

FORMULATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM

International crises already appeared in the period of the establishment of national states. One can only understand the nature of the current international conflicts and deal with them effectively, if one recognizes that these conflicts are long lasting and they are not transitional. They are the result of the unavoidable transformations of international interests.

The principle of not interfering with other states' internal issues is not valid anymore. The international organizations and the most powerful countries of the world prefer to provide humanitarian assistance, or use international laws and instruments to interfere in conflict areas. The American intervention in Afghanistan, in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Haiti in Kosovo in Somalia, the Australian intervention in East-Timor and the intervention of United Kingdom in Sierra Leone are good examples. The above mentioned peace operations – with the exception of Iraq and Kosovo – were implemented with the approval of the United Nations.

The World Globalisation, effecting every corner of the Earth, has a great number of challenges imposing impossible situations on the individual nations. That is why they are constantly looking for allies; the European Union (EU) is a good example of this, as well as other regional organizations on several other continents.

The EU has an ideal peace concept based on democracy and economic development, but as a regional organization it is not possible for the EU to keep away from the international crises, because the changes and processes in the World influence the security of Europe and effect its economical and political stability. The EU have a priority to guarantee peace and security in Europe, but the member states in 2003 approved the European Security Strategy which was to give the EU a global tasks in the field of international security. That is why EU, as a financial and economical centre, must make every effort to assist international crisis to resolve.

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

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

My 15 years of experience in law enforcement peacekeeping and crisis management urges me to note down my knowledge, using scientific methods, and publish them and share them with those interested in the topic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

- **My first objective was during the research** to collect, process, summarise, analyse and evaluate the knowledge compiled in this theme.
- **My second objective was** to create a theoretical document, based on my 15 years of international practical experience and the studies of domestic and foreign special literature, by using scientific analytical methods, which, I hope, will be

applicable for civilians, law enforcement, military, crises management and peacekeeping operations, as well as in further education and management training.

- **My third objective was** to determine certain factors influencing the future of law enforcement peacekeeping and crisis management for the next decades.

To reach the above mentioned objectives, I developed the concrete targets, as below:

1. To review and summarise the history of peacekeeping
2. To describe the development of law enforcement peacekeeping (civilian crises management)
3. To summarise and making a conclusion of national experience.
4. To evaluate the current law enforcement peace operations (civilian crises management)
5. To compare the international organizations dealing with law enforcement peacekeeping (civilian crises management) and analyse their activities.
6. To select and train members of law enforcement organisations for peace operations and make a conclusion out of it.
7. To determine the future and the changes of law enforcement peace operations (civilian crises management)
8. To systematize the notions in the field of law enforcement peace operations

To summarize, my aim was to prepare a scientific documentation on law enforcement peacekeeping and civilian crises management based on the accumulated knowledge and on my practical experiences in such a manner that it should forecast the possible methods to deal with future crises in the 21 century.

With scientific analysis and evaluations of the political, economical and cultural processes I wish to support the methods, procedures and instruments of law enforcement used to manage crisis and conflicts anticipated to occur in the world.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

- During the research I used a number of different methods. I used my personal experience from four long-term peacekeeping missions such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Georgia and Mozambique.
- I have used reports, informational documents, training materials and my personal notes and diaries from the missions. To study, analyse and systemize those documents were the next method of research.
- Because of my professional job, I had and have the opportunity to study the past and current law enforcement peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina Egypt, Georgia, Macedonia, Kosovo and Serbia and

Montenegro. I had the chance to meet and interview the leaders of EU MFO OSCE and UN law enforcement missions.

- Between 2002 and 2005 I participated to develop peacekeeping training curricula at basic and senior management levels by the invitation of UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations.
- As a member and formal chairman (2001-2002) of Law Enforcement Committee of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres my task is to assist the harmonization of law enforcement peacekeeping training. This experience also gave me valuable tools for my research.
- As a Director of the International Training Centre of the Ministry of Interior (from June 2006 Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement) my institution is responsible to train law enforcement and civilian peacekeepers for peace operations and we are the national contact point for them. I actively take part in this job myself. To organise training briefings, debriefings, national and international seminars, and conferences in these topics were also useful for my research.
- All over of the World there are some 10 000 law enforcement officers involved in law enforcement peace operations in four continents for six international organizations. Although to summarize, analyse and evaluate the experiences and best practices from those missions is exceeding the boundaries of this doctor's dissertation, but it will be enough to develop conclusions for future missions.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

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

In my opinion for those who are planning and conducting peace operations need to consider of the following factors:

- the role of strategic planning and standing capacity of preventive crises management and quick reaction is very high
- gathering information in peace operations has a central role in terms of efficacy and it is a good tool to increase power and safeguard life in those operations. Because of that we need to consider the information gathering from the very beginning of the planning of peace operations. We had bitter lessons already because of that.
- every peacekeeper is an intelligent collector at the same time. Gathering information is the basic task of troops of law enforcement officers and observers. They are the eyes and ears of head of mission and his/her staff.

- the peacekeepers must be well informed about the demands for information and need to know the political, geographical and cultural details of the country as well as the nature of the conflict and maybe the local languages.
- the peace support and peacekeeping missions are very complicated operations; they demand close cooperation between the involved organizations and personnel.
- law enforcement peacekeeping went through serious changes during the last decades and the tasks changed from monitoring to executive activities. These changes are demanding highly qualified experts and senior law enforcement officers for advisory positions in the mission areas. To prevent the new conflicts most of the cases the whole Security System need to be reformed at the same time,
- beside military and law enforcement peacekeeper more and more civilian experts are needed especially in peacekeeping and peace building missions,
- we need to tailor the selection and training of personnel according to these new demands in peace operations and crises management missions

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

Suggestions for decision making inside the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement

1. Determine exactly the participant in decision making to avoid duplications (minister, state secretary)
2. Prepare an annual plan and budget for peace operation at Ministry level.
3. Participation in missions needs to tailor to the changing circumstances.
4. The leadership of Ministry has to deal with this issue at least once a year on an official session.

Conclusions of organizational questions

1. The system of Hungarian peace operations and crisis management need to be tailored to the EU NATO OSCE and UN crisis management system.
2. Currently, the selection and participation in peace operations and crisis management missions are not very well coordinated and there are several overlapping instances. In the future to offer civilians and law enforcement officers for international organizations to conduct peace operations is expedient to coordinate at Ministry level. With the currently available 150 trained officers we are able to cover all missions. According to the EU requirement we need to create urgently the civilian crises management standing capacity.

3. At Ministry level, a written resolution need to be developed to standardize the requirements of standing capacity, training, personal matters and coordination with peace missions.
4. The Department of Internal and Justice Affairs has to coordinate the work between ministries.
5. The Department of Personnel has to deal with personnel and administrative issues of peacekeepers.
6. The International Training Centre should be responsible for selection training, pre-mission training, language training and debriefing.
7. There is an urgent need for a department that could keep contact with those personnel serving in missions during 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After joining to EU Hungary needs more involvement in law enforcement peace operations and civilian crises management missions, Therefore, the available recourses need to be used in a centrally coordinated manner (training, stand-by, deployment). There is need to urgently develop a capacity for civilian crises management and plan their involvement in missions. Especially, for those very complicated missions, where an overall Security Sector Reform is needed.

By the direction and coordination of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs we need to develop a common military and civilian crises management strategy at national level. To prepare such a document we have to involve the Ministry of Defence the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement as well as all those ministries that have potential interests in those missions.

I think it is very important for Hungary's political influence that we should have a balance in terms of providing law enforcement and civilian peacekeepers for international organizations. As a member state of OSCE and UN we are participating in their missions but the number of personnel involved in those missions are very limited.

I recommend to follow the international developments and study the activities of those international organizations on the spot.

We need to keep close contact and take over the experiences of those countries that have more practical experiences and resources.

I suggest the establishment of a Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre with the support of EU NATO OSCE and UN.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

In my opinion, I managed to reach my scientific objectives. With scientific ambitions I collected, summarized, analysed and evaluated the knowledge in this field.

With scientific analytical work I managed to develop a theoretical theses based on my 15 years international experience and on the deep study of relevant literatures, which document, I hope, will be applicable for the civilian, military and law enforcement peacekeeping as well as further education and management courses.

By using the methods of law enforcement futurists, I managed to determine those factors that will be influencing the future of law enforcement peacekeeping and civilian crises management.

New scientific results

In my opinion, during my research, the following new scientific results are borne:

1. Present, analyse the history of law enforcement peacekeeping and evaluate the processes and methods of the Hungarian experiences.
2. Determine the selection and training process based on the experiences from previous missions.
3. Clarify the questions of peacekeeping terminologies and create new notions
4. Determine the expected tendency and requirements based on analysis and summarize the reasonable answers to it.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

I summarized in the chapter of the thesis my suggestions with my practical recommendations based on the experiences gathered during the years. Those experiences are to show that there could be better results if we would be able to harmonize our selection and training system. In Hungary, we need a Ministerial resolution on law enforcement peacekeeping to develop a common system.

The other recommendations could give more direction for those professionals who are dealing with law enforcement peace operations and civilian crises management.