### **Academy of Young Diplomats XV Edition**

**Prof. Władysław Bartoszewski Promotion** 

# NATO, EU, UN and international conflicts







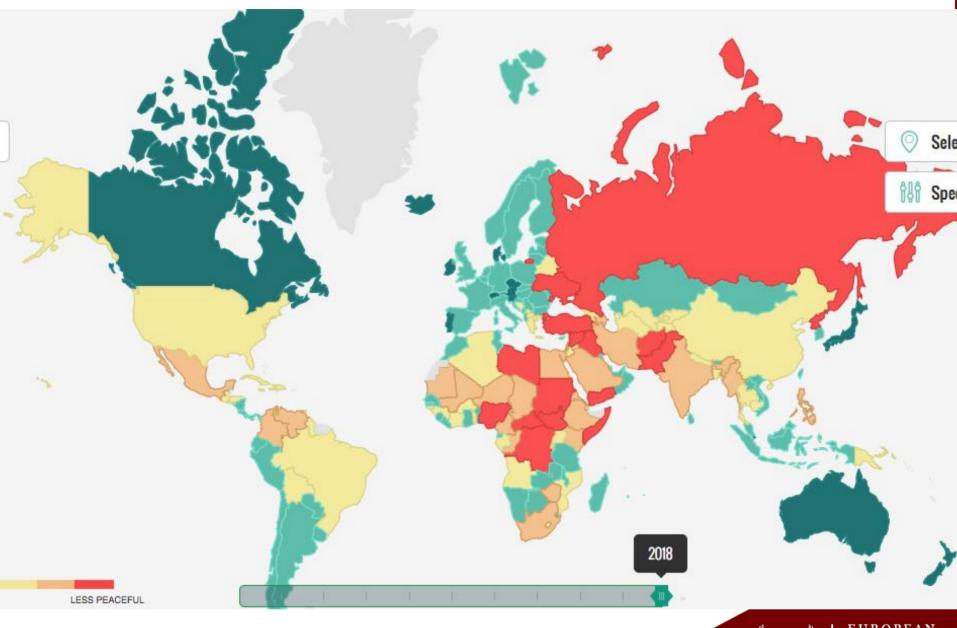
- End of cold war
- New agenda for peace
- Super-power dominance
- Globalization and information age
- Humanitarian intervention
- Financial crises
- Inequality, social and cultural clashes
- "War on terror"
- Preventive wars
- Neo-polarization (multi-polarization)
- Crisis of multilateralism



# 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.



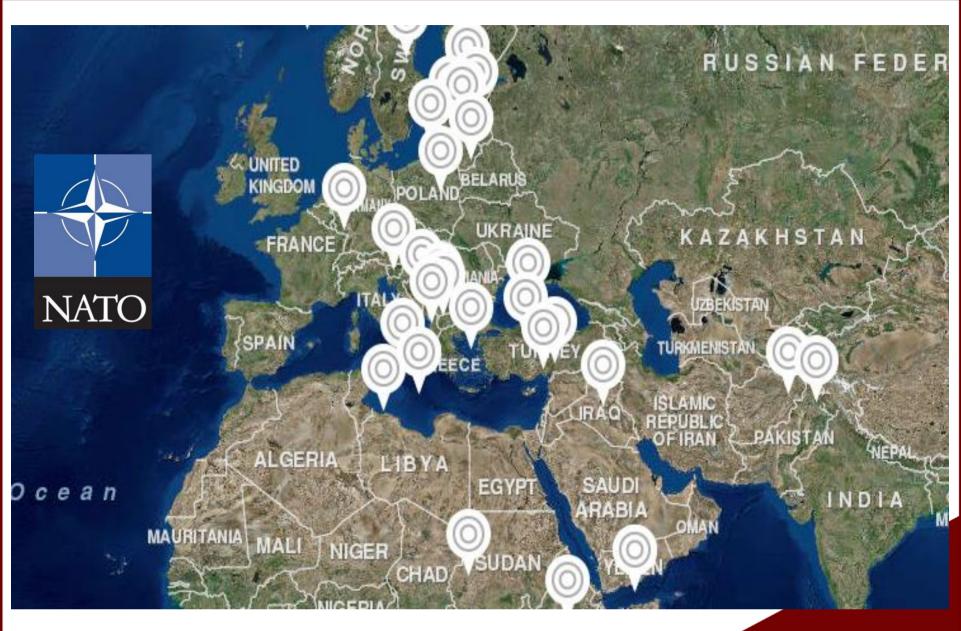
#### **Article 5 - Collective defense**

 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.









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 The EU is an organization 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.

#### **Key decision making:**

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



#### **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:

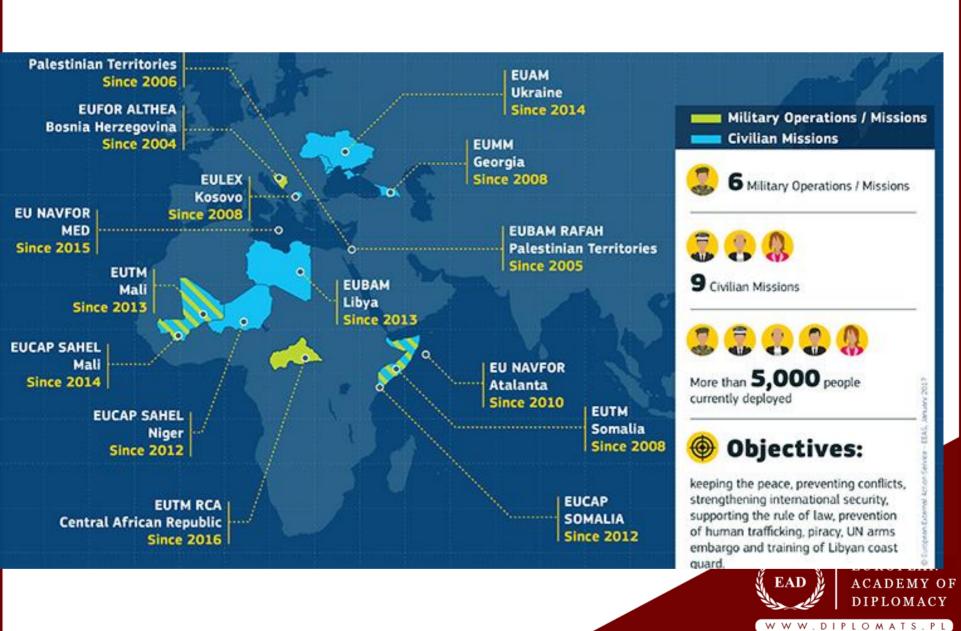
- Develop a shared analysis of the situation or challenge;
- Define a common strategic vision;
- Focus on prevention;
- Mobilize the different strengths and capacities of the EU;
- Commit to the long term;
- Link internal and external policies and action;
- Make better use of the role of EU Delegations;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

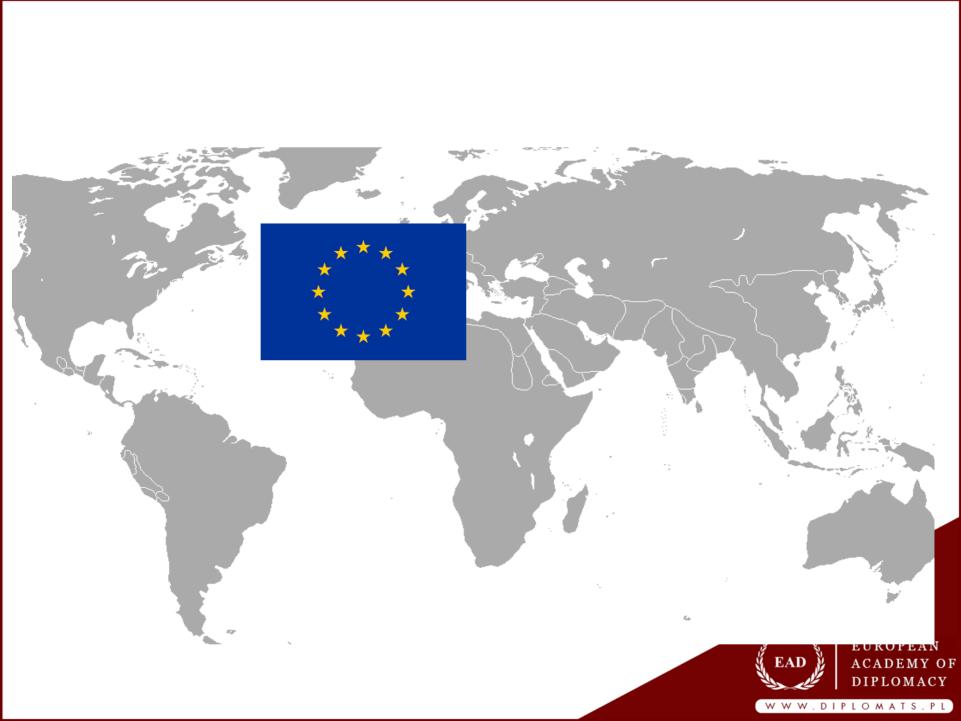


# Depending on the characteristics of a particular crisis, the EEAS Crisis Platform can bring together:

- 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 horizo ntal EEAS Departments,
- the EU Military Committee (EUMC)
- European Commission services (ECHO, DEVCO, FPI, etc.)
- PeScO



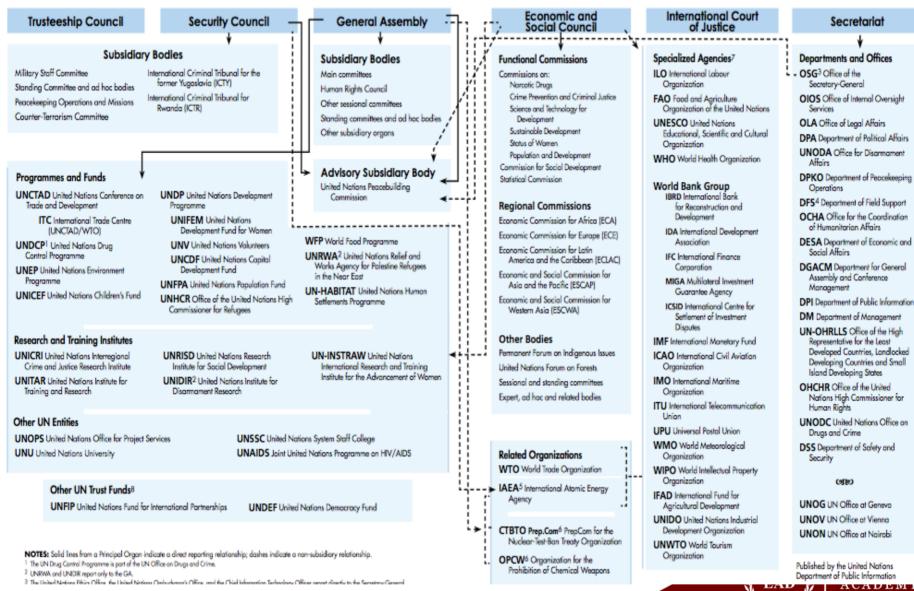








#### **Principal Organs**



**DPI** Department of Public Information

# 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



