

UPRAVLJANJE U KRIZNIM UVJETIMA U EUROPSKOJ UNIJI

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Sažetak

Kao sredstvo vlada kojim će ojačati sigurnost u državama, upravljanje je u kriznim uvjetima danas postalo vrlo popularnom temom. Zbog toga se u današnje vrijeme tome pitanju pridaje više pozornosti. Ovaj rad obuhvaća upravljanje krizama u Europskoj Uniji opisano kroz nastanak Europske Unije, njezinu strukturu, kao i sustav kriznog upravljanja sa svim njegovim elementima i zadacima. Osim toga, upravljanje se u kriznim uvjetima predstavlja kroz vojne i civilne strukture, obuhvaćajući njihovo porijeklo, sudjelovanje u sustavima kolektivne sigurnosti – NATO-u i sustavu Ujedinjenih naroda, te zadatke i ciljeve tih dvaju organizacija u kriznom upravljanju.

Ključne riječi: Europska unija, upravljanje u kriznim uvjetima, NATO, Ujedinjeni narodi, upravljanje u vojnim krizama, upravljanje u civilnim krizama

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance that the NATO countries give the crisis management is reflected in Strategic concept published in 1999 that points out crisis management as one of the fundamental security tasks of the Alliance. According to it in order to improve the security and stability in the Euro - Atlantic area, NATO is prepared for each case and by consensus, in accordance with Article 7 of the Washington Treaty to contribute to effective conflict prevention and to engage actively in dealing with crises as an integral part of the Alliance's approach to the preservation of peace and the strengthening of the Euro - Atlantic security and stability .

The politics of Crisis Management of the Alliance was tailored after the Cold War to take into account the radically different nature of the risks it faces now. It is based on three mutually strengthening elements: dialogue; cooperation with other countries; maintenance of the collective defense capability of NATO. Each of them is designed so that it can provide that the crises affecting the Euro-Atlantic security can be prevented or solved peacefully.

Consultation between NATO member states plays a very important role in crisis management, which is particularly evident during tensions or crisis situations. In such conditions, rapid decision-making based on consensus regarding the measures to be taken at the political, or military field or in emergency situations of non- military nature, depends on immediate and permanent consultations between member's governments. Basic NATO Forums for intensive consultations that are required in these conditions are the Council's Planning

Committee on defense, backed up by the Political Coordination Group, Political Committee, Military Committee and the High Planning Committee for emergency situations of non-military nature. If necessary, other NATO committees can be involved.

The practice and procedures which are necessary for this form of the Alliance's provisions for crisis management. The funds, including the means of communication, in support of the process provides the NATO Crisis Center that operates continuously 24/7. The exercises for testing and developing procedures for crisis management are held regularly in collaboration with national centers and the NATO Strategic Commanders. Activities in crisis management, the procedures and funds, as well as the preparing and conducting exercises for crisis management are coordinated by the Council's Committee for Operations and Exercises, which also coordinates the activities for crisis management in the partner countries

Given the significant contribution of the partner countries in this area, the crisis management is one of the agreed areas of activity within the Work plan of the Partnership for Peace and is included in the Individual Partnership Program. Activities include consultations and briefings, expert visits, courses in crisis management, partners' participation at annual NATO exercises in crisis management and providing general documents for crisis management for partner countries. Crisis management is also one of the topics for consultation and cooperation in the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation and in the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine.

1.1 DEFINING CRISIS

The content of the term "crisis" has many meanings that are almost boundless. The lexicon states that the word crisis comes from the Greek word "krisis". The lexicon offers two definitions of the word "crisis": as a positive connotation - one degree in sequence of events, which are decisive for the future, and that can lead to changes for the better or for the worse (in one word crisis means a milestone) and as a "negative connotation" - as a condition of instability such as economic, social, political, in international relations, after which comes the twist of events.

The American Heritage Dictionary offers two definitions of the word crisis. According to the first, a crisis is critical or decisive speten (place, spot) or situation, or turning point. According to the second definition, crisis means unstable situation, in political, social or economic affairs, with sudden and decisive change.⁴⁶

Crisis can be defined as national or international situation when there is violation of basic values, interests and goals.

Crisis can be understood as a national or international situation that has violated the treatment of primary units or interests of parties involved. Or the word crisis initially associates with a natural disaster or a disaster caused by antropogen factor, in which case the public managers would have the task of managing the crisis quickly and in correlation with their daily area of responsibility.

Webster says about crisis:

"The crisis is a turning point for better or worse" as a "decisive moment", or "crucial time" or as "a situation that has reached a critical stage". The crisis is unstable during the event or situation in which a decisive change ahead ... with the possibility of different highly desirable and extremely positive outcome.⁴⁷

The crisis may escalate and that is a continuation of the conflict process and relationships, but with amended intensity and environment.

There are myriad causes for emergence of crisis, especially after the Second World War, but they can basically be defined according to a single common denominator, and that is the redistribution of political, economic and military power, which leads to a new constellation of forces and relations in Europe and beyond. This redistribution of relationships inevitably sharpens the strategic position of the countries, resulting in crisis.

Therefore, the appropriate response or approach to the crisis will need to resolve at least three dilemmas:

46 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 21 (Skopje 2005)

47 S. Cvetkovski – Definition of crisis and crisis management, annual menu UDG: 327.5.008.1/2.01

First, referring to the problem and its diagnosis, it is necessary to define the level of the relationship between peace and conflict, i.e. lasting peace to war.

Second, to differentiate a strategy for dealing with crises, with input solutions and tools for action and a clear exit strategy.

Third, to assess the capabilities and capacities of the national strategy for dealing with the problem that produces a crisis and to locate the level of engagement of international organizations.

In the event that changes in the internal or external environment of the state by highest state actors are perceived as:

- A threat to one or more of the fundamental values of the state; Determination of short response time and increased threat probability of initiation of armed hostilities and war.⁴⁸

In this case all the elements are present of foreign policy crisis. In this case the state is a central object of foreign policy crisis. The sequence specificities occur, both in terms of the perceptions of those who are in the process of making decisions, and in terms of how they dealt with complex and uncertain situations or escalation or deescalation of the threat.

Research shows that crises have a long term nature. Certain studies that treat crises show that they are numerous, with many actors. According to the perception of the possibility of violence in the country, the studies differentiates crises as one-sided and two-sided crises. Or the research of crises is possible through the concept of ethnic conflict. It covers disputes arising on the secessionist and irredentist pressures.

Internally secessionist conflict is a conflict in which one or more groups seeking reduction or autonomous control of the central government through political means. It leads to internal crisis of four ways that are mutual and non-exclusive:

When an ethnic group refuses to recognize the central political authority which can initiate external political crisis for the country; To initiate a foreign policy crisis for the country's allies; To initiate involvement of outside actors who support the secession group and initiate involvement of one or more states that have affinity for the ethnic groups and by supporting and causing an international crisis.⁴⁹

Irredentist conflict is a claim on the territory of an entity in which the ethnic minority group outnumbers. This case leads to interstate ethnic crises of three mutually non-exclusive ways:

With the initiation of foreign policy crisis for one or more states; As external threat directed from one or two countries; By causing a political crisis for allies of two countries.⁵⁰

International crisis occurs as external political crisis for the country through one of three triggers: execution of hostile act from another country; occurrence of destabilizing event; and change in the environment.⁵¹

The international crisis may be long, but differs from international conflict, i.e. it is a part of it. The crisis is near to the war. Crises occur in non-military or military conditions. But war does not eliminate or replace crisis. Crisis, in a manner of concept and empirically precedes the war, but not every crisis becomes a war.

1.2 DEFINING CRISIS MANAGEMENT

David Robertson defines crisis management as good diplomacy that seeks to solve the unstable situation by avoiding tensions.⁵²

At first glance, this definition implies a connection with the past block divisions and present European development, but with a clear idea and message that peaceful resolution of the crisis and diplomatic action today is more than needed.

48 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 23 (Skopje 2005)

49 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 25 (Skopje 2005)

50 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 25 (Skopje 2005)

51 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 25 (Skopje 2005)

52 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 33 (Skopje 2005)

According to the American Heritage Dictionary "Crisis management is a complex of special measures taken under pressure to solve the problems caused by the crisis."

Crisis management, according to Webster, is defined as the art of removing much of the risk and uncertainty that allows you to achieve control over your own destiny.⁵³

Crisis management has its place within the peace management and usually follows the missed opportunities for timely prevention that results the crisis to become violent.

Crisis management can act within the conflict management when it will escalate into a crisis. Then crisis management can prevent or end the crisis, and then re-follow techniques of conflict management.

Crisis management should effectively eliminate or prevent the transformation of the crisis in an open armed violence or war. Here Lund , in relation to different stages of the escalation of the conflict, provides a series of tools, including in times of crisis that are: operations provided with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, cohesive diplomacy or mediation with muscle, confidence-building measures, bilateral negotiations, the mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of disputes, military consultation and institution building and process of reconciliation.

1.3 CRISIS MANAGEMENT TASKS

To define the tasks of crisis management, it means to stay in the direction of the new approach to security and preventing conflicts. In the meantime, it is important to keep an eye on completely different nature of the risks that we face today. This will allow to shape one of the new forms of provision of crisis. The challenges and dangers facing the contemporary international community, according to most analysts have a lower specific gravity compared to cataclysmic scenarios ... but in this volume they represent a sufficient alternative to insecurity, ethnic strife, radical nationalism and internal conflicts that make the scenario of contemporary international scene, directed from the new relationships and old contents. In this context, one can acknowledge several causes or sources of danger that can lead to crisis , which are: militant nationalism and the possibility of its expansion ; imposition of ideas to create ethnically pure states ; the emergence of religious fundamentalism ; uncontrolled proliferation and use of means of mass destruction ; transnational terrorism ; arms smuggling and trafficking of drugs ; money laundering ; environmental degradation , etc...⁵⁴

Therefore, confirming the fact that the mentioned reasons for insecurity today are more and more diverse than in the past. Of course this "upward" can cause far more stirring action than any changes in the past. Hence the intention of the new system of relations to incorporate rule of law and peaceful settlement of disputes, strong democracy and solidarity against aggression ... as a basis for lasting peace and security.

In favor of clarifying the tasks of crisis management that is filled with numerous hypotheses, several relevant highlighted elements must be pointed out that clarify several important elements of this matter. Four groups of elements are highlighted:

The first includes the abilities of a country to be able to perform the full range of tasks including crisis management and peacekeeping, while observing the possibilities for collective defense. . The second covers the political and military structures and procedures for efficient and flexible execution of tasks of crisis management in the broadest sense , ie the national and international level.

The third includes a caution's system that is a key means of increasing the total civilian and military readiness of each country , which is of crucial importance, because it allows you to respond to that and any crisis. Starting from this fact, it will ensure timely and coordinated action appropriate to the situation.

Fourth, from a broader perspective, it covers the infrastructure to support the process, including links.

The above elements are the starting points in defining and shaping new forms of crisis management tasks. In this context, one can ascertain several tasks of crisis management, including:

To contribute to peace and stability in the country, the region and beyond; to effectively manage crises and

53 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 33 (Skopje 2005)

54 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 33 (Skopje 2005)

prevent their transformation and escalation in conflict; to provide civilian and military preparedness; timely and appropriate response in the event of a crisis; in case of conflict to control the use of force (to prevent the escalation of conflict); to provide a de-escalation of the crisis and establish normal conditions for further activities of the state, region and so on.⁵⁵

The imperative of proper interpretation of these tasks of crisis management consists in the necessity for them to be consistent with the capabilities and needs of a country and of course in accordance with international agreements.

2. EUROPEAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

2.1. THE NEED FOR EUROPEAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Political analysis of the possibility of resolving the crisis is placed primarily on the relationship of the super-powers, military-political blocks, military confrontation in Europe. Today, amid the new political situation all those elements completely lost its meaning. Accordingly, the modified nature of conflicts and crises facing Europe is the urgency of creating more subtle approaches to dealing with them versus current shows that are less effective. This highlights the fact that when the crisis will end, there are very little or no efforts to test and analyze the results so that future crises can be intercepted in a more organized and flexible way. It shows that the new European context not only offers political opportunity to do something more, but creates a condition that necessarily requires the establishment and development of a new approach.

In those circumstances, crisis management is being established as an essential approach. Hence the application of an effective system of crisis management becomes the primary work to be done. In this sense, arises the need for the creation of a European crisis management, ie:

- Openness of European borders (Western Europe) and the occurrence of a new united Europe (Europe without borders); the clear desire of Eastern European countries to be part of Europe; accepting the basic economic, political and cultural developments in Western Europe by the countries of Eastern Europe and the beginning of the transition process within those fundamental values; the possibility of crises in Eastern Europe to escalate and spread to Western Europe.⁵⁶

In the context of the previous elements we can determine the mechanisms of European crisis management, in both directions of European activity;

- European Union;
- OSCE (Conference on European Security and cooperation).

The mechanisms of European crisis management in exercising the activities should provide an impact on the crisis situation (or crisis), and must be guided by direct, specific and aligned relationship of the complete conceptual approach to deal with the crisis.

That, in turn, means that for any activity of the European Union and OSCE, which aims to prevent the crisis, must first be certified in the practice, which is able to be analyzed. If such a link does not exist, then it is very difficult to examine the positive and negative effects of the holders of European activities. Therefore, managing crises undoubtedly requires a series of assumptions and in that sense that an individual analysis must be made of the holders of European crisis management, more specifically the EU and OSCE.

3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Western European Union is an international organization created to promote intergovernmental cooperation of Member States in the area of security, or, otherwise, it is a kind of running dialogue forum between Member States whose policy is aimed at creating a common position in the field of defense. Accordingly, its primary

55 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 37 (Skopje 2005)

56 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 55 (Skopje 2005)

purpose is to provide Member States means to protect their freedom and safety, according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Brussels Treaty.

This agreement seeks to ensure economic and cultural cooperation between these countries, and above all to establish a strong commitment to collective defense. The text of the agreement consists of 10 articles who preceded the preamble. The preamble confirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, as well as other ideals, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

Furthermore the preamble highlights the need for signatory countries to enhance and strengthen mutual economic, social and cultural ties, and to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to create a firm basis for European economic union in Western Europe. Also, Member States, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, undertake a commitment to protect the international peace and security and to contribute to maintaining the stability of the Western European countries, and the ability to deter any attempt for aggression. The signing of the Brussels Treaty (1948) actually means the official formation of Western Union. Western European Union in its current form has existed since 1954 with the signing of the modified Brussels Treaty.

The basic functions of the Western European Union are:

Collective defense; consultation and decision-making in relation to the determination of security or defense interests and common defense policy; and developing and operating their own operational capabilities.⁵⁷

3.1 CRISIS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The role of the European Union as a factor of stability in the new European security architecture and the growth of the European Union in an organization which has mechanisms to deal with crisis situations necessitated the formation of a larger number of bodies for execution of many activities. It shows that the European Union, emphasizing the radically different nature of the risks in Europe, moves the focus of the strategic concept towards crisis management strategy based on three elements that complement each other, which are: dialogue; collaboration and collective defense.⁵⁸

Basically, each of these elements is intended to ensure that the crisis that would affect European security can be prevented or solved peacefully. In this respect, as one of its primary developments, the European Union develops their skills to be able to perform the full range of tasks including crisis management and peacekeeping, while observing the possibilities of cooperation and collective defense. From here the tasks of crisis management the European Union are arisen, namely:

- Contributing to peace and stability
- Preventing the escalation of the crisis in conflict
- Timely and appropriate responding in case of crisis⁵⁹

To achieve the set tasks, the European Union has developed a new approach to crisis management (or system of crisis management) as part of their concept of the European Union, which is achieved through its supporting organizational elements. The organizational elements in the European Union through which crisis management is accomplished include: the Council of Europe, Council of Ministers, General Secretariat of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Military Committee.

The Council of the European Union is essentially the central authority. Its main task is to deal with all matters within the scope of defense and security, and all protocols and annexes.

The Council of Ministers is composed of the ministers of foreign affairs and defense. As the central authority, it is responsible for the daily management of the organization and determining the tasks and coordination of activities in its working groups.

The General Secretariat develops and organizes the activities of the Council and give the necessary support.

57 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 58 (Skopje 2005)

58 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 61 (Skopje 2005)

59 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 61 (Skopje 2005)

The General Secretariat is made up of more sector specific tasks within their scope of work. These are: private sector, the Council Secretariat, Department of Political Affairs, including the Secretariat of arms, the Center for Information and Press Department, Translation, Administrative Department, Finance and Budget and the Public Security Bureau.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union is tasked to debate on issues of European security and defense obligation resolutions they adopt to make available to the Council. Also in Parliament there are more boards with precisely defined tasks.

By the ministers of European Union in 1992 in Sankt Petersburg, a decision was made to conclude regular meetings of the heads of staff for defense (CHODS). In the same period, a group of delegates Military (MDG) was formed, which has an obligation to prepare CHODS meetings, monitor all aspects of military planning and monitoring, as well as the body's work planning. Their main task is to support the expert decisions of the Council of the European Union.⁶⁰

The Military Committee was formed in Paris in 1997 by the Ministers of the European Union. The Military Committee participates in military-political decisions in the European Union in a way that provides tips for voenooperaciskite activities that need to take advice.

Within the working groups there are defined subgroups with their own characteristics. Several working groups have been established to provide support to the Permanent Council. Others have an obligation to participate in the permanent missions. Others have some special mandate for issues with long-term implications.⁶¹

The European Union, given its role as a defense component of the European Union and as a means to strengthen the European participation in the NATO alliance, decided to improve relations between the European Union and other European countries on a new basis in order to strengthen the security and stability in Europe. Actually, this determination bore fruit with the consent and willingness of the European Union making available the military units performing military tasks under the guidance of the European Union. These units will be primarily directed to perform the following tasks: humanitarian and rescue tasks, tasks peacekeeping, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacekeeping tasks etc.

In the multitude of activities that are carried out in terms of the complexity of the European Union, the factors that contribute to the success of crisis management are a permanent preoccupation for determining the possibility of achieving the European crisis management. It shows that the European Union today has evolved into an organization with an opportunity to meet the new security challenges and trained to deal with crisis situations in any part of Europe.

3.4 MILITARY CRISIS MANAGENET

The development of the military component of crisis management began with the European Council in Helsinki when it was decided to create facilities for hiring 60,000 people, able to deploy within 60 days for a period of one year. At the summit in Nice, this decision was accompanied with the creation of a new military structure. The most crucial element was the establishment of Political and Security Committee, which replaced the existing political committee, which has to follow international developments, to help define policies and to observe their implementation. In order to ensure smooth conduct of operations during which EU will be engaged with, the PSC will be assisted by military and political working groups and committees for civilian aspects of crisis management, and the Military Committee, together with the EU Military Staff.

On the international political scene, the EU cooperates with all international actors. The strategic partnership with NATO was agreed at the European Council meeting on 24 and 25 October 2002 in Brussels, when the decision was made on the procedures for implementing the provisions of the Treaty of Nice, the cooperation with European member states, which are members of NATO but not EU. Furthermore, the European Union and NATO signed a few contracts that relate to the use of NATO facilities by the EU. Also there are continuing talks with NATO to avoid unnecessary duplication of military and operational capacities between the two organizations.

60 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 62 (Skopje 2005)

61 Prof. PhD Marina Mitrevska –Crisis management p. 62 (Skopje 2005)

At meetings held under the auspices of the OSCE during which it is discussed about conflict prevention, crisis management, rehabilitation and democratization, the European Union is represented by its member states. The fields of cooperation where the EU supports the OSCE are numerous and relate the observations elections, respect for human rights in emerging democracies, etc..

At the European Council meeting in Göteborg, held in June 2001, EU Member States agreed that crisis management operations should take place under the Charter of the United Nations, as a leading organization internationally, covering all aspects of crisis management. It is also written in the European Security Strategy: the Security Council of the UN has a primary role in maintaining international peace and security. The strengthening of the United Nations and its staffing to be able to fully meet its responsibilities and to act effectively, is a European priority.⁶²

The European Union strongly supports the adoption and implementation of key multilateral legal instruments, such as the Kyoto Protocol and the International Criminal Court. Furthermore, cooperation between the EU and the UN takes place in the area of fight against terrorism. Namely, the EU supports the Resolution 1373 of the Security Council of the UN as an instrument to combat terrorism and its supporters. This cooperation was extended to the fight against organized crime and drug smuggling.

In the area of crisis management, there is a need for greater coordination of joint efforts for effective implementation of joint activities. So far, the EU and the UN cooperate in the field of crisis management in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Congo, but there is room for the promotion of this cooperation.⁶³

The implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of EU through the forums and bodies of the United Nations is one of the challenges of the Union. It intends to use the bodies of the UN, including the Security Council, as places where they present their positions on certain world problems. In this sense, the role of the Political Security Committee of the EU should be strengthened, which should ensure cohesion between the positions of the EU in the area of CFSP and the United Nations.

3.5 CIVILIAN CRISIS MANAGEMENT

In recent years, the civilian aspects are crucial in crisis management. Conflicts between states, until recently, had been the main concern of the international community. The response focused on stabilizing the situation by deploying intermediate forces and by striving to find a political solution. Today, more conflicts are internal. Although the deployment of forces may still be necessary in some cases, the goal is usually larger and more complex: the return of the legitimate government and the rule of law.⁶⁴

The European Union has made progress towards a coherent external policy and effective crisis management. There are instruments that can be used effectively, as demonstrated in the Balkans and beyond.⁶⁵

The instruments of civilian crisis management are just as important as military instruments.

In every major intervention, the military efficiency follows the civilian chaos. In the Balkans and elsewhere, it has been shown that there is not a preset order that the military instruments be used first, and later the civilian. Basically, the military phase of crisis management is never that short. The efforts for stabilization and reconstruction are never as a civilian as someone wants them to be. So, civilian and military tools are needed from day one.⁶⁶

The civilian component, developed at the European Council in Feira in 1999 and at a meeting of the European Council in Göteborg in 2001, with a contribution of the Commission, seeks to improve the field where the international community has shown that there are drawbacks. Therefore, in 2002 the EU decided to develop civilian aspects of crisis management in four priority areas, including: police, strengthening the rule of law,

62 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 135 (Skopje 2007)

63 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 135 (Skopje 2007)

64 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 137 (Skopje 2007)

65 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 137 (Skopje 2007)

66 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 137 (Skopje 2007)

strengthening civilian administration and civil protection.⁶⁷

Specific capabilities in these four fields can be used in the context of autonomous thought led by the European Union, or in the context of UN or OSCE-led operations.

Police - The European Union intends to be capable of performing any police operation, ranging from advisory assistance and training to replace the local police. Member - States made a commitment to provide 5,000 officers by 2003, of which 1400 can be deployed in less than 30 days.

Strengthening the Rule of Law - efforts to reinforce and if necessary to recover credible local police forces can be successful only if there is adequate functioning legal system that will support the police force. Member - States took responsibility to ensure approximately 300 officers responsible for crisis management operations in that area (prosecutors, judges, prison officers).

Civil Administration - as civil administration, a governing team of experts capable of accepting missions of civil administration in the context operations of crisis management, if necessary, to deploy a limited time.

Civil protection - activities in this area consist of two or three teams for assessment and/or coordination, able to mobilize constantly, which consist of 10 experts who can leave at the scene of the event within 3 to 7 hours; further intervention teams of about 2,000 people for deployment in a short time; and additional funds or more specialized means to be sent within 2 to 7 days, depending on the specific needs of each crisis.⁶⁸

The Ministerial Conference dedicated on the ability of civilian crisis management, held on 19 November 2002, confirmed that the specific targets in the four priority areas are reached and are even exceeded by the voluntary commitment of the taken obligations of the country-members.

The last two EU enlargements with new member-countries, provided the EU with important added value, taking into account the special expertise that the new Member States have made available. Under the voluntary commitments of member-countries, the number of experts in the areas of police, rule of law, civilian administration and civil protection is much higher than previously planned. With these commitments, the member-countries exceeded the specific targets and the deployment of bound personal resources of the exact level of skills and experiences.⁶⁹

CONCLUSION

Given that the EU civilian capabilities in building the European security and defense policy, had only started in 1999, it has made a great progress in framing and implementing the crisis management.

Member States concluded that EU crisis management can not only co-ordinate what they will provide, but crisis management must provide and coordinate what is needed to respond to any crisis situation separately. Therefore, the EU has an important role in the generation and provision of national resources in accordance to the assessment for specific crisis situations. Discussions and disagreements with respect to these new needs are becoming more mature.

While the EU's ability to provide rapid response to crisis situations which is often crucial, also of a critical importance is the orientation of the EU in terms of civilian crisis management to be more proactive, putting emphasis on preventive engagement and the need for action by the full circle of conflict prevention, management and reconstruction. Furthermore, crisis management within the European security and defense policy had set different instruments associated with other EU instruments.

Today, both the European Security Strategy and civilian operations in the EU are taken to be one of many tools available to the EU. Civilian missions are a valuable tool in the EU, especially when you need to send a clear and strong political message that the EU supports peace and democratic processes. EU's ambitions for sustainable peace building require a more detailed approach for the development of crisis management, which

67 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 137 (Skopje 2007)

68 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 139 (Skopje 2007)

69 Prof. PhD T. Gocevski, O. Bakrevski-European Union through the prisms of European security p. 139 (Skopje 2007)

requires the use of a wide range of instruments. A comprehensive assessment of the nature of the crisis, the historical moment of political and economic nodes of the affected country and region, as well as EU political objectives should determine which instrument will be used and how.

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CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE EU

Abstract

As an instrument of the governments with which they will strengthen the security in the countries, crisis management has nowadays become a very hot topic. For this reason, more attention is being paid to this issue in these times. This paper covers crisis management in the European Union, described through the genesis of the European Union, its structure, as well as the crisis management system together with its elements and tasks.

Additionally, crisis management is being presented through military and civilian structures, covering their origin, participation in collective security systems - NATO and the United Nations system and the tasks and goals of these two structures in the crisis management.

Key words: EU (European Union), Crisis management, NATO, United Nations, Military crisis management, Civil crisis management



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