



**REMARKS BY SENATOR A. REHMAN MALIK
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ACTION PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICE PEACEKEEPING

Your Highness Sheikh Abdullah Bin Nasser Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Minister of State for Internal Affairs, State of Qatar; Your Highness Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Deputy Amir of the State of Qatar; Mr. Khoo Boon Hui, INTERPOL President; Mr. Ronald K. Noble, IINTERPOL Secretary General; Minister and distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

I am honoured to address this August forum on “Action Plan for International Police Peacekeeping”, which has been formulated in line with the ‘Outcome Declaration’ of ministerial meeting held in Singapore on 11-12 Oct 2009. I had the great pleasure and privilege to participate in that meeting as a panel member where foreign, justice and home affairs ministers, together with Heads of Police and representatives from 153 countries gathered to discuss the crucial role of the police in building sustainable peace and security and how to ensure that the growing demands for effective international policing in post-conflict environments, will be met in years to come.

Several meetings of both the working group and the National focal points were held over a six month period. A consensus was reached on the final version of the Action Plan in September and this has received the endorsement of the United Nations Secretary General.

The agreement between INTERPOL and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in an unprecedented ministerial meeting in Singapore last year paved way for increasing the role of police in peacekeeping operations in the world. By endorsing the agreement, the UN Secretary General, in a special video message delivered during 78th INTERPOL General Assembly meeting at Singapore last year, spoke of 'the need for greater respect for the rule of law' in the world's most troubled parts. He described INTERPOL

as 'a natural partner' to restore stability following war and to address the challenges on the ground, such as establishing rule of Law, maintaining Law & Order including curbing the source of funding to the warring parties through drugs etc.

INTERPOL Secretary General had rightly described the global police body's partnership with the UN as 'an alliance of all nations' that would commit INTERPOL to deliver international police expertise, more skilled police personnel and frontline access to its global resources in countries suffering or recovering from conflicts, in order to help them achieve and maintain peace and combat transnational crime.

Your Excellencies, as you know the traditional model of peacekeeping developed during the Cold War era as a mean of resolving conflicts between States which involved the deployment of unarmed or lightly armed military personnel between warring parties. The rise in the number of intra-State conflicts after the fall of Berlin Wall resulted in multidimensional peacekeeping operations which in turn led to an expansion of the non-military component of peacekeeping the success of which was dependent on the work of civilian experts in key areas such as the rule of law, human rights, gender, child protection and elections.

Your Excellencies, as you are also aware that there are three basic principles which need to be followed in letter and spirit for

effective, transparent and result-oriented peacekeeping operations. These include: Consent of the parties - consent of the parties to the conflict with a commitment by those parties to a political process and their acceptance of a peacekeeping operations mandated to support that process. This consent provides necessary freedom of action, and the effective peacekeeping ensures continuity in the operations. Second important principle is Impartiality which is crucial to maintaining the consent and cooperation of the conflicting-parties. But the need for even-handedness towards the parties should not become an excuse for inaction in the face of behaviour that clearly works against the peace process. Thirdly 'non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate. The use of force by a UN peacekeeping operation always has political implications and can often give rise to unforeseen circumstances.

Your Excellencies, the nut shell is that the peacekeeping operations centres around the principles of 'Legitimacy, Credibility, Promotion of national and local ownership'.

The challenges faced today in the peacekeeping operations include threat of violence against the peacekeeping personnel, lack of adequate financial resources to fund the peacekeeping operations and finding of troops, military and non-military, with necessary training, logistic and equipment to undertake effective peacekeeping operations.

Peacekeeping in the world is the prime duty of the leaders in the world as now the world merged into a small village. It looks like one administration and hence, it has to be maintained with the joint and continued efforts of the leadership of the world. The world has become dangerous due to lethal arms & ammunition, fight between the States, drug mafia and terrorism etc. They are originated and even continue to originate due to one or the other reason and the world needs to identify these reasons to bring the peace in the world. The world has to see and work out politically the certain time to reach where you need to sent peace keepers, international leadership to ensure the restoration of peace. Afghanistan and Pakistan are the two countries which are suffering most and perhaps will continue to suffer since 9-11 unless the international community put some real focus on the core issue of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Peace-keeping is a concern for all nations, for those who have suffered conflict in the past and present, as well as for those who may be touched by conflict situations in the future.

My own country, Pakistan, has a long history with the United Nations with respect to peacekeeping missions. Since 1960 Pakistan has been actively involved in most of the UN peacekeeping missions and today stands at the top with 10,175 troops and observers serving in current missions. Some of Pakistan's major contributions to peacekeeping missions were in Somalia, Namibia, Bosnia, Congo, Haiti, Cambodia, Haiti, Angola and Sierra Leone. In Bosnia Pakistani

peace-keepers were the first to respond and assist over 50,000 refugees who came over after the Serbs had over-run the United Nations declared safe havens in July 1995. Currently Pakistani Formed Police Units (FPU) are deployed in Kosovo, (115 personnel), Haiti (280 personnel), Cote d'Ivoire (125 personnel), East Timor (140 personnel) and Darfur, Sudan (140 personnel).

It is my strong belief that this Action Plan will serve as an important tool to structure how Member States can meaningfully help countries torn by conflict and create conditions for sustainable peace by becoming not just peace-keepers but also peace-builders. This Plan addresses the need for countries to really engage in re-building police capacity through the recruitment, training and deployment of police to international peacekeeping operations and also underscores the need to send the "right person with the right skills to the right mission." In addition to a high level of professionalism, good peacekeepers need to be impartial, determined and sensitive to local customs and traditions.

Although this Action Plan is an excellent starting block, I must stress that it is not in itself a means to an end; it now needs to be put into practice and this is where the real work begins. To do this effectively, INTERPOL and the DPKO are working closely to develop a technical implementation tool, which outlines the modalities and conditions for the full implementation of the Action Plan. In order to ensure that this technical instrument reflects the

needs of police working in conflict areas, a joint DPKO/INTERPOL evaluation mission will be carried out in December this year to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with another mission tentatively scheduled to the Cote d'Ivoire.

My distinguished guests, I fully endorse this Action Plan for International Police Peacekeeping and I commend INTERPOL and the DPKO for the work they have done so far in promoting the need to provide greater support to international peacekeeping operations. However, the support of the global community is needed to ensure that this Action Plan is brought alive. I strongly urge each and every one of you to take the necessary steps to ensure that increased support to peacekeeping operations is pushed to the forefront of your countries' political agendas.

The Action Plan for International Police Peacekeeping would result in:

- a. Increase Police Participation.
- b. Qualitative changes in training.
- c. Sharing of multiple expertise.
- d. Creation of Police Peace Keepers Reserve Force.

In the end I would like to make following recommendations for effective & meaningful implementations of the Action Plan:-

- e. Equal funding by the Members States through specific contributions (Proposed USD 10,000).
- f. A special command structure for Police Peace Keeping at INTERPOL HQ at Lyon under Secretary General INTERPOL to maintain direct liaison with Member States and UN Secretariat
- g. Officer of the rank of Inspector General to be posted at INTERPOL Secretariat, Lyon to coordinate the Police Peace Keeping Operations
- h. INTERPOL Secretariat through Inspector General to act as focal point for exchange of trainees and experts
- i. INTERPOL to hold training oriented conferences on regular basis
- j. Women participation in Police Peace-Keeping Operations to be increased
- k. Pre-deployment short training courses be conducted by the Members States for its Police Personnel
- l. INTERPOL to prepare a common training syllabus for Police Peace Keepers - general rules.

Thank you all for your support to the International Police community and I encourage you to adopt this Action Plan as an INTERPOL Resolution.