacekeeping missions.<sup>47</sup> CoESPU provides the following services:<sup>48</sup>

- + operate training programs, including 'train the trainer' courses and pre-deployment training for specific missions;
- + build on and develop further existing doctrine, specifically with regard to crowd control, combating organized crime, high risk arrests, and prison security, protection of sensitive targets, election security, VIP security and border control;
- + provide interoperability training with the relevant military forces, civilian institutions and other deployed police components involved in the PSO;
- + provide for a site testing system to verify the achieved capabilities of the nations of trained personnel;
- + conduct assessment of lessons learned/after-action reviews to incorporate into future training;
- + coordinate potential equipment requirements for deployments to international operations, in accordance with CoESPU training;
- + interact with international and regional organizations such as the UN, NATO, OSCE, the EU, the AU, ECOWAS; the European Gendarmerie Force, whose headquarters is collocated in the CoESPU barracks.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Liaison with the Italian Mission to the United Nations, August 26, 2008

<sup>46</sup> Liaison with the Italian Mission to the United Nations, August 26, 2008

<sup>47</sup> Carabinieri Ministero Della Difesa "Nature" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Coespu/01\\_nature.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Coespu/01_nature.htm)

<sup>48</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Activities" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Coespu/02\\_Activities.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Coespu/02_Activities.htm)

<sup>49</sup> Arma Del Carabinieri "Activities" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Coespu/02\\_Activities.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Coespu/02_Activities.htm)

Italy has further contributed to International Police peacekeeping by the Carabinieri's contribution to training Iraqi police and security forces. Over 400 Iraqi police graduated in June 2008 from Carabinieri led police training, and over 1,600 Iraqi police have graduated since the inception of the course in November 2007.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> UK Government: Italian contribution to Iraq Police reform is essential M2 Presswire. Coventry: Oct 25, 2005. pg. 1  
<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=2&did=916090641&SrchMode=2&sid=3&Fmt=3&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1214489469&clientId=43274>

## ANNEX M

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: MALAYSIA

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Malaysia

All law enforcement in Malaysia is provided by a single civilian organization, the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM). The PDRM is controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs.<sup>1</sup> The PDRM has fourteen operational and administrative departments,<sup>2</sup> comprised of civilian and two paramilitary forces.

In addition to the PDRM, Malaysia has Extra Police Constables, Police Volunteer Reserves, and Auxiliary Police.<sup>3</sup> The Extra Police Constables and the Police Volunteer Reserves provide additional police manpower for police work as required. The auxiliary police are sworn security police officers that have limited law enforcement capabilities. The auxiliary police are differentiated through their uniforms, and enforce specific laws relevant to autonomous government organizations, such as the Malaysian Federal Reserve Bank, and semi-autonomous and strategically important privately-owned institutions such as the Malayan Railways Limited. Auxiliary Police may also serve private organizations (such as a popular resort or casino) under special circumstances. They are paid by the organization for which they provide security services. Some auxiliary police are empowered to undertake minor investigations and have limited arrest capabilities.<sup>4</sup>

The PDRM is comprised of management and logistics departments, and five departments involved in crime prevention.<sup>5</sup> The Departments of the PDRM include:

The **Criminal Investigation Department** (CID) has 12 branches focused on investigations, sexual investigations, a Forensic Laboratory and administrative and support divisions. CID duties include criminal investigation, arrest, and enforcement of law and order.<sup>6</sup>

The **Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division** is dedicated to the Criminal Investigations related to drug abuse and trafficking.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Home Affairs Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.moha.gov.my/>

<sup>2</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>3</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>4</sup> Auxiliary police From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "Malaysia" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auxiliary\\_police#Malaysia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auxiliary_police#Malaysia)

<sup>5</sup> Royal Malaysian Police from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>6</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>7</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

The **Internal Security Department and Public Order (KDN/KA)** department is primarily responsible for General Policing duties and is supported by other branches and department s within the PDRM. The KDN/KA branch includes the following departments:

- + The **General Operations Force (PGA)**, is a **paramilitary force** founded in 1948 during the Malayan Emergency, contains 5 Brigades (two brigades in East Malaysia and three in Peninsular Malaysia). There are nineteen Battalions including the largest, the 19th special Battalion, in Kuala Lumpur. Each Brigade has one lightly armored squadron and each Battalion has approximately 700 men in 3 infantry companies and one mortar platoon.<sup>8</sup> The PGA has area security units, an auxiliary force with approximately 35,000 personnel.<sup>9</sup>
- + The **Police Counter-Terrorism Units** primary role is in counter terrorism. This unit also works with the Military elite forces and the Pasukan Gerakan Khas and Unit Selam Tempur (marine unit) to combat dangerous crime.<sup>10</sup>
- + The **Pasukan Gerakan Khas (PGK)** is the **special operations force** and is an elite unit of the PDRM. PGK capabilities include close quarters battle, hostage rescue, explosive ordinance disposal, unconventional warfare, sniping and vehicle assault.<sup>11</sup> It is comprised of the Komando 69 (VAT 69) and the Special Actions Unit (UKT) and is primarily focused on anti-terrorism duties.<sup>12</sup>
  - o The UKT is primarily a SWAT-type unit operating mostly in plainclothes.<sup>13</sup> Operations mainly focus in towns and cities dealing with armed criminals. The UKT has 300 members and is the urban version of the VAT69. UKT roles include arrest of dangerous criminals and VVIP escort.
  - o The VAT 69 specializes in jungle warfare, explosive ordinance disposal and hostage rescue and is trained in land, air and sea operations. The jurisdiction of the VAT69 is the rural areas, including the northern and eastern states of Peninsular Malaysia.<sup>14</sup>
- + The **Federal Reserve Unit** specializes in crowd and riot control. The FRU includes seven unit bases in densely populated areas, a women's unit and a mounted unit. There is a specialized FRU training centre.<sup>15</sup>
- + The **Special Branch** is the Government's main intelligence agency. The Special Branch's Investigation Department of Commercial Crimes is charged with investigative duties supporting the collection of intelligence regarding internal and external security threats to ensure national security and stability.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; Polis Diraja Malaysia "Police Paramilitary Force" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://kbmyaf.co.nr/PDRM.htm>

<sup>9</sup> "COUNTRY PROFILE: MALAYSIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS" at Mongabay.com, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country\\_profiles/2004-2005/2-Malaysia.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country_profiles/2004-2005/2-Malaysia.html)

<sup>10</sup> Royal Malaysian Police "RMP Operations: Police Counter-Terrorism Units" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>11</sup> Royal Malaysian Police Force "Special Operations Force" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://polismalaysia.brinkster.net/Royal%20Malaysian%20Police%20Force%20-%20UTK.asp>

<sup>12</sup> Royal Malaysian Police Force "Special Operations Force" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://polismalaysia.brinkster.net/Royal%20Malaysian%20Police%20Force%20-%20UTK.asp>

<sup>13</sup> Royal Malaysian Police Force "Special Operations Force" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://polismalaysia.brinkster.net/Royal%20Malaysian%20Police%20Force%20-%20UTK.asp>

<sup>14</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; Polis Diraja Malaysia "Police Paramilitary Force" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://kbmyaf.co.nr/PDRM.htm>

<sup>15</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

+ The **Traffic Branch** is controlled by the PDRM.<sup>17</sup>

Police in Malaysia have been found by a Malaysian Government Commission in 2005 and 2006 to be the government's 'most corrupt' department, and to be guilty of "extensive and consistent abuse of human rights."<sup>18</sup> Criticism of human rights abuses by the PDRM has been made by International and domestic human rights organizations and foreign governments.<sup>19</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Malaysia contributes police to peacekeeping operations (PKOs) from the PDRM. At July 31 2008, Malaysia had 245 Police deployed on United Nations Missions.<sup>20</sup> With a total force of 93,000<sup>21</sup> personnel, this equates to a contribution of 0.27% of its police to PKOs.

Malaysia contributes police to PKOs mandated by the United Nations, and deployed its first self-sustained FPU<sup>22</sup> (125 police) to UNMISET (East Timor) in August 2003.<sup>23</sup>

Malaysia has a dedicated peacekeeping training organization, the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre (MPTC). The MPTC is managed by the Ministry of Defense and trains Military, Police and Civilian Departments and Non-Government Organizations for peacekeeping duties. The MPTC provides courses, seminars and forums,<sup>24</sup> and military pre-deployment training.<sup>25</sup> In 2006, the International Committee of the Red Cross reached "an agreement with the Royal Malaysian Police to conduct pre-deployment briefings for officers departing on peacekeeping missions."<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Royal Malaysian Police; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>17</sup> Royal Malaysian Police from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal\\_Malaysian\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Malaysian_Police)

<sup>18</sup> Report finds Malaysia's police corrupt and abusive. By Nick Cumming-Bruce. Published: TUESDAY, MAY 17, 2005, at Website <http://www.iht.com/articles/2005/05/16/news/malaysia.php>; "COUNTRY PROFILE: MALAYSIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS" at Mongabay.com, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country\\_profiles/2004-2005/2-Malaysia.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country_profiles/2004-2005/2-Malaysia.html)

<sup>19</sup> "COUNTRY PROFILE: MALAYSIA GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS" at Mongabay.com, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country\\_profiles/2004-2005/2-Malaysia.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country_profiles/2004-2005/2-Malaysia.html)

<sup>20</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Royal Malaysian Police Force Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://polismalaysia.brinkster.net/About.asp>

<sup>22</sup> This is referred to as an Integrated Police Unit by AMBASSADOR RASTAM MOHD ISA (refer to footnote 22), but this term is not used here to avoid confusion with the European use of the term

<sup>23</sup> AMBASSADOR RASTAM MOHD ISA, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA ON ITEM 85: COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS THURSDAY, 16 OCTOBER 2003 Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.un.int/malaysia/GA/4Comm/4C16Oct03.html>

<sup>24</sup> Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://maf.mod.gov.my/HOMEPAGE/atm/NewUNTRG/Participants.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre – Participants Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://maf.mod.gov.my/HOMEPAGE/atm/NewUNTRG/Participants.htm>

<sup>26</sup> International Committee of the Red Cross – Kuala Lumpur (Regional) Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/738D6E/\\$FILE/icrc\\_ar\\_06\\_kuala\\_lumpur.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/738D6E/$FILE/icrc_ar_06_kuala_lumpur.pdf?OpenElement)

## ANNEX N

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: NEPAL

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Nepal

Both the Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force are controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs.<sup>1</sup> The Nepal Police is the primary law enforcement agency.<sup>2</sup> It is a civilian force of approximately 56,000 personnel including 1,963 Auxiliary staff, comprising 3.5% of the total force.<sup>3</sup>

Nepal is divided into 14 Administrative Zones, 5 Development Regions, 75 Districts and 3 Metropolitan Police Ranges.<sup>4</sup> An example of the composition of the Metropolitan Police Ranges is provided by the largest of the three Metropolitan Police Ranges, at Kathmandu Metropolitan Police. The Kathmandu Metropolitan Police is comprised of three tiers of police officers, including Range, 10 Metropolitan Police Circles and 70 Metropolitan Police Sector offices.<sup>5</sup> A Chief District Officer (CDO) is responsible in each district for coordinating Government Ministry Field Agencies, including law enforcement.<sup>6</sup>

**Nepal Police.** The total strength of the Nepal Police is 56,065 personnel.<sup>7</sup>

+ **Community Police.** Nepal's Community Police provide the basic services to the communities and are endeavoring to build confidence between citizens and the police.<sup>8</sup> The Community Police aim to involve the community in the provision of law enforcement through a program concept 'community police.' The success of this program has been seen as crucial in reducing crimes endemic in Nepalese society such as women trafficking, drug abuse, gambling, prostitution and other social crimes<sup>9</sup> and has seen an increase in the number of community centers to 179 in 72 of the 75 districts. Plans are now underway to provide the Community Police Centers to the remaining 3 districts. The Nepal Police has a central coordination headquarters for the Community Police Centers and has 141 Nepalese Police Officers stationed at these Centers throughout Nepal. The Community Police Centers are staffed by personnel from the organization Community Service Cooperative Limited, with the additional support of volunteers with the "aim of imparting a reliable security at the local level..."<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Mongabay.com "Nepal: National Security" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new\\_profiles/343np.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new_profiles/343np.html)

<sup>2</sup> Nepal Police from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website dated June 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal_Police)

<sup>3</sup> Nepal Police "Organization Chart" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/organizationchart.php>

<sup>4</sup> Nepal Police "District Police Office & Metropolitan Police Range" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/images/img\\_district\\_police\\_office.gif](http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/images/img_district_police_office.gif)

<sup>5</sup> "Nepal Police set to introduce Kathmandu Metropolitan Police" Article from nepalnews.com dated November 2006, at <http://www.nepalnews.com/archive/2006/nov/nov02/news01.php>

<sup>6</sup> Zones of Nepal from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zones\\_of\\_Nepal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zones_of_Nepal)

<sup>7</sup> Nepal Police "Organization Chart" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/organizationchart.php>

<sup>8</sup> Nepal Police – Community Police Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/communitypolice1.php>

<sup>9</sup> Nepal Police "Community Police" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/communitypolice1.php>

<sup>10</sup> Nepal Police "Community Police" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/communitypolice1.php>

- + **Traffic Police.** The role of the Traffic Police is to “effectively manage the transportation system and control vehicular movement.”<sup>11</sup> The Traffic Police manage Nepal’s traffic and highways. The Traffic Police have 1183 active police officers with a ratio of 14.2kms of road and 391 vehicles per officer.<sup>12</sup> The organization of the Traffic Police follows the organization of the Nepal Police. The Metropolitan Traffic Police Division is at the Headquarters. There are three Traffic Police Ranges (Kathmandu; Lalitpur, Satdobato; and Bhaktapur, Sallaghari), with Traffic Police Circles beneath the Ranges (five circles in Kathmandu and one Circle at each of the other two Ranges), and Traffic Police Sectors (twelve Sectors in Kathmandu and one Sector at each of the other two Circles).<sup>13</sup> The Traffic Police assist in VIP road convoys.<sup>14</sup>
- + **Crime Division.** The Metropolitan Police Crime Division conducts investigations including; homicide, murder, genocide, rape, crimes against the state, human trafficking, narcotics and drugs, theft, cybercrime, economic and financial crimes, serious crime related to public health, food items, custom & revenue, kidnapping, organized crime and blackmail. The Metropolitan Police Crime Division has a staff of 122 police.<sup>15</sup> The Kathmandu Metropolitan Police, the largest of the three Metropolitan Police Ranges, has a professional crime investigation body of 122 personnel.<sup>16</sup> Community Police conduct local investigations.<sup>17</sup>
- + **Tourist Police.** The Tourist Police provide policing to prevent harassment and control and discourage criminal behavior against tourists. The Tourist police assist in filing complaints and the recovery of stolen goods.<sup>18</sup>

## Law Enforcement Paramilitary Forces

The **Armed Police Force (APF)**. The APF is a paramilitary organization whose primary function is internal security, with an emphasis on counterinsurgency, VIP security, as well as assisting the Nepal Police in maintaining law and order.<sup>19</sup> The APF controls trans-border crimes<sup>20</sup> and guards the Nepalese border.<sup>21</sup> The APF also provides hostage negotiation, protection of vital installations and riot control capabilities.<sup>22</sup> The APF, established in 2001 as a reaction to the Maoist terrorist activities and insurgency, had worked alongside the Army in military operations against the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) since its inception.

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<sup>11</sup> Nepal Police “Traffic Police” Website Accessed dated March 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/traficpolice1.php>

<sup>12</sup> Nepal Police “Traffic Police” Website dated March 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/traficpolice2.php>

<sup>13</sup> Nepal Police “Metropolitan Traffic Police” Website Accessed dated March 2008, at [http://www.trafficpolice.gov.np/trafficpolice/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=20&Itemid=75](http://www.trafficpolice.gov.np/trafficpolice/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=20&Itemid=75)

<sup>14</sup> Nepal Police – Traffic Police Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/traficpolice2.php>

<sup>15</sup> Metropolitan Police – Crime Division “About Us” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.crimediv.gov.np/?q=node/2>

<sup>17</sup> Nepal Police – Community Police Website Accessed August 2008 <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/communitypolice1.php>;

<sup>18</sup> Nepal Police – Tourist Police Website Accessed August 2008 <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/touristpolice1.php#>

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new\\_profiles/343np.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new_profiles/343np.html)

<sup>20</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “Introduction” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/introduction/introduction.php>

<sup>21</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “Roles of Armed Police Force” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/role/role.php>

<sup>22</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “Introduction: Organization” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/introduction/introduction.php>

The APF has 40,000 police in 5 Combat Brigades, based on the 5 Development Regions.<sup>23</sup> The Combat Brigades are comprised of infantry battalions and independent infantry companies. An infantry battalion has three companies, rifle, support and administration.<sup>24</sup>

The AFP is divided into three departments, Operations, Administration and Human Resources, which are controlled through the AFP Headquarters. The Department of Human Resource Development is responsible for tasks including United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The Department of Operations is responsible for “operations, planning, policy, staff duties, human rights, intelligence and deployment of APF personnel to security related fields like airport, telecommunication towers, and correction centers.”<sup>25</sup>

Allegations of war crimes and human rights abuses have been made against former senior members of the APF.<sup>26</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Nepal is one of the top five contributing nations of police to international peacekeeping operations (PKOs). Nepal contributes police to United Nations PKOs from the Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force (APF) with both the Nepal Police and the APF providing Formed Police Units. At July 31 2008, Nepal had 582 police participating in UN PKOs.<sup>27</sup>

The Nepal Police began contributing police to United Nations missions in March 1992 and at April 2007 had contributed over 1,277 police.<sup>28</sup> In April 2007 Nepal Police had an FPU in MINUSTAH (Haiti).<sup>29</sup>

Over 2,000 APF police have participated in 32 United Nations PKOs.<sup>30</sup> Ninety-nine individual APF police have participated in UN missions since October 2002 and 1,800 APF police in FPU since December 2003.<sup>31</sup> At January 2008, the APF had two FPUs in UNMIL.<sup>32</sup> APF contributions have included advisory, training and monitoring roles, as well as the provision of fifteen FPUs including to UN missions in Iraq (UNGCI), Kosovo (UNMIK), Liberia (UNMIL), Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), Haiti (MINISTAH) and Sudan (UNMIS).<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “Introduction: Organization” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/introduction/introduction.php>

<sup>24</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “Introduction: Organization” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/introduction/introduction.php>

<sup>25</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “Introduction: Organization” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/introduction/introduction.php>

<sup>26</sup> Armed Police Force Nepal from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed\\_Police\\_Force\\_Nepal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Police_Force_Nepal)

<sup>27</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Nepal Police in International Peace Keeping Missions Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/un.php>

<sup>29</sup> Nepal Police in International Peace Keeping Missions “Currently working Nepal Police Personnel in various UN Missions” Website dated 3 April 2007, at [http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/unmission/participated\\_%20in\\_%20UN\\_%20Missions.pdf](http://www.nepalpolice.gov.np/unmission/participated_%20in_%20UN_%20Missions.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed\\_Police\\_Force\\_Nepal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Police_Force_Nepal)

<sup>31</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “UN Mission” Website Dated January 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/unmission/unmission.php>

<sup>32</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “UN Mission” Website Dated January 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/unmission/unmission.php>

<sup>33</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force “UN Mission” Website Dated January 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/unmission/unmission.php>

The APF Department of Human Resources is responsible for pre-deployment training, and the APF training command is responsible for doctrinal development, preparation of peacekeeping related training material, and collation of lessons learned.<sup>34</sup>

Participation by Nepal Police and Armed Police Force personnel on PKOs is financially lucrative for both the member and for Nepal, where the pay is "...several times their salary at home".<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs Armed Police Force "UN Mission" Website Dated January 2008, at <http://www.apf.gov.np/unmission/unmission.php>

<sup>35</sup> "Peacekeeping away from home, Can Nepal afford to keep peace elsewhere when there is no peace at home?" dated 27 May 2004, cited at Nepali Times Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nepalitimes.com/issue/197/Nation/2819>

## ANNEX O

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: NIGERIA

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Nigeria

The Nigerian Police Force (NPF) is the premier law enforcement agency in Nigeria. The Inspector General Police Controls the NPF and reports to the Ministry of the Interior.<sup>1</sup>

There are 12 Zonal Command Headquarters, and 37 State Commands within the NPF,<sup>2</sup> which geographically reflect Nigeria's one territory and 36 states.<sup>3</sup>

The Nigerian Police Force is derived from paramilitary roots<sup>4</sup>. Nigerian police have a poor reputation, including torture and ill treatment of suspects within Nigeria,<sup>5</sup> and many Nigerians believe their Police Force to be "incompetent, corrupt and involved in crime."<sup>6</sup> It has been stated that the NPF is "understaffed...extremely poorly trained, poorly equipped and very poorly paid."<sup>7</sup>

The 371,800 personnel of the NPF are distributed amongst the NPFs six departments, of which two departments, B and D, have operational roles:<sup>8</sup>

- + 'B' Department (**Operations**) provides law and ordinance enforcement, deterrence of crime, provides national safety problem solutions and report preparation for prosecution or investigation. The B Department consists of the following:<sup>9</sup>
  - o **Mobile Police Force:** The Mobile Police Force (MOPOL) is a paramilitary arm of the NPF. Generally regarded as brutal human rights violators, MOPOL is intimately connected with oil corporations. MOPOL provides security for oil companies who are required to pay their salaries. MOPOL works under orders from

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<sup>1</sup> AfDevInf organisation Record "Ministry of Interior" Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.afdevinfo.com/htmlreports/org/org\\_50555.html](http://www.afdevinfo.com/htmlreports/org/org_50555.html)

<sup>2</sup> Nigeria Police Force Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.npf.gov.ng/index.php?fish=12&fin=12>

<sup>3</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "Broad Information" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nigeriapolice.org/broad.htm>

<sup>4</sup> "Military Ranks: Rejoinder to Mr. Tajudeen Bakre" at DAWODU.com Website dated December 2007, at <http://www.dawodu.com/omoigui54.htm>

<sup>5</sup> Global Security.Org "Intelligence: Nigeria Police Force (NPF)" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/nigeria/npf.htm>

<sup>6</sup> Global Security.Org "Intelligence: Nigeria Police Force (NPF)" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/nigeria/npf.htm>

<sup>7</sup> Global Security.Org "Intelligence: Nigeria Police Force (NPF)" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/nigeria/npf.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Nigeria Police Force "Structure of NP" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.police.gov.ng/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=40&Itemid=51](http://www.police.gov.ng/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=40&Itemid=51)

<sup>9</sup> Nigeria Police Force "Structure of NP" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.police.gov.ng/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=40&Itemid=51](http://www.police.gov.ng/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=40&Itemid=51)

the Nigerian federal government.<sup>10</sup> There are 46 MOPOL squadrons throughout Nigeria including an all-female squadron based in Abuja.<sup>11</sup>

- **Force Bomb Disposal Unit**
  - **Force Transport Office**
  - **Force Police Air wing:** The police air wing at June 2007 had four helicopters.<sup>12</sup>
  - **Force Armament office**
  - **Independent National Election Commission**
  - **Force Marine/Inland Waterway:** The Marine Section at June 1, 2007 had 371 vessels. 113 vessels were used for boarding operations. A further 108 were serviceable and 139 were unserviceable.<sup>13</sup>
  - **Force Mounted Troop:** Police horses used for patrols, **crowd control and quelling** demonstrations. Two thousand horses are required for prescribed duties, with a shortfall in June 2007 of 1,285 horses.<sup>14</sup>
  - **Force Dog Section:** 500 dogs are required by the NPF, with a shortfall in June 2007 of 411 dogs.<sup>15</sup>
  - **Federal Highway Patrol Abuja;** At June 2007 the NPF required 30,010 vehicles and had a shortfall of 24,051 vehicles.<sup>16</sup>
- + 'D' Department (Force Criminal Investigation Department FCID). The FCID investigates Crimes including Financial and Economic crimes.<sup>17</sup> The FCID includes fraud units, legal and prosecution units homicide, failed bank inquiry, forensic; laboratory, general investigations and a central intelligence bureau.<sup>18</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

<sup>10</sup> Nigerian Mobile Police from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigerian\\_Mobile\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigerian_Mobile_Police)

<sup>11</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "Broad Information" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nigeriapolice.org/broad.htm>

<sup>12</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "STATE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE AS AT 1ST JUNE, 2007" Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop\\_publish/?tac=STATE\\_OF\\_NIGERIA\\_POLICE](http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop_publish/?tac=STATE_OF_NIGERIA_POLICE)

<sup>13</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "STATE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE AS AT 1ST JUNE, 2007" Website Accessed August 2008, at" [http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop\\_publish/?tac=STATE\\_OF\\_NIGERIA\\_POLICE](http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop_publish/?tac=STATE_OF_NIGERIA_POLICE)

<sup>14</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "STATE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE AS AT 1ST JUNE, 2007" Website Accessed August 2008, at" [http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop\\_publish/?tac=STATE\\_OF\\_NIGERIA\\_POLICE](http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop_publish/?tac=STATE_OF_NIGERIA_POLICE)

<sup>15</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "STATE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE AS AT 1ST JUNE, 2007" Website Accessed August 2008, at" [http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop\\_publish/?tac=STATE\\_OF\\_NIGERIA\\_POLICE](http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop_publish/?tac=STATE_OF_NIGERIA_POLICE)

<sup>16</sup> The Nigeria Police Force "STATE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE AS AT 1ST JUNE, 2007" Website Accessed August 2008, at" [http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop\\_publish/?tac=STATE\\_OF\\_NIGERIA\\_POLICE](http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop_publish/?tac=STATE_OF_NIGERIA_POLICE)

<sup>17</sup> GlobalSecurity.org "Force Criminal Investigation Division" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/nigeria/fcid.htm>

<sup>18</sup> Nigeria Police Force "Criminal Investigations Department" Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.police.gov.ng/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=45&Itemid=52](http://www.police.gov.ng/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=45&Itemid=52)

The Nigerian Police Force is one of the top five contributing nations of Police to peacekeeping missions. Nigeria has contributed to United Nations and African Union Peacekeeping missions. Contributions have included training, advising and mentoring,<sup>19</sup> and the provision of Formed Police Units (FPUs), including an all-female FPU.

At June 1, 2007, the NPF had 371,800 personnel with the majority of the Force at the Junior Officer level of Constables to Inspectors of Police (349,895 police).<sup>20</sup> With 582 peacekeepers deployed at July 31 2008<sup>21</sup>, Nigeria contributes 0.16% of its police to peacekeeping operations.

The NPF has a dedicated Peacekeeping Department directly under the supervision of the Inspector General Police (IGP). A Desk Officer is assigned to each of the missions in which Nigeria is involved.<sup>22</sup> Canada's Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) is working in partnership with the NPF and is providing mentoring to their Peacekeeping Department.<sup>23</sup> Nigeria, under guidance from the PPC aims to keep a reserve pool of police peacekeepers of between 500-700 personnel (including FPUs).<sup>24</sup>

Nigeria receives assistance from international countries, such as through the West Africa Police Project (WAPP) provided by Canada's PPC,<sup>25</sup> and through Norway's Training for Peace (TfP) program, who provided training to 250 Nigerian Police prior to deployment for UNAMID.<sup>26</sup> Nigerian peacekeepers have been accused of rape,<sup>27</sup> and in 2005 the Nigerian Government recalled an FPU from MONUC due to allegations of sexual misconduct.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> "UNMIL's Nigerian Police Contingent Decorated with UN Peacekeeping Medals" dated February 2006, at United Nations Mission in Liberia" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmil/pr21.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> [http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop\\_publish/?tac=STATE\\_OF\\_NIGERIA\\_POLICE](http://nigeriapolice.org/public/modules/mastop_publish/?tac=STATE_OF_NIGERIA_POLICE)

<sup>21</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Nigeria Police Force: Police Peacekeeping Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.police.gov.ng/index2.php?option=com\\_content&do\\_pdf=1&id=49](http://www.police.gov.ng/index2.php?option=com_content&do_pdf=1&id=49)

<sup>23</sup> The Nigeria Police "Police Peacekeeping" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.npf.gov.ng/index.php?fish=9&fin=9>

<sup>24</sup> The Nigeria Police "Police Peacekeeping" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.npf.gov.ng/index.php?fish=9&fin=9>

<sup>25</sup> Capacity Building The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre "THE WEST AFRICA POLICE PROJECT (WAPP)" Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.peaceoperations.org/web/la/en/pa/AA2B8E5DC23845368874A3E948A34489/template.asp>

<sup>26</sup> "UNMIL's Nigerian Police Contingent Decorated with UN Peacekeeping Medals" dated February 2006, at United Nations Mission in Liberia" Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmil/pr21.pdf>; and <http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=55&ctl=Details&mid=376&ItemID=83>

<sup>27</sup> "Dark side of peacekeeping" at The Independent Website dated July 2003, at <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/dark-side-of-peacekeeping-586303.html>

<sup>28</sup> "Nigeria recalls UN peacekeepers" dated September 19, 2005 at International Relations And Security Watch Website, at <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/news/sw/details.cfm?id=12877>

## ANNEX P

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: PAKISTAN

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Pakistan

The Police Service of Pakistan (PSP) has up to 300,000 police officers, including the ability to surge with Provincial Reserve Forces. The PSP is a group of the Central Superior Services of Pakistan alongside the Pakistan Audit and Accounts Service, the District Management Group (DMG), the Income Tax Group (ITG), the Customs and Excise Group (CEG), the Foreign Service of Pakistan (FSP), Postal Group (PG), Commerce & Trade Group (CTG), Railways Group (RG), and the Information Group (IG). The PSP is controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, who controls the Coast Guard, paramilitary forces and the Police Agencies.<sup>1</sup> The MOI provides services including:

- + Control and administration of Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Civil Armed Forces i.e. Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, Pakistan Rangers and Coast Guards, Capital Development Authority and Islamabad Capital Territory.
- + Coordination of Policy matters relating to Police, Police reforms and training of Police officers through National Police Academy (NPA).
- + Anti-smuggling measures and enforcement of Anti-corruption Laws.<sup>2</sup>

Pakistani Police are administered at two levels; federally, and at the independently operated Provincial levels.<sup>3</sup> Four provinces and the Islamabad Capital Territory have their own police forces.<sup>4</sup> The Provincial police forces are comprised of Regional Police Forces which are further compartmentalized into Districts which include local and PSP police officers.<sup>5</sup> The Punjab Police Force, one of four Provincial forces, has 13 Regional branches,<sup>6</sup> with a sanctioned strength at March 2007 of 154,000 Police Officers.<sup>7</sup> The Sindh Provincial Police has two Regional branches with a strength of 97,665 Police Officers,<sup>8</sup> and 101 police stations.<sup>9</sup> The Baluchistan Police have 4 Regional branches,<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Pakistan: NATIONAL SECURITY" Mongabay.com Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new\\_profiles/444.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new_profiles/444.html)

<sup>2</sup> "The Official Website of the Ministry of the Interior" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.interior.gov.pk/>

<sup>3</sup> Mongabay.com "Pakistan: NATIONAL SECURITY" Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new\\_profiles/444.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new_profiles/444.html)

<sup>4</sup> Government of Pakistan Ministry of Interior "Islamabad Capital Territory" Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.interior.gov.pk/>

<sup>5</sup> Punjab Police Official Website "Organizational Setup" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=448>

<sup>6</sup> Punjab Police Official Website "Regional Police Offices" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=399>

<sup>7</sup> Punjab Police Official Website "Sanctioned Strength" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=195>

<sup>8</sup> Sindh Police Official Website "Sanctioned Strength" undated Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned\\_strength.htm](http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned_strength.htm)

<sup>9</sup> Criminal Prosecution Service, Department of SGA & CD, Government of Sindh "Police Stations in Sindh" Website dated September 2007, at <http://www.sindhcpsd.gov.pk/policestations.htm>

<sup>10</sup> Balochistan Police Official Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.balochistanpolice.gov.pk/ComingSoon.php>

and along with the North West Frontier Province Police, has an unidentified strength. Each Province has a capacity to draw on Reserve Police Forces.

The **Federal Investigative Agency (FIA)**. Each of the Provincial Police has an investigative capability. The FIA is controlled by the FIA Headquarters in Islamabad, and it provides services in four zones.<sup>11</sup> The FIA contains seven wings including:

- + The **Crime Wing**, investigation of corruption, embezzlement, cheating, forgery and fraud;<sup>12</sup>
- + The **Anti-Trafficking Wing**, combats human trafficking;<sup>13</sup>
- + The **Immigration Wing** with 10 Airport, 5 Land Route and 3 Sea Port Posts combats illegal immigration;<sup>14</sup>
- + The **Technical Wing** which “also renders service to the police functionaries of the Federal Government, Provincial Governments and AJK along with Northern Areas”;<sup>15</sup> and,
- + The **Special Investigations Group**, created in July 2003 to combat terrorism;<sup>16</sup>

The **National Highway and Motorway Police** is divided into two separate areas, National Highways and Motorway Police. The Motorway police have 38 police stations.<sup>17</sup>

**Punjab Police, Punjab Province.** The Punjab Police had a sanctioned strength of 154,040 police at March 2007.<sup>18</sup> The Headquarters in Punjab provides administrative and oversight responsibilities.<sup>19</sup>

- + The Punjab Police is comprised of a number of sections at the **central police office** headquarters level, including:
  - o The **Elite Police** are administered centrally and provide expertise to the district police including “high-risk searches, raids and rescue operations.”<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Federal Investigation Agency, Government of Pakistan “Organizational Setup” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.fia.gov.pk/abt\\_organization.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/abt_organization.htm)

<sup>12</sup> Federal Investigation Agency, Government of Pakistan “Special Crimes Wing” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep\\_crime.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep_crime.htm)

<sup>13</sup> Federal Investigation Agency, Government of Pakistan “Anti-Trafficking Unit” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep\\_trafficking.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep_trafficking.htm)

<sup>14</sup> Federal Investigation Agency, Government of Pakistan “Immigration Wing” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep\\_immigration.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep_immigration.htm)

<sup>15</sup> Federal Investigation Agency, Government of Pakistan “Technical Wing” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep\\_technical.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/dep_technical.htm)

<sup>16</sup> Federal Investigation Agency, Government of Pakistan “Special Investigation Group” Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.fia.gov.pk/prj\\_sig.htm](http://www.fia.gov.pk/prj_sig.htm)

<sup>17</sup> National Highway & Motorway Police “Motorways: General Information” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.nhmp.gov.pk/geninfom.html>

<sup>18</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Introduction: Sanctioned Strength” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=195>

<sup>19</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Central Police Office: Headquarters” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=394>

<sup>20</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Central Police Office: Elite Police” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=389>

- The **Traffic Police** are also centrally administered as is the Punjab Highway Patrol. The purpose of the Punjab Highway Patrol is to provide security to people travelling on the highways. They also provide check point search and control. At 31 March 2005, there were 11,500 Constables in the Punjab Highway Patrol.<sup>21</sup>
- + The **Regional Police Office** includes thirteen District Police forces. An example is the Capital City District, Lahore, which has 76 Police Stations. The District is divided into two departments, Operations and Investigations. There are 15 operations departments, with a Senior Superintendent of Police and Headquarters providing oversight and direction, geographical units, security, VVIP security, and women and human rights department. The Investigations department includes seven units including geographically located units, an organized crime unit and support functions.<sup>22</sup> There is also a mounted police unit that provides patrolling and ceremonial functions.<sup>23</sup>
  - The **Investigation Branch, Punjab** carries out investigations of complex and contested cases. It has two wings, crime, and investigation. The Investigation branch collates statistics and information from the branches and carries out criminal investigations that have been referred from the districts (“second change investigations” ordered by the Inspector General Police, Punjab), The IGP, Punjab has the authority to order first change of the investigations from the districts throughout Punjab.<sup>24</sup>
  - The **Criminal Investigation Department (CID)** carries out criminal investigations with seven regional offices throughout the Punjab Province.<sup>25</sup>
  - The **Special Branch (SB)** primary role is to gather political and criminal intelligence. The SB also provides VIP protection.<sup>26</sup>

**Sindh Police, Sindh Province.** The Sindh Police have a Capital City Police Office in Karachi, and two Regional Police Offices. The Branches of the Sindh Police closely reflect the Punjab Police. The sanctioned strength of the Sindh Police is 70,133 police, including the Capital City Police, Karachi (28,964),<sup>27</sup> the Hyderabad Region (16,748),<sup>28</sup> the Sukkur Region (23,292),<sup>29</sup> the CID branch (361)<sup>30</sup>, and the Technical and Transport Branch (768).<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Central Police Office: Punjab Highway Patrol” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=193>

<sup>22</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Regional Police Office: Capital City District, Lahore” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=400>

<sup>23</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Regional Police Office: Capital City District, Lahore: Mounted Police” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=447>

<sup>24</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Investigations” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=390>

<sup>25</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: CID” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=194>

<sup>26</sup> Punjab Police Official Website “Police Formations: Special Branch” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=191>

<sup>27</sup> Sindh Police Official Website “About Sindh Police: Sanctioned Strength: Capital City Police” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned\\_strength\\_ccp.htm](http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned_strength_ccp.htm)

<sup>28</sup> Sindh Police Official Website “About Sindh Police: Sanctioned Strength: Hyderabad Region” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned\\_strength\\_hyd\\_region.htm](http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned_strength_hyd_region.htm)

<sup>29</sup> Sindh Police Official Website “About Sindh Police: Sanctioned Strength: Sukkur Region” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned\\_strength\\_sukkur\\_region.htm](http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned_strength_sukkur_region.htm)

<sup>30</sup> Sindh Police Official Website “About Sindh Police: Sanctioned Strength: CID Branch, Sindh” Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned\\_strength\\_CID.htm](http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned_strength_CID.htm)

**Frontier Police, North-West Frontier Province.** The Frontier Police have a Capital City Police office and specialized departments including the Investigation Branch, Special Branch and Traffic Police<sup>32</sup> performing functions similar to the Punjab Police. Additionally, the Frontier Police have the Frontier Reserve Police (FRP). The FRP has a sanctioned strength of 97 platoons throughout the Province. The FRP "... assists the Provincial Police in the maintenance of law & order and in providing security coverage."<sup>33</sup>

**Frontier Corps, North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), Peshawar.** The Frontier Corps provide protection against smuggling and contribute to the maintenance of law and order. The Frontier Corps control the borders with Afghanistan and the federally administered NWFP tribal areas, and the Frontier Corps (Baluchistan), Quetta, control the Baluchistan border.<sup>34</sup>

**Baluchistan Police, Baluchistan province.** Baluchistan Police has a Capital City Police, Quetta in Baluchistan and four police regions. The Baluchistan Police is divided into operations and investigations branches, with a Special Branch with responsibilities similar to the Punjab Police. The Baluchistan Police has a Baluchistan Constabulary which provides reserve forces for "...assisting regular police in handling law & order in the province".<sup>35</sup>

### Law Enforcement Paramilitary Forces

The Pakistan Rangers are a paramilitary force of 50,000 personnel<sup>36</sup> controlled by the Ministry of the Interior.<sup>37</sup> The Pakistan Rangers secure and check border crossings on the Indo-Pakistan border and assist Provincial Governments in maintaining law and order. The Pakistan Rangers are separated into geographical border entry points, with the Pakistan Rangers, Lahore, focused on entry into the Punjab province, and the Pakistan Rangers, Karachi, focused on entry into the Sindh province.<sup>38</sup>

Pakistan Police have a reputation of corruption,<sup>39</sup> lack of training, inadequate resources,<sup>40</sup> and human rights violations,<sup>41</sup> and in 2006 were ranked by Transparency International Pakistan as the most corrupt government department in Pakistan: a rank they had carried through from the 2002 survey.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Sindh Police Official Website "About Sindh Police: Sanctioned Strength: Technical and Transport Branch, Sindh" Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned\\_strength\\_T&T.htm](http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/sanctioned_strength_T&T.htm)

<sup>32</sup> Frontier Police Official Web Portal "Home: Specialized Units" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://frontierpolice.gon.pk/aboutus/SpecializedUnits.php>

<sup>33</sup> Frontier Police Official Web Portal "Home: Specialized Units" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://frontierpolice.gon.pk/aboutus/SpecializedUnits.php>

<sup>34</sup> Government of Pakistan Ministry of Interior "Field Operation List" Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.interior.gov.pk/>

<sup>35</sup> Baluchistan Police Official Site "Police Structure" Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.balochistanpolice.gov.pk/policestru.php>

<sup>36</sup> Pakistan Rangers from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Website, Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan\\_Rangers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Rangers)

<sup>37</sup> "Paramilitary Forces > Pakistan Rangers" at PakistaniDefence.com Website, Accessed September 2008, at <http://www.pakistanidefence.com/PakParamilitary/PakistanRangers.htm>

<sup>38</sup> Government of Pakistan Ministry of Interior "Field Operation List" Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.interior.gov.pk/>

<sup>39</sup> Pakistan: NATIONAL SECURITY Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new\\_profiles/444.html](http://www.mongabay.com/reference/new_profiles/444.html)

<sup>40</sup> Punjab Police Official Website "Press and Media Coverage - Security forces ill-equipped to check urban violence" Website dated 20 February 2005, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=470>

<sup>41</sup> Human Rights Watch "World Report 1999: Pakistan" Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.hrw.org/worldreport99/asia/pakistan.html>

<sup>42</sup> Transparency International Pakistan Website, dated 2006, at [www.transparency.org/.../20299/282101/file/](http://www.transparency.org/.../20299/282101/file/)

## Contribution to International Deployments

Pakistan is one of the top five contributing nations of police to peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and contributes police from the PSP. At July 31 2008, Pakistan had 789 police deployed<sup>43</sup> and was the third highest contributor of police to United Nations operations.<sup>44</sup> Pakistan has contributed military peacekeepers to United Nations PKOs since 1962, with more recent and consistent contributions from 1989.<sup>45</sup> The bulk of the police peacekeepers currently deployed are in MINUSTAH (249) and UNMIT (184).<sup>46</sup>

Pakistan contributes Formed Police Units (FPUs) to peacekeeping operations and draws on Federal and Provincial Police to contribute to peacekeeping operations.<sup>47</sup> It is estimated that Pakistan's current contribution of Police Peacekeepers is approximately 0.32% of their Police Force (not including Provincial Reserve Police).

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<sup>43</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> 'Policekeeping: The Thin Blue Line' United Nations presentation dated 2008, at

<sup>45</sup> "PAKISTAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO UN PEACEKEEPING" dated 2004, at [http://www.issi.org.pk/journal/2004\\_files/no\\_3/article/3a.htm](http://www.issi.org.pk/journal/2004_files/no_3/article/3a.htm)

<sup>46</sup> "Multinational Peace Missions Overview", SIPRI Website dated 31 December 2007, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/index.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/index.php4)

<sup>47</sup> Punjab Police Official Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/page.asp?id=663>

## ANNEX Q

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: PHILIPPINES

## Law Enforcement Agencies in the Philippines

The Philippines National Police (PNP) is designated as a paramilitary force with an estimated 115,000 civilian personnel.<sup>48</sup> The PNP reports to the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) through the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM).<sup>49</sup> NAPOLCOM exercises administrative and operational control over the PNP.<sup>50</sup>

The Philippine Security forces, and in particular the PNP have been the subject of accusations of 'serious human rights abuses.'<sup>51</sup> These have included "...extrajudicial killings, vigilantism, disappearances, torture, and arbitrary arrest and detention..."<sup>52</sup>. Victims of the police brutality have included "...criminals and terrorists, human rights activists, left-wing political activists, and Muslims..."<sup>53</sup>.

The PNP provides Police at the regional, provincial, municipal and city levels throughout the Philippines.<sup>54</sup> The Philippines has 17 regions, 79 provinces, 117 chartered cities, 1,500 municipalities, and 41,975 barangays (villages).<sup>55</sup> The PNP has one police officer for every 665 members of the Philippine population.<sup>56</sup> The security system in the Philippines is supplemented by "private detectives, watchmen, security guard agencies and company guard forces"<sup>57</sup> that are administered by the Civil Security Unit of the PNP. The PNP is divided into Administrative Support Units and Operational Support Units.<sup>58</sup>

The **Administrative Support Units** provide services including, but not limited, to:

- + The **PNP Crime Laboratory**. The PNP Crime Laboratory has a National Headquarters Office and 5 District Offices, 15 Regional Offices, 42 Provincial Offices and 36 City Offices.<sup>59</sup> The Crime Laboratory provides services

<sup>48</sup> Library of Congress – Federal Research Division Country Profile: Philippines, p.24 dated March 2006, at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Philippines.pdf>

<sup>49</sup> Philippine National Police Website Accessed July 2008 <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>50</sup> Philippine National Police "National Police Commission: Responsibilities and Accountabilities" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>51</sup> Library of Congress – Federal Research Division Country Profile: Philippines, pp.25-26 dated March 2006, at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Philippines.pdf>

<sup>52</sup> Library of Congress – Federal Research Division Country Profile: Philippines, pp.25-26 dated March 2006, at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Philippines.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> Library of Congress – Federal Research Division Country Profile: Philippines, pp.25-26 dated March 2006, at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Philippines.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> Philippine National Police From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 10 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine\\_National\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_National_Police)

<sup>55</sup> Library of Congress – Federal Research Division Country Profile: Philippines, p.24, dated March 2006, at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Philippines.pdf>

<sup>56</sup> This is a relatively poor police to population ratio. For example, Singapore has a police to population ratio of 1:295). Bangladesh Police "Police-Population Ratio of some selected Countries" Website, Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=152>

<sup>57</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE "Overview of the Agency – Administrative Support Units: 6.Civil Security Unit" Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>58</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE "Overview of the Agency" Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>59</sup> PNP Crime Laboratory "Organizational Structure – Administrative Support Units: 1.Crime Laboratory" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/about/content/offices/central/cls/CLS%20webpage/targetOrg.html>

to the PNP including “fieldwork, scene of crime operations, forensic laboratory service, forensics training and research.”<sup>60</sup>

- + **Logistic Unit.** The Logistic Unit is responsible for all the PNP logistical requirements including firearms and ammunition.<sup>61</sup>
- + **Civil Security Unit.** The Civil Security Unit provides services including “administrative services and general supervision over the organization, business operation and activities of all organized private detectives, watchmen, security guard agencies and company guard forces.”<sup>62</sup>

The **Operational Support Units** provide services including, but not limited, to:

- + **Maritime Police Unit.** The Maritime Police Unit performs Police functions over territorial waters and rivers.<sup>63</sup>
- + **Police Intelligence Unit.** The PIU is the intelligence and counter-intelligence unit for the PNP.<sup>64</sup>
- + **Police Security Unit.** The Police Security Unit provides VIP and VVIP protection.<sup>65</sup>
- + **Criminal Investigation Unit.** The Criminal Investigation Unit monitors, investigates and prosecutes all crimes by “highly placed or professional criminal syndicates and organizations”<sup>66</sup> unless cases are assigned by the President to the National Bureau of Investigations (NBI).<sup>67</sup> The NBI is under the Department of Justice.
- + **Special Action Forces.** The Philippine National Police has the Special Action Force, the SAF, Tagaligtas (Saviors), to provide counter-terrorism, law enforcement, raids, rapid deployment strike, civil disturbance control (crowd and riot control) and unconventional warfare capabilities.<sup>68</sup> Further SAF services include hostage negotiations, counterinsurgency,<sup>69</sup> protection of important buildings, maintaining law and order on national highways and major thoroughfares<sup>70</sup> and combat of organized crime and common criminals.<sup>71</sup> Selected SAF

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<sup>60</sup> PNP Crime Laboratory “Mission/Vision” Website Accessed August 2008, at

<http://www.pnp.gov.ph/about/content/offices/central/cls/CLS%20webpage/targetM&V.html>

<sup>61</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Administrative Support Units: 2.Logistic Unit” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>62</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Administrative Support Units: 6.Civil Security Unit” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>63</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 1.Maritime Police Unit” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>64</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 2.Police Intelligence Unit” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>65</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 2.Police Security Unit” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>66</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 4.Criminal Investigation Unit” Accessed 2008, <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>67</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 4.Criminal Investigation Unit” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>68</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

<sup>69</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE “Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 5.Special Action Forces” Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>70</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

members undergo Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and VIP training.<sup>72</sup> The SAF, structurally similar to the British Special Air Service (SAS), have actively participated in anti-guerilla operations against the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front.<sup>73</sup> The SAF has received training from the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team, the French National Police anti-terrorist unit, Research, Assistance, Intervention, Deterrence (RAID) and Israel's elite civilian counter terrorism unit, YAMAN. The SAF provides national level services, and the provinces have Regional SAF (RSAF). The RSAF are supported in the provinces by the Armed Forces Philippines (AFP) Regional Mobile Forces (RMF).<sup>74</sup> SAF and RSAF officers are additionally assigned to SWAT units.<sup>75</sup> The SAF augments regional, provincial, municipal and city police forces.<sup>76</sup>

- + **Aviation Security Unit.** The Aviation Security Unit provides the capacity to secure Philippine airports and enforce air travel protection and safety laws and regulations. The Aviation Security Unit cooperates with airport authorities.<sup>77</sup>
- + **Traffic Management Unit.** The Traffic Management unit enforces traffic laws and regulations.<sup>78</sup>
- + **Civil Relations Unit.** The Civil Relations Unit promotes "community and citizens' participation in the maintenance of peace and order and public safety."<sup>79</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

The Philippine National Police (PNP) commenced deployments of police to peacekeeping operations in April 1992.<sup>80</sup> At July 31 2008 the PNP had 316 police deployed on United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions.<sup>81</sup> The majority of these police, 131 individual police officers were participating in UNMIT. In May 2007, the PNP was the top contributor of individual police to UN missions.<sup>82</sup> It is estimated that the PNP provides 0.28% of its organization to peacekeeping operations.

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<sup>71</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

<sup>72</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

<sup>73</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

<sup>74</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

<sup>75</sup> Special Action Force From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 16 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Action\\_Force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Action_Force)

<sup>76</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE "Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 5.Special Action Forces" Website Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>77</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE "Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 6.Aviation Security Unit" Website Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>78</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE "Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 8.Traffic Management Unit" Website Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>79</sup> PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE "Overview of the Agency – Operational Support Units: 10.Civil Relations Unit" Website Accessed 2008, at <http://www.pnp.gov.ph/>

<sup>80</sup> Philippine National Police From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia "International Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Missions" Website dated 10 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine\\_National\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_National_Police)

<sup>81</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>82</sup> "RP is top contributor in UN peacekeeping missions" Posted on May 19, 2007 by ricojr at <http://ricojr.wordpress.com/2007/05/19/rp-is-top-contributor-in-un-peacekeeping-missions/>

## ANNEX R

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: ROMANIA

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Romania

The main law enforcement agencies in Romania are the National Police and the Border Police, and the Romanian Gendarmerie<sup>1</sup>. All three agencies report to Ministry of Administration and the Interior. The military police primarily service military institutions in Romania and report to the Ministry of Defense.

**National Police.** Reporting to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior, the Romanian National Police are Romania's main civil law enforcement agency.<sup>2</sup> The Romanian Police is divided into five Central Units and 41 Territorial Units (corresponding with the 41 Counties).<sup>3</sup> The General Inspectorate of Romanian Police is the central unit of police providing administrative guidance and support. The **First Central Unit** is comprised of eight units, including the Directorate of European Integration, NATO Programs and International Cooperation.<sup>4</sup>

The **Second Central Unit** contains six Directorates, including the Criminal Investigations Directorate, the Institute of Forensics, the Directorate of Firearms, Explosives and Toxic Substances, and the Independent Service of Special Interventions and Operations (SIAS).<sup>5</sup> The SIAS is comprised of two units. The Department for Special Interventions and Actions provides high risk arrest and hostage negotiations capabilities. The Pyrotechnic Department provides the capacity to deal with improvised explosive devices and ordnance.<sup>6</sup>

The **Third Central Unit** contains the General Directorate of Countering Organized Crime and Antidrugs, and the National Witness Protection Office.<sup>7</sup>

The **Fourth Central Unit** contains the Public Order Police Directorate, the Traffic Police Directorate, the Institute for Crime Prevention and Research, and the Transportation Police Directorate.<sup>8</sup> The Public Order Police Directorate is structured centrally and territorially.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "Romania: National Police 1.General Information" dated 13 June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=40](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=40)

<sup>2</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "Romania" dated 13 June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=40](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=40)

<sup>3</sup> Romanian Police from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, dated 20 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_enforcement\\_in\\_Romania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_enforcement_in_Romania)

<sup>4</sup> Romanian Police: CENTRAL UNITS GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central\\_directorates.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central_directorates.htm)

<sup>5</sup> Romanian Police: CENTRAL UNITS GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central\\_directorates.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central_directorates.htm)

<sup>6</sup> Romanian Police: CENTRAL UNITS GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE: Central Level, THE INDEPENDENT UNIT FOR SPECIAL INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIONS, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central\\_directorates.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central_directorates.htm)

<sup>7</sup> Romanian Police: CENTRAL UNITS GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central\\_directorates.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central_directorates.htm)

<sup>8</sup> Romanian Police: CENTRAL UNITS GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central\\_directorates.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central_directorates.htm)

At the territorial level, the **Public Order Police Directorate** is comprised of five organizations including:

- + The Public Order Police Service within the General Directorate of Bucharest Police.
- + The Public Order Police Services within the County Police Inspectorates.
- + The Public Order Police Offices and Units within Municipal, Urban Police structures and Police stations, as well.
- + The Rural Police Offices (Units).
- + The Communal Police Stations.<sup>10</sup>

At each of the 41 Territorial levels (counties) and in Bucharest, the Romanian Police has the **Police Rapid Intervention Squad (DPIR)**. These units provide Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD), riot control and hostage rescue.<sup>11</sup>

The **Fifth Central Unit** provides administrative, logistic and record-keeping services through three Directorates.<sup>12</sup>

**Border Police.** The Border Police reports to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior and undertake roles associated with the surveillance and control of Romanian borders.<sup>13</sup> The Border Police also supervises state rights in waters of Romanian jurisdiction and the air space over the land and the territorial seas.<sup>14</sup>

The Border Police has 20,000 positions. As a result of 23% staffing shortages in July 2006,<sup>15</sup> the Border Police was transformed into three categories of personnel. These include officers, agents and contracted personnel.<sup>16</sup>

The Rapid Intervention Force (SASI) of the Border Police<sup>17</sup> is capable of high risk arrests, hostage negotiations VIP protection and extradition escorts.<sup>18</sup>

**National Gendarmerie.** The Romanian Gendarmerie reports to the Ministry of Administration and the Interior. The Gendarmerie is a military institution<sup>19</sup> but is not a part of the Army. The Gendarmerie is tasked to: “protect public

<sup>9</sup> Romanian Police: Central Directorates: PUBLIC ORDER POLICE DIRECTORATE GENERAL CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ORDER POLICE, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/directia\\_ordine\\_publica.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/directia_ordine_publica.htm)

<sup>10</sup> Romanian Police: Central Directorates: PUBLIC ORDER POLICE DIRECTORATE Territorial Level, Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/directia\\_ordine\\_publica.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/directia_ordine_publica.htm)

<sup>11</sup> Detașamentul de Poliție pentru Intervenție Rapidă From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 14 July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detașamentul\\_de\\_Poliție\\_pentru\\_Intervenție\\_Rapidă](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detașamentul_de_Poliție_pentru_Intervenție_Rapidă)

<sup>12</sup> Romanian Police: CENTRAL UNITS GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF ROMANIAN POLICE Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central\\_directorates.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/central_directorates.htm)

<sup>13</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Romania: Border Police 1.General Information” dated 13 June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=40](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=40)

<sup>14</sup> Romanian Border Police “The Prerogatives of Romanian Border Police” Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro/>

<sup>15</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Romania: Border Police 4.Staff data” dated 13 June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=40](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=40)

<sup>16</sup> Romanian Border Police “Personnel” Accessed August 2008, <http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro/>

<sup>17</sup> “Call for an anti-NATO Protest in Bucharest” source: *Czytelnik* CIA, Șro, 2007-11-07 20th NATO SUMMIT BUCHAREST dated November 2007, at <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:5ra-IPzeklgJ:torun.indymedia.org/4564+special+units+of+the+romanian+gendarmerie&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=4&gl=us>

<sup>18</sup> Serviciul Independent pentru Intervenții și Acțiuni Speciale From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, dated 21 December 2007, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serviciul\\_Independent\\_pentru\\_Intervenții\\_%C5%A3ii\\_%C5%9Fi\\_Acțiuni\\_Speciale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serviciul_Independent_pentru_Intervenții_%C5%A3ii_%C5%9Fi_Acțiuni_Speciale)

order and security, citizens' rights and fundamental liberties, public and private property, to prevent and detect crime, to protect the state's fundamental institutions and to combat terrorist acts"<sup>20</sup>.

The Gendarmerie has a central command unit, the National Gendarmerie Headquarters, which is responsible for the territorial, municipal and district headquarters. The National Gendarmerie Headquarters also directs the training centers and special units.<sup>21</sup>

The Romanian Gendarmerie organization structure from the website of the Organization for the Security Cooperation for Europe Website is:

- + Special Intervention Brigade of Gendarmerie - is directly subordinate to the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie and has general territorial competence, tasked to ensure and re-establish public order, to protect fundamental State institutions and deal with serious threats against them;
- + 41 County Gendarmerie Inspectorates - directly subordinate to the General Inspectorate and dedicated to planning, organization, management and achievement of specific missions and fulfillment of attributions within gendarmerie jurisdiction in an appropriate territorial area of competence, equal with a county territory;
- + 8 Gendarmerie Mobile Groups - subordinate to the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie, tasked to re-establish and ensure public order and to combat crime in their jurisdiction area;
- + Specialized units and sub-units - may act in any area of the country, other than that of their permanent responsibility, dealing with the existing operative situation and acting according to the law.<sup>22</sup>

The Specialized units of the Gendarmerie include eight **Gendarmerie Mobile Squads** operating on a territorial basis,<sup>23</sup> and the **Special Intervention Brigade (Vlad Tepes BSIJ)**. With a national jurisdiction, the BSIJ provides riot control, hostage negotiations and counter-terrorist capabilities.<sup>24</sup> The BSIJ is divided into two Battalions.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Business Exchange "Romania's Ministry of Interior Deploys Secure Communications Network with Riverstone Mission Critical Networking Solutions." Publication: Business Wire Dated Tuesday, May 6 2003, at <http://www.allbusiness.com/crime-law/law-police-forces-gendarmerie/5712630-1.html>

<sup>20</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "Romania: National Gendarmerie 1.General Information" dated 13 June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=40](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=40)

<sup>21</sup> Business Exchange "Romania's Ministry of Interior Deploys Secure Communications Network with Riverstone Mission Critical Networking Solutions." Publication: Business Wire Dated Tuesday, May 6 2003, at <http://www.allbusiness.com/crime-law/law-police-forces-gendarmerie/5712630-1.html>

<sup>22</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "Romania: National Gendarmerie 3.Structure and Information" dated 13 June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=40](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=40)

<sup>23</sup> "Call for an anti-NATO Protest in Bucharest" source: *Czytelnik* CIA, Śro, 2007-11-07 20th NATO SUMMIT BUCHAREST dated November 2007, at <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:5ra-IPzklGJ:torun.indymedia.org/4564+special+units+of+the+romanian+gendarmerie&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=4&gl=us>

<sup>24</sup> Jandarmeria Română from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 15 July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jandarmeria\\_Rom%C3%A2n%C4%83](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jandarmeria_Rom%C3%A2n%C4%83)

<sup>25</sup> "Call for an anti-NATO Protest in Bucharest" source: *Czytelnik* CIA, Śro, 2007-11-07 20th NATO SUMMIT BUCHAREST dated November 2007, at <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:5ra-IPzklGJ:torun.indymedia.org/4564+special+units+of+the+romanian+gendarmerie&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=4&gl=us>

## Military Police

The Military Police report to the Minister of National Defense and have approximately 3,000 personnel divided into four Battalions. The Military police primarily provide security to military headquarters and installations.<sup>26</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

Romania contributes police to International peacekeeping operations (PKOs) through three policing bodies; the Romanian Police, the Romanian Gendarmes, and the Romanian Military Police.

**Romanian Police.** At July 31 2008 there were 228 Romanian Police deployed on United Nations (UN) missions, and 16 deployed on European Union (EU) missions.<sup>27</sup> The bulk of these police, 182 were deployed in UNMIK.<sup>28</sup> Romanian Police have acknowledged their relatively low participation rate in PKOs but believe that the high quality and experience of their police officers, proven through appointments in important positions within PKO should be noted.<sup>29</sup>

**Romanian Gendarmerie.** Romanian Gendarmes have participated in United Nations PKOs. The Gendarmes have contributed six Special Police Units (SPU) (approximately 75 to 115 personnel per SPU; total of 575 personnel), to Kosovo between 2002 and 2007.<sup>30</sup> The SPUs deployed in Kosovo were self-sufficient and included light armored vehicles.<sup>31</sup> The Gendarmes provided crowd control, VIP escort and protection, protection of critical buildings and infrastructure, special operations,<sup>32</sup> hostage negotiations, war crimes arrests, traffic check point security, and raids.<sup>33</sup>

**Romanian Military Police.** The Romanian Military Policed has participated in numerous peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations including under the United Nations, EUFOR and NATO.<sup>34</sup> The Military Police have participated in PKOs since March 1998 with a military police platoon as part of an MSU under Italian Carabinieri

<sup>26</sup> Romanian Military Police from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated 8 July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanian\\_Military\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanian_Military_Police)

<sup>27</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf); Multilateral Peace Missions Overview, SIPRI Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/add.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/add.php4)

<sup>28</sup> Multilateral Peace Missions Overview, SIPRI Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/add.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/add.php4)

<sup>29</sup> Romanian Police "International Cooperation: PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS ABROAD - PRESENCE OF THE ROMANIAN POLICE OFFICERS IN EUPM - EUROPEAN UNION POLICE MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA" Accessed August 2008, at [http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/mission\\_abroad.htm](http://www.politiaromana.ro/Engleza/mission_abroad.htm)

<sup>30</sup> "Sixth Kosovo-assigned gendarmes contingent leaves Romania" Xinhua, dated March 2007, at [http://english.people.com.cn/200703/21/eng20070321\\_359529.html](http://english.people.com.cn/200703/21/eng20070321_359529.html)

<sup>31</sup> ORGANIZATION OF PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL MANDATE. ROMANIAN SPECIAL POLICE UNIT EXPERIENCE IN KOSOVOCOL "k. S11" Ioan Ovidiu BRATULESCU Accessed July 2008, at <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:61dVr28nav8J:www.carleton.ca/csds/pki/doc/Bratulescu.doc+romanian+gendarmerie&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=15&gl=us>

<sup>32</sup> "Sixth Kosovo-assigned gendarmes contingent leaves Romania" Xinhua, dated March 2007, at [http://english.people.com.cn/200703/21/eng20070321\\_359529.html](http://english.people.com.cn/200703/21/eng20070321_359529.html)

<sup>33</sup> Interview with Brigadier Olimpiodor ANTONESCU, PhD ~ First Deputy of the Romanian Gendarmerie General Inspector pp.152-153 [http://gmr.mapn.ro/Engleza/Ultimul\\_nr/interviu-p.150-158.pdf](http://gmr.mapn.ro/Engleza/Ultimul_nr/interviu-p.150-158.pdf); ORGANIZATION OF PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL MANDATE. ROMANIAN SPECIAL POLICE UNIT EXPERIENCE IN KOSOVOCOL "Operational Tasks" Ioan Ovidiu BRATULESCU Accessed July 2008, at <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:61dVr28nav8J:www.carleton.ca/csds/pki/doc/Bratulescu.doc+romanian+gendarmerie&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=15&gl=us>

<sup>34</sup> "Maj. Catalin-Liviu Mormocea (rumanian delegation)- military police" cited in Carabinieri Home > L'Editoria > Rassegna dell'Arma > Anno 2004 > Supplemento al n. 4/2004 > Ist Session dated 2004, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Editoria/Rassegna+Arma/2004/Suppl\\_4/Ist+Session/06\\_Catalin-Liviu\\_Mormocea.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Editoria/Rassegna+Arma/2004/Suppl_4/Ist+Session/06_Catalin-Liviu_Mormocea.htm)

command in Balkan (a Military Police Platoon of 22 police has been contributing to an Integrated Police Unit (IPU) in SFOR since July 2000 and as part of the EUFOR (Bosnia) since December 2004) and Iraq peacekeeping and peace enforcing missions.<sup>35</sup> Duties during missions have included patrolling with local police, maintaining public order, reconnaissance missions, VIP protection, traffic control.<sup>36</sup>

Training for Gendarmerie participation in PKOs is provided at the Police Academy in Bucharest for Non-Commissioned Officers and the Application School for Officers for Commissioned Officers as well as at the National Headquarters of Gendarmerie.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> "Maj. Catalin-Liviu Mormocea (rumanian delegation)- military police" cited in Carabinieri Home > L'Editoria > Rassegna dell'Arma > Anno 2004 > Supplemento al n. 4/2004 > Ist Session dated 2004, at [http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Editoria/Rassegna+Arma/2004/Suppl\\_4/Ist+Session/06\\_Catalin-Liviu\\_Mormocea.htm](http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Editoria/Rassegna+Arma/2004/Suppl_4/Ist+Session/06_Catalin-Liviu_Mormocea.htm)

<sup>36</sup> Romanian Military Police From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated 8 July 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanian\\_Military\\_Police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanian_Military_Police)

<sup>37</sup> ORGANIZATION OF PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL MANDATE. ROMANIAN SPECIAL POLICE UNIT EXPERIENCE IN KOSOVOCOL 1. International Missions Preparation, by Ioan Ovidiu BRATULESCU Accessed July 2008, at <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:61dVR28nav8J:www.carleton.ca/csds/pki/doc/Bratulescu.doc+romanian+gendarmerie&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=15&gl=us>

## ANNEX S

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: SPAIN

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Spain

Two Policing Agencies, the Spanish National Police Corps (NPC) and the Spanish Guardia Civil (SPGC) are tasked with providing police services in Spain, with the exception of the autonomous areas (Basque Country and Catalonia) which provide their own public security.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, most municipalities have their own local police (50,000 officers throughout 1,700 municipal forces<sup>2</sup>). Local Police have limited law enforcement functions, including the regulation of “urban traffic, petty crimes and small public security disturbances”.<sup>3</sup> These law enforcement agencies are administered by the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of Finances administers the Customs Surveillance law enforcement agency. Special bodies have been formed to coordinate information sharing and cooperation between the Customs Surveillance and the police forces.<sup>4</sup>

The **National Police Corps (NPC)** is a civilian force that mostly operates in urban areas.<sup>5</sup> The NPC provides criminal, judicial, anti-terrorism and immigration policing services.<sup>6</sup> Approximately 60% of the population ordinarily lives under the jurisdiction of the NPC.<sup>7</sup> In 2006 there were 50,000 police officers in the NPC.<sup>8</sup> The NPC is responsible for nationwide investigations<sup>9</sup>

The duties assigned to the NPC include; immigration law, refuge and asylum, extradition and expulsion; criminal investigation (including drugs); international police cooperation; control of private security companies; and anything “to be in force in Spanish Law.”<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Spain: General Information” Website dated June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=36](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36)

<sup>2</sup> Interpol “Regional Activities: European Police and Judicial Systems: Spain” Website dated July 2005, at <http://www.interpol.int/public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/Spain.asp>

<sup>3</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Spain: General Information” Website dated June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=36](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36)

<sup>4</sup> Interpol “Regional Activities: European Police and Judicial Systems: Spain” Website dated July 2005, at <http://www.interpol.int/public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/Spain.asp>

<sup>5</sup> Interpol “Regional Activities: European Police and Judicial Systems: Spain” Website dated July 2005, at <http://www.interpol.int/public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/Spain.asp>

<sup>6</sup> Cuerpo Nacional de Policía (Spain) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polic%C3%ADa\\_Nacional\\_%28Spain%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polic%C3%ADa_Nacional_%28Spain%29)

<sup>7</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Spain: General Information” Website dated June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=36](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36)

<sup>8</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Spain: General Information” Website dated June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=36](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36)

<sup>9</sup> Global Security.org “Ministry of Interior” Website accessed August 2008, at <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/spain/mir.htm>

<sup>10</sup> Cuerpo Nacional de Policía (Spain) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polic%C3%ADa\\_Nacional\\_%28Spain%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polic%C3%ADa_Nacional_%28Spain%29)

The NPC is comprised of operational and support specialties. NPC specialties include:

- + The **Special Operations Tactical Unit (GEO)**, The GEO (Special Operations Group) has 200 members in operational and support functions and provides amongst other services, special response capabilities, VIP protection and operates to counter and respond to terrorism.<sup>11</sup>
- + The **GOES** (Grupos Operativos Especiales de Seguridad) are similar to GEO and are located in major Spanish cities. Primary tasks include VIP protection and high risk arrests including organized crime groups.<sup>12</sup>
- + The **SCDE-NRBQ** (Servicio Central de Desactivación de Explosivos y Nuclear, Radiológico, Bacteriológico y Químico) - Explosive ordnance disposal and NBC specialist team.
- + The UDYCO (Unidad de Drogas Y Crimen Organizado) is the drugs and organized crime investigation squad. Brigades are coordinated regionally with branches at the provincial and local level. The UDYCO has approximately 500,000 personnel.<sup>13</sup>
- + **Mobile Brigade:** Transport Police
- + **Intervention Units.** The **UIP** (Unidad de Intervención Policial) is the anti-riot unit.<sup>14</sup> These are mobile units that can be provided throughout Spain to control riots or large groups of people and they provide building and site protection.<sup>15</sup>
- + **Central Unit Protection.** Provides VIP and VVIP protection as well as protection of facilities as required.<sup>16</sup>
- + **Central Unit Private Security.** Controls the contractors providing private security.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Grupo Especial de Operaciones Wikipedia Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grupo\\_Especial\\_de\\_Operaciones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grupo_Especial_de_Operaciones)

<sup>12</sup> Special Security Task Force Wikipedia Accessed August 2008, at [http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grupo\\_Operativo\\_Especial\\_de\\_Seguridad\\_\(GOES\)&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DGrupos%2BOperativos%2BEspeciales%2Bde%2BSeguridad%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grupo_Operativo_Especial_de_Seguridad_(GOES)&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DGrupos%2BOperativos%2BEspeciales%2Bde%2BSeguridad%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1)

<sup>13</sup> UDYCO Units of Drug and Organized Crime Website Accessed August 2008, at [http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.cartujo.org/pag\(a22\).htm&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2Bde%2BDrogas%2BY%2BCrimen%2BOrganizado%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.cartujo.org/pag(a22).htm&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2Bde%2BDrogas%2BY%2BCrimen%2BOrganizado%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG)

<sup>14</sup> "Article on the Police Intervention Unit (IPU)" at Fauerzaesp Website dated 2006, at [http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://fauerzaesp.org/index.php%3Foption%3Dcom\\_content%26task%3Dview%26id%3D103%26Itemid%3D36&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2Bde%2BIntervenci%25C3%25B3n%2BPolicial%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1](http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://fauerzaesp.org/index.php%3Foption%3Dcom_content%26task%3Dview%26id%3D103%26Itemid%3D36&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2Bde%2BIntervenci%25C3%25B3n%2BPolicial%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1)

<sup>15</sup> U.I.P. Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.uipcnp.es/&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=3&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2Bde%2BIntervenci%25C3%25B3n%2BPolicial%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>16</sup> Cuerpo Nacional De Policia, COMMISSARIAT FOR CITIZEN SECURITY, "Central Unit Protection: Functions", Accessed August 2008, at [http://64.233.179.104/translate\\_c?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.policia.es/cgsc/index.htm&prev=/search%20%3Fq%3Dspain%2Bministry%2Bof%2Binterior%26hl%3Den%26pwst%3D1&usg=ALkJrh5QxUZ4AcK\\_WD1e-KRRg7eQw5OYQ](http://64.233.179.104/translate_c?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.policia.es/cgsc/index.htm&prev=/search%20%3Fq%3Dspain%2Bministry%2Bof%2Binterior%26hl%3Den%26pwst%3D1&usg=ALkJrh5QxUZ4AcK_WD1e-KRRg7eQw5OYQ)

The **Spanish Civil Guard Corps (SPGC)** is a gendarmerie-type force and mainly operates in rural areas.<sup>18</sup> The SPGC is the main police body dealing with terrorism and illegal immigrants.<sup>19</sup> The SPGC has a history with over one and a half centuries in crime prevention, investigation, and security and protection.<sup>20</sup> In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the SPGC played a crucial role in Spanish nation building and consolidation of control over the territories; in modern times the SPGC has a significant role in combating terrorism and separatist movements.<sup>21</sup> The SPGC includes 17 regional areas, with 57 Provincial headquarters, 200 companies and 2,100 police stations.<sup>22</sup> In 2004, there were 73,000 agents in the SPGC.<sup>23</sup> The SPCG operates mainly in rural areas and is divided into operational and support specializations and includes the following:

- + **GRS** (Grupo Rural de Seguridad) is the SPGC's anti-riot unit. Additionally it serves to strengthen the territorial forces. There are seven GRS units geographically located throughout Spain and a national level unit. The GRS has two units, the Basic Unit of Action (UBA) provides crowd and riot control and is comprised of three Rapid Intervention Units. The Rapid Intervention Module (MIR) is the basic unit of group employment for the GRS and the MIR provides the other functions when not employed in a UBA for crowd control.<sup>24</sup>
- + **Guardia Civil del Mar**. Provides shore surveillance and security of ports and harbors.<sup>25</sup> As a result of an increased focus on border patrol during the 1990's the naval component of the SPGC doubled in size.<sup>26</sup>
- + **SIGC** (Servicio de Informacion de la Guardia Civil) is an intelligence Service focused on counter-terrorism.<sup>27</sup>
- + The **Head of information and Judicial Police (JIPJ)** is the intelligence and investigation service for the SPGC. The Central Unit a branch of the JIPJ investigates and prosecutes cases of organized crime.<sup>28</sup>
- + The **Traffic** group provides control of freeways and highways. The Tráfico has almost 9,000 staff.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Cuerpo Nacional De Policia, COMMISSARIAT FOR CITIZEN SECURITY, "Central Unit Private Security: Functions", Accessed August 2008, at

[http://64.233.179.104/translate\\_c?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.policia.es/cgsc/index.htm&prev=/search%20%3Fq%3Dspain%2Bministry%2Bof%2Binterior%26hl%3Den%26pwst%3D1&usg=ALkJrh5QxUZ4AcK\\_WD1e-KRRg7eQw5OYQ](http://64.233.179.104/translate_c?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.policia.es/cgsc/index.htm&prev=/search%20%3Fq%3Dspain%2Bministry%2Bof%2Binterior%26hl%3Den%26pwst%3D1&usg=ALkJrh5QxUZ4AcK_WD1e-KRRg7eQw5OYQ)

<sup>18</sup> Interpol "Regional Activities: European Police and Judicial Systems: Spain" Website dated July 2005, at

<http://www.interpol.int/public/Region/Europe/pjsystems/Spain.asp>

<sup>19</sup> "Mediterranean Constabulary Forces: Theory, Practice, Solution?" dated May 2007, at Small Wars Journal Website at

<http://smallwarsjournal.com/blog/2007/05/mediterranean-constabulary-for/>

<sup>20</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "Spain: General Information" Website dated June 2007, at

[http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=36](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36)

<sup>21</sup> Derek Lutterbeck, *Between Police and Military The New Security Agenda and the Rise of Gendarmeries*, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM\\_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic\\_Papers/Lutterbeck\\_CAC.pdf](http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic_Papers/Lutterbeck_CAC.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Encyclopedia of the Nations "Europe: Spain" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/Spain-ARMED-FORCES.html>

<sup>23</sup> Encyclopedia of the Nations "Europe: Spain" Website Accessed July 2008, at <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Europe/Spain-ARMED-FORCES.html>

<sup>24</sup> Ministerio Del Interior, Guardia Civil, "RURAL agrupó Security (ARS.): Introduction" Accessed August 2008, at

<http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.guardiacivil.org/quesomos/organizacion/operaciones/uespeciales/ars/index.jsp&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DGrupo%2BRural%2Bde%2BSeguridad%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>25</sup> Civil Guard (Spain) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 12 June 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardia\\_Civil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardia_Civil)

<sup>26</sup> Derek Lutterbeck, *Between Police and Military The New Security Agenda and the Rise of Gendarmeries*, p.12j of 24, Accessed September 2008, at [http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM\\_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic\\_Papers/Lutterbeck\\_CAC.pdf](http://www.gcsp.ch/e/publications/CM_Peacebuilding/Peacebuilding/Academic_Papers/Lutterbeck_CAC.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Civil Guard (Spain) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 12 June 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardia\\_Civil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardia_Civil)

<sup>28</sup> Ministerio Del Interior, Guardia Civil, "Head of Information and Judicial Police" Accessed August 2008, at

<http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.guardiacivil.org/quesomos/organizacion/operaciones/informacion/&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DServicio%2Bde%2BInformacion%2Bde%2Bla%2BGuardia%2BCivil%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

- **Services Detection of Explosives (SEDAX)** are the Explosives experts. There are approximately forty units throughout Spain.<sup>30</sup>
- + The **Special Intervention Unit (UEI)** a Special Forces emergency response unit. The UEI provides hostage rescue, high risk arrest and VIP protection.<sup>31</sup>
- + The **Rural Unity of Action (UAR)** group is a specialized anti-terrorist group. The Rapid Action Group is the operational group that responds to incidents or threats.<sup>32</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

At July 31 2008, Spain had 89 police from its National Police Corps (NPC) deployed in UN and EU peacekeeping missions.<sup>33</sup> Spain has also deployed police from the Spanish Guardia Civil (SPGC) to peacekeeping operations.

The Spanish Guardia Civil (SPGC) has participated in UN, OSCE, NATO and Western European Union peacekeeping mandated operations. The SPGC is the only force that has participated in all peacekeeping operations in Bosnia Herzegovina.<sup>34</sup> The SPGC has gained experience in capacity building on international operations. For example in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Guardia Civil Airport Detachment assisted the local authorities build capability and return to normalization of operations after the French Airport Detachment moved out in December 2002.<sup>35</sup>

In 2003 the Spanish Prime Minister increased spending to the SPGC and other law enforcement bodies by \$54 million citing the “increased role in international peacekeeping missions.”<sup>36</sup>

The SPGC has beneficial memberships including as a founding member of the European Gendarmerie Force<sup>37</sup> and as a founding member of the European Rapid Reaction Force, Eurofor<sup>38</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Spain: General Information” Website dated June 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=36](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=36)

<sup>30</sup> Ministerio Del Interior, Guardia Civil, “Services Detection of Explosives” Accessed August 2008, at <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.guardiacivil.org/quesomos/organizacion/operaciones/uespeciales/edax/index.jsp&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DT%25C3%25A9cnicos%2BEspecialistas%2Ben%2BDesactivaci%25C3%25B3n%2Bde%2BArtefactos%2BExplosivos%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>31</sup> Ministerio Del Interior, Guardia Civil, “Special Unit of Intervention: Introduction” Accessed August 2008, at <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.guardiacivil.org/quesomos/organizacion/operaciones/uespeciales/uei/index.jsp&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=2&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2BEspecial%2Bde%2BIntervenci%25C3%25B3n%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>32</sup> Ministerio Del Interior, Guardia Civil, “Rural Unity of Action” Accessed August 2008, at <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=es&u=http://www.guardiacivil.org/quesomos/organizacion/operaciones/uespeciales/uar/index.jsp&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=2&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DUnidad%2BEspecial%2Bde%2BIntervenci%25C3%25B3n%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>33</sup> UN Mission’s Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> FIEP Association of the European and Mediterranean Police Forces and Gendarmeries with Military Status “The Spanish Guardia Civil” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.fiep-asso.com/sp/index.htm>

<sup>35</sup> “The Spanish Guardia Civil Airport Detachment Military Police “ by Lt. Antonio J. Llamas Guerra *First published in* September 2003, at SFOR Informer Online Website, at <http://www.nato.int/SFOR/indexinf/165/p07a/t02p07a.htm>

<sup>36</sup> “World Briefing | Europe: Spain: More Peacekeepers” Published: October 23, 2003, at <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9D0CE7DF1431F930A15753C1A9659C8B63>

<sup>37</sup> “Five EU countries launch the European Gendarmerie Force” Published: Friday 27 January 2006 at <http://www.euractiv.com/en/security/eu-countries-launch-european-gendarmerie-force/article-152007>

## ANNEX T

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: SWEDEN

## Law Enforcement Agencies in Sweden

The Swedish Police Service (Polisen) is a national police service that reports to the Ministry of Justice.<sup>39</sup> The Polisen has: a National Police Board (NPB); a National Laboratory of Forensic Science; and 21 police authorities located in each of the 21 counties.<sup>40</sup> These police authorities are responsible for “police work at the local level, such as responses to emergency calls, crime investigations and crime prevention.”<sup>41</sup>

The NPB provides central administration and supervision and consists of two departments: the National Criminal Investigation Department (RKP) and the Swedish Security Service (SAPO).<sup>42</sup>

The RKP takes control of criminal investigations nationally and internationally and is comprised of operational and administrative units.<sup>43</sup> The RKP provides Sweden’s SWAT capabilities through the Piketen and the National Task Force (NI). The Piketen provides services including serving high risk arrest warrants, riot control and escorting VIPs. They are stationed in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmo (Sweden’s three largest cities).<sup>44</sup> The NI is considered to be the best trained police force in Sweden<sup>45</sup> and provides anti-terrorism, hostage negotiation and serves high risk arrest warrants in the cities that are too remote for the Piketen.<sup>46</sup>

The RKP has seven branches including those focusing on intelligence, financial crime, cyber-crime, drugs, identification, international police coordination and administration.<sup>47</sup>

**SAPO** has approximately 1,000 people, with just over half of these being police officers. The majority of SAPO employees are based in Stockholm with the remaining 10%<sup>48</sup> at five regionally dispersed units across Sweden.<sup>49</sup> Regional Units focus on crime prevention.<sup>50</sup> SAPO provides VIP protection, counter-espionage and counter-terrorism.

<sup>38</sup> Euorfor A peace force for Europe “Eurofor Shield” Website Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.eurofor.it/index.htm>  
<http://72.14.205.104/search?q=cache:yRfNjbFgnLsJ:www.eurogendfor.org/PressReview.aspx%3Flangcd%3D6+spanish+integrated+police+unit&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us>

<sup>39</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States Website dated 22 May 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=71](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=71)

<sup>40</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Sweden 3.Structure and organisation” dated 22 May 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=71](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=71)

<sup>41</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “Sweden 3.Structure and organisation” dated 22 May 2007, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=71](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=71)

<sup>42</sup> Swedish Police Service from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish\\_National\\_Police\\_Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish_National_Police_Board)

<sup>43</sup> Polisen Rikskriminalpolisen “Kriminalpolisensheten” dated November 2007, at <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=sv&u=http://www.polisen.se/inter/nodeid%3D1780%26pageversion%3D1.html&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3Drikskriminalpolisen%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>44</sup> Piketen from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 July 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piketen>

<sup>45</sup> Piketen From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 July 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piketen>

<sup>46</sup> Swedish Police Service from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish\\_National\\_Police\\_Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish_National_Police_Board)

<sup>47</sup> Poison Rikskriminalpolisen “Kriminalpolisensheten” dated November 2007, at

<http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=sv&u=http://www.polisen.se/inter/nodeid%3D1780%26pageversion%3D1.html&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3Drikskriminalpolisen%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

The **National Laboratory of Forensic Science (SKL)** has 234 employees and is supervised by the NPB.<sup>51</sup>

**County Police Departments.** The 21 Counties in Sweden each have their own County Police Department. The County Police Departments report directly to the Government of Sweden.<sup>52</sup> The County Police Departments are supervised by five national authorities to ensure accountability, compliance with laws and regulations and that they are economically responsible. These national authorities include the NPB.<sup>53</sup>

Some county departments do not have Piketen forces, and are subsequently trained by the Piketen to provide the Piketen services<sup>54</sup>.

## Contribution to International Deployments

The Polisen provides police to International Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). At July 31 2008, Sweden had 91 police deployed on United (UN) peacekeeping missions and nine police deployed on European Union peacekeeping missions.<sup>55</sup> They also deploy police to Organization of Security Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) missions.<sup>56</sup> PKO deployments rotations are between six to twelve months<sup>57</sup> and the Polisen have exercised executive powers as part of the UN Police (UNPOL) operations in Kosovo and East Timor.<sup>58</sup> The largest number of policed deployed at December 2007, was 37 in UNMIK<sup>59</sup>. Sweden deploys its police as individual officers (not as formed units).<sup>60</sup> The Polisen in 2006 had 17,500 sworn officers<sup>61</sup> and deploys 0.54% of its police to peacekeeping missions. Sweden has a policy goal to reach a deployment of 1% of their police to PKOs.<sup>62</sup>

Sweden provides PKO pre-deployment training at SwedInt, the country's special training center. Training of police officers is conducted alongside military personnel. Pre-deployment training can range from a two to three week

<sup>48</sup> Sakerhetspolisen Swedish Security Service "Regional Units" dated November 2007, at <http://www.securityservice.se/english/english/aboutus/regionalunits.4.7671d7bb110e3dcb1fd800018701.html>

<sup>49</sup> Sakerhetspolisen Swedish Security Service "Organization" dated August 2008, at <http://www.securityservice.se/english/english/aboutus/organisation.4.7671d7bb110e3dcb1fd800018675.html>

<sup>50</sup> Sakerhetspolisen Swedish Security Service "Regional Units" dated November 2007, at <http://www.securityservice.se/english/english/aboutus/regionalunits.4.7671d7bb110e3dcb1fd800018701.html>

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.polisen.se/inter/nodeid=5886&pageversion=1.html> cited at National Laboratory of Forensic Science from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 27 February 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statens\\_kriminaltekniska\\_laboratorium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statens_kriminaltekniska_laboratorium)

<sup>52</sup> Swedish Police Service From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish\\_National\\_Police\\_Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish_National_Police_Board)

<sup>53</sup> Polisen Rikskriminalpolisen "Who Supervises the Police" dated November 2007, at <http://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=sv&u=http://www.polisen.se/inter/nodeid%3D1780%26pageversion%3D1.html&sa=X&oi=translate&resnum=1&ct=result&prev=/search%3Fq%3DRikskriminalpolisen%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DG%26pwst%3D1>

<sup>54</sup> Piketen from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 9 July 2008, at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piketen>

<sup>55</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf); Multinational Peace Missions Overview, SIPRI Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/add.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/add.php4)

<sup>56</sup> "A presentation of the Swedish Police Service" by National Police Board, 2n Ed., Carlshamn Tryck & Media AB, dated January 2005, at <http://stockholm.usembassy.gov/rso/A%20Presentation%20of%20the%20Swedish%20Police.pdf>

<sup>57</sup> "A presentation of the Swedish Police Service" by National Police Board, 2n Ed., Carlshamn Tryck & Media AB, dated January 2005, at <http://stockholm.usembassy.gov/rso/A%20Presentation%20of%20the%20Swedish%20Police.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> "A presentation of the Swedish Police Service" by National Police Board, 2n Ed., Carlshamn Tryck & Media AB, dated January 2005, at <http://stockholm.usembassy.gov/rso/A%20Presentation%20of%20the%20Swedish%20Police.pdf>

<sup>59</sup> Multilateral Peace Missions Overview, SIPRI Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/add.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/add.php4)

<sup>60</sup> Liaison with Swedish Embassy dated July 17, 2008

<sup>61</sup> OSCE POLIS Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "Sweden 4.Staff Data" dated 22 May 2007,

[http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=71](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=71)

<sup>62</sup> Liaison with Swedish Embassy dated July 17, 2008

course. International police also attend this training.<sup>63</sup> Decisions to deploy Swedish peacekeepers are made at the Government level. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides the funding, and the Ministry of Justice provides the resources (including personnel).<sup>64</sup>

The Polisen embarked on an exercise program, Viking 01, in 2001 to improve Sweden's interoperability in PKOs, including civilian and military cooperation (CIMIC).<sup>65</sup> The program aimed to improve the success of PKO by having a force prepared and trained to be used early in the conflict to prevent the complete breakdown of a nation's legal system, and to go into an operational area as soon as possible after the cessation of armed conflict.<sup>66</sup> Police from Bulgaria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland will participate in Viking 01 and Germany was requested to participate.<sup>67</sup>

Sweden also contributed five Polisen to training 45 Gambian police officers for United Nations and African Union PKOs in April 2008. This is the second time that the Polisen has provided training to Gambia.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Liaison with Swedish Embassy dated July 17, 2008

<sup>64</sup> Liaison with Swedish Embassy dated July 17, 2008

<sup>65</sup> Police Chief Superintendent Stig Pettersson from the Swedish National Police Board cited in "PEACE KEEPING POLICE" News, Viking 01, at Swedish Defence Wargaming Centre, Swedish Armed Forces, dated 24 August 2001, at <http://www.mil.se/pfp/viking01/ne010819.html>

<sup>66</sup> Police Chief Superintendent Stig Pettersson from the Swedish National Police Board cited in "PEACE KEEPING POLICE" News, Viking 01, at Swedish Defence Wargaming Centre, Swedish Armed Forces, dated 24 August 2001, <http://www.mil.se/pfp/viking01/ne010819.html>

<sup>67</sup> Police Chief Superintendent Stig Pettersson from the Swedish National Police Board cited in "PEACE KEEPING POLICE" News, Viking 01, at Swedish Defence Wargaming Centre, Swedish Armed Forces, dated 24 August 2001, <http://www.mil.se/pfp/viking01/ne010819.html>

<sup>68</sup> "Gambia ready for peace keeping missions" at WOW.gm dated April 02, 2008, at <http://wow.gm/africa/gambia/banjul/article/2008/4/2/gambia-ready-for-peace-keeping-missions>

## ANNEX U

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY: UNITED KINGDOM

## Law Enforcement Agencies in the United Kingdom

Law enforcement in the United Kingdom (UK) is comprised of a Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), Regional Police and British Transport Police. The MPS includes 52 police forces (constabularies).<sup>1</sup> In England and Wales law enforcement is organized at the level of administrative districts, called 'Home Office Police Forces'.<sup>2</sup>

**Home Office.** The Home Office is the ministry responsible for law enforcement organization for England and Wales. The Home Office is comprised of 43 police forces with more than 141,731 police officers<sup>3</sup>, 14,000 volunteer special constables<sup>4</sup> (with full policing powers<sup>5</sup>) and 15,391 community support officers<sup>6</sup> (with limited powers<sup>7</sup>).<sup>8</sup> The Home Office provides funding for the police and has coordination and oversight responsibilities. The Chief Police Officers are responsible for the direction and control of regional forces, and the police authorities (local magistrates, councilors and community representatives) ensure the efficient and effective operations of local forces.<sup>9</sup>

The **Metropolitan Police Service** is comprised of eight Metropolitan forces accounting for 46% of the total force, with the largest force being the Metropolitan Police Service (The Met - covers the Greater London area, excluding London, with 7.2 million people<sup>10</sup>) accounting for 22% of all forces.<sup>11</sup> Other Police Forces in London include the City of London Police and the British Transport Police.<sup>12</sup>

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) have 11 branches. In addition to administrative and support branches, the MPS includes the following:

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<sup>1</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "United Kingdom" dated 6 December 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=73](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=73)

<sup>2</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "United Kingdom" dated 6 December 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=73](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=73)

<sup>3</sup> Home Office Police >Home>Publications>Police Reform>Police Strength numbers as at September 2007, at [http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Police\\_strength\\_\\_Sept07\\_1.pdf?view=Binary](http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Police_strength__Sept07_1.pdf?view=Binary)

<sup>4</sup> Home Office "The Police: About the police" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/police/about/>

<sup>5</sup> Home Office "The Police: About the police- Police Powers" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/police/about/>

<sup>6</sup> Home Office Police >Home>Publications>Police Reform>Police Strength numbers as at September 2007, at [http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Police\\_strength\\_\\_Sept07\\_1.pdf?view=Binary](http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Police_strength__Sept07_1.pdf?view=Binary)

<sup>7</sup> Home Office "The Police: About the police- Police Powers" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/police/about/>

<sup>8</sup> Home Office "The Police: About the police" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/police/about/>

<sup>9</sup> Home Office "The Police: About the police" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/police/about/>

<sup>10</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States "United Kingdom: Metropolitan Police Service 1.General Information" dated 6 December 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=73](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=73)

<sup>11</sup> Home Office Police >Home>Publications>Police Reform>Police Strength numbers as at March 2007: 2.Police Officer Strength Accessed August 2008, at <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/about-us/>

<sup>12</sup> Metropolitan Police Home: About the Metropolitan Police Service Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.met.police.uk/about/>

- + **Specialist Operations (SO).** SO is comprised of three commands: Protection Command (VVIP and VIP protection and some buildings<sup>13</sup>), Security Command (security at Heathrow and London City Airports) and Counter Terrorism Command.<sup>14</sup>
- + **Specialist Crime Directorate (SCD).** SCD deals with “serious, organized and specialist crime investigations that exceed the capabilities of divisional CID officers”<sup>15</sup> The SCD has nine groups including the Serious and Organised Crime Group made up of “the Central Task Force, the Projects Team, the Flying Squad, the Kidnap and Special Investigation Unit The Hostage and Crisis Negotiations Unit and the Intelligence Support Unit.”<sup>16</sup>
- + **Territorial Policing.** Responsible for ‘day to day’ policing across London. Divided into 32 Borough Operational Command Units (BOCU) each BOCU provides “patrol and response police officers, safer neighborhood teams, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) officers and other local squads and units.”<sup>17</sup>
- + **Central Operations.** Central Operations has seven administrative and operations focused sub-organizations. These include the Air Support Unit (ASU). The ASU provides a variety of services including VIP escorts, searches, pursuit, reconnaissance and tracking.<sup>18</sup> CO19 provides specialist Firearms support to unarmed police and utilizes Armed Response Vehicles (ARV).<sup>19</sup> The public order branch services include “public order and event policing; public order training; emergency procedures; contingency planning, and officer safety policy and training.”<sup>20</sup> Traffic Policing. Traffic policing for the Met is undertaken by 680 police officers throughout London.<sup>21</sup>
- + **Mounted Branch.** 140 Offices and 120 horses divided between eight operational bases provide high visibility patrols, public order and ceremonial duties.<sup>22</sup>

**Regional Police.** Each Regional Police Service is responsible for policing its regional jurisdiction. England and Wales comprise 43 police forces, eight regional police forces exist in Scotland, and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) provides policing for Northern Ireland.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “United Kingdom: Metropolitan Police Service 3. Structure and organisation” dated 6 December 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=73](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=73)

<sup>14</sup> Metropolitan Police Service: Specialist Operations from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan\\_Police\\_Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police_Service)

<sup>15</sup> Metropolitan Police Service: Specialist Crime Directorate From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan\\_Police\\_Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police_Service)

<sup>16</sup> Metropolitan Police Service: Specialist Operations From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan\\_Police\\_Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police_Service)

<sup>17</sup> Metropolitan Police Service: Territorial Policing From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia dated 22 August 2008, at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan\\_Police\\_Service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Police_Service)

<sup>18</sup> Metropolitan Police United Kingdom Home> Air Support Unit – What do we do? August 2008, at <http://www.met.police.uk/asu/whatwedo.htm>

<sup>19</sup> Metropolitan Police United Kingdom Home> Central Operations Specialist Firearms Command (Co19) August 2008, at <http://www.met.police.uk/co19/>

<sup>20</sup> Metropolitan Police United Kingdom Home> Public Order OCU Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.met.police.uk/publicorder/>

<sup>21</sup> Metropolitan Police United Kingdom Home> Traffic Operational Command Unit - Introduction August 2008, at <http://www.met.police.uk/traffic/index.htm>

<sup>22</sup> Metropolitan Police United Kingdom Home> Mounted Branch Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.met.police.uk/mountedbranch/>

<sup>23</sup> OSCE Police Policing Profiles of Participating and Partner States “United Kingdom” dated 6 December 2006, at [http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item\\_id=73](http://polis.osce.org/countries/details?item_id=73)

**British Transport Police:** The British Transport Police an independent national body providing security to Britain's Railway services. The BTP is divided into seven territorial areas. It has 2,520 Officers<sup>24</sup>, 258 Special Constables, 210 Police Community Support Officers and 1,204 police staff.<sup>25</sup>

## Contribution to International Deployments

At July 31 2008, the United Kingdom (UK) had 74 police deployed on United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions and 23 police deployed on European Union peacekeeping missions<sup>26</sup>. Sixty of the deployed police were operating in UNMIK. At December 2007 the United Kingdom contributed approximately 0.03% of its police force to peacekeeping operations.

The UK has a Stabilisation Unit dedicated to supporting countries emerging from violent conflict. The Stabilisation Unit is jointly owned by the Ministry of Defence (MOD), the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), and the Department for International Development (DFID). The Unit's key tasks are:<sup>27</sup>

- + assessment and planning: helping UK Government Departments and the military develop a common understanding of the issues in a country emerging from violent conflict and then to plan together so that there is a single UK aim and strategic framework;
- + deployments: providing experienced civilian personnel to work in insecure countries, including to design and implement projects such as developing an effective police force, creating jobs, and starting to build the ability of the government to plan for development;
- + lesson learning: identifying and sharing best practice both in the UK and internationally on how to best support countries emerging from conflict.<sup>28</sup>

The UK has a significant focus on providing training in regions recovering from conflict. British police officers have delivered 'Train the Trainer' courses in Botswana, China, Jordan, Argentina, Hungary and Ghana.<sup>29</sup> Additionally, the UK's Provincial Recovery Teams (PRT) was created to support development programs. In March 2007 the PRT provided the Afghan Traffic Police with new vehicles worth \$20,000. The PRT also provided the Afghan Traffic Emergency Response Unit with First Aid training as well as mentoring and further extensive training.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Home Office Police >Home>Publications>Police Reform>Police Strength numbers as at September 2007, at [http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Police\\_strength\\_\\_Sept07\\_1.pdf?view=Binary](http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Police_strength__Sept07_1.pdf?view=Binary)

<sup>25</sup> British Transport Police" About BTP dated 2003, at <http://www.btp.police.uk/about.htm>

<sup>26</sup> UN Mission's Summary detailed by Country Month of Report : 31-Jul-08, at [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08\\_3.pdf](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2008/jul08_3.pdf); Multilateral Peace Missions Overview, SIPRI Website Accessed July 2008, at [http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI\\_Internet/add.php4](http://conflict.sipri.org/SIPRI_Internet/add.php4)

<sup>27</sup> Stabilisation Unit "What is the Stabilisation Unit?" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

<sup>28</sup> Stabilisation Unit "What is the Stabilisation Unit?" Accessed August 2008, at <http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/>

<sup>29</sup> Foreign & Commonwealth Office "Prevent & resolve conflict: Peacekeeping and stabilizing conflict" Accessed August 2008 <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/fco-in-action/conflict/peacekeeping/>

<sup>30</sup> "UK Provide Afghan Traffic Police with new vehicles" A Defence Policy and Business news article dated 20 Mar 07, at <http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/DefencePolicyAndBusiness/UkProvideAfghanTrafficPoliceWithNewVehicles.htm>