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**The Nature and History of Cooperation between the Armed Forces and the Police and their Tasks during Crisis Management<sup>2</sup>**

**A katonai és rendőri együttműködés sajátosságai, története és feladatai válságkezelés során**

**Abstract**

*The article gives an overview of the history and nature of cooperation between the military and the police corps, their mutual actions and potential duties during peace operations, the requirements that forces participating in peace operations<sup>3</sup> must meet the main stages of selection, the procedure of preparation and the observations of peace operations. Conclusions and recommendations are also made.*

*Keywords: Crisis management, peace operations, crisis centres, local security forces, military police cooperation, preparation, selection, training, experience, proposals.*

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<sup>3</sup> Peace operations are: conflict preventions, peace making, peace enforcement, peace building, and post conflict peace building and preventing relapse to conflict. (UN 2008 principles and guidelines) Peace operations are: Conflict Prevention – CP; Peace Making – PM; Peace Keeping – PKO; Peace Enforcement – PEO; Peace Building – PBO; Humanitarian Operations-HO (NATO AJP 3,4,1)

**Absztrakt**

*A cikk áttekintést ad a katonai és rendőri együttműködés történetéről, jellemzőiről, a békeműveletek során végrehajtott közös tevékenységekről és a lehetséges feladatokról. Bemutatja a békeműveletekben résztvevő erőkkel szemben támasztott követelményeket, ismerteti a kiválasztás főbb állomásait. A cikk összefoglalja a békeműveletek felkészítésének folyamatát, és az eddigi tapasztalatokat. Összegez és javaslatok fogalmaz meg.*

*Kulcsszavak: Válságkezelés, békeműveletek, válsággócok, helyi biztonsági erők, katonai rendőri együttműködés, felkészítés kiválasztás, kiképzés, tapasztalatai javaslatok.*

## INTRODUCTION

During history, numerous civilizations have proved that regardless of their social systems they can only operate correctly if their violence organizations ensure the external security of the state as well as the internal order, while their bureaucracy and functionary systems practice efficient administration and governance.

In parallel with the evolution of these societies, violence organizations interweaved, while in other cases they separated and divided. These organizations are essential elements of every civilization, their weakness or hiatus may generate the crisis of the functioning of society.

The examination of contemporary crises and the analysis of their management show that the imperfection of these elements set back, or even impedes the success of crisis management.

In this article, I analyse the role of these factors and the impact of their failure in the crisis centers of our era, and how United Nations (UN), European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) tried to manage these situations. I also intend to show through examples the support peacekeeping forces (police and military) provide during crisis management in order to stabilize peace and develop an operative social system and what methods and experiences were applied during the execution of these operations. I also cover the preparation of local forces in areas afflicted by crisis, the main preparation's principles of Hungarian peacekeepers and how it can be related to police peacekeeper preparation.

In ancient Egypt, which was also known as the cradle of humanity, military force was responsible for the maintenance of internal peace as well as for conquests, while administration was represented by clerks and religious clergy.

The slave-holder society of ancient Greece already showed partition's signs of duties of violence organizations while in ancient Rome military (legion) were separated – de facto – from the early police called prefectura, which was designed for internal controlment and policing.

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The feudal civilizations of the middle Ages had their seigneurial horse troops as well as the independent mercenary army as the symbol of centralized regal power, moreover, freehold royal cities held their own policing forces.

In the Modern Era internal and external violence organizations isolated unequivocally, but at the same time joint execution appeared (police, military and gendarmarie). Gendarmarie is a special semi military and semi police organization with privileges task and special permissions. The gendarmerie organization founded during the French Revolution soon became popular all over Europe; In France: Gendarmerie Nationale, in Italy: Arma dei Carabinieri, in Spain: Guardia Civil or Benemérita, in Portugal: Guarda Nacionalin, in Turkey: Jandarma. These organizations often performed corporate missions together with the army in order to maintain legitimate authority or integrated into the army partially or entirely in cases of threat. Over and over, gendarmerie executed army policing duties (Provos Marshall, Maréchaussée, Feldjägertruppe etc.).

Currently, international peacekeeping forces (soldiers and policemen) provide support to numerous new nation-states and crisis centers based on UN or EU mandate in order to maintain their legitimate status and to stabilize their social systems. According to the data at UN website on 1, November 2016, UN supports 16 peacekeeping missions with the involvement of 123 countries, 87 546 soldiers and 13 200 policemen. The importance of the cooperation of army and police forces is proved by the fact that 12 of these 16 missions are carried out with the attendance of both soldiers and policemen. However, the coordination of army and police duties in peace operations is difficult to work out. The appearance and armour of a soldier display force and generate psychical fear, while policeman represents order and safety. One of the key success factors of peace operations is finding the the proper application of roles in which army and police forces represent the adequate message to the environment.

#### WHAT MUTUAL TASK CAN MILITARY AND POLICE PEACEKEEPER FORCES HAVE?

Peace operations are complex and versatile activities that armed violence organizations, besides individual execution and also carry out together with governmental and caritative societies. Peacekeeping operations are unique and specific in each and every case which participants need to prepare for missions. However, there are general tasks that occur everywhere and therefore can form the basis of the preparation.

Since the establishment of the United Nations Hungary has participated in several peace missions. In recent years the longest and the oldest peace operation with Hungarian participation was the MFO<sup>4</sup> in Egypt (twenty years). In summary the experience gained the military and police tasks in peace operational can be the following ones:

- The protection of VIPs;
- Protection and escort of aid columns;

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<sup>4</sup> Multinational Force and Observers

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- Protection of high priority objects;
- Arresting of rioters;
- The training and preparation of legitimate governmental forces (police/army/internal defence);
- Patrolling, actuation of checkpoints and passpoints;
- Policing and protection of camps;
- Guarding of mass events;
- The execution and leading of activities against kidnapers, smugglers;
- Securing the operation of humanitarian organizations;
- Disarmament, capture and liquidation of armed force groups;
- Supervision of ceasefire.

## A FURTHER EXAMINE THESE COMMON TASKS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

The protection of political and governmental leaders in a crisis area or in an insecure national system is task of high priority as the liquidation of such people may debar or revert peace process. Young states or organizations are often unable to protect their important, charismatic leaders, in these cases this task has to be carried out by international forces. History shows us numerous examples of regions, countries or nations whose life was affected by the assassination of their leading people, who may be the number one targets of rebellious or oppositionist groups. Members of international and caritative organizations operating in crisis areas can also become targets, however, in most cases they are attacked by kidnapers. The securing of their work and the protection of their personnel is one of the tasks of international crisis managing forces. A new, unstable state or an organism in power in a crisis area usually does not have the strength and armour to protect international organizations and their employees, but their work is substantial in peace operations, therefore their protection must be realized by peacekeepers.

Here are some historical examples of attempts against leaders:

- 8 April 217 Mesopotamia: Emperor Caracalla was assassinated by guardian Julius Martialis during his campaign;
- 24 May 1610 Paris: Henry IV was murdered by fanatic catholic monk François Ravaillac;
- 16 March 1792 Stockholm: Gustav III Swedish king was shot in the back by conspirant officer Jacob Johan Anckarström at a masquerade organized at the Stockholm Opera House;
- 26 March 1854 Parma, Prince of Parma Charles III died after his murderer stabbed him on the street and ran away. The assassin has never been captured;
- 14 April 1865 The murder of US president Abraham Lincoln who was killed by John Wilkes Booth in the Ford Theater, Washington;

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- 28 June 1914 Assassination in Sarajevo, the Austro-Hungarian crown prince Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were murdered by Serbian nationalists with the support of Serbian royal intelligence agencies;
- 30 January 1948 New Delhi. Indian politician and spiritual leader Mahatma Gandhi was shot by hindu nationalist Nathuram Godse;
- 22 November 1963 Dallas. The assassination of US President John Fitzgerald Kennedy;
- The murder of Egyptian President Anvar Szadat. He was assassinated by the activists of Egyptian Islamic Jihad during a military march-past;
- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was murdered by her own Sikh bodyguard;
- The assassination of the president of Democratic Republic of Congo Laurent-Désiré Kabila, who was killed by his guard Rashid Kasereka;
- Salman Taseer, the important member of Pakistanian government was shot by a member of the elit corps set for his protection on a marketplace in Islamabad;

As these examples show, assassins can often be found in the close environment of leaders, so if they are protected by international peacekeeping forces, the possibility and success of attempts can be reduced. The transport and evacuation of the protected person and the securing of locations must form part of the preparation, and although some of these duties belong to police, they can be performed together with military forces in some occasions. Female peacekeepers and policewomen have special roles in crisis areas and different religious regions, which is often more operative than their male counterparts.

One of the most important aims of humanitarian actions is the supply of indigents; therefore it is an accentuated task of peacekeeper forces among insecure internal affairs. Adversary forces and troupes attack seize and misuse supplies in numerous cases. Joint military and police convoy escort and a well organized march are key elements to hit target with supplies. Military vehicles have signified stronger firepower and protection therefore they can reinforce convoys and escorts with more efficiency. For case in point, activists of 'Boko Haram' regularly attack raid and misuse supplies and convoys of UN these days. In these cases, a joint military and police escort means a remarkable defense force against mutineers. Nowadays, the escort of such supplies and marches is executed by military units as they provide more efficient protection, while police forces take part in the securing of the transportation of supplies.

Governmental buildings, relief organizations, administrative facilities, occasionally diplomatic residencies and their staff can be high potential issues of terror attacks. The success of their work depends on the physical protection of these buildings as well as on armed defence. In these cases, military and police forces execute defence tasks in a shared way; police carries out the protection of personnel while military corps is responsible for the defence of buildings and objects. In joint actions the commander in duty is responsible for control and the protection of the personnel inside. The success of these joint

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missions is based on corporate exercise and preparation. During the 'burning of Koran'<sup>5</sup> in 2012, the main duty of ISAF<sup>6</sup> in Afghanistan was to ensconce the representatives of international organizations (put them under protection of police and military forces).

Rebellious forces mutineers often line up behind charismatic leaders, terrorists or warlords, whose arrest and appearance at the bar advance the disintegration of anti-government parties and the invigoration of peace process. During peace operations, these actions are often carried out by special members or units of military forces or in some occasions by police units with military support and security. The primary task of peacekeeping forces is the international and democratic arraignment of these individuals (for example, the judicial process of the responsible of Balkan holocaust at the international court of Haga – president of Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic, Serbian president of Bosnia Radovan Karadzics, and the commander of Serbian army of Bosnia, Ratko Mladics). Forces questing and arresting such individuals should always take into consideration that religious ceremonies cannot be interrupted in these cases the target person or object has to be observed if necessary, and the quest or capture has to be initiated later.

As part of peace operations, a main task of military and police forces are during the preparation and training of the legitimate violence organizations (police, army, border guards and gendarmarie) for the legal and professional application of democratic force.

During the training of both military and police forces the first phase is the selection and preparation of trainers themselves, while in the second phase consultant elements are provided to legitimate violence organizations with the help of which local forces carry out the tasks of preparation. Alongside an executive governmental system consolidated during peace operations, only individual advisors (mentors<sup>7</sup>) help the work of national institutes and governmental forces. As following the beginning of the withdrawal of ISAF forces from Afghanistan in 2012, only advisors remained and the takeover of administrative and police duties by local governmental forces were initiated in stabile administrative areas. A specific but very important part of the preparation of local forces is training of female soldiers and policewomen who might be complicated by the environment, religious background and cultural conventions of the peace operation area. During the training and preparation of local forces, practical training must be in focus; furthermore prepared forces must be involved in peace operations as early as possible. Trainer strenghts have to be prepared for unschooled trainees and the potential infiltration of hostile forces into the violence organisations of the young or evolving state, which may raid against the democratic state later.

During peace operations, presence patrolling and checkpoints are very important. These activities fulfill triple aim, strengthens the safety's feeling of local population and

<sup>5</sup> In the prison complex at the air force base in Bagram Korans (saint documents) were burnt, which were suspected to be used for transmitting messages among the prisoners. The case led to severe violent actions and protestation.

<sup>6</sup> International Security Afghanistan Force

<sup>7</sup> The meaning of mentor is instructor, nurturer, senior advisor, patron

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ethnic minority, makes limit and controls the movements in the crisis area, constricts the maneuvers of rebellious groups and opens door to filter and arrest wanted people and finally provides an excellent opportunity for the involvement and training of local forces (police, soldiers). Also, the operation of checkpoints and related activities are the main parts of military peacekeeper training.

Another important task during peace operations is the protection of population, ethnicities and refugees running from violence. They are often forced to live in reception centers where their supply and defence is the duty of lawenforcement forces in the present days, approximately 45 million people live in reception camps the 80% of them are women and children, who are the main targets of agressivity and violence deriving from bitterness and hopelessness. Experiences also show, the employees of caritative organizations often suffer atrocities and members of stronger religious or ethnical groups frequently attack members of weaker ones. Reception camps themselves may be the targets of rebellious forces for the mass of people living in them can stampede and end up beyond control. Therefore the external defence of these centers and the maintenance of their internal order are among the most difficult tasks of peacekeeping.

In this case, the outer defence is the task of soldiers while the maintenance of inner order belongs to the duties of police forces. Sometimes the supply and everyday life of the population of reception centers become controlled by wannabe and semi-military organisations which attempt to impose taxes, defence money and laws. Another particular but existing problem is that the (especially male) members of the centers behave as arrogant conquerors towards receptive population which can be an additional source of conflict. „Armed, wannabe members of refugees kept entire reception centers under their control. Following their orders, refugees did not perform like temporarily accepted members of foreign country, but like conquerors: they cut trees without permission, stole cattles of local population, impaired the harvest and set up illegal roadblocks.” [21. p. 45.]. There is an interesting parallelism with the relationship that has evolved between the occupants of the reception camp of Calais and the local population of the area in today's Europe.

During peace operations, mass events (religious, political, economical) may be the main targets of terror attack or kamikaze attempts. The uncontrollable crowd during a mass panic occasion or terror attack can easily be used against official government organizations and leaders. Military and police forces must minimize the chance of panic or terror at these occasions in cooperation with local forces. Experiences show that running people driven by panic cause more harm than the terror attack itself. Although, the most outstanding terror attacks of the recent period did not take place in crisis areas, the reactions and gained experiences can be used in these areas as well. Some examples of recent attacks:

On 22 of July 2011, high tory Anders Behring Breivik killed 69 people, mainly teenagers on the island of Utoya. On 14 of July, a French-Tunisian lorry driver ran into the crowd during a firework in Nice, South-France, killing 84 participants. In December, 2016, the target of the terror attack was the crowd on Christmas fair in Berlin. In crisis areas, foreign citizens, leaders of international organizations are often attacked for various reasons (polit-

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ical – exploitation, economical – for ransom, religious – 'infidels'). These attacks, as well as kidnapping, have to be handled as special incidences during preparation and peace operations. At crisis situations the main task of soldiers and policemen stationing in the mission area is the enhancement of the defence of such people.

The work of humanitarian organizations is considered key to the success of peacekeeping operations. This is often secured by police and military forces in crisis areas; their main role is the protection of members of these organizations as well as of their daily work. Besides government representatives, these members are the main targets of mutineer groups. Also, peacekeeper forces have to prepare to protect establishments (hospitals, warehouses, aid stations) that are coordinated by international organizations. The primary condition of successful cooperation between police and military forces is both of them accept that they support the work of humanitarian organizations and they do not control it. On the other hand, they have to accept abridgements during peacekeeping and consolidation actions for the sake of the safety of operations. These interdependences were best described by the general secretary of UN Dag Hammarskjöld when he said the following after his re-election: ***'Peacekeeping is not a job for soldiers, but only soldiers can do it.'***

Among the main duties of peacekeeper forces we can find the disarmament, severance or destruction of mutineer troops, in cases when government forces are not capable of doing the same. Generally, these tasks are executed by military forces with the support of police. If possible, government appliance and forces should also be involved in this activity, primarily in the execution part, while preparation and planning is carried out by peacekeepers. During peace operations in Afganistan, actions against mutineers were planned with the help of advisor teams and they were executed by the members of afgan army and police. In most of the cases, ISAF forces only supported these operations with technical and logistic assistance and carried out their planning. It is important to highlight that the involvement of local forces and their role as executor strengthened their preparedness and as accidental injuries and demises were not caused by foreigners, the local population could not be turned against peacekeepers easily.

The control of the ceasefire is the classic essential task of peacekeeping, the 'school' of military and police cooperations. Generally, a non-armed band or zone are established between the contending parties, accepted and observed by both of them. Peacekeeper forces use these zones for demonstrative patrolling and to establish observation posts in order to check the observance of ceasefire agreement, the status of parties, potential air-space abuses, rearrangement of troops, refortifications and maintain relations and act as a mediator to settle disputes between contending parties. The complexity of the tasks are enhanced by the special role of peacekeeping forces, they have to maintain their impartial position. None of the opposing parties can feel that the other is favoured by peacekeepers, while both of them have to be equally obliged to observe the agreements of the ceasefire or peace treaty.



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## WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS APPLICANTS NEED TO MEET?

Applicants of peace operations must meet three main requirements: medical-physical demands, general legal specifications (this is the legal background of participation in peacekeeping operations) and special requirements depending on the operation area.

There is no significant difference between the physical aptitude requirements of employees of Ministry of Home Affairs and the strengths of the army. Annual physical assessment is extended with a medical psychological test, executed by the appointed medical facilities in case of soldiers and policemen. According to the evolved system peace operation participants are obliged to pass a medical examination at the time of the application and after the execution of the task as well.

The general authorization for policemen is provided by Police Act § 1 (2), according to which police “takes part in the peace supporting and civilian crisis management activities organized by UNO, EU, European Commission and Cooperation Organization NATO or based on international agreements.” This act is the basis of the participation of police forces in international missions.

The function of Hungarian Defence Forces in peacekeeping and crisis handling missions is defined by national interests of the state and by its obligations deriving from contracts with NATO and other international organizations.

The duty of Hungarian Defence Forces defined by the Act of National Defence<sup>8</sup> is the fulfilment of military obligations deriving from federal and international agreements – especially common defence, peacekeeping and humanitarian tasks<sup>9</sup> – and cooperation with the appointed and prepared forces in order to complete the military related tasks of the fight against international terrorism.

According to the general conditions the participants of foreign peace support and civilian crisis management missions must meet the following requirements:

- must meet the demands of international organization determined by the protocol;
- must undergo successful medical aptitude test;
- meet mandatory training requirements (experience of knowledge map, minimum of five years of professional experience, Knowledge off road driving, radio communication routine in English, driving licence);
- clean record;
- who is not subject to disciplinary reason during previous posting back home in peace support and civilian crisis management missions as well as disciplinary or criminal proceeding conducted against whose final judgment was not pronounced guilty;

<sup>8</sup> 2011/CXIII Act about national defence and Hungarian Army

<sup>9</sup> Humanitarian action on a non-Hungarian (foreign) area: the involvement of Hungarian Army in an area endangered by armed conflict of enemy parties in order to secure the lives, physical condition and health of citizens as well as to ensure their basic material needs.

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- Must have the permission of superior commander. Special requirements (language, legal, economic, cultural, etc.) are set up by the application or mission announcement relevant to the certain crisis area.

It is worth highlighting while police forces are selected through individual applications, some parts of military forces are called out as organizational units. As an example, I would like to mention the Hungarian Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) during ISAF operations, which was called out as a subunit. In case of military forces, individual assignments are the ones that are fulfilled through application for which, besides general requirements, additional demands are set, like age specifications, rating requirements, ECDL<sup>10</sup> exam etc. Based on the examination of peacekeeping operations of the past years UN has revealed several problems in spite of its published guidelines, and we can face these problems during today's operations as well. The list below contains some findings of UN which influence efficacy and cooperation among international peace operation forces and with local authorities.

- Only a few police officers, observers have operational experience;
- Civilians in the area of jurisdiction have assignment, but they do not have professional experience;
- Some members of peace operation forces cannot drive vehicles, cannot read or write and prepare reports;
- Corruption and the lack of work discipline cause problems in peace operation forces;
- Members of peace operation forces commit crimes, including sexual harassment, fraud and occasionally spoliation;
- Racist attitudes appear among peacekeeper forces, with brutishness to local culture, politics, religion and traditions;
- Disrespect towards local order and justice, arrogant behaviour towards local authorities;
- They are often given the rank before nominal peace operations and so gain command management positions; in the peace operation;
- Difficulties with accepting the peace operation politics of UN.

## WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE OF THE PREPARATION?

After successful physical and medical aptitude test the preparation of soldiers for the mission is executed in three phases. In the first phase, individual preparation is realized based on the mission crisis area during which participants study general and specific attributes of a certain area in scope (history, religious and ethnical synthesis, the evolution of the conflict, characteristics of the participants of the crisis, peace operation contingencies, etc). Those soldiers who participate in such duties for the first time has to complete a two weeks

<sup>10</sup> European Computer Driving Licence, outside EU International Computer Driving Licence

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(except the three-week long observer course) long peacekeeper basic training as well. In the second phase of preparation participants take part of a Units training in the allotted training centres (in case of NATO: Bydgoszcz, JOINT FORCE TRAINING CENTRE) and they complete a preparation training organized by NATO EU. The proper preparation of soldiers has been facilitated for years by „COOPERATIVE” exercises directed by NATO, during which peace partnership member countries practice the military tasks of crisis management with the involvement of Mediterranean Dialogue States at an annually altering spot. In the third phase of preparation following the arrival to the target crisis area, the local strength in duty gives information and instructions about the current situation, timely duties and actions. The preparation – called 'NEW COMMERS' – is completed jointly by military and police forces based on common functions. This phase usually takes three days and the commander of the mission (operation) area is responsible for the preparation.

At police organizations only those can apply for EU, UN tasks that have already completed the two week long basic education successfully as an application prerequisite. Hungarian police officers, government representatives, and soldiers participate annually at the complex crisis management course called "MULTILAYER"<sup>11</sup> directed by EU. "Crisis Management Exercise" (CMX) of EU is an additional possibility for preparation, although it provides a limited opportunity of participation and provision due to its qualification. The VIKING<sup>12</sup> series of exercise of Sweden also aims preparation, which is organized by the Swedish Army together with FOLKE BERNADOTTE ACADEMY.<sup>13</sup> This is an excellent opportunity of multinational joint preparation for the participation in crisis reacting and peace operations, available for soldiers, policemen and civilians as well as for caritative organizations. In Hungary, preparation for peace operations on national level takes place at the Hungarian Defence Force Peace Support Training Centre (HDF PSTC). The preparation of police officers are performed at the bases and institutions of police education and training centre, since 1997 it is organized by Interior Ministry International Education Centre and the tasks of the first and second phase of preparation are executed there. In Hungary, there is no joint preparation for army/police peace operations.

<sup>11</sup> MULTILAYER" is an overall crisis management exercise, ordered by the EU External Affairs and Security Policy Chief Representative, directed by the Secretary General of European External Action Service - EEAS responsible for mutual security and defence policy, and crisis management, available for member states, with the involvement of European Defence Agency (EDA), United Nations Organization (UNO), African Union (AU), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, (OSEC), International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), EU Operation Headquarters (OHQ Potsdam)

<sup>12</sup> VIKING series of exercises has been organized since 1999, today it has more than 2500 participants, 40 nations and 35 organizations, and it is organized at several sites with access to internet.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the sake of successful execution of peace operations, more and more countries establish preparation organizations, training centers and train their professionals to prepare forces involved in peace missions, like KOFI ANNAN International Peace Training Centre in West Africa, or FOLKE BERNADETTE ACADEMY in Europe. In Hungary, police and military forces are prepared separately, with the exception of the training of HDF PSTC IMOC<sup>14</sup> where police instructors are also involved in a minimal number of classes; however, at the same time, joint execution in peace operation is more and more typical in crisis areas.

The Reform of UN Peacekeeping' conference was organized in Szolnok in 2016, it was mentioned that according to the basic streamline of the evolution of modern peacekeeping, besides English, peacekeepers will need to know Arabic, Spanish, and French languages more and more. According to the data of the UN, developing countries occupy the first ten place of the list of forces offered for peacekeeping operations, so the knowledge of the mentioned languages would make cooperation with them more effective. In my opinion, a mutual police and military preparation training would support the effective and productive work of the Hungarian forces in peace operations, to which the majority of participants of peace operations could be involved (for example, name of exercise PEACE OPERATION-AL 20...) in order to practice cooperation in task execution.

Another supportive element could be the creation of a core group of permanent teachers with the involvement of faculties and instructors of the National University of Public Service, which would assist peace operation preparation by the sharing of theoretical and experimental knowledge. The basic curriculum would be the UN organization responsible (DPKO<sup>15</sup>) for the provision of basic informations about the common and essential training required for all personnel – military, police, and civilian – who serve on UN peacekeeping missions. This training would follow the structure of the recommendations of the UN.

The members of this group could be teachers, former peacekeeping soldiers and policemen (SME<sup>16</sup>) and foreign instructors.

Joint classes or modules for soldiers and policemen could also aggravate the effectiveness of preparation (for example, legal learnings, the application of imperative measures, execution of trainings, preparation of reports, etc). Some knowledge could be gained and tested via e-learning and the time spared could be used for practical excercises and cooperative questions.

I also suggest keeping a lesson learnig conference on 29 May<sup>17</sup>, where we can learn about the newest experiences and peacekeeping procedures.

<sup>14</sup> International Military Observer Course

<sup>15</sup> Department of Peacekeeping Operations

<sup>16</sup> Subject matter experts

<sup>17</sup> 29 May is the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers.

International participants of peace operations usually arrive to operation areas from different continents, countries with different religious and cultural backgrounds, these phenomena have been worded in a very expressive way by Richard Sylvés in his book: *"They come from nations large and small, rich and poor. They bring different cultures and experience to the job, but they are united in their determination to foster peace."* Therefore I find it really important to get to know to the co-workers of peace operations during preparation, together with their customs, holy days, the basis of their culture for the sake of successful missions. As today's peace missions are turning more and more complex and the cooperation of military and police forces has become a basic requirement of peace operations of the 21st century, the joint preparation for such missions can be a key to success. Peacekeeping, just like armed conflicts, is characterised by effect-based activities, however, it is influenced by multiplayer, multinational power and environment, these are the challenges for which peace forces need to be prepared, for the outcome of successful cooperation of political, economical, civilian, military, police and humanitarian participants.

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