

GERMAN REVIEW ON THE UNITED NATIONS | Abstracts

VOLUME 63 | 2015 | No. 2

United Nations Police Work

Philipp Rotmann

pp. 51–55

UN Police: ›Blue Berets‹ Facing Huge Challenges

Police officers have been serving in UN peace operations since 1960. Since then, the number of police has grown and their roles have expanded. Today, ›blue berets‹ are fulfilling a range of challenging tasks from providing public order to helping to reform and develop entire police institutions. Despite many advances in recruiting, deploying, and guiding UN police in missions, the system remains trapped by having to manage constant shortages of qualified personnel and resources. Some targeted, efficient and affordable investments are required to make UN police more effective in the future.

“Every Police Department Has a Different Understanding of Its Work”

pp. 56–58

In an interview **Stefan Feller**, Senior UN Police Adviser, discusses among other issues the increasing share of police components in UN peacekeeping operations, citizen-oriented police work, and the new police doctrine.

Steffen Eckhard

pp. 59–64

Between Security Policy and Foreign Policy: German Police in International Peace Operations

In order to promote security in conflict-stricken countries, the United Nations have deployed police forces in peace operations for more than 50 years. After an initial peak related to the Balkan crisis, Germany has constantly been scaling down on its commitment to international police peacekeeping during the past decade. This essay examines the reasons for the German reluctance to send police officers abroad.

Winfried Nachtwei

p. 65

Comment: More German Police in UN Peacekeeping Missions

According to the author both the federal government and state governments have to acknowledge that sending police officers to international peacekeeping missions is a core responsibility of the German Police.

Mark Shaw

pp. 66–71

The United Nations and Organized Crime A System No Longer Fit for Purpose

In 2014 the Security Council passed the highest number of resolutions (27) in which organized crime was addressed. Despite this, the multilateral response remains hamstrung. The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has failed to gain traction, as discussions concerning a review mechanism have been deadlocked. Because it is by definition state centric, the instrument may have less effectiveness where illicit economies are strongly linked to zones of fragility. The UN remains central, but requires a much more coherent response across its agencies.

Günther Maihold

pp. 72–78

Putting the International Drug Regime to the Test Input from the Latin American Debate

For a considerable amount of time, the international drug regime has been under pressure to be comprehensively reviewed. Latin America brings new ideas into the discussion, since the states in the region regard the current ›war against drugs‹ as a failure. They demand a new approach, which entails a more equitable distribution of costs and a much stronger focus on prevention and education. If this paradigm shift will not take place soon, the drug regime might collapse.

Sebastian Wolf

pp. 79–83

The Global Fight against Corruption The New Instruments of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Germany was among the first states to sign the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). However, it took more than ten years for the government to ratify it. The article analyzes the reasons for this late ratification, assesses the functioning of the comprehensive review mechanism, which monitors the implementation of UNCAC provisions at country level, and elaborates on the future of UNCAC and Germany's internationalized anti-corruption policy.