



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
POLICE
GENERAL POLICE DIRECTORATE



**SLOVENIAN POLICE IN
INTERNATIONAL
CIVILIAN MISSIONS**
1997 - 2007



November, 2007

Mission and vision

With its international recognition of independence and its membership into the United Nations (UN), Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union (EU), Slovenia took on co-responsibility for securing world peace. The Slovenian Police actively contribute to the common efforts of the EU aimed at forming the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). It has been participating in international civilian missions under the auspices of the UN, EU and OSCE since 1997.

The national security policy of the Republic of Slovenia (Resolution on National Security of the Republic of Slovenia) gives priority to non-violent resolution of international conflicts and condemns the use of force which endangers the freedom and security of other countries.

Recently, conflicts are becoming increasingly frequent within individual countries, with or without the interventions of neighbouring countries. Due to altered characteristics of conflicts, international civilian missions (hereinafter ICMs) are also becoming more demanding and complex in content. Classical peacekeeping missions are no longer sufficient. Members of ICMs today perform various tasks (provide humanitarian aid, help countries to carry out elections, establish states governed by the rule of law, establish new administrations, armies and local police forces, perform activities involving demilitarisation and demobilisation, re-integration and training of soldiers of armed forces etc.).

The Slovenian Police will continue to provide top experts for ICMs who responsibly and professionally perform their tasks and proudly represent the Slovenian Police and our country.



Facing new challenges participation of the Slovenian Police in international civilian missions (ICMs)

The Slovenian Police (hereinafter 'the Police') has been participating in ICMs for ten years. On 27 November 1997 our first police officer joined the MAPE mission in Albania within the defence organisation of the Western European Union (WEU). Participation in the first peacekeeping operation coincides with the first participation of the Slovenian Army (hereinafter 'the Army') in the peacekeeping operation Alba (Slovenian translation Zora) in Albania.

In the past, heads of the Police made the decision to participate in ICMs with around 30 police officers. In line with this decision, the number of police officers in ICMs varied in the period from 1997 to 2007; the extent of tasks connected to the participation in international civil missions grew constantly.

Like the Army, the Police also actively participated in ICMs within the framework of different international EU organisations (EUPM in Bosnia and Herzegovina, EUPOL Proxima in Macedonia), UN organisations (UNTAET/UNMISSET in East Timor, UNMIK in Kosovo, OHR in Bosnia and Herzegovina), OSCE organisations (KPSS in Kosovo, SMMS in Macedonia, OSCE in Serbia) and WEU organisations (MAPE in Albania). Later, the Police also participated in multilateral ICMs under the auspices of individual states belonging to interim coalition governments (e.g. USA in Afghanistan IPTM and Jordan - IPTC). Slovenia also has a representative in the CPCC of the General Secretariat of the EU Council. In this way, the Police actively contribute to preventing conflicts and managing crises around the world. Compared to the Army, the participation of the Police in ICMs is smaller both in extent and number of participants. UNMIK Kosovo stands out among ICMs in terms of the number of participants in a contingent. In this operation there were up to 15 police officers participating at the same time.

In 2004 the Republic of Slovenia joined NATO and the EU and thereby assumed new obligations. Also important is the fact that on 1 January 2004 Slovenia became a member of the "troika" presiding over the OSCE organisation in 2005, while in 2008 it will preside over the EU. The Police justify its participation in ICMs through the integration of national and international legislation.

By participating in ICMs, the Slovenian Police have gained a lot of knowledge and experience for the performance of tasks in operations and a high level of recognition and professionalism. Proof of this lies in the requests of other police forces for cooperation with Slovenian members in various areas of police work.

To date 180 police officers have been successfully trained for participation in ICMs, 136 of whom have been sent to foreign countries (in most cases participation in one operation while four police officers participated in three missions and 25 police officers participated in two different ICMs). On average, the Slovenian Police had more than 30 police officers in foreign countries in the last five years. This number is comparable to other EU member states for it comprises 0.3% of all employed police officers (in Germany 0.1%). As a rule, the police officers stay in a foreign country one year, with the possibility of a six-month extension. In line with the Security Council Resolution 1325 (October 2000) on gender equality, we strive to include female police officers in ICMs. To date three have been sent abroad.

At the moment the Slovenian Police has 22 police experts, who are active in the following ICMs: 15 UNMIK Kosovo, 2 OSCE in Serbia, 4 EUPM-2 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 1 in the CPCC of the EU Council.

International Civilian Mission WEU

MAPE in Albania



WEU Mission in Albania (MAPE)

In May 1997 the Western European Union (WEU) Council decided to establish the mission MAPE (Multinational Advisory Police Element to Albania) in Albania (UN Security Council Resolution 1101/1997) as part of the international community's effort to improve the situation in this country.

At first the MAPE mission was just one of the forms of the international community's operations in Albania intended to train the officials of the Albanian Ministry of Public Order who then re-established the local police force based on democratic and internationally recognised standards, with a special focus on respect for human rights and freedoms. Most of the 3,000 police officers from different countries worked in educational centres in Tirana and Dures.

The mission also played an important role during the Kosovo refugee crisis in April 1999, when field groups were formed. These groups were active in the area of Kukes near the Kosovo border, helping the Albanian police force perform tasks regarding the acceptance, registration, control and management of refugees from the state border to refugee camps in Albania.



Five Slovenian police officers participated in the mission between 6 November 1997 and 22 June 2001. They were sent there in shifts, lasting for 12 or more months. They had different functions:

- head of the group of trainers on legal matters at the Police Academy in Tirana;
- coordinator of activities to complete the establishment and start the operation of the Training Centre in Drač;
- head of the first and second field groups on the Kosovo-Albanian border (refugee crisis);
- head of the field group for the evaluation of the training programmes for Albanian police officers;
- sectoral adviser and head of the group of instructors for training special units of the Albanian police force; and
- central adviser for the work of the border police of the Ministry of Public Order.

Participation in MAPE has shown that the Slovenian Police is adequately trained and suitably qualified and equipped to cooperate in different peacekeeping and other



UN Civilian Peacekeeping Missions

UNTAET/UNMISSET in East Timor

UNTAET (United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor) was the first non-European international civilian mission (UN Security Council Resolution 1264/1999, 1272/1999), in which the Slovenian Police participated between March 2000 and December 2003 with two police officers respectively, in three shifts.

East Timor is an island in the Indonesian Archipelago with around 2 million inhabitants. At first it was a Portuguese colony and until 1999 it was the 27th Indonesian province characterised by repeated outbursts of violence, which in 1999 led to an international intervention under the auspices of the UN.

Cooperation in the UNTAET and UNMISSET missions was slightly different from cooperation in other international civilian missions, for the Indonesian police transferred the enforcement functions onto the UN police (CIVPOL). This means that the UN civilian police exercises police powers on the whole territory of East Timor.

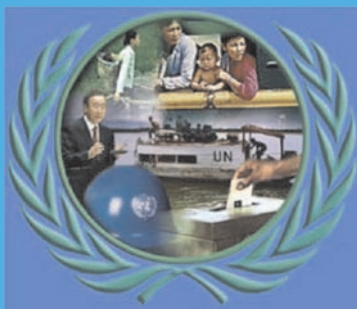
CIVPOL's practise was to include the local population in its work from the very beginning, both in the state administration as well as in the police force. By doing so CIVPOL established a key foundation of a future statehood and independence of East Timor after the mission's retreat from the island. Practical police work encompassed different police tasks, which included everything from traffic control to the investigation of criminal offences. At the same time, local security forces were being trained.





Among all the missions the Slovenian Police participated in, the UNTAET/UNMISSET missions hold a special place, both due to remoteness and different geographical conditions. Working and living conditions in East Timor differ very much from those in Slovenia - the island is situated in the tropics. The local population also differs in many ways; all this extended the time the Slovenian police officers needed to adjust to the new surroundings.

Although a larger number of Slovenian police officers will probably never again work in conditions similar to the conditions in East Timor, their experience gained was nevertheless very useful. Namely, we were able to upgrade the equipment and uniform of police officers for overseas peacekeeping operations and gain various useful items of information and data from this part of the world which would, had we not been active in that area, remain less easily accessible.



UNMIK Mission in Kosovo

The Slovenian Police has participated, with 15 police experts, in the UN international mission in Kosovo UNMIK (United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo) since November 2000. For their participation the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted, on a proposal from the Minister of the Interior, the decision (No. 802-05/99-3, 4.9.2000). This is a UN executive mission, in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution Nr. 1244, where police officers from different countries perform their police tasks with full police powers. The mission is now in its third phase transfer of police tasks onto the local police force (KPS) on all three levels of governance and command. At the end of 2007, the adoption of the resolution on the final status of Kosovo is foreseen, entailing the completion of the UN mission and the beginning of a new EU mission. Annually, there are two regular shifts of Slovene policemen (8+7), namely in April and November. As the EU will gradually take over the UN mission, we are planning the transfer of police officers to the European international civil mission (ESDP) by April 2008.



Slovenia already seconded four police officers to Bosnia and Herzegovina within the EUPM (European Union Police Mission). Following the letter of request from the OHR (Office of the High Representative) and on the grounds of operative interest of the Slovenian Police, one additional police officer was seconded there on 19 May 2003 to execute all the operative tasks to combat organised crime in the Republic of Serbia within OHR. His mandate expired in December 2004. Following another letter of request from the OHR we seconded another police expert to OHR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He began his mandate in January 2005 as head of the department for the fight against corruption and organised crime.

The Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the leading civilian institution responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Dayton Agreement and it coordinated the activities of international actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see Dayton Agreement, Annex 10). The mandate of the operational part of the OHR mission ended on 31 March 2006 as did the mandate of the Slovenian police expert.



OSCE Missions

In its efforts to build democratic institutions and societies in conflict areas, OSCE focused special attention on the education and training of local police forces. Slovenian police officers also participated in three such missions.

OSCE in Kosovo KPSS

OSCE Mission in Kosovo

KPSS (Kosovo Police Service School) is a police academy in Kosovo, run within the framework of UNMIK activities by OSCE in accordance with the OSCE Permanent Council Decision 305/99.

The Slovenian Police started to participate in this operation in March 2000 with four police officers (2 in each shift). The police officers participated in the execution of intensive educational and training programmes, which provided the local police officers with basic policing knowledge that can later be upgraded in further and specialised courses.



OSCE in Macedonia SMMS

The SMMS operation (Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje) in Macedonia was formed in 1992 with the intention of preventing the conflicts in other former Yugoslav countries from reaching and expanding to Macedonia. The operation was an integral part of the broader EU and international community's efforts in preventing instability from spreading to countries bordering to Serbia and Montenegro. Its principal goal was to maintain Macedonia's territorial integrity, peace, stability and security and to prevent new conflicts in the region.

The Slovenian police participated in SMMS between 2001 and 2005 with a total of seven police officers. They were active as instructors in the course of training for local police forces, cooperated in the control and monitoring of local police patrols' activities and helped prepare and carry out elections in former crisis areas.

In Serbia there has been an ongoing OSCE mission from January 2001 with international police experts cooperating in the democratisation and protection of human rights and minorities. In August 2001 the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted Decision No. 802-05/21-2, 17. 8. 2001 regarding the cooperation of two Slovenian police officers in the OSCE mission in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (in February 2003 the mission was renamed due to the change of the name of the country to Serbia and Montenegro and again in June 2006 due to the formation of the new countries Serbia and Montenegro). The Slovenian Police has been participating in the said mission since July 2006 and is currently represented by two police experts. This is a so called advisory mission, which does not have a time limit. In this mission the police officers cooperate in educational matters and in developing appropriate training programmes to serve the needs of the Serbian police. The mandate of the two Slovenian police officers will end in 2007, in July and in November respectively.



European Police Missions

EUPM - BiH

The EUPM (European Union Police Mission) in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an operation which represents the follow-up of the UN IPTF (International Police Task Force). Its mandate is based on the provisions of Annex 11 to the Dayton Agreement (see Dayton Agreement, Annex 11), which provides for the establishment of international police forces under the auspices of the UN for the performance of different tasks (training and advising security structures, monitoring and controlling their operations).

The Slovenian Police has been a part of this peacekeeping operation from the very beginning, on average with four police officers, and a total of 17 police officers have participated in the EUPM to date. They worked in three different locations in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Bosanska Gradiška) as expert advisers in the fight against organised crime and performed general police work at the federal and local (cantonal) levels.





The EUPM-2 mission commenced on 1st January 2006 with a two-year mandate, and represents the follow-up of the EUPM mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina which concluded in December 2005. The mission's tasks are to advise the police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provide support and help in the proactive fight against organised crime and implement reforms in the police.

Following the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (No. 51100-141/2005/3, 5.1.2006) four Slovenian police officers started their one-year mandate on 6 February 2006. The EU Council Secretariat asked the Republic of Slovenia to extend the mandate until 31 December 2007 for all four participating Slovenian police officers. The request was approved. The conclusion of the mission is foreseen for the end of 2007. The EU Council CPCC is actively assessing the current state and the results of the work to decide on a possible extension.



Proxima EUPOL (Proxima European Union Police) represents the follow-up of Concordia, i.e. the activities performed by SMMS. The operation Proxima was formed at the request of the Macedonian authorities seeking international help and support in the consolidation of security forces, mainly to fight organised crime, in comprehensive reform of the Ministry of Interior, in the establishment of border police, in getting the local population to trust the police and in strengthening cooperation with neighbouring countries. Proxima was meant to continue the activities of the Ohrid Agreement on one hand and the goals of the EU integral policy in South-Eastern Europe on the other.

The Slovenian Police participated in Proxima from its very beginning until its conclusion in 2005. Altogether, 14 police officers participated in the operation (five in each shift).

The Proxima Mission had a mandate of the EU Council. On 15 December 2004 its mandate was extended following an EU Secretariat Decision and later, a new mission under the name EU PAT (EU Police Advisory Team) was approved. One Slovenian police expert participated in this mission. The mission was concluded in June 2006.



Other international civilian missions

The Slovenian police also participated in several other missions which, although being part of the international community's effort to stabilise conflict areas of the world, do not have a broader internationally recognised mandate. Among these missions to help train local police forces, IPTM in Afghanistan and IPTC in Jordan stand out.

IPTM in Afghanistan

After the fall of the Taliban regime in 2002, a police academy started operating, with the support from Germany, in the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul. Since the extent of the work required the expansion of activity, the financial and logistic support was taken over by the USA. The ITMP (International Police Training Mission in Afghanistan) became part of the American programme for helping Afghanistan.

The Slovenian police officer started his mandate in IPTM on 10 March 2003 with preparations in Kosovo. He went to Afghanistan on 15 April 2003 and returned on 3 April 2004. As one of seven police advisors, he participated in the training of Afghan police officers. He was responsible for the preparation and later the implementation of the Transition Integration Programme, especially in the following areas: human rights in relation to police powers, police work in democratic communities, police ethics and practical procedures.



The IPTC (Jordan International Police Training Center) in an operation authorised under the paragraph 13 of the UN Security Council Resolution 1511/2003, which provides that the UN SC “authorises a multinational force under unified command to take all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability of Iraq”. Most important for IPTC is paragraph 14 which urges Member States to contribute in the spirit of the Resolution to the formation of the multinational force referred to in paragraph 13.

The activities in IPTC started with an Interim Coalition Government of Iraq, but later these activities, as was the case with IPTM, came under the auspices of the US State Department and Department of Justice. The IPTC goal was to provide for the training of Iraqi security forces in a safe environment and with the best possible cooperation of international partners. Instructors arrived from different countries, mostly from European and North American countries.

The training programme was divided into training for general police work (fight against terrorism and crime, basic principles of democratic police activities and skills of patrolling) and training for operative police activities (defensive tactics, handling fire arms, driving and practical application of acquired knowledge). Most of the candidates ended their training at this stage and returned to Iraq. Only those chosen continued with specialised training and were trained to handle improvised explosive devices and to provide security in police stations. They acquired the necessary governance and tactical skills.

The Slovenian Police participated in the operation between 2004 and 15 April 2007, mostly in the area of training for general police work. Fifteen police officers participated in three 12-month shifts.

All the police officers were rewarded for their efforts and professionally performed work they received special Jordanian decorations issued with the approval of King Abdullah II.



Police expert in the General Secretariat of the EU Council

CPCC (Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability) operative department

Since 2005, the Slovenian Police has had its representative in the police unit organised in the EU Council. There are, besides the head and a few administrative workers, also five police experts from other countries in this unit.

The decision on the secondment of the police expert to work in the Police Department of the General Secretariat of the EU Council was taken by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, on a proposal from the Ministry of the Interior, by Decision No. 54200-5/2005/3, 31.3.2005.

The police expert was first sent to Belgium for the period from 10 April 2005 until 10 April 2007: his mandate was later extended at the request of the EU Council until 10 April 2009.

In accordance with the so called Action Plan, international police experts develop crisis management procedures in the European Union and new concepts of command and control over police operations, assess emergency situations, help establish missions and prepare plans for different scenarios and various types of missions. They also provide for the mutual consistency of necessary sources, develop legal frameworks and procedures of financing and evaluate proposed solutions using an appropriate policy for assessing.

The position of a police expert does not belong to Slovenia automatically. It is one of six positions within the new operating department CPCC (Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability). All 27 Member States can apply for vacant positions.



Education and training

Slovenian police peacekeepers place a lot of emphasis on education and training. They upgrade their knowledge of crisis management with the help of foreign experience (by visiting different conferences and seminars). They participate in different international computer-assisted exercises and in this way receive training in procedures and activities mostly for civilian-military cooperation in crisis areas within operations for supporting peace. Such education and training also represents an opportunity to exchange experience between different organisations (military, police and non-governmental) which deal with such problems. When carrying out basic training for work in peacekeeping missions, the Slovenian police officers, as lecturers (trainers) and assessors, cooperate effectively with the Croatian and German police. Under the auspices of OSCE missions the Slovenian police peacekeepers also carried out training in Slovenia for the Macedonian police.

We, the Police are very aware of the fact that only well qualified male and female police officers can successfully detect, accept and efficiently respond to all greater demands and expectations of the citizens in a modern society which is now very much integrated in the European Union. Therefore, we strive to create a diverse and up-to-date selection of programmes for police improvement and high quality training.

Slovenian police peacekeepers train for work in international civil missions also under our training programmes which comply with all the demands and instructions of international organisations for training and education in the area of crisis management. This regards the basic training of police candidates for work in international civil missions, the training of trainers for work in missions, last preparations for chosen candidates before they are sent on missions and a programme of reintegration for police officers ending their mandate in a mission.



Values and skills

Each ICM is different but what they do have in common is international cooperation and development of good policing practices in host countries. Police officers help citizens, join local police officers when patrolling, lead different investigations regarding violations of human rights and advise the local police on internationally approved police standards. Through establishing trust in the police force in all parts of the community, they strive for a peaceful civil society which is based on the security of an individual.

The police officers sent on ICMs must possess certain capabilities and skills which they upgrade and improve. These particularly involve management of people, proactive problem resolution, negotiations, understanding human rights, training and establishing adequate relations in a multicultural society.

Slovenian police officers are highly appreciated in ICMs because of their good qualifications and experience in police work. After they return from an ICM these skills enrich their professional and private lives, bringing benefits to the work of their police unit. They work with people from all around the world (in the Kosovo mission there are 47 countries participating). They develop friendships with other police officers and thereby learn from their international colleagues. Moreover, they live in a local community and therefore have the opportunity to develop real relations with the local population and can learn a lot about their culture.





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