



NATO, EU, UN in conflict and crises response





- End of cold war
- New agenda for peace
- Super-power dominance
- Globalization and information age
- Humanitarian intervention
- Financial crises
- Inequality, social and cultural clashes
- “War on terror”
- Preventive wars
- Neo-polarization (multi-polarization)

Characteristics of global crises – and ongoing conflicts:

- Dominance of intrastate conflicts
- Non-linear patterns/stages
- Multiplication of actors and stakeholders
- Internationalization
- Intractability





- **NATO is a crisis management organisation that has the capacity to undertake a wide range of military operations and missions.**
- **Approximately 18,000 military personnel are engaged in NATO missions around the world, managing often complex ground, air and naval operations in all types of environment.**
- **Currently, NATO is operating in Afghanistan, Kosovo and the Mediterranean.**



- **NATO is also supporting the African Union and conducting air policing missions on the request of its Allies.**
- **NATO is assisting with the response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe and has Patriot missiles and AWACS aircraft deployed in Turkey.**
- **NATO carries out disaster relief operations and missions to protect populations against natural, technological or humanitarian disasters.**

Article 5 - Collective defence

- Referred to as "Article 5 operations", collective defence implies that the decision has been taken collectively by NATO members to consider an attack or act of aggression against one or more members as an attack against all..

Non-Article 5 crisis response operations

- Crisis response operations cover all military operations conducted by NATO in a non-Article 5 situation.



EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY | 2017







- **EU Crises management and response**
- Crisis response implies the immediate mobilization of EU resources to deal with the consequences of external crises caused by man-made and natural disasters.
- The EU is an organisation that can and should activate all relevant instruments (political, diplomatic, economic, financial, military, consular, judicial and development aid related) when responding to emerging or on-going crises.



EU Crises management and response

- Ensuring a coherent response to crises is part of the EU's wider efforts in its external relations, in close cooperation with the Member States, to turn the 'comprehensive approach' into comprehensive action, i.e. the effective use and sequencing of the entire range of tools and instruments.
- This applies to the whole crisis cycle including conflict prevention and crisis response, stabilisation and longer-term recovery, reconciliation, reconstruction as well as development, in order to preserve peace and strengthen international security.



Coherence and effectiveness of EU external action:

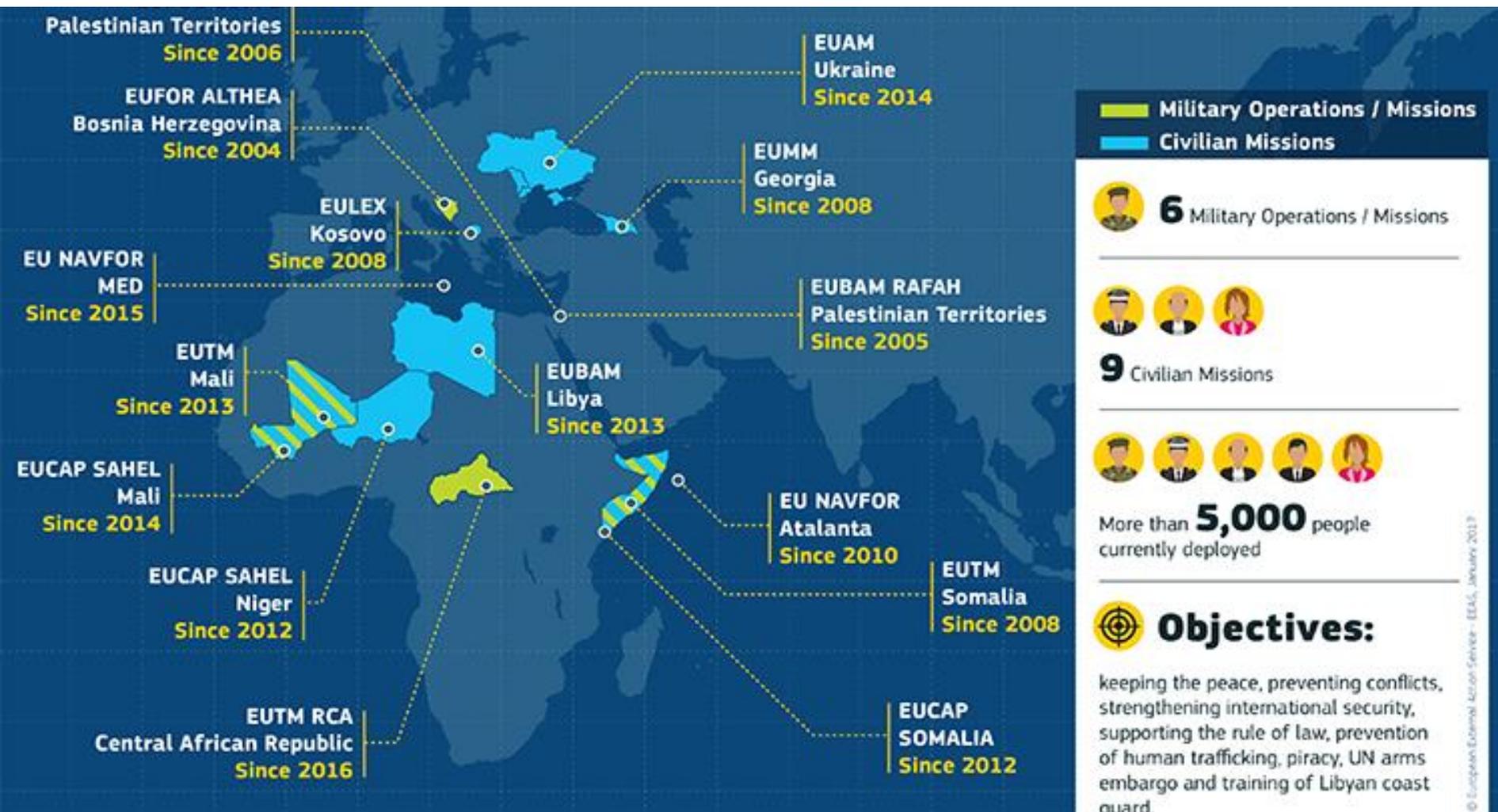
- **Develop a shared analysis of the situation or challenge;**
- **Define a common strategic vision;**
- **Focus on prevention;**
- **Mobilise the different strengths and capacities of the EU;**
- **Commit to the long term;**
- **Link internal and external policies and action;**
- **Make better use of the role of EU Delegations; and**
- **Work in partnership with other international and regional actors.**



- **European Council**
- **Council of the European Union**
- **European Commission**
- **European Parliament**

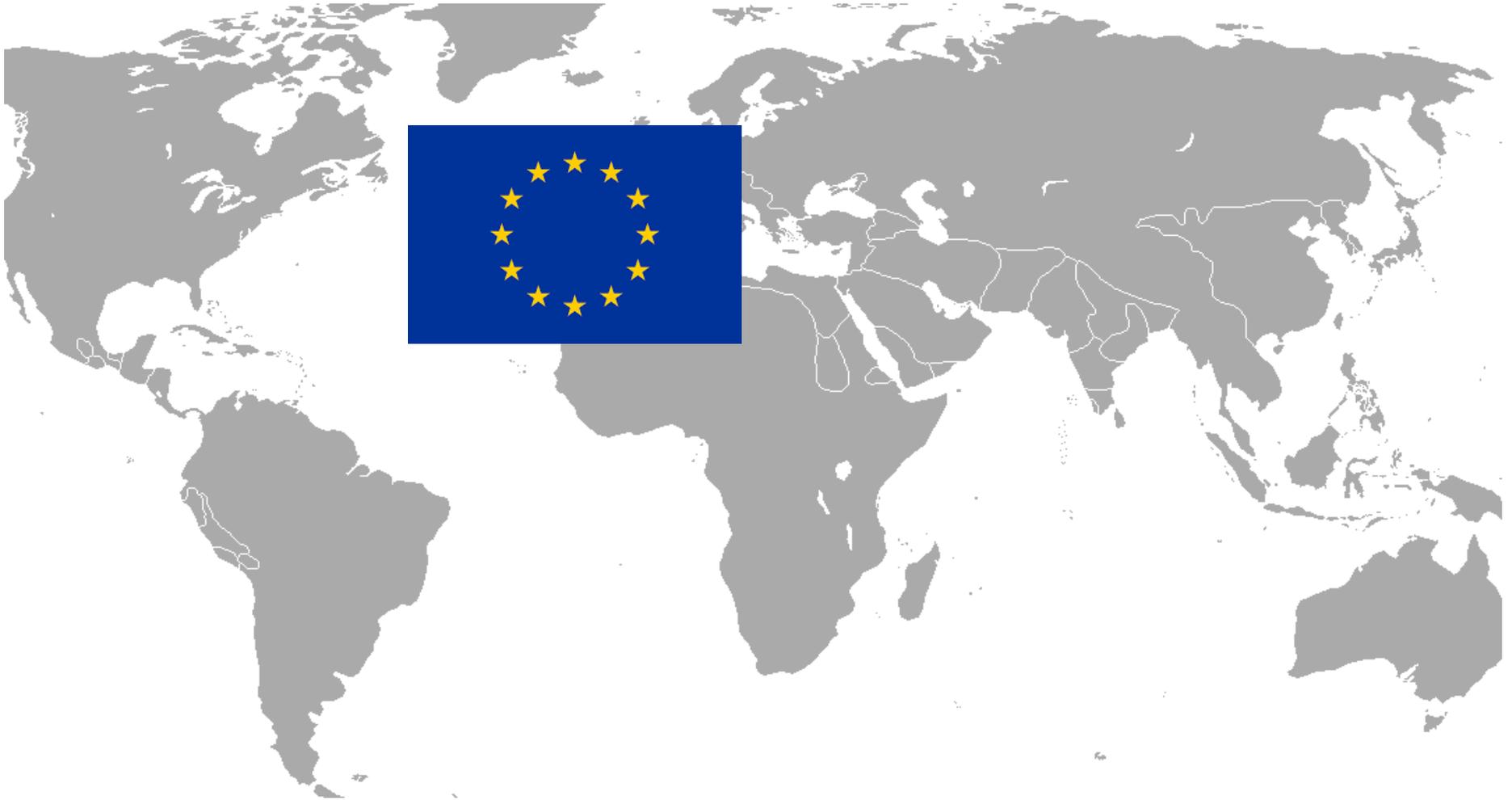
Depending on the characteristics of a particular crisis, the EEAS Crisis Platform can bring together:

- Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CMPD),
- Crisis Response Department, EU Military Staff (EUMS),
- Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), Situation Centre (SitCen),
- EU Situation Room as well as relevant geographical and horizontal EEAS Departments,
- the EU Military Committee (EUMC)
- European Commission services (ECHO, DEVCO, FPI, et c.)
- PeScO





EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF DIPLOMACY | 2017



XIII Edition Academy of Young Diplomats | Gen. Tadeusz Kościuszko Promotion





UN in international security system



UN system in responding to crises and conflicts

- The Secretary General
- The Security Council
- Peacebuilding Commission
- The Secretariat
- Agencies, Funds and Programmes



Operational responsibilities

- Peacebuilding Fund
- Political missions
- Peacekeeping missions
- Special Envoys
- UN Country Teams



Global powers, regional powers and mediator countries

- Permanent Security Council members positions on UN
- Regional powers and engagement with UN
- “Mediator” countries and enablers for UN
- Dimensions of influence and modes of assistance



Key policies and political approaches to peace process support

- Principles of “do no harm”
- Adherence to principles of human rights
- Impartiality and neutrality principles
- Humanitarian Interventions and Responsibility to Protect.
- ‘New Deal’ for fragile states



Operational responsibilities

- Peacebuilding Fund
- Political missions
- Peacekeeping missions
- Special Envoys
- UN Country Teams



EU-NATO

- Institutionalised relations between NATO and the EU were launched in 2001
- the 2010 Strategic Concept committed the Alliance to working more closely with other international organisations to prevent crises, manage conflicts and stabilise post-conflict situations.
- At the NATO Summit in Warsaw in July 2016, the two organisations outlined areas for strengthened cooperation in light of common challenges to the East and South, including countering hybrid threats, enhancing resilience, defence capacity building, cyber defense, maritime security, and exercises.
- Close cooperation between NATO and the EU is an important element in the development of an international “comprehensive approach” to crisis management and operations, which requires the effective application of both military and civilian means.
- NATO and the EU currently have 22 member countries in common



NATO- UN

- NATO's 2010 Strategic Concept commits the Alliance to working more closely with NATO's international partners
- UN Security Council Resolutions have provided the mandate for NATO's operations in the Western Balkans, Afghanistan and Libya + training Iraq
- NATO has also provided support to UN-sponsored operations, including logistical assistance to the African Union's UN-endorsed peacekeeping operations in Darfur, Sudan, and in Somalia; support for UN disaster-relief operations
- At the 2015 Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping, held on the margins of the 70th UN General Assembly, NATO also pledged enhanced support to the UN in the area of peace operations.
- In 2010 NATO Civilian Liaison Officer to the United Nations, in addition to that of a Military Liaison Officer, established in 1999.
- Enhanced cooperation with the UN – and other international actors such as the EU and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – is an integral part of NATO's contribution to a “Comprehensive Approach” to crisis management and operations.

