European Security and Defence Policy

- Civilian Crisis Management

We need to be more active, more coherent and more capable

> None of the new threats is purely military; nor can it be tackled by purely military means



European Security Strategy

In almost every major intervention, military efficiency has been followed by civilian chaos



We need greater capacity to bring all necessary civilian resources to bear in crisis and post crisis situations



Structures of Civilian Crisis Management in the EU

- Historic Overview and EU comparative advantages
- Crisis' and 'Crisis Management' used within the EU
- EU Council Secretariat DGE IX Civilian crisis management / CPCC / DGE VIII / EUMS / Situation Centre / Civ-Mil Cell

Other actors European Commission / European Parliament / Member States



Priority areas of civilian crisis management

CIVILIAN HEADLINE GOAL 2008 (CHG) Agreed by European Council in December 2004

Priority areas - Feira 2000

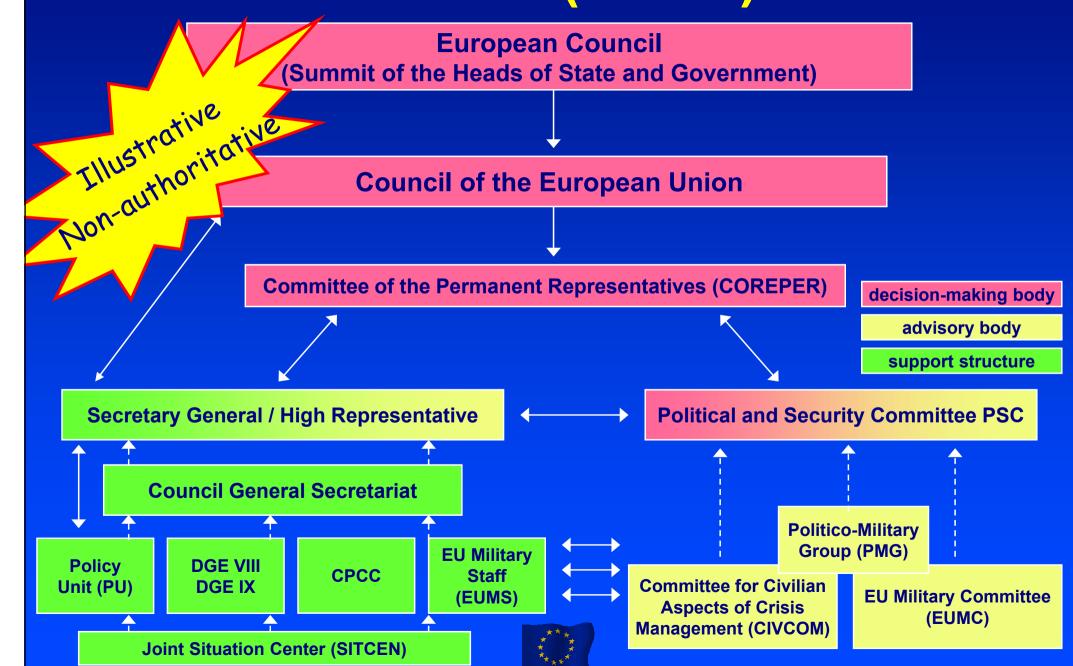
- Police
- Strengthening the Rule of Law
- Civilian administration
- Civil protection

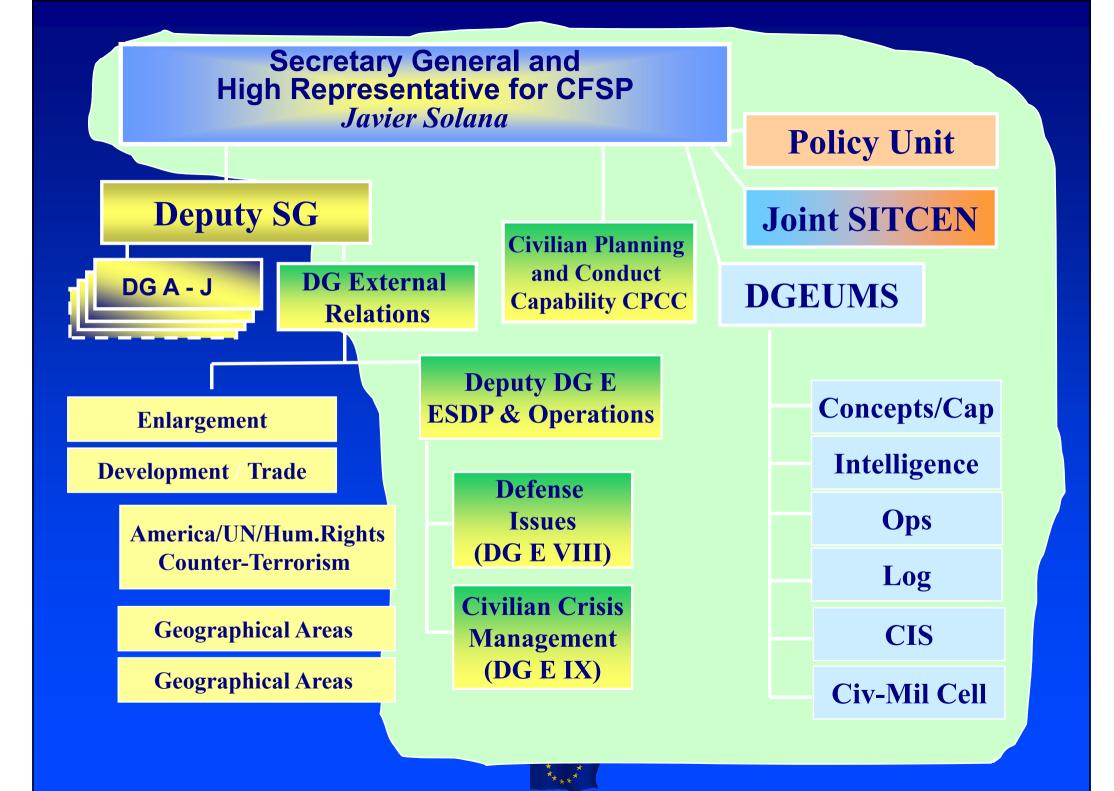
Later :

- Monitoring
- Strengthening of EUSR offices



Overview of Second-Pillar-Bodies (ESDP)





Place of DGE IX in the EU Council Secretariat

DG E IX is the key Directorate inside DG E, the Directorate-General for external relations and politico-military affairs, responsible for civilian crisis management

For the daily conduct of current civilian missions, the CPCC - Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) is the new standing HQs for civilian ESDP missions

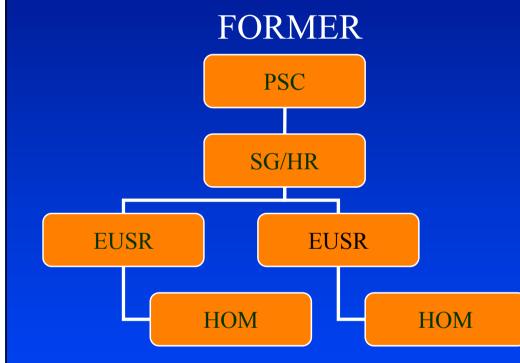


Tasks for DGE IX

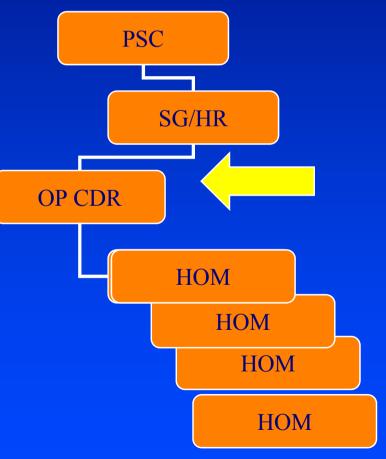
The Directorate for Civilian Crisis Management (DG E IX) deals with political, strategic and horizontal issues related to civilian crisis management This includes certain operational issues (e.g. CMC - Crisis Management Concept FFM, IAMC), lessons/best practices, training and mainstreaming new concepts and guidelines into operations



Civilian C2 structure

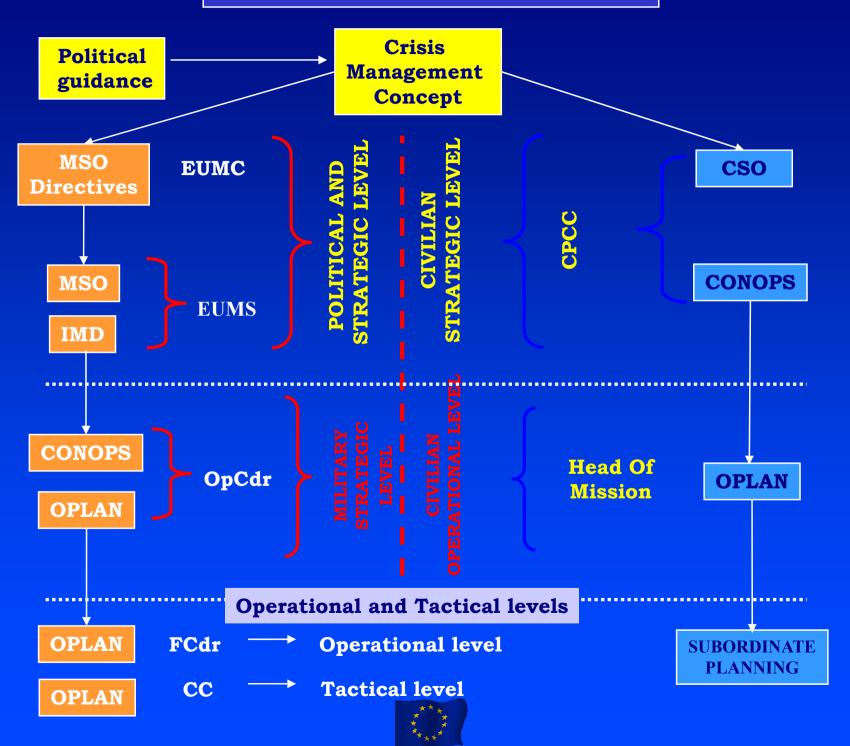


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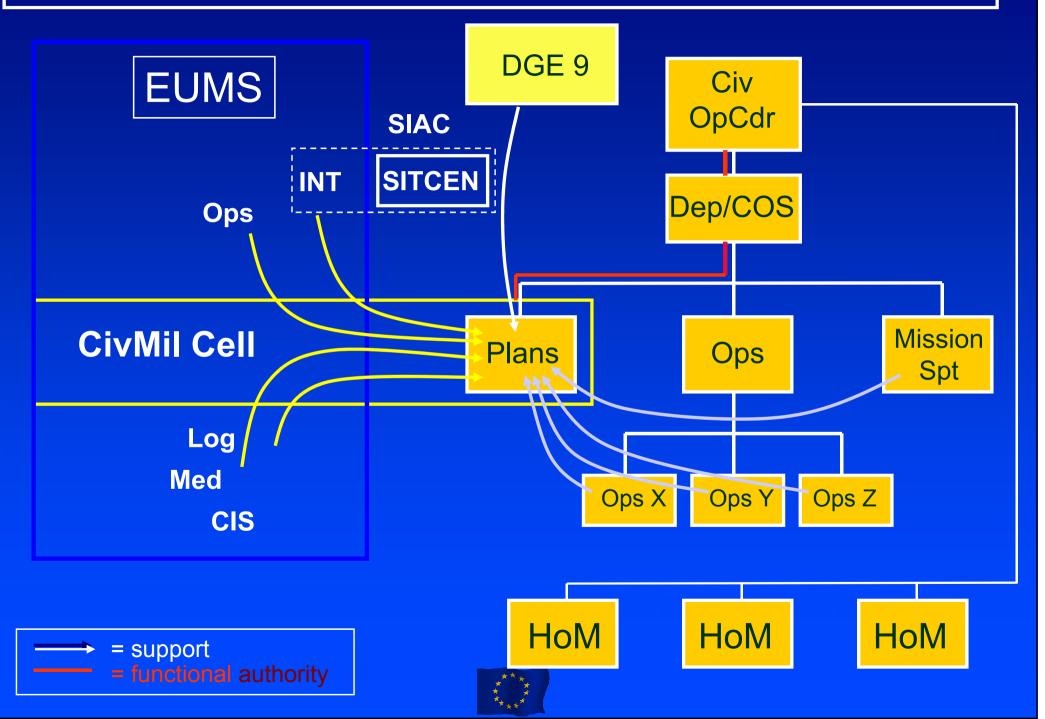




PLANNING PROCESS & LEVELS



PLANNING OF CIVILIAN ESDP OPERATIONS



Mission Overview

Civilian Missions 2003-2008

EUPM (2003-today) – Bosnia-Herzegovina
EUPOL PROXIMA (2003-2005) – fYROM
EUPAT (2005-2006) - fYROM
EUJUST THEMIS (2004-2005) – Georgia
EUJUST LEX (2005-today) - Iraq
EUBAM Rafah – (2005-today) - Palestine
EUPOL COPPS – (2006-today) - Palestine
EUPOL Kinshasa (2006-2007) – DR Congo
EUSEC RD Congo (2005-today) – DR Congo
EUPOL DR Congo (2007-today) – DR Congo
AMM (Aceh Monitoring Mission) (2005-2006) – Indonesia
EUPOL Afghanistan (2007-today) – Afghanistan

New missions 2008 : Kosovo (EUPT since 2006/EULEX), EU SSR Guinea-Bissau, EUMM Georgia



EU Police Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina (EUPM)

Objective: Creation of a BiH Police force meeting international standards

Started: 1 January 2003

Extended until 31 December 2009

Strength: 170 staff members from 30 countries



EUPM – tasks:

 support, advise and guide the preparation and implementation of police restructuring

- improve, through proactive mentoring, monitoring and inspecting, police managerial and operational capacities

 assist the BiH Police in <u>combating organised crime</u> activities and follow up their actions

- <u>monitor the exercise of political control</u> over the police and address inappropriate political interference in the operational management of the police

 contribute to the consolidation of <u>human rights</u>, <u>cooperation with ICTY</u>, advice on <u>constitutional reform</u>



EU BAM Rafah

Location: Rafah border crossing between Gaza and Egypt

Israel – Palestinian Authority agreement of 15 November 2005

Started: 26 November 2005



EU BAM Rafah - tasks:

monitor, verify and evaluate the <u>performance of the</u> <u>Palestinian Authority border control, security and</u> <u>customs officials</u> working at the Terminal

contribute to Palestinian <u>capacity building</u> in all aspects of border control and customs operation

contribute to the <u>liaison between the Palestinian</u>, <u>Israeli and Egyptian authorities</u> in all aspects regarding the management of the Rafah Crossing Point



Aceh Monitoring Mission -AMM

Started: 15 September 2005

Ended: 15 December 2006

conducted by EU with support of 5 ASEAN countries





240 staff members during initial phase, reduced to 36 in the final phase

monitored the peace agreement between the Indonesian government and the Aceh independence movement (GAM), in particular the decommissioning of weapons



EU POLICE SUPPORT TO AFRICAN UNION'S MISSION IN SUDAN (Darfur) AMIS II

- Duration: September 2005 December 2007 Objectives:
 - Training of the AMIS police component
 - Strengthening of operational capacity through the support provided to the AMIS police component's chain of command
 - Advisory support to the build-up of a Police Unit in the Peace Support Operations Directorate of the AU Commission
- Closed down in December 2007 with a view of handover to AU-UN Mission



EUPOL Afghanistan

Around 200 staff members. Launched 15 June 2007. Presence on <u>central</u>, <u>regional</u> and <u>provincial</u> level.

One chain of command for experts from all participating states (EU members/ Third States)

The reform of Ministry of the Interior is performed through intensive and longer-term mentoring and advising of key officials.

Areas of emphasis: <u>Criminal investigations</u>, <u>Training and</u> <u>Education</u> (building own capacities of the ANP) and <u>Border police</u>.

Interface with <u>criminal justice</u> (Attorney General's Office for Public Prosecutors, Ministry of Justice for criminal justice-related legislation).



EUPOL Afghanistan - tasks

 To significantly contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective <u>civilian policing arrangements</u> that will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system:

-under Afghan ownership

-in accordance with international standards

-and in keeping with the policy advice and institution building work of the European Commission, Member States and other international actors.

It will support the reform process towards a police service <u>trusted by the citizens</u>, working within the framework of the <u>rule of law</u> and respecting <u>human rights</u>.



EU SSR GUINEA BISSAU

EU Mission in support of security sector reform in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau
 Implementation phase 1 May 2008
 Duration up to 12 months
 Tasks:

- Operationalisation of the National Security Strategy through assisting in the development of detailed implementation plans for downsizing the Armed Forces and security forces.
- Assistance to the development and articulation of capacitybuilding needs (training, equipment, mobilisation of donors).
- Assessment of the potential and risk for continued ESDP engagement in the medium term and support of SSR implementation.



EULEX Kosovo Rule of Law mission in Kosovo

- Establishment of an EU planning team for Kosovo (EUPT Kosovo) in May 2006
- EULEX Kosovo launched 16 February 2008
- The EU stands ready to support the implementation of a political decision on the status of Kosovo
- A mission of approximately 1900 international staff
- Largest and most complex civilian mission so far
- First civilian ESDP mission with executive mandate



EULEX Kosovo – key aspects:

An integrated ESDP mission will be involved in :

- justice
- police
- customs

A mandate with limited executive and correctional powers:

- inter-ethnic crime
- war crimes
- corruption
- financial crime
- organised crime



EU crisis management - EC tools

- Broad range of EU external tools
- EC Development and Cooperation Assistance
- Humanitarian Assistance ECHO
- Civil protection MIC
 - Instrument for Stability (IfS), formerly RRM
- European Commission is fully associated to CFSP
- Treaty based distinction in decision-making



CFSP and EC responding to crises

CFSP Strengths

- Full political weight of 27 MSs
- High visibility of the EU
- Both civ and mil ESDP operations
 - Increasing expertise within GSC structures
- Possibility to take over from UN/NATO/OSCE

EC Strengths

- Long-term presence in the country
- Experience with projects in various sectors
- No need for consensus
- Overall volume of aid and other incentives



