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Remarks by
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Ministers,
Excellencies,
Esteemed Police Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

- Thank you for joining us for this important summit today. I need to join the many before in expressing my gratitude for your coming to United Nations Headquarters in New York. This is unprecedented, and it truly testifies for the importance of **policing**.
- It especially testifies for your recognition and ownership of the importance of international policing. We need to do better on this one, all of us.
- We are decided to take UNPOL to the next level. We all know that policing contributes to peace and security for the people. In a globally connected World, your support to our bringing peace and security to conflict is so important **for all of us**: Our success contributes to all your work, and it becomes ever more important for your work.
- In this final session, we want to look at some gaps in terms of capabilities and capacities—and how we can work together to turn these challenges into opportunities.
- Last year's Security Council resolution on United Nations policing and the recent report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations set out a way forward for the United Nations Police, and we will soon hear more from Ambassador Wafy on this.
- We stand at a critical juncture, and this Summit presents a unique opportunity for all of us to take stock and consider how we can turn words into action to respond to these future demands.
- United Nations Police protect civilians. We mentor national police. **We assist**. Sometimes we need to contribute to policing by own executive functions. But everything we do is a piece in our helping to strengthen policing, and to reform and restructure police institutions.

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- So we always work alongside our host-state counterparts to tackle contemporary issues that challenge even the most advanced police services—issues like **serious and organized crime, violent extremism, terrorism, corruption**.
- This requires a **more agile** United Nations Police. We must have the expertise and resources to be among the first responders.
- Our Division's Standing Police Capacity, located in Brindisi/Italy is part of the solution. SPC experts can deploy rapidly. Likewise the Global Focal Point arrangement DPKO has with UNDP, UNODC and other members of the UN family. It allows us to provide rapid policing assistance even in places where there is no DPKO presence.
- But these are very limited capacities and demand continues to outstrip supply. We also need to be **more flexible**. The United Nations Police need to be able to deploy more teams with specialized expertise that may be lacking in our host states.

For example, SWAT capability. Forensics expertise. Analytical expertise. Expertise in community-oriented policing and intelligence-led policing, a modern standard for all our organizations at home.

- And we need more experts to train our host-state colleagues to prevent and investigate incidents of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Fighting SGBV is a shared responsibility for all of us—a responsibility everyone in the Police Division takes to heart.
- Delivering on policing critically depends on that there are female officers who can make victims feel at ease. In some societies, we would never be able to talk to female victims, without our police women.
- Thus, we need more female officers. We must do more, much more.
- But more officers—of either gender—is not the only answer. We also need officers who are properly equipped and properly trained, particularly Formed Police Units. Pre-deployment and in-mission training require significant overhaul.
- Likewise, as we move towards being a more community-oriented police service, we need more officers with adequate language proficiency and other essential soft skills.
- Smarter policing through the strategic use of intelligence requires both technical tools and analytical minds capable of interpreting the data.
- In this era of doing more with less, these are the capacities we must strengthen!.

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- But there is also an urgent need for sound policies to guide our practices. As you have heard, 13,500 police men and women serve with us, making it one of the largest, most diverse police services in the world.
- How do we ensure that our officers follow not the approaches of their home country or the host state, but the United Nations approach? With the generous support of Norway, we have been able to develop guidance that is tailor-made to the realities our police professionals encounter on a daily basis.
- I am pleased to report that we are in the final stretch of the second phase of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping (SGF), with the development of guidelines for carrying out police administrative functions being the last of four comprehensive documents.
- The third phase of the SGF will see the development of practical manuals in areas identified as critical needs by our field missions—areas like border management and monitoring, advising and mentoring, and many other.
- I encourage you to designate subject-matter experts to join us in this process. The manuals will be richer for it.
- We are developing all of these guidance materials in cooperation with our Member States and strategic partners such as the AU, EU, IACP, INTERPOL and OSCE, and they are intended to serve as a shared resource for any country or organization that deploys police internationally

Now I would like to discuss what the United Nations can offer you.

The skills and experiences your officers can learn serving with the United Nations will make them better officers at home.

The crime challenges the police in your home countries face are more complex, more sophisticated. Your communities are more diverse. Open borders have created more opportunities for organized criminals and terrorists.

And every day, the United Nations Police are contributing to the global effort to fight transnational organized crime and violent extremism and their links to terrorism and corruption.

They may be emerging threats for your countries, but the United Nations has already developed real capacity in these and other areas.

In DRC and Mali, the UN police have helped to set up specialized units to fight serious and organized crime. Also in MINUSMA, the UN police are working on a project to strengthen

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border-management capacity to disrupt the mobility of transnational organized crime networks and foreign terrorist fighters through the region.

In Haiti, the United Nations police have trained more than 15,000 officers from the Haitian National Police to fight SGBV.

These are just a few examples of the kind of work United Nations Police officers do day in and day out.

I can speak from personal experience when I say that international deployments are transformative.

And that is the final message I hope you will take back with you: United Nations service shouldn't be considered a detour in an officer's career, but a pathway to advancement. Give us your highly trained officers and expertise. All of you will benefit from it during their deployment, and after they come home again.

Thank you for your attention.