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СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ
ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ПО ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЕ
ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ
СОТРУДНИКОВ ОРГАНОВ ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ
И ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ
АФРИКАНСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ – КАНДИДАТОВ
ДЛЯ УЧАСТИЯ В МИРОТВОРЧЕСКИХ МИССИЯХ
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Сборник упражнений для подготовки к итоговой аттестации по дополнительной профессиональной программе повышения квалификации сотрудников органов внутренних дел и правоохранительных органов африканских государств – кандидатов для участия в миротворческих миссиях (на английском языке) [Текст]: сборник. - Домодедово: ВИПК МВД России, 2020. - 69 с.

Издание представляет собой сборник упражнений по языковой подготовке, разработанный на основе учебных материалов: по структуре и деятельности ООН; деятельности международной полиции ООН; автомобильной и огневой подготовке. Сборник сопровождается приложением, в котором содержатся ответы на некоторые упражнения.

Сборник предназначен для сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации и правоохранительных органов африканских государств – кандидатов для участия в миротворческих миссиях.

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INTRODUCTION

This training manual is intended for trainees - candidates for peacekeeping missions participating in a pre-SAAT and Pre-deployment training. One of the tests of the Language Competency Assessment is reading comprehension test (reading the text and answering ten questions). Despite the apparent ease and simplicity of the test there are difficulties that obstruct the performance of this exercise. The reason for these difficulties is lack of skill of fast and effective reading, low concentration of attention and problems in finding the necessary information in the text.

Below are some recommendations that should be followed during the exercise:

1. Do not pronounce the text while reading.

This habit is formed when we learn to read and pronounce each word aloud by syllables. We learned to read but the habit remained. Some not only internally pronounce the text, but also move their lips at the same time. As a result, fast reading is out of the question, because with all the desire a person is not able to say more than 500 words per minute. Thus, he would read at the same rate. Meanwhile, one who masters methods of speed reading will be able to read up to two thousand words over the same period of time.

2. The main brake restraining the speed of reading is return eye movements to the already read text. It seems to us that when we reread a phrase or paragraph, we delve deeper into their essence, but in reality this is not the case. The logic of the text itself is violated, and we are forced to return to what we read again and again, which only aggravates the situation. Specialists in speed reading believe that if necessary, it is better to return to some place after the entire text has been read. Getting rid of the regressions with which most people read, you can increase the speed of reading by 2-3 times.

3. Reading with pointer, moving it prior to our understanding of the text. You can do it with your finger, if it is more convenient.

This exercise is aimed to boost the speed of reading. The eye should follow only the lines along which the pointer moves, and in any case do not let it out of sight, returning to what has already been read.

4. When searching for answers to questions, try to find the key words in the text as in the questions.

5. If the terms of the question require giving specific data in the answer such as quantity, date, place, specify only such details. If a detailed answer is required, try to specify short and understandable sentences.

PART 1.

Exercise # 1 United Nations

Read the text and answer the questions.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague.

The work of the UN is global, touching the lives of billions of people. The work of the Organization is, however, mostly done locally, within regions and countries. In order to accomplish this, the UN and the many entities comprising the “UN system” have created a presence in every region of the world, so the people most in need of help can be reached quickly. The UN’s work is divided into five geographical regions: Africa, Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and the Middle East.

The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; there are now 193, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states.

The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on

peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks.

The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states.

Questions:

1. Who is the actual Secretary-General of the United Nations nowadays?
2. What are the principal organs of the UN?
3. How many colonies have gained independence since 1960s?
4. When was the UN Charter adopted?
5. How many member states founded the UN?
6. Who finances the UN?
7. How can UN non-governmental organizations participate in the UN work?
8. What is the United Nations responsible for?
9. How is set up the regional division of UN's work?
10. Where are the Headquarters of the United Nations situated?

Exercise # 2

How does the UN maintain international peace and security?

Read the text and answer the questions.

The most effective way to diminish human suffering and the massive economic costs of conflicts and their aftermath is to prevent conflicts in the first place. The United Nations plays an important role in conflict prevention, using diplomacy, good offices and mediation. Among the tools the Organization uses to bring peace are special envoys and political missions in the field.

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support constitutional processes and the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law and extending legitimate state authority. Peacekeeping operations get their mandates from the UN Security Council; their troops and police are contributed by Member States; and they are managed by the Department of Peace Operations and supported by the Department of Operational Support at the UN Headquarters in New York. There are 14 UN peacekeeping operations currently deployed and there have been a total of 71 deployed since 1948. In 2019, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping Initiative (A4P) to renew mutual political commitment to peacekeeping operations.

United Nations peacebuilding activities are aimed at assisting countries emerging from conflict, reducing the risk of relapsing into conflict and at laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. The UN peacebuilding architecture comprises the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office. The Peacebuilding Support Office assists and supports the Peacebuilding Commission with strategic advice and policy guidance, administers the Peacebuilding Fund and serves the Secretary-General in coordinating United Nations agencies in their peacebuilding efforts.

The United Nations is being increasingly called upon to coordinate the global fight against terrorism. Eighteen universal instruments against international terrorism have been elaborated within the framework of the United Nations system relating to specific terrorist activities. In September 2006, UN Member States adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This was the first time that Member States agreed to a common strategic and operational framework against terrorism.

The General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations, supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, work to advance international peace and security through the pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the regulation of conventional arms.

Questions:

1. What measures to maintain international peace and security are indicated in the text?
2. How is the conflict prevention fulfilled as per the United Nations Organization's role?
3. When was the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted?
4. Do peacekeeping operations get their mandates from the UN Security Council?
5. When was the Action for Peacekeeping Initiative launched?
6. How many peacekeeping operations are currently deployed?
7. What does the UN peacebuilding architecture include?
8. What UN organ manages peace operations?
9. What are the tools to bring peace?
10. How many peace operations have been deployed in total since the foundation of the UN?

Exercise # 3

Human rights

Read the text and answer the questions.

One of the UN's primary purposes is "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion", and member states pledge to undertake "joint and separate action" to protect these rights.

In 1948, the General Assembly adopted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, drafted by a committee headed by American diplomat and activist Eleanor Roosevelt, and including the French lawyer René Cassin. The document proclaims basic civil, political, and economic rights common to all human beings, though its effectiveness towards achieving these ends has been disputed since its drafting. The Declaration serves as a "common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" rather than a legally binding document, but it has become the basis of two binding treaties, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In practice, the UN is unable to take significant action against human rights abuses without a Security Council resolution, though it does substantial work in investigating and reporting abuses.

In 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, followed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. With the end of the Cold War, the push for human rights action took on new impetus. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights was formed in 1993 to oversee human rights issues for the UN, following the recommendation of that year's World Conference on Human Rights. Jacques Fomerand, a scholar of the UN, describes this organization's mandate as "broad and vague", with only "meagre" resources to carry it out. In 2006, it was replaced by a Human Rights Council consisting of 47 nations. Also in 2006, the General Assembly passed a Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and in 2011 it passed its first resolution recognizing the rights of LGBT people.

Other UN bodies responsible for women's rights issues include United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, a commission of ECOSOC founded in 1946; the United Nations Development Fund for Women, created in 1976; and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, founded in 1979. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, one of three bodies with a mandate to oversee issues related to indigenous peoples, held its first session in 2002.

Questions

1. What document proclaims the basic human rights?
2. When was the resolution recognizing the rights of LGBT people passed?
3. How many nations did the Human Rights Council consist of in 2006?
4. What document did the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in 1989 follow?
5. Who drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
6. When was the United Nations Commission on Human Rights formed?
7. What document was adopted in 1979?
8. What does the UN need in order to be able to take significant actions against human rights abuses?
9. Does the United Nations Commission on Human Rights still function?
10. What UN bodies are responsible for women's rights issues?

Exercise # 4

United Nations Charter

Read the text and answer the questions.

On June 26, 1945 the United Nations Charter was signed – a historic moment in global history. Out of the ashes of World War II, countries came together to form an organization to serve as a platform for cooperation, dialogue, and shared action for peace. As UN Secretary-General António Guterres has said, “Peace, justice, human dignity, tolerance, and solidarity are enshrined in the Charter and bind us together.”

The first article of the Charter of the UN sets out four main purposes:

To maintain international peace and security; To develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all; to harmonize nations’ actions in reaching these common ends.

The UN Charter is an international treaty that spells out Member States’ rights and duties as members of the world community. The Charter binds Member States.

The UN Charter also created the main parts of the UN, called “principal organs”, and guides its work.

Here are six facts about the groundbreaking document that guides the UN.

The UN Charter opens with the words, “We the Peoples of the United Nations.” These words put people at the center of the UN.

The Charter was signed in San Francisco. The location of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, where the document was signed, reminded nations that World War II was fought on two fronts – Europe and the Pacific.

The Charter has 50 original signatories. Today, the UN has grown to include 193 Member States.

Poland is considered an original signatory, despite being absent at the conference. At the time of the signing, there was no recognized Polish government. As such, a blank was left in the declaration for the country to sign later that year when the composition of the government had been confirmed.

The Charter was ratified on October 24, 1945. With this step, the UN formally came into existence.

The Charter outlined six convening bodies. These bodies include the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice. The UN Trusteeship Council was formally the sixth organ, established to “provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven

Member States, and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government and independence.” By 1994, these territories had gained independence or self-government, and the Trusteeship Council suspended operations.

At the closing of the final session of the conference in San Francisco, U.S. President Harry Truman addressed the conference, saying:

“The Charter of the United Nations which you have just signed is a solid structure upon which we can build a better world. History will honor you for it. Between the victory in Europe and the final victory, in this most destructive of all wars, you have won a victory against war itself. ... With this Charter the world can begin to look forward to the time when all worthy human beings may be permitted to live decently as free people.”

On UN Charter Day, let’s recommit to working toward the values enriched in this document, which belongs to all people.

Questions

1. How many countries signed the Charter originally?
2. Where was the Charter signed?
3. When was the Charter ratified?
4. What are the main purposes of the UN?
5. Why was Poland absent at the conference?
6. What are the six bodies outlined in the Charter?
7. What is the main idea of the U.S. President Harry Truman’s words?
8. What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?
9. When did the UN formally come into existence?
10. How many member states does the United Nations Organization comprise nowadays?

PART 2.

Exercise # 1 **Assessment for mission selection**

Read the text and answer the questions.

The AMS consists of four stages. It starts with the language assessment followed by an interview, continues with the driving assessment, and ends with the firearms handling and shooting assessment (for armed missions). Following the AMS, a briefing is provided to the candidates on the process leading up to possible deployment to a PKO or SPM.

Candidates who fail the language assessment are not admitted to the interview; candidates who fail the interview are not admitted to the driving competency assessment; and candidates who fail the driving assessment are not admitted to the assessment of firearms handling and shooting skills. A candidate who fails any part of the AMS will not be given a second opportunity to be assessed during the same AMS with the exception of the driving competency assessment in accordance with this SOP. The SAAT leader will exclude any candidate who fails to observe appropriate conduct during the AMS process. Such actions will be duly noted and communicated in writing to the authorities of the MS and to the SAAT Coordinator in the SRS. The MS is responsible for taking disciplinary action for misconduct of candidates during the SAAT.

The language competency assessment is conducted in English and/or in French. The MS decides in which language its candidates are to be assessed, in accordance with the PKO or SPM to which the candidates are likely to be deployed. The language competency assessment consists of three parts: the reading exercise; the report writing exercise; and the assessment of oral communication skills that is part of the interview (see paragraph 54).

a) Reading exercise: The candidates receive a document describing a United Nations mission related incident. They have 20 minutes to read the document and answer 10 questions related to the incident. A candidate requires a minimum of seven correct answers to pass the reading exercise

b) Report writing exercise: The candidates listen to an audio recording that provides additional information on the same incident. The candidates may take notes while listening. The notes may be taken in any language. The candidates have 30 minutes to write a comprehensive police report about the incident. The report should include and summarize all relevant facts of the incident. The spelling, grammar and style of the report will also be assessed. All written notes and reports produced by the candidates are collected by the AMS

instructors at the end of the second exercise. The AMS instructors use a question and answer matrix to evaluate the reading exercise of the language assessment. The AMS instructors use a standard scoring matrix to evaluate the report writing exercise of the language assessment (see Annex H).

The interview serves three main purposes: i) to assess the candidate's oral communication skills; ii) to assess the candidate's professional experience, mission-specific skills, and general understanding of the core values of the United Nations; and iii) to assess the candidate's basic level of computer proficiency. The interview lasts a minimum of twenty (20) minutes per candidate.

A MS representative may attend the interviews as a monitor if the MS so desires. During the interview, the AMS instructor(s) ask(s) the candidate a set of general questions related to his or her police career and to skills needed in complex, integrated PKOs or SPMs. The instructor(s) also ask(s) the candidate about his or her understanding of United Nations core values and peacekeeping guiding principles, including gender-related issues.

Next, the AMS instructor(s) conduct(s) a practical computer exercise with the candidate to determine his or her computer proficiency.

The AMS instructor(s) use(s) a standard scoring matrix to evaluate the oral communication skills of the candidate (see Annex H) and a standard skills catalogue to determine the candidate's professional profile (see Annex G). The computer skills are not included in the grade of the interview but candidates with demonstrated computer skills will be given preference over other candidates for deployment.

Questions

1. How many stages does AMS include?
2. What is the purpose of the interview?
3. How many parts does the language assessment include?
4. May the candidate continue AMS if he/she fails computer proficiency test?
5. Will the candidate have the second chance if he/she fails driving test?
6. Will the candidate have the second chance if he/she fails reading exercise?
7. What is the time limit for the report writing exercise?
8. Will the candidate be disqualified if he/she fails the shooting test?
9. How many correct answers must the candidate give to pass the reading test?
10. What is the third part of the language assessment?

Exercise # 2

Framework policy

Read the text and answer the questions.

United Nations police peacekeeping has expanded dramatically in scale and scope. Not only has it been the fastest-growing component within United Nations peacekeeping operations, its activities have become increasingly wide-ranging and complex. This expansion was not the result of a strategic assessment or decision to take on certain roles and reject others. United Nations police peacekeeping has moved swiftly from a relatively passive role of monitoring individual host State police officers to supporting the reform and restructuring of whole police organizations. In a few exceptional cases, police mandates have involved substituting for inadequate or otherwise absent host State policing and other law enforcement capacity and shouldering the entire burden of maintaining law and order, whilst establishing host State police. This has been accompanied by calls for greater integration of the wider rule of law and security sector reform which shape the environments in which the United Nations police strive to fulfill their own mandates. Not least, a conceptual framework is essential for any police component if it is to play its part in an integrated approach to conflict prevention and sustainable peacebuilding.

The Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000) is commonly called the Brahimi Report named for the chairman of the commission that produced it, Lakhdar Brahimi. Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan had convened the Panel on March 7, 2000, ahead of the upcoming Millennium Summit, and had tasked it with making a thorough review of United Nations peace and security activities and recommending improvements. The Brahimi Report called for a doctrinal shift towards viewing United Nations police in a wider context of rule of law and for the need to fully integrate the rule of law and human rights into their activities. This was later reiterated in United Nations Secretary-General Reports on rule of law (2004) and on security sector reform (2008 and 2013) as well as in the Secretary-General Decision on Human Rights in Integrated Missions (2005) and Guidance Note on United Nations Approach to Rule of Law Assistance (2008). Other themes that all documents highlight and that remain key considerations for United Nations police today are the national responsibility and ownership of Member States of their own security and justice; the need for integrated and coordinated approaches and partnerships taking into account country and political contexts; the need for better guidance to field missions; and the need to strengthen capacity and quality of personnel. Most recently, these were echoed in DPKO's New Horizon paper (2009).

The Secretary-General's Decision No. 2012/13 on Rule of Law Arrangements has the potential to significantly expand the scope of United Nations police activities. Potential engagements could now involve post-conflict and other crisis situations in response to requests by Member States communicated through the United Nations senior official in-country. These new potential tasks call for a greater understanding of the United Nations approach to policing and its fundamental principles.

The main rationale behind developing a cohesive strategic guidance framework is to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations police peacekeeping through more consistent, harmonized approaches to the provision of public safety, police development and support to host State police services and through a more sophisticated recruitment of staff with the necessary specialized skills and experience. These objectives reflect some of the most persistent challenges that United Nations police peacekeeping has struggled with in the past 50 years, but especially in the last 20 years, including capacity shortfalls, lack of continuity and a resulting inability to fully deliver on mandated tasks.

The demand for an overarching strategic framework is based on the realization that United Nations police peacekeeping differs fundamentally from domestic policing. The difference derives from the context of deployment; that is, a post-conflict situation and fragile environment often characterised by widespread human rights violations, in which authority, power and rules for social interaction are fluid. In most countries, officers can take a number of conditions for granted in their domestic policing role: that they have the authority to enforce the law; that they represent the legitimate authority of a state and a clear set of laws; that they understand the culture and speak the language of the communities they serve; and that their police colleagues' training and service are similar to their own. United Nations police cannot presume any of these and instead frequently work in unfamiliar environments and navigate among the policing approaches of colleagues from many different countries and agencies.

For these reasons, United Nations police peacekeeping requires a founding document that outlines key parameters. Earlier documents that fulfilled a comparable function were the United Nations Civilian Police Principles and Guidelines (2000), the Handbook on Policing in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2005) and the United Nations Criminal Justice Standards for United Nations Police (2009). Since then, significant changes have taken place with the establishment of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, the creation of the Police Division's Standing Police Capacity (SPC) in 2007, the inauguration of the GFP arrangement (2012), and the emergence of policing

roles in special political missions, in addition to the overall expansion of police peacekeeping in the field.

This framework policy and subsequent guidance materials will be reflected in relevant training curricula and operational readiness standards for international deployment that promote the implementation of the framework.

Questions

1. What does the abbreviation OROLSI mean?
2. What are the founding documents that outlined earlier the UN police activities parameters?
3. What is the demand for a strategic framework based on?
4. What does the Secretary-General's Decision No. 2012/13 on Rule of Law Arrangements potential consist of?
5. What is the Brahimi Report and what does it call for?
6. What is the expansion of UN police peacekeeping activity?
7. What are the most persistent challenges that United Nations police peacekeeping has struggled with in the past 50 years?
8. What is the main rationale of developing strategic guidance framework?
9. What is the purpose of police mandates?
10. What was echoed in DPKO's New Horizon paper?

Exercise # 3

United Nations approach to policing

Read the text and answer the questions.

The mission of the United Nations police is to enhance international peace and security by supporting Member States in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations in their quest to realize the ideal of an effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police service of the highest professional standard possible. To this end, the United Nations police build or, in peacekeeping operations with an executive mandate, substitute for host State police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property, and maintain public order and safety.

A United Nations police officer must reflect the values of integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity of the United Nations in both his/her professional as well as their personal life and perform his/her duties diligently, impartially and with dignity, in a way that upholds and advances human rights norms, standards and practices.

Policing refers to a function of governance responsible for the prevention, detection and investigation of crime; protection of persons and property; and the maintenance of public order and safety. Police and law enforcement officials have the obligation to respect and protect human rights, including the right to life, liberty and security of the person, as guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant instruments. Pursuant to the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, police and other law enforcement officials are required, at all times, to fulfil the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

For the United Nations, the function of domestic policing must be entrusted to civil servants who are members of police or other law enforcement agencies of a national, regional or local government, within a legal framework that is based on the rule of law.

In accordance with United Nations standards, every police or other law enforcement agency should be representative of and responsive and accountable to the community it serves.

Representative policing aims to ensure that the human rights of all people, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, are protected, promoted and respected and that police personnel

sufficiently reflect the community they serve. Fair and non-discriminatory recruitment and retention policies are expected to encourage, among other goals, an adequate participation of women and minority groups.

Responsive policing ensures that police respond to existing and emerging public needs and expectations, especially in preventing and detecting crime and maintaining public order and safety. Policing objectives are informed by the public safety concerns of the communities they serve and are attained lawfully, efficiently and effectively and in accordance with international norms and standards in crime prevention, criminal justice and human rights law.

Accountable policing means that police are accountable to the law, as are all individuals and institutions in states; that police are answerable to the public through the democratic and political institutions of the state, as well as through civilian democratic oversight bodies and mechanisms to improve community-police relations; that police are accountable for the way they use the resources allocated to them and that effective mechanisms are established for accountability over police conduct, including any allegations or established human rights violations committed by the police.

Questions

1. What are three main policing approaches in accordance with UN standards?
2. What values must UN police officers reflect?
3. How is the mission of the United Nations police to enhance international peace and security implemented?
4. What does accountable policing mean?
5. What is the obligation of Police and law enforcement officials?
6. What does the responsive policing ensure?
7. What is the function of governance that policing refers to?
8. What duties does the UN Code of Conduct impose upon Law Enforcement Officials?
9. What does the representative policing aim?
10. Must a UN police officer only reflect the values of integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity in their professional activity?

Texte # 4

Comparative advantages

Read the text and answer the questions.

Understanding the added value of United Nations police in peacekeeping operations and special political missions and their critical role is essential to gauging which tasks should be assigned to United Nations police. This is also critical in order to prioritise and sequence activities when time or resources are limited.

At the same time, a realistic assessment of preconditions necessary for effective delivery on mandated tasks is critical in order to either exclude activities that United Nations police will have difficulty undertaking successfully or to signal the need for additional resources.

Perhaps the greatest comparative advantage of United Nations policing is that it provides international legitimacy to police development efforts. Through their independence, impartiality, commitment to United Nations values and compliance with international human rights, United Nations police help create strong positive expectations of host State police, foster popular confidence in the police, and engender legitimacy in the eyes of local populations. In order to do this, United Nations police must act in accordance with the highest international standards and be held accountable for any misconduct. The multinational nature of United Nations policing indicates that it represents the world community of states rather than the interests of any one nation. While this wealth of experience enriches United Nations police components, it has also been a persistent challenge for the cohesion and continuity of effort, especially in relation to translating standards, rules, and good practice into coherent action through profound and systematic pre- and in-mission training.

United Nations police also benefit from being part of a wider mission. It gives the United Nations police access to political leverage and complementary expertise in other mission components, such as civil affairs, human rights and military peacekeeping elements. In recent years, the fact that United Nations police make up a part of a wider security system or justice reform effort has also been an advantage, in that a mission has been able to approach the rule of law in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner. The GFP arrangement is expected to further enhance the coherence and coordination in the delivery of the criminal justice sector assistance.

United Nations police, compared to other rule of law components and other agencies, funds and programmes, can cohesively deploy in significant numbers. Moreover, with the establishment of the Police Division's Standing Police Capacity (SPC), the United Nations police have an enhanced capacity for

rapid deployment. While United Nations police components may still not be completely staffed at an early stage of the mission start-up, their headquarters and initial operational capacities can be quickly established.

Depending on the size and configuration of a United Nations police component, the United Nations police can also offer confidence and reassurance by their presence and patrolling, on their own and jointly with host State police. In this way, the United Nations police can expand the geographical reach of missions and create enabling environments for the work of other mission components. By instilling a sense of security, the United Nations police can contribute to creating an environment for the host State to begin reasserting its sovereign authority and re-establishing ties to local communities. Similarly, United Nations police can provide logistical support that extends the geographical reach of host State police services, for example, in the areas of transport and communications, and further strengthens community confidence and security.

Questions:

1. What are the advantages of the UN police presence in host countries?
2. How can the UN police offer confidence and reassurance?
3. How does the UN police engender legitimacy in the eyes of local populations?
4. Why is the realistic assessment of preconditions necessary?
5. How can the United Nations police benefit from being part of a wider mission?
6. How must the United Nations police act to approve the expectations of the host Police?
7. What possibilities does the establishment of the Police Division's Standing Police Capacity give?
8. What does the multinational nature of United Nations policing indicate?
9. Why is understanding the added value of United Nations police in peacekeeping operations so important?
10. What are the comparative advantages of the UN Police?

Texte # 5

Fundamental principles

The delineation of core United Nations police functions in peacekeeping operations and special political missions and the identification of operational tasks shall be guided by the following fundamental principles. How do you understand each principle? Give your own detailed answer and check them with the correct answer in the Annex 1.

- United Nations police shall promote, protect and respect human rights;
- United Nations police shall provide support that is gender-responsive and pays particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups;
- United Nations police shall oppose corruption in all its forms;
- United Nations police shall make every effort to operate in an environmentally conscious manner;
- United Nations police shall always conduct a thorough and standardized assessment of the host State situation as a basis for mandate implementation;
- In the planning process, United Nations police shall engage with partners in the United Nations system and Member States in an effort to assist in making mandates as clear, credible and achievable as possible;
- United Nations police core functions shall be implemented within a wider rule of law and security sector reform context;
- United Nations police shall make every effort to identify and recruit the specialized capacities to fulfill mandates;
- United Nations police shall ensure that planned support to capacity development is demand-driven and appropriate in relation to host State needs;
- United Nations police shall recognize the political context of their work.
- United Nations police shall respect host State ownership and seek broad buy-in;
- United Nations police shall seek political commitment from host State authorities;
- United Nations police shall plan activities with a focus on sustainability from the outset;
- United Nations police shall evaluate delivery on mandated tasks regularly.

Exercise # 6

Key elements of a police peacekeeping operation

Read the text and answer the questions.

Command; Operations; Administration; and Capacity-Building & Development are the four key elements upon which any police peacekeeping operation shall be built. United Nations skills set table contains a non-exhaustive list of typical subsidiary functions to be undertaken by a police peacekeeping operation within the four key functional areas identified.

Command is an element ensuring overall accountability, providing strategic planning and vision and engaging in monitoring and evaluation. Other aspects of the Command function include project management and oversight, gender and environmental mainstreaming, human rights integration into planning and operations, public affairs and outreach, community engagement and international police co-operation.

The Operations element is responsible for assisting the host State police in fulfilling core policing and other law enforcement tasks, including the areas of public safety, investigations and the conduct of special operations. In peacekeeping operations with an executive mandate, United Nations police themselves perform these functions. An overarching approach to many operational tasks is that of community-oriented and intelligence-led policing.

The Capacity-Building & Development element's objective is to assist host State police service and other national counterparts in achieving their institutional and professional goals in a measurable and sustained manner and in an enabling environment. Capacity-Building & Development efforts focus on the support to five key areas; namely, support to policing services, support to enabling services, support to policy formulation on policing, support to accountability and governance, and support to stakeholder engagement. United Nations police experience suggests that capacity-building and development tasks are achieved in the best way when the structure of United Nations police's Capacity-Building & Development element mirrors appropriately designed structure of the host State police.

A solid, effective and efficient Administration is a critical success factor in any police peacekeeping mission. It creates an enabling environment for all other activities of the police peacekeeping mission. While a number of key administrative tasks are performed by other mission components (logistics, procurement, finance), United Nations police components shall designate a liaison officer or focal point for each of these areas for the articulation and conveyance of the component needs to relevant parts of the mission. Other

subsidiary administrative functions include information and communications technology and records management, conduct and discipline, human resources management, staff welfare, induction and training (for internal purposes).

All of these four elements shall be undertaken with a view towards maximizing the comparative advantages of strategic international partners such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and regional partners such as the African Union and the European Union, as well as with other sub-regional organizations dedicated to international peace and security, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. When appropriate, United Nations police shall engage with these partners in the design, planning and implementation of capacity-building initiatives.

Questions:

1. Why is Administration a critical success factor in a peacekeeping mission?
2. How does the United Nations police arrange administrative issues?
3. When are the capacity-building and development tasks achieved in the best way?
4. What functions does the United Nations police perform in peacekeeping operations with an executive mandate?
5. What are the key elements upon which any police peacekeeping operation shall be built?
6. What are the aspects of the Command function?
7. What are the four key areas that Capacity-Building & Development efforts focus on?
8. What do other subsidiary administrative functions include?
9. With a view towards what must the four elements be undertaken?
10. What is the Capacity-Building & Development element's objective?

Exercise # 7

Core functions and operational activities

Read the text and answer the questions.

United Nations police have two core functions:

a. Operational support/interim executive policing and other law enforcement: Operational support for and – when mandated – delivery of effective prevention, detection and investigation of crime, protection of life and property, and the maintenance of public order; and

b. Support for the reform, restructuring and rebuilding of host State police: Support for the development of effective host State police capacity to provide representative, responsive and accountable police service of the highest possible professional standard.

Both functions shall be pursued in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law, United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and shall be rooted in the principle that, in the first instance, host State police are primarily responsible for public safety and crime prevention.

In addition, police components may be called upon to support related mission mandates, including but not limited to provisions on protecting and promoting human rights, especially those of vulnerable groups; promoting the rule of law, fostering good governance, transparency and accountability; and protecting civilians (especially women and children), to which UN Police will be expected to contribute through its operations.

When devising how to translate core functions into operational activities, United Nations police shall balance short-term and long-term measures. While long-term efforts in the areas of public safety and police development bring benefits over time, other measures can be undertaken early to prepare the foundation for successful reform. Short-term measures that produce quick impacts are critical in demonstrating tangible improvements to the population. In the initial phase of the mission, police components shall therefore proactively seek funding for immediate stabilization priorities through the Quick Impact Projects scheme. Whenever short-term projects are implemented, a longer time horizon must always be borne in mind in order to produce sustainable results.

Moreover, from the onset, United Nations Police shall apply the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-UN Security Forces, which requires assessing risks that police services receiving support from the United Nations police may commit grave human rights violations, identifying mitigating measures and monitoring behaviour if support is

provided, and interceding with support recipients if grave violations are committed.

In appropriately mandated situations – particularly in those contexts where functioning rule of law institutions are absent – the United Nations police may support public order and public safety by assuming an interim policing and other law enforcement role. In these situations, the United Nations police shall be responsible for maintaining law and order across the full spectrum of policing and law enforcement activities or other designated areas. Executive mandates of this type place high demands on the quality and availability of personnel and require the establishment of effective accountability mechanisms over allegations of human rights violations. The success of interim law enforcement operations depends heavily on the functioning of courts, prison and legal systems and requires similar executive mandates in these areas. The United Nations police with an interim executive mandate shall immediately assist in the establishment and development of domestic policing and make this a priority from the outset.

Unless United Nations police have an executive mandate and are responsible for law enforcement, they do not have powers of arrest. In cases where United Nations police have to detain a suspect, they must follow the procedures set out in the interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations (2010). The guiding principle for detention is that detainees “shall be released or handed over to national law enforcement officials of the host State or other relevant authorities as soon as possible” normally within a delay of 48 hours.

When appropriate, United Nations police shall seek to multiply the public effects of high-visibility policing operations by jointly conducting activities between FPU, individual United Nations police officers and host State police. Patrolling can be preventive in nature with the objective of building public confidence while allowing United Nations police to familiarise themselves with local surroundings and gather information.

In order to begin the process of strengthening national ownership, United Nations police shall provide operational support wherever there are remnants of functional host State police organisations rather than displacing local capacity with United Nations capacity.

When mandated, the United Nations police shall assist the work of international criminal tribunals or courts.

Questions:

1. What shall the United Nations police functions be pursued in accordance with?
2. What are the specific features of long-term and short-term measures?
3. What are the United Nations police core functions?
4. What actions may UN police undertake when functioning rule of law institutions are absent in the host country?
5. Do United Nations police have powers of arrest?
6. What is the guiding principle for detention according to Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations (2010)?
7. What is one of the objectives of patrolling?
8. Is it the priority for UN police to strengthen or to displace national authorities, and why if so?
9. What does the success of interim law enforcement operations depend on?
10. What kind of related mission mandates can police components be called upon to support?

Exercise # 8

Establishing basic building blocks for public safety

Sentences in this text are placed randomly. Arrange the sentences in order by numbers so that you have the correct text. Check your results with the correct answer in the Annex 2.

1. As necessary and mandated, United Nations police shall begin census, vetting, registration and certification early on in order...
2. These are steps that precede and set the stage for capacity-building.
3. A key aim from the outset shall be to strengthen and/or (re-)establish relations between...police and the community and to deliver early peace dividends.
4. ...to improve basic safety and extend state authority....
5. These can veer into the realm of capacity-building and represent early steps in the police development process.
6. ...scope existing capacity and clarify the status and composition of host State police and other law enforcement agencies.
7. gather information (census, vetting, registration and certification, as well as an inventory of the police infrastructure);
8. United Nations police shall begin working with host State colleagues...
9. ...the delivery of basic public safety and, in many cases, the initial establishment of host State police
10. The most crucial role that United Nations police shall play from the earliest deployment is in assisting ...
11. ...introducing integrity and anti-corruption safeguards.
12. This may also include working with host State police to establish the criteria and procedures ...for selection and recruitment,
13. (re-)introduce basic policing procedures...

Exercise # 9

Public order management and Protection of UN personnel and facilities by FPU

Read the text and answer the questions.

The primary role of Formed Police Units (FPUs) is public order management. These tasks will in most cases be conducted in support of host State police. FPUs can, however, be called upon to act independently in accordance with mission mandates using authorities allocated therein. The primary focus of public order management is to facilitate the population's exercise of fundamental rights without disturbance or unjustified hindrance and to reconcile the right to peaceful assembly with the requirement to prevent grave harm to public safety. This is the key competence of FPUs and shall be applied within strict human rights legal frameworks using force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty, keeping in mind the principles of proportionality and the necessity for continuous dialogue and negotiation with all parties. Execution of public order management tasks require sound planning based on threat assessments, dialogue with stakeholders (such as host State authorities and, wherever possible, representatives of involved or affected citizens groups) and the establishment of a clear chain of command leading to a senior United Nations police officer.

FPUs shall provide protection for armed and unarmed United Nations police and other civilian mission personnel, as well as facilities and equipment. This can include protection of convoys, relocation or evacuation of staff, and intervention where necessary for the protection of staff and in accordance with FPU capabilities. They may be involved in providing protection to military personnel (military observer team sites) or military units, particularly enabling units, which may have response capabilities below those of FPUs. Specific protection tasks for United Nations personnel and facilities shall be defined in each mission in accordance with the crisis management arrangements set out in the DPKO/DFS Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

Questions:

1. What is the primary role of Formed Police Units (FPU)?
2. What is the key competence of FPU?
3. What elements of the mission are protected by FPU?
4. Can FPU protect military personnel?
5. How are defined specific tasks of FPU?
6. What requires execution of public order management tasks?
7. What is the primary focus of public order management?
8. What does the abbreviation “FPU” mean?

Exercise # 10

Protection of civilians

Protection of civilians is a mandated task that requires concerted action from all mission components, including the United Nations police. While protection is a core element of the concept of international policing, in a mission context it requires the police component to closely align its efforts with the mission's overall protection of civilian strategy. In missions with an executive mandate, United Nations police shall be directly responsible for physical protection of civilians against imminent threats, e.g. through force projection and/or high visibility and increased patrolling. More often, it shall involve operational support to protection of civilians under imminent threats of physical violence, provided by host State police, such as advice on planning and conducting operations and investigations into incidents or training host State police to perform key protection functions, such as providing security in camps for internally displaced persons. In the medium to long term, United Nations police shall focus on preventive measures, such as strengthening relations between communities and the host State police in order to improve early warning and rapid response. Capacity-building of the host State police can also contribute to the protection of civilians' mandate where there is direct link to promoting protection from physical violence, such as training host State police units in preventing sexual violence. In addition to working closely with host State police, protection of civilians requires particularly close co-ordination between the police, military and other components.

Providing technical and operational support to host State police United Nations police can make a central contribution to the provision of public order and public safety short of full law enforcement powers. United Nations police frequently have an operational support role where they provide both direct and indirect support to host State police in the performance of law enforcement duties. This support is provided across the full spectrum of policing tasks, from the development of operational plans, patrolling and public order management, to advice and mentoring on reporting, the conduct of investigations, community-oriented policing and traffic policing and must be fully consistent with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and the obligations to report any misconduct or act of corruption are again highly relevant.

Questions:

1. How can the capacity-building of the host State police also contribute to the protection of civilians?
2. How do United Nations police provide an operational support?
3. What are the preventive measures in protection of civilians?
4. What components of the mission are required to be involved in protection of civilians?
5. What policing tasks does the operational support comprise?
6. What is the responsibility of United Nations police in missions with an executive mandate?

Exercise # 11

Supporting the provision of security to electoral processes

Read the text and highlight sentences that are not relevant to the content of the text. Check your results with the correct answers in the Annex 3.

(1) Support to host State authorities in organizing national and local elections is a recurring responsibility of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions. (2) By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, European Union has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together. (3) The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for international peace and security. (4) United Nations police components are commonly tasked to assist host State police and other law enforcement agencies in providing security for electoral processes, particularly with respect to human rights. (5) In addition to United Nations police, this type of activity also includes the United Nations electoral component, military peacekeepers, human rights and civil affairs. (6) After the commemorative session the participants lay wreaths at the memorial site and observe a minute of silence. (7) As the United Nations electoral component in a mission has the lead role in all United Nations electoral support activities, the activities of United Nations police shall be planned and carried out in close cooperation with it as part of a mission-wide support strategy. (8) Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century.

(9) United Nations police shall support the provision of security in electoral processes by establishing co-ordination mechanisms, conducting risk assessments, drafting security plans, developing codes of conduct, training host State police, contributing to pre-election security, assisting with the protection of electoral materials and polling stations, supporting monitoring and investigation of incidents of voter intimidation or other human rights violations, in close coordination with the human rights component. (10) The lead, however, must be taken by the world's most developed economies (the G20), which contribute some 78 per cent of all emissions: currently, only five of these countries have committed to a long-term zero emissions target.

Exercise # 12

Support against serious and organized crime

Read the text and find words that are not relevant to the content of the text. Check your results with the correct answers in the Annex 4.

Serious and organized crime, especially in its transnational form, is a major obstacle to reducing conflict and fostering sustainable peace, security and development. In conflict and post-conflict environments it flourishes because of a breakdown of police and other elements of the criminal justice system. Often coupled with widespread corruption, organized crime may work hand-in-hand with the spoilers of peace and terrorists. Addressing organized crime and strengthening the rule of law have taken on greater importance in most peacekeeping operations and special political missions and is an important entry point for engaging with national authorities to take action. Performing complex policing tasks of this nature requires specialized expertise, international and regional cooperation and support by specialists from Member States and others. In partnership with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNDP, INTERPOL and other relevant actors, United Nations police support the planning and implementation of host State and regional operational and analytical capacity-building activities as well as the use of existing international policing tools and services such as those provided by INTERPOL. At the request of the host State, United Nations police, in close co-operation with UNODC, shall assist the authorities in producing national serious and organized crime threat assessments. Further measures can include anti-corruption initiatives; assessments and engagement with the public for enhanced responsiveness; and the establishment of effective planning and management mechanisms to strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system – including the judiciary, the prosecution and law enforcement.

Exercise # 13

Capacity-building and development

Read the text and answer questions.

Capacity-building comprises efforts to strengthen the aptitudes, resources, relationships and facilitating conditions necessary to act effectively to achieve an intended purpose. These efforts – which may involve creating a police service where none exists – shall target individuals, institutions and the environment in which they operate. In that way, institution-building is one, albeit essential, part of capacity-building. Building the capacity and skills of individual host State police officers shall occur in tandem with cultivating and strengthening the institution in which they serve. Capacity development shall be driven from the inside and shall start from existing national capacity assets. It may entail the reform or restructuring of existing institutions and policing arrangements. Additional activities that make up capacity-building and development are described below.

Engagements in capacity-building shall be based on a strategic plan covering individual personnel, organisational units and the broader institution. This plan shall define clear strategic objectives and suggest the sequencing of development measures, timelines and explanations of how different measures contribute to the achievement of defined strategic objectives. While not all capacity-building needs can be foreseen, there should be an understanding of the structure of policing arrangements, budget, policing philosophy and similar fundamental issues. At a strategic level, this should be linked to the initial and inclusive process of developing a compact and vision for the host State police in consultation with host State authorities and diverse stakeholders and may then or at a later stage result in a national security or rule of law strategy.

All capacity-building activities shall be subject to a regular, systematic and objective monitoring and evaluation to determine relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and/or sustainability of United Nations police capacity-building efforts

When mandated by the Security Council and at the request of the host State police, United Nations police shall co-locate with their national counterparts. Co-location enhances the ability of the United Nations police officers to deliver training, mentoring, advising and transfer of knowledge. Co-location shall also assist United Nations police in building a relationship of trust and confidence with their host State counterparts and facilitate communication. Any decision on the co-location shall be taken on the basis of a feasibility study,

assessing the capacity of the host State institutions, security situation and risks enumerated in the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Questions:

1. When do the UN Police co-locate with their national counterparts?
2. What shall be engagements in capacity-building based on?
3. What do efforts to strengthen the aptitudes, resources, relationships and facilitating conditions target?
4. What is a strategic level of capacity building?
5. What is the aim of regular, systematic and objective monitoring of capacity building?
6. What does co-location enhance?
7. How shall building the capacity and skills of individual host State police officers occur?
8. When can all capacity-building needs be foreseen?
9. How shall capacity development start?
10. How shall the co-location with national counter-parts assist United Nations police?

Exercise # 14

Providing material support and training

Read the text and answer the questions.

The development of a material infrastructure for a police service is a necessary first step in capacity-building and an opportunity to demonstrate tangible results. This includes ensuring appropriate information and communications systems, office equipment, facilities and other equipment necessary for the execution of policing duties, such as uniforms, less-lethal public order management equipment, firearms, vehicles or protective gear. The United Nations police role shall advise on the appropriateness of equipment and coordinate or facilitate the delivery of assistance to host State police in partnership with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as bilateral and multilateral donors. The provision of material support shall take place in parallel with efforts to build the host State police capacity to plan, prioritize, order, record keep, distribute or maintain their existing and newly acquired equipment. Key partners will include the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as bilateral partners.

Training is a key instrument of developing sustainable police and other law enforcement agencies. United Nations police shall identify quality learning programs that benefit the individual as well as the organization. Through Performance Gap Analysis and Training Needs Assessment a comprehensive training plan shall be developed. Such plan shall include foundation, proficiency and managerial learning programme in a prioritized manner. United Nations police shall seek a coordinating role within the international community in providing training support to the host State police and other law enforcement agencies.

Wherever possible and advisable, United Nations police shall begin supporting establishment or strengthening of host State police academies or training centres early to enhance foundation, proficiency and managerial training and to harmonize policing practices. United Nations police shall assist in the development of basic curricula where they do not already exist or review existing training materials and training arrangements.

Education and standardised training for the host State police service can include a number of areas, such as anti-corruption and integrity, managerial and problem-solving skills, prevention and investigation of sexual and gender-based violence, legal issues, community-oriented policing, traffic management, basic criminal investigations, basic criminal intelligence, operational policing skills and disciplinary investigations, for example. United Nations police officers shall

have proven insight into the subjects and be familiar with contemporary training methodologies and technologies applied during education and standardized training. They will also ensure, in cooperation with human rights components, that human rights are mainstreamed throughout the whole training curriculum so that trainees see their concrete and operational application in the various subject areas. In order to deliver training effectively, sufficient infrastructure together with logistical and financial support shall be made available. With the adequate methodology, United Nations police shall evaluate and assess whether the implementation of the training programme has an impact on police-related tasks and act accordingly.

For training host State police units for public order management, teams of individual training experts shall be attached to the capacity-building programmes of the United Nations police component rather than assuming the existence of training expertise in United Nations FPU. However, if they do have dedicated training capabilities and if the mandate and security situation allow, FPUs can support capacity-building by being available for joint exercises with host State police units.

As soon as it is feasible, United Nations police shall consider developing the capacity of senior and mid-level management in the host State police service for strategic planning, management and administration, assuming they have the relevant specialised training or mentoring capacity and are experienced managers. This could be done by either police officers or civilians, as developing capacity in these areas may require specific expertise. Alternatively, United Nations police can partner with relevant agencies that have staff with specialised skills in this area.

In addition to the administrative management capacity, the host State police need to be able to conduct strategic planning based on a sound assessment of threats and crime trends and to be able to analyse organisational structures and propose necessary adjustments in accordance with security and crime assessments and with available and projected funds.

Questions:

1. What areas can include education and standardised training for the host State police service?
2. What kind of equipment and facilities does material support include?
3. What parallel actions shall be undertaken along with material support?
4. How shall the comprehensive training plan be developed?

5. What must United Nations police officers prove during education?
6. What shall the United Nations police develop as soon as it is feasible?
7. How do the United Nations police evaluate and assess whether the implementation of the training programme has an impact on police-related tasks?
8. Which aspect is to be mainstreamed throughout the whole training curriculum?
9. What actions do the host State police need to be able to conduct in addition to the administrative management capacity?
10. What are requirements for training host State police units for public order management?

Exercise # 15

Monitoring, advising and mentoring

Read the text and explain why monitoring, advising and mentoring are key tools in capacity building.

Monitoring, advising and mentoring (MAM) are key tools in capacity-building and the wider police development process. The ultimate goal is a transition to full ownership and autonomy of host State police and law enforcement agencies. This will only be possible when capacity has been established and consolidated through sustained mentoring, advising and monitoring. MAM is a key tool United Nations police have to anchor police development in national ownership.

Monitoring is straight forward as it comprises regular observation of and reporting on an activity or area related to mandated or implied tasks within a United Nations peace operation. Monitoring can focus on police conduct, police operations, police effectiveness or service delivery, police movements and police investigations, and other high-profile cases. Monitoring can also focus on compliance with human rights, including into incidents of sexual and gender-based violence. In this case, UN Police will have a supportive role of the mission human rights component, which leads on human rights monitoring and investigations. Monitoring shall include recommendations to the host State authorities on how to build on achievements and address shortcomings in their police and other law enforcement agencies.

Mentoring and advising are essential tools for consolidating training and are entirely dependent on the credibility of the mentor or adviser, as well as on his/her ability to communicate with host State police colleagues. An understanding of the overall aims and how to achieve them are essential for effective mentoring and advice. Mentoring may assist the individual with practical information and skills in their specialty, provide access and enhance compliance with UN international standards, provide introductions to national and international colleagues, assist in defining career progress and developing professionalism and promote skills in problem analysis and solution and in risk and reward assessment. The selection of a mentor and a mentee shall be given careful consideration. United Nations police shall depart from a wholesale approach to mentoring and shall deploy a limited number of high-skilled and qualified mentors, targeting specific key counterparts.

Exercise # 16

Developing the organisational infrastructure and management system in host State police

Read the text and explain how the United Nations police may contribute to the development of the organisational infrastructure and management system.

In addition to enhancing the capacity of individual staff members, United Nations police shall remain cognizant of the need to strengthen or build police institutions which consist of material and organisational infrastructure, overlain by management systems, rules and procedures, strategic vision and oversight mechanisms. In order to maximize impact of reform efforts, support should be provided for building local managerial skills and institutionalization of change management. United Nations police shall assist host State police in establishing basic elements of their organisational structure, such as an effective rank and salary structure and promotion system. As capacity in host State police is often limited, emphasis shall be placed on identifying and putting in place effective leadership. Arrangements shall be established for developing talent across all ranks to promote sustainable police development.

The administrative systems of police institutions, including budget management, procurement, record-keeping and personnel management, are essential to effective and efficient performance. Institution-building shall focus on strengthening the administrative capacity of host State police. This can be done using elements of other United Nations components or working with external partners.

In many aspects of institutional development, United Nations police components have limited access to funds. They shall therefore seek partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors.

Exercise # 17

Strengthening governance, accountability and integrity

Read the text and explain how the United Nations police may contribute to the strengthening governance, accountability and integrity.

United Nations police shall strive to ensure that capacity-building goes beyond skills transfer and enhances the integrity and legitimacy of host State police services. A critical part of institution-building is the review or establishment of governance, accountability and integrity procedures for both the internal and external management of police. United Nations police shall pay attention at an early stage to those aspects of institution-building that can serve to strengthen the integrity of host State police institutions by enhancing their capacity to be held accountable for the performance of their duties including when they commit human rights violations. This can include supporting national efforts to develop codes of conduct and improving internal and external accountability and oversight, revising incentive structures, providing human rights training, conducting vetting, ensuring gender and minority representation, ensuring a good environmental management, and promoting financial accountability and anti-corruption safeguards.

Security governance and oversight are critical to preventing political interference in operational police matters. United Nations police shall ensure that any efforts to reform or build capacity at the Ministerial level are pursued within a wider context of security sector reform and in conjunction with relevant partners.

Exercise # 18

Police-military cooperation

Read the text and explain why police-military cooperation is important.

Military components are an important partner for the police in peacekeeping operations when it comes to establishing and maintaining a safe and secure environment, including the protection of civilians.

There are important limits to this cooperation, particularly because police need to maintain a civilian profile distinct from the military to help maintain the moral authority and public trust needed for effective policing. The ability to maintain separate profiles while establishing interoperability and strong functional relationships between police officers and military peacekeepers is a difficult balance but is critical to the success of policing in peacekeeping operations.

Although United Nations police may contribute to public order management or the physical protection of civilians from imminent physical threats, there are clear limits to the robustness of United Nations police peacekeeping. Where threats exceed these limits or become threats of a military nature, United Nations police shall hand over responsibility to United Nations military peacekeeping forces, using a predefined disengagement concept.

Mission-specific guidance shall be developed that outlines modalities of cooperation and clear circumstances that indicate when transitions of responsibility take place. These shall be developed in the planning phases for each mission and approved jointly by the Head of the Military Component (HOMC) and Head of Police Component (HOPC). Joint training and exercises shall take place on a regular basis.

United Nations police shall draw upon and provide support to key mission assets, such as the Joint Mission Analysis Centres (JMAC) and the Joint Operations Centre (JOC), especially when cooperating with the military component of a mission.

Exercise # 19

Human rights in the work of United Nations police

Read the text and explain how the United Nations police protect human rights.

Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights are central to the work of the United Nations police component. Heads of police components shall ensure that all United Nations police officers are aware of and comply with the OHCHR-DPKO-DPA-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions.

OHCHR shall provide inputs on draft guidance developed by the Police Division and in the Directives and/or SOPs on Detention, Searches and Use of Force to ensure they are compliant with human rights standards and procedures and contribute to the full integration of human rights into all aspects of United Nations police work. Human Rights components will advise on other mission-specific guidance with human rights implications.

In fulfilling their functions, all police personnel shall be able/trained to recognise a human rights violation and be prepared to intervene according to the peace operation's directives on the use of force and mandate, as well as their specific roles, responsibilities and limits of their competence and capacity. Senior police commanders shall ensure that adequate instructions and procedures are in place from the onset of a peace operation or political mission to guide UNPOL personnel actions when confronted with human rights violations while performing such tasks, with the advice of the human rights component. Specific human rights training shall be provided to UNPOL personnel during their induction.

Allegations received or observed by the police component in their work that may amount to human rights violations shall be promptly recorded and shared with the human rights component for verification, investigation and follow-up by the latter, as appropriate. In some cases, joint investigations, follow-up and advocacy can be undertaken under the coordination of the human rights component. Respect for the principle of confidentiality must always be maintained.

Support provided by the United Nations police shall be subject to the risk assessment in line with the requirements of the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to Non-United Nations Security Forces and in close consultation with the human rights component. UNPOL personnel involved in establishing, training, assessing needs and advising a national police service shall ensure that human rights information, analysis and standards are incorporated in all these activities. The human rights

component works alongside the UNPOL component to undertake human rights training and support national vetting processes for new or integrated police services and other law enforcement services.

Formal mechanisms between the human rights and police components shall be established to facilitate cooperation and information sharing, to mutually inform each other and support the overall peace operation and political mission's mandates. The Police Commissioner shall closely cooperate with the head of the human rights component to anticipate, plan and prepare for possible crises, escalation of violence and upsurges of human rights violations, within the limits of their mandate and capacity. The roles and responsibilities of each component shall be clearly established and internal procedures developed to ensure rapid preventive and protection responses.

Exercise # 20

Use of force

Read the text and say what are the principles of use of force.

In contrast to FPUs, individual United Nations police officers are unarmed in most peacekeeping operations and special political missions. The following applies primarily to missions in which United Nations police, in particular FPUs, carry arms.

United Nations police, including FPUs, must exercise their powers in strict accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution(s) and other official issuances applicable to the mission in which they are assigned. They must also exercise their functions in strict accordance with international human rights, UN standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice and international policing standards.

The use of force by United Nations police, including FPUs, is regulated by the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (hereafter “Basic Principles”), the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (hereafter “Code of Conduct”), and mission-specific guidance, such as “Directives on the Use of Force and Firearms”. The deployment and operations of United Nations police, including FPUs, shall always be based on the principles of necessity, proportionality/minimum/gradual level of force, legality and accountability. All actions of United Nations police shall be aimed at the protection and preservation of human life, property, liberty and dignity.

In accordance with para. 1 of the Basic Principles, mission-specific guidance shall be issued in each case, clarifying the authorisation of United Nations police, including FPUs, to carry and use force and firearms, including the precise specifications of the firearms, and other items of police and law enforcement equipment. A technical directive regulating the use of force for United Nations police shall be issued at the commencement of a mission. It must cover all aspects raised in para. 11 of the Basic Principles on the circumstances of the use of force, its management and maintenance of equipment. Bearing in mind the obvious differences in training and capacity between the FPU personnel and IPOs, two separate directives shall be issued. Extending the existing FPU directives to IPO personnel shall be seen as a temporary solution rather than as a long-term fix. Integrated strategies on the Protection of Civilians and Joint Military/Police SOPs shall also include provisions on the roles of both IPOs and FPUs.

In accordance with the Basic Principles (para. 9), the use of force in self-defence demands that “Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against

persons except in self-defence or defence of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives.” This principle must be applied in strict accordance with the use of force as authorised by the United Nations Security Council, the mandated tasks and the capabilities of United Nations police, including FPU.

Exercise # 21

Preconditions for effective delivery

Read the text and enumerate the components of the host state police development plan.

Police development and capacity-building efforts are complex undertakings that usually span a number of years, if not decades. Continuity is achieved through national ownership, including both political and professional consent, transition planning and joint planning with UN partners and long-term donor support. Broad-based societal and donor support for police development – often expressed in a national police development plan – will create a predictable and enabling environment for the reform effort.

Community outreach: Not least due to rotations, United Nations police have in the past struggled to overcome a lack of knowledge of the local language and host State culture and society. In order to address the challenge of communicating directly with host State police colleagues, authorities and the population in many mission areas, United Nations police shall develop a communication strategy, recruit local staff and engage local partners such as community leaders, media, human rights defenders and other relevant stakeholders and consider developing joint programs with UN agencies, funds and programmes with long-term presence in country and relevant international and national staff.

Professionalism: United Nations police can effectively fulfill task-oriented roles as long as the police component has been provided with the relevant expertise for a given task. For example, the availability and involvement of police instructors and training experts is a necessary precondition for curriculum development and training delivery. If these skill-sets are provided to United Nations police components, the effective delivery of training on policing matters is a clear comparative advantage. For a number of other activities, non-police civilian capacities can be recruited, such as in the areas of personnel, education, budget, finance, procurement, file and assets management, creation and maintenance of registry for correspondence, forensic and information technologies, policy development, donor relations, resource mobilization, and project management, including programming and change management.

Strong induction programme/in-service training/handover: Pre-deployment training remains the responsibility of a seconding state. The United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions shall build on the pre-deployment training by offering a rigorous, mission-specific induction

programme to police officers, which fully reflects their human rights roles and responsibilities. Particular emphasis shall be put on the topics of monitoring, mentoring and capacity-building during the induction of United Nations police officers as well as on the history and culture of the mission area, in cooperation with host State police. Induction training shall be continuously developed in accordance with the development of the mandate and in consultation with the host State police. Circumstances permitting, onboarding of new staff may also be assisted by a period of overlap in situ between incoming and departing personnel. On-going training on various specialised areas shall be made available to United Nations police officers during their tour of duty in order to enhance their skills. The Heads of Police Component shall issue a training directive on an annual basis, offering training opportunities for serving staff in priority areas, e.g. mentoring and advising, in close consultation with the Integrated Mission Training Centre (IMTC). Heads of Police Components shall also direct their personnel to prepare handover notes, End-of-Assignment reports, etc. and shall decline to release departing officers until such documentation has been provided.

Doctrinal cohesion: A growing body of United Nations police guidance, rigorous standardized pre-deployment, induction and ongoing training, and strong leadership in missions are critical factors for mitigating the effects of applying diverging national approaches to public safety and police development. The same measures can help to diminish the effects of frequent rotations of United Nations police personnel, such as the risk of inconsistency and loss of institutional memory, especially relating to police development or training programmes that span several rotation periods. In addition, identifying key positions that are especially important to ensuring continuity in longer-term efforts and strategic staffing can help to balance the negative effects of rotations.

Resources: United Nations police are a relatively inexpensive resource and largely self-funded. However, host States often have limited financial resources in the wake of the conflict and are heavily reliant on external support for even the most basic expenses. Steady international funding can make a significant difference in the implementation of police reform. Therefore, from the outset, missions must be in a position to support capacity-building projects in a predictable, sustainable manner, either directly through assessed budgets or through partnership arrangements with other actors. Particular attention also needs to be paid to the ability to communicate in local languages and mobility.

Complementarity across the criminal justice system: Where feasible, police development shall align its efforts with justice, corrections and security sector governance and reform, as this may ultimately undermine any achievements in the area of policing and law enforcement. The recruitment of a standing capacity for justice and corrections to complement the Police

Division's SPC is an essential step towards providing a comprehensive approach to rule of law in the establishment of missions.

Transition planning: In line with the Secretary-General's Policy on UN Transitions in the Context of Mission Drawdown or Withdrawal, United Nations police shall identify clear objectives and associated performance measures, such as benchmarks, once a mandate has been issued. These shall be regularly reviewed to measure progress and, if required, adjusted. Mission drawdown and withdrawal often means a significant adjustment, start-up or surge of activities for internal and external partners alike. United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and regional partners such as the African Union and the European Union shall be part of the assessment and planning processes from the very start of the United Nations police deployment in order to ensure unity of effort and smooth handover of UNPOL responsibilities in the context of the mission drawdown and withdrawal.

PART 3. DRIVING

Exercise # 1 Driving Competency Assessment

Read the text and answer the questions.

The candidate must identify him- or herself with a valid national driving license in Latin alphabet (with photo, if required in the MS) at the outset of the driving competency assessment. An official translation prepared by the MS authorities must accompany the original license if it is not in the Latin alphabet.

The driving competency assessment consists of two parts: the handling exercise and the road exercise.

Before the handling exercise, a candidate has to undergo a vision test in which he or she has to read in good daylight from a distance of 20.5 metres a sample vehicle licence plate with letters that are 79.4 mm high, using glasses or contact lenses as required. Candidates failing the vision test are disqualified from the AMS.

In the handling exercise, the candidate will be assessed as to his or her ability to safely perform reversing and parking on the standard driving range. In order to pass the handling exercise, the candidate must complete all maneuvers within five minutes. On the signal of the AMS instructor, start from the Start-Finish line, drive forward, pass by the first parking space, and stop. Reverse into the first parking space. Drive out of the first parking space, pass by the second parking space, and stop. Reverse into the second parking space. Drive forward to the "Start-Finish" line and stop. During the handling exercise the vehicle must be positioned in parallel to the side markers and completely within the parking space, without touching any markers or crossing over any imaginary lines between the markers. The engine must not be stopped more than two times. The candidate must not leave the vehicle. No other passengers are allowed in the vehicle. To pass the handling exercise, a candidate must meet all criteria listed in the assessment form. A candidate who fails the handling exercise shall immediately be given a second chance. In this case, the exercise must restart at the Start-Finish line.

d) Road exercise: The candidate is expected to demonstrate his or her ability to drive safely on a predetermined route. The driving will be conducted in low traffic.

Given the fact that the mission driving and road conditions likely differ from those in the candidate's home country, deployed police officers are required to pass another driving test in the mission area, under mission conditions and with mission vehicles, to obtain a United Nations driving permit.

The test should be taken within the first five working days of arrival in the mission area. Should a deployed officer fail the initial driving test in the mission area, he or she will be informed about the reason(s) for failure and may take two further tests, with a minimum of five working days between each test. All driving tests in the mission area should be completed within 30 days of arrival in the mission area.

Depending on the circumstances, these requirements may be waived by the Mission's Chief Transport Officer on an exceptional basis. After the second failure, the officer may be required to undergo driving training and may have to produce proof thereof prior to being admitted to the third test. Candidates who fail the in-mission driving test three times are not to be given another chance unless exceptionally granted by the Director of Mission Support/Chief of Mission Support.

The MS bears the repatriation costs for an officer who was not previously AMS cleared and who failed the driving test in the mission area. The United Nations only cover the repatriation costs of an officer who passed the driving competency assessment during a MS-based AMS but failed the in-mission driving test.

Questions:

1. Who pays the repatriation costs for an officer who failed to pass the driving test in the mission?
2. How many times can candidates be admitted to the driving test in the mission area?
3. How many parts does the driving competency assessment consist of?
4. How many times may the engine be stopped during the handling exercise?
5. What is the purpose of the handling exercise?
6. What is the time limit for the handling exercise?
7. May the driver go out to see the position of the vehicle during the parking?
8. Does the candidate have the second chance in case of failure?
9. Is the candidate bearing a copy of the driving permit authorized to pass the exam?
10. What are the reasons for the candidates to pass another driving test in the mission area?

Text # 2

Parallel parking reference points

Read the text. Enumerate parking reference points and explain how the parking is performed using these points.

The parallel parking or reverse parking manoeuvre as it's also known has a reputation for being one of the most difficult test manoeuvres and as a result, fails a great many driving tests.

It's important to use a structured technique and to practice this technique until a level of proficiency is reached so that each and every parallel park is accomplished successfully. It doesn't have to be completed in one complete manoeuvre however as many think.

It is acceptable to move forward and make adjustments during the manoeuvre, providing this is done safely with constant all-round observation.

A structured technique is applied by use of reference points. There are several techniques that can be used for the parallel park, whichever technique used, using reference points aids learner drivers accomplish this manoeuvre.

Pulling alongside the car you wish to park behind, try and keep around 1 metre distance from door to door.

Drive past the car you intend on parking behind slightly. Reference point **1** is the front of this car lined up with the centre of your passenger side front window. This reference point doesn't have to be exact, although it provides a guide on where to stop.

As you begin to reverse back, reference point **2** will line the back of the cars up. There are a few ways to establish this. If the cars are the same length and facing the same direction, you may line the door mirrors up. Alternatively, the front (or back depending on which direction the car is facing) up with the centre of the rear left window.

This must be completely the end of the vehicle lined up, such as their bumper. Sit up straight as you can as it may be a little difficult to see the end of their car. With plenty of practice, you will estimate this accurately.

Reversing now, you will turn the wheel one complete turn to the left. Keep this part of the manoeuvre extremely slow as it's important not to overshoot this reference point.

As you reverse, you will see a triangle form in the left door mirror between the kerb and the side of your car. As you reverse, the triangle will get smaller. Keep reversing until the triangle nearly disappears. When you can only see a tiny triangle, stop the car.

At this point now, the rear wheel will be very close to the kerb so you just want the front of the car to swing round to the left parallel to the kerb.

Steer full right lock just as you begin moving slowly backwards. Steer immediately and as quickly as possible as you may risk the rear wheel hitting the kerb.

The final reference point is to use the left door mirror and wait for the kerb and the side of the car to become parallel with each other as shown in the diagram. Just as you see they are nearly parallel, steer one turn to the left to straighten the wheels and stop the car.

Along with using reference points for the parallel parking manoeuvre, here are some key tips to help you succeed:

Keep the car extremely slow. Constantly check reference points. If you miss a reference point or over-shoot one, drive forward again if necessary to re-establish the reference point.

Constantly look all around for approaching vehicles or pedestrians and stop if necessary. If this isn't done you will fail the manoeuvre and the entire driving test. If the manoeuvre did not finish correctly or you hit the kerb, ask if you can try again.

PART 4. SHOOTING

Texte # 1

Firearms Handling and Shooting Assessment

Read the text and answer the questions.

For service in an armed PKO or SPM, a candidate must pass the handling of firearms and shooting assessment that consists of two parts: a firearm handling exercise and a shooting exercise. The two parts of the assessment should be conducted with the same type of sidearm that the MS provides to its police officers deployed to a PKO or SPM:

a) Handling exercise: the candidate has to demonstrate his or her ability to handle the firearms safely to continue to the shooting exercise. The candidate should safely clean the cylinder of a revolver within one minute. Alternatively, the candidate should safely disassemble and reassemble a pistol within three minutes.

b) The shooting exercise is conducted under the responsibility of the MS's firearms instructor and supervised by an AMS instructor. The AMS instructor will disqualify any candidate who fails to comply with the safety rules of the shooting range or otherwise fails to handle the weapon safely.

The shooting exercise is carried out in two steps:

Step one: the candidate has to shoot a total of five rounds on a target of 45 cm x 45 cm from a five meter distance. The weapon, under supervision of the MS firearms instructor, must be holstered prior to and after each round is fired. There is a five second time limit for each round from the holstered stage to the firing of the round. In order to proceed to step two of the shooting exercise, the candidate has to hit the target in four out of the five rounds.

Step two: the candidate has to shoot a total of five rounds on a target of 45 cm x 45 cm from a distance of seven meters. The weapon will be in the low-ready position prior to and after each round is fired. There will be a five second time limit for each round - from the low-ready position to the firing of the round. During the exercise the candidate should bring the weapon to the shooting position on the command of the MS firearms instructor.

To pass the shooting exercise, the candidate must hit the target in at least nine rounds out of the total of ten rounds in both steps and demonstrate safe handling of the weapon throughout the process. Only in case of misfire due to technical reasons beyond the candidate's control will he or she be given a second chance to pass the shooting assessment. Candidates who fail the firearms handling and shooting assessment may be deployed to non-armed missions.

Questions:

1. How many rounds must the candidate hit to pass the test?
2. What steps does the exercise consist of?
3. When is the candidate given the second chance during the shooting exercise?
4. May the candidate be deployed to the mission in case of failure?
5. What is the position of the gun prior to the firing during the step two?
6. What is the time limit to disassemble and reassemble a pistol?
7. What is the target size?

Texte # 2

Shooting exercise No. 1

Read the text and answer the questions.

Description:

target (0.45 x 0.45 m square) on 0.75 x 0.75 m shield, fixed at eye level of the shooter; distance - 5 meters; number of rounds - 5; shooting time - 5 seconds for each round; the gun must be holstered prior to and after each round is fired.

The order of the exercise: at the initial line (10 m), shooters range and get prepared. Before the exercise, firearms instructor checks the readiness of the shooters and issues ammunition.

Shooters, having received ammunition, examine them and reports to the firearms instructor: "(Special rank, surname – *Lieutenant Ivanov*) received 5 rounds ". At the command "Charge magazines" shooters charge magazines and keep holding them in the left hand.

At the command "Load the guns" shooters extract a pistol from holster, insert magazines in the handle of the pistol, unlock the safety lever, load the gun, lock the safety lever, holster the gun, put on earprotections, take a good position for shooting and report: " (rank, name) *Lieutenant Ivanov* is ready for shooting".

At the command "Fire" shooters take the gun out of holster, unlock the safety lever, cock the gun and make a shot. After each shot, the safety lever must be locked, the gun is holstered.

Upon termination of firing the shooter reports: "(rank, name) *Lieutenant Ivanov*, finished shooting ".

At the command "Weapons for inspection", the shooter removes the magazine and puts it under the thumb keeping the gun in the hand. At the command "Examined" the shooters unlock the slide, makes a blank shot, lock the safety lever and holster the gun. The magazine remains in the left hand.

At the command of the firing instructor shooters returns to the line of 10 m.

Questions:

1. What will the shooter do at the command "Charge magazines"?
2. What is the distance to the target?
3. What will the shooter do at the command "Weapon for inspection"?
4. What is the position of the gun after each round?
5. What will the shooter do upon the termination of firing?
6. What command will the shooter charge the gun after?
7. What is the size of the target?
8. What is the time limit for each round?
9. What will the shooter do at the command "Fire"?
10. What will the shooter do at the command "Load the guns"?

Texte # 3.

How to Aim a Pistol

Read the text and enumerate rules of aiming a pistol.

Aim with your dominant eye. Aiming with both eyes is next to impossible, so you need to take aim with your dominant eye. Your dominant eye presents a more accurate picture of your surroundings than your non-dominant eye. Your dominant eye is usually lines up with your dominant hand, but this is not always the case. To determine which eye is your dominant one, form a 1-inch (2.5-cm) circle with your thumb and index finger. Hold the circle at arm's length and look through it to a distant object. Gradually bring the circle toward your face with both eyes open, but do not look at it. Your hand will naturally move toward your dominant eye. Align the front and back sights. A pistol has a rear sight and a front sight. When aiming the gun, the post of the front sight should be evenly centered in between the two posts of the rear sight.

The front sight consists of a single post and the back sight consists of two posts. There needs to be an equal amount of space to the left and the right of the front sight. The top of the front sight should also be flush or even with the tops of the back sight posts.

Focus your eyes on the gun. As you aim the pistol, you will need to look at the rear sight, front sight, and the target. It is physically impossible for your eyes to focus on all three objects at once, though. In order to aim the gun properly, you need to make sure that your eyes are focused on the gun sights and not the target.

The target should look a little blurry. You should still be able to see it, but it should fall to the background and look much less crisp than the gun sights appear.

More specifically, you should be focusing on your front sight. The front sight lets you know what your gun's relative position to the target is.

Choose your point of aim. There are three acceptable points of aim. No single option is officially better than the others, so you'll need to test them each out to determine which works best for you.

For the center hold or center of mass aim, place the top of the front sight at the center of the target. The top should run through the horizontal center of the target. For the 6 o'clock aim, place the top of the front sight just below the bullseye area. If using an actual shooting target, the top of the front sight will overlap the bottom of the black bullseye.

For the sub-6 aim, you will need to place the top of the front sight even further below the bullseye area. When using actual shooting targets, the top of

the sight will be roughly in the middle of the white portion below the black bullseye area.

Aiming a pistol requires patience and concentration. Sloppy aim will result in a sloppy shot. Before firing the pistol, make sure your shots are correctly aligned. Be patient when pressing the trigger. If you feel anxious about firing the gun and concentrate on applying more pressure to the trigger, even for a moment, you will lose concentration on your aim and will probably have a poor shot.

Exercise # 4

Firearms safety rules

Read the text and enumerate the principal safety rules.

Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction this is the most basic safety rule. If everyone handled a firearm so carefully that the muzzle never pointed at something they didn't intend to shoot, there would be virtually no firearms accidents. It's as simple as that, and it's up to you.

Never point your gun at anything you do not intend to shoot. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction.

A safe direction means a direction in which a bullet cannot possibly strike anyone, taking into account possible ricochets and the fact that bullets can penetrate walls and ceilings. The safe direction may be "up" on some occasions or "down" on others, but never at anyone or anything not intended as a target. Even when "dry firing" with an unloaded gun, you should never point the gun at an unsafe target.

Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing at all times, and be sure that you are in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble. This is your responsibility, and only you can control it.

Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. When not in use, firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, separate from each other. It is your responsibility to prevent children and unauthorized adults from gaining access to firearms or ammunition.

Unload your gun as soon as you are finished. A loaded gun has no place in or near a car, truck or building. Unload your gun immediately when you have finished shooting, well before you bring it into a car, camp or home.

Whenever you handle a firearm or hand it to someone, always open the action immediately, and visually check the chamber, receiver and magazine to be certain they do not contain any ammunition. Always keep actions open when not in use. Never assume a gun is unloaded — check for yourself! This is considered a mark of an experienced gun handler!

Never cross a fence, climb a tree or perform any awkward action with a loaded gun. While in the field, there will be times when common sense and the basic rules of firearms safety will require you to unload your gun for maximum safety. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person.

There is never any excuse to carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn or a gun case. When in doubt, unload your gun!

Don't rely on your gun's safety treat every gun as though it can fire at any time. The “safety” on any gun is a mechanical device which, like any such device, can become inoperable at the worst possible time. Besides, by mistake, the safety may be “off” when you think it is “on.” The safety serves as a supplement to proper gun handling but cannot possibly serve as a substitute for common sense. You should never handle a gun carelessly and assume that the gun won't fire just because the “safety is on.”

Never touch the trigger on a firearm until you actually intend to shoot. Keep your fingers away from the trigger while loading or unloading. Never pull the trigger on any firearm with the safety on the “safe” position or anywhere in between “safe” and “fire.” It is possible that the gun can fire at any time, or even later when you release the safety, without you ever touching the trigger again.

Never place the safety in between positions, since half-safe is unsafe. Keep the safety “on” until you are absolutely ready to fire.

Regardless of the position of the safety, any blow or jar strong enough to actuate the firing mechanism of a gun can cause it to fire. This can happen even if the trigger is not touched, such as when a gun is dropped. Never rest a loaded gun against any object because there is always the possibility that it will be jarred or slide from its position and fall with sufficient force to discharge. The only time you can be absolutely certain that a gun cannot fire is when the action is open and it is completely empty. Again, never rely on your gun's safety. You and the safe gun handling procedures you have learned are your gun's primary safeties.

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Приложения / Applications

Annex 1.

United Nations police shall promote, protect and respect human rights. Promotion, protection and respect for human rights must be incorporated into every aspect of the work of United Nations police as per the joint OHCHR-DPKO-DPA-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions (2011). Not only shall the United Nations police officers promote, protect and respect human rights in the exercise of their duties but they must also be role models to their host State counterparts and be prepared to raise issues of human rights if confronted with violations.

They must always behave in a principled and accountable manner in accordance with the international human rights standards. United Nations police must fully adhere to and enforce the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)⁹. These standards must also be incorporated into how, and on what basis, United Nations police provide advice to host State police, shall be central to evaluations of United Nations police's effectiveness in support to host State police and other law enforcement agencies and shall be included in the competencies required for the selection of United Nations police personnel. The United Nations shall neither select nor deploy any individual who has been involved in violations of international human rights or humanitarian law.

United Nations police shall provide support that is gender-responsive and pays particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. United Nations police shall pay special attention to gender and other group-specific considerations, especially those of vulnerable and marginalised groups (e.g. children, national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, or displaced populations), when defining and implementing support activities and when identifying security needs. United Nations police shall incorporate gender considerations into key aspects of United Nations police operations such as planning, management, budgeting and capacity development programmes. It shall promote non-discriminatory and adequate representation of qualified women in host State police and work to ensure that women in the host State police are provided equal capacity and career development opportunities. United Nations Police shall prioritize supporting the host State in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), prevent any and all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and supporting the specific needs and protection of victims and survivors of SGBV.

United Nations police shall oppose corruption in all its forms. United Nations police shall not engage or assist in any act, or attempted act, of

corruption. They shall also vigorously oppose and combat all such acts or attempted acts. If a United Nations police officer develops a reasonable suspicion that acts or attempted acts of corruption have occurred or may occur – either involving United Nations personnel or contractors, or the host State police or other law enforcement or governmental agencies – she/he shall immediately report to the suspicions to her/his supervisor in the mission. She/he may also report possible misconduct to the 24-hour confidential hotline operated by the Investigations Division within the United Nation Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS) and/or the confidential helpline of the United Nations Ethics Office.¹⁰

United Nations police shall make every effort to operate in an environmentally conscious manner. United Nations police shall minimise its environmental impacts in its deployment areas to ensure good relations with the local community as well as the United Nations’ reputation. For instance, in water-scarce areas, attention shall be paid to using water in accordance with local needs so that the United Nations is not perceived as a potential resource competitor. Waste and wastewater management as per the United Nations standards shall be implemented. United Nations police officers shall adopt an appropriate behaviour around cultural, religious and historical sites of importance to the host State population.

United Nations police shall always conduct a thorough and standardised assessment¹¹ of the host State situation as a basis for mandate implementation. Planning implementation of mission mandates and the choice of relevant core functions and operational activities shall in every circumstance be based on an assessment of existing host State capacities and resources, including their absorption capacity; current and future security; policing and protection needs; relevant stakeholders (including non-state); the human rights record of the host State police; political context; and a strong understanding of the extent to which the population trusts the host State police as a legitimate entity of the state. The ability of United Nations police to work effectively in such delicate situations is dependent on their understanding of the cultural, social and political contexts of the mission.

In the planning process, United Nations police shall engage with partners in the United Nations system and Member States in an effort to assist in making mandates as clear, credible and achievable as possible. United Nations police shall provide the Security Council with a realistic assessment of existing capacities and resources as well as on – sustainable and culturally appropriate – good practice in an effort to ensure clear, credible and achievable mandates. United Nations police shall work with Member States to secure the necessary human, financial and logistical resources. In an effort to arrive at a common understanding of what this entails in a given mission, United Nations police shall closely cooperate and consult other parts of the United

Nations Secretariat, Member States and other partners as required under the Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning.

United Nations police core functions shall be implemented within a wider rule of law and security sector reform context. United Nations police have been an established component of peacekeeping operations since 1960. For the last 10 to 15 years, the importance of police has been linked to the other components of the security and justice system, as well as their oversight and governance bodies. Experience has shown that police development may have limited or even counter-productive effects, i.e. increased prison overcrowding, unless coupled with strengthening and reform work in other parts of the criminal justice chain, with civil society engagement and wider efforts to solidify the rule of law.¹³

United Nations police shall make every effort to identify and recruit the specialised capacities to fulfil mandates. United Nations police components can only deliver specialised assistance or advice if specialised personnel, police officers or other experts can be recruited and assigned to commensurate tasks. This is especially true when it comes to police capacity-building and development, which require, among others, expertise on: budgets/procurement, administration, change and reform management, legal affairs or resource mobilisation. Support shall also be sought from other (non-police) civilian experts in relevant areas. Proficiency in a mission area language(s) shall be an important consideration in the selection, recruitment and deployment of the United Nations police.

United Nations police shall ensure that planned support to capacity development is demand-driven and appropriate in relation to host State needs. As host State police and other law enforcement agencies can be functional to varying degrees and in varying ways, the capacity that is being established or developed shall be in line with the needs and existing host State police service structures and related institutional arrangements rather than determined by what can be supplied through international assistance. United Nations Police shall not replicate external policing structures and components, such as formed police units, without regard to their actual suitability in host State circumstances.

United Nations police shall recognise the political context of their work. Reestablishing or restoring policing and other law enforcement is fundamentally political, as it involves shifting power and access over key institutions of the state. Control over police enhances power and influence, for those both outside and within the police organisation. This can limit United Nations police reform efforts and affect how United Nations police approach the implementation of mandated tasks. But this also underlines how United Nations police benefit from close collaboration with other mission components, such as

civil and political affairs or human rights, notably through joint strategies and advocacy to rally national support over police reform processes. Thus, heads of police components shall advise the senior leadership on political requirements, and receive political guidance and necessary support in order to implement their mandates fully.

United Nations police shall respect host State ownership and seek broad buy-in. Efforts shall begin as early as possible to engage the host State political authorities, police and other law enforcement agencies, and civil society in the host state in identifying approaches, entry points and priorities for United Nations support. National ownership has been fully adopted by the United Nations as a principle, but it is also a practical necessity and a key factor in any transition strategy. Ongoing support will only be effective and police development will only be sustainable if they are anchored in host State needs, sensibilities, resources and priorities. While “ownership” is complex and United Nations police may not be able to satisfy all competing views on the way forward, United Nations police must secure buy-in from key stakeholders to succeed and formalise it in a binding document.

United Nations police shall seek political commitment from host State authorities. Based on the above assessment and on consultations with a wide group of host State stakeholders, United Nations police shall foster political commitment at a strategic level for the development of host State police and other law enforcement agencies. This could mean a compact between the United Nations police and the host State authorities to outline a long-term plan and matching strategy for public safety and police development. Early engagement is necessary for fostering national ownership and for laying a foundation of political support for the police development process. Where possible, these efforts shall be led by host State authorities, but where relevant expertise is available within the United Nations police component, United Nations police shall provide professional advice on the development of such national strategies.

United Nations police shall plan activities with a focus on sustainability from the outset. Activities within the core functions shall only be taken on when they can be sustained for the necessary period of time or handed over to partners – host State or international – in an effective and orderly manner. As required under the Policy on UN Transitions in the Context of Mission Drawdown or Withdrawal, transition planning shall begin in the early stages of the mission lifecycle and should be continuously reviewed, linking benchmarking and evaluations of progress to a transition strategy.

United Nations police shall evaluate delivery on mandated tasks regularly. In addition to existing reporting and evaluation requirements, it also entails a continuous emphasis on the need to gather relevant baseline data and information in order to evaluate progress towards the fulfilment of long-term

objectives for public safety and police development. The data and information gathering process and standards development should be built in to the UN police component from the outset of mission planning. At least some or parts of these mechanisms shall consist of joint evaluations with host State police colleagues and other host State authorities as well as international partners. Benchmarking and evaluation require an understanding of the strategic objectives of police development and need to be flexible enough to allow for evolving circumstances and to take advantage of opportunities as they emerge. Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the DPKO/DFS Mission Evaluation Policy and DPKO/DFS Policy on Internal evaluations and inspections of United Nations Police.

United Nations police shall cultivate partnerships. United Nations police shall seek opportunities to enable or catalyse their own efforts through the assistance of and co-operation with partners. Partners include United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other international and regional organisations, non-governmental organisations, bilateral partners and ‘groups of friends.’ The United Nations police shall consider the added value, comparative access to resources and linkages to host State actors when forging such partnerships. United Nations police managers shall seek partnerships where they are productive and in line with host country priorities and establish formalized collaborative mechanisms to move their agendas forward. Partnerships to coordinate transition and exit strategies shall be extremely clear about roles and responsibilities.

Annex 2.

The most crucial role that United Nations police shall play from the earliest deployment is in assisting the delivery of basic public safety and, in many cases, the initial establishment of host State police. United Nations police shall begin working with host State colleagues to improve basic safety and extend state authority; monitor conduct; gather information (census, vetting, registration and certification, as well as an inventory of the police infrastructure); and (4) (re-)introduce basic policing procedures.

A key aim from the outset shall be to strengthen and/or (re-)establish relations between the police and the community and to deliver early peace dividends. These can veer into the realm of capacity-building and represent early steps in the police development process.

As necessary and mandated, United Nations police shall begin census, vetting, registration and certification early on in order to scope existing capacity and clarify the status and composition of host State police and other law

enforcement agencies. This may also include working with host State police to establish the criteria and procedures for selection and recruitment, introducing integrity and anti-corruption safeguards. These are steps that precede and set the stage for capacity-building.

Annex 3.

(1) Support to host State authorities in organising national and local elections is a recurring responsibility of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions. (2) *By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, European Union has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together.* (3) *The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for international peace and security.* (4) United Nations police components are commonly tasked to assist host State police and other law enforcement agencies in providing security for electoral processes, particularly with respect to human rights. (5) In addition to United Nations police, this type of activity also includes the United Nations electoral component, military peacekeepers, human rights and civil affairs. (6) *After the commemorative session the participants lay wreaths at the memorial site and observe a minute of silence.* (7) As the United Nations electoral component in a mission has the lead role in all United Nations electoral support activities, the activities of United Nations police shall be planned and carried out in close cooperation with it as part of a mission-wide support strategy. (8) *Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century.*

(9) United Nations police shall support the provision of security in electoral processes by establishing co-ordination mechanisms, conducting risk assessments, drafting security plans, developing codes of conduct, training host State police, contributing to pre-election security, assisting with the protection of electoral materials and polling stations, supporting monitoring and investigation of incidents of voter intimidation or other human rights violations, in close coordination with the human rights component. (10) *The lead, however, must be taken by the world's most developed economies (the G20), which contribute some 78 per cent of all emissions: currently, only five of these countries have committed to a long-term zero emissions target.*

Serious and organised crime, especially *table* in its transnational form, is *human* a major obstacle to reducing *like* conflict and fostering *silver* sustainable peace, security and development. In conflict *computer* and post-conflict environments it flourishes *some* because of a breakdown of police and other elements of the criminal justice system. Often *telephone* coupled with widespread corruption, organised crime may work hand-in-hand with the spoilers of peace and terrorists. Addressing *tomorrow* organized crime and strengthening the rule of law have taken on *boy* greater importance in most peacekeeping operations and special *stone* political missions and is an important *flowers* entry point for engaging with *cat* national authorities to take action. Performing *bed* complex policing tasks of this nature *salmon* requires *girl* specialized expertise, international white and regional cooperation and support by *say* specialists from Member States and others. In *apple* partnership with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNDP, INTERPOL and year other relevant actors, United Nations police shall *egg* support the planning and implementation of host State and *meat* regional house operational and analytical capacity-building activities *father* as well as the use of existing *village* international policing tools and services such as those *vehicle* provided by INTERPOL. At the *belt* request of the host State, United Nations police, in *classroom* close co-operation with UNODC, shall assist the authorities in producing national *hall* serious and organized crime threat assessments. Further *car* measures can include anti-corruption *window* initiatives; assessments and engagement with the *student pencil* public for enhanced responsiveness; and the establishment of effective *dog* planning and management mechanisms to strengthen the capacity of the *train* criminal justice *book* system – including the judiciary, the prosecution *door* and law enforcement.

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