

Address by the Head of European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and
Herzegovina
Commissioner Stefan Feller

The impact of the EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2002-2012
*Seminar on 10 years civilian crisis management in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Western
Balkans and lessons learned for the future of CSDP*
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
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Good Morning Minister Lagumdžija, Excellencies, Ministers, dear colleagues
from Bosnia and Herzegovina, ladies and gentlemen.

I am pleased and honored that so many of you have followed our invitation to
come to Sarajevo to discuss the impact of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia
and Herzegovina over the last ten years.

During the next two days we want to provide a forum for a reflection about the
role the mission played here in the country but also for the EU and the development of
the Common Security and Defense Policy.

It is important to mention the dimension for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the
dimension for the European Union, right at the beginning:

On one hand, the instruments under the European Union Common Security and
Defense Policy all serve a political purpose for the Union as part of the Union's Policy on
Foreign and Security matters. The civilian instruments do this through assistance. Which
ever individual mandate they are given, it is **assistance** that sits at the core of it.

Between 2000 and 2002, I witnessed the formulation of the initial conceptual
framework for civilian crisis management. The EU decided to differentiate civilian
mission mandates into "strengthening" and "substitution" types. The latter are also known
today as "executive" mandates. The EU conceptualized **strengthening** mandates by
describing functions to monitor, to mentor, and to advise.

It became clear that the first implementation of this conceptual preparation for
crisis management would be in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A comprehensive planning
process in 2002 developed EUPM's first mandate, for a foreseen duration of three years.
EUPM was designed as a strengthening type operation, based on an invitation of the
authorities of Bosnian and Herzegovina.

Instead of three years, EUPM lasted almost ten years. As you know, the mandate was constantly updated, on the basis of our own learning processes, and the progress made in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I find it important to draw your attention to the **assistance** aspect of our work. I hope we will have occasions to touch this throughout the seminar.

The conclusion of the mandate of EUPM, in only a few days, on the 30th of June, is a turning point in many aspects.

Therefore, we took the initiative to organise this seminar. We are delighted that we could win the EU Institute for Security Studies as a partner for this important endeavour. Let me thank the outgoing Director of the EU ISS, Mr de Vasconcelos for the good cooperation.

During the last years, I had many occasions to discuss and reflect about the problems of the Europeanisation of the law enforcement sector in a difficult political environment such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. Progress in reaching European standards remains limited in absence of will to create conditions for strengthening the jointness of action within the country.

We have invited you as the representative of the Member States, the European External Action Service and the Commission to discuss these questions with our partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the international community and academia. I am particularly delighted to see many of EUPM counterparts – Ministers, Police Directors, Police Commissioners and officials - among us today.

We are looking forward to everyone's active contribution to this seminar. The development of domestically-developed and implemented reform agendas must be our goal.

This seminar will also allow us to look back. Ten years of EU civilian crisis management are being concluded. At the same time challenges remain in the region. The European path has been clearly outlined and it requires from all of us, but in particular from our partners here – as Robert Cooper put it eloquently - to enlarge and Europeanise identities.

Let me now hand over to Mr de Vasconcelos from the EU ISS. After that, I would like to invite Minister Lagumdžija to take the floor for his key note address.

Dobro jutro ministre Lagumdžija, Ekselencije, ministri, drage kolege iz Bosne i Hercegovine, dame i gospodo.

Čast mi je i zadovoljstvo što ste se odazvali našem pozivu i došli u Sarajevo, kako bismo razgovarali o uticaju Policijske misije Evropske unije u Bosni i Hercegovini u posljednjih deset godina.

Tokom naredna dva dana, želimo biti forum za promišljanja o ulozi koju je Misija imala u ovoj zemlji, ali i za EU i razvoj Zajedničke sigurnosne i odbrambene politike. Svi

instrumenti koji potpadaju pod Sigurnosnu i obrambenu politiku EU služe političkom cilju Evropske unije, a to je politika Unije u vanjskim i sigurnosnim pitanjima.

Civilni instrumenti sa osnaženim mandatom to čine kroz pružanje pomoći, a riječ je o **pomoći** za razvoj vlastitih autohtonih kapaciteta i sposobnosti. Na Zapadnom Balkanu, ova dugoročna pomoć za oporavak i napredak od rata, stoji u širem kontekstu procesa prema integraciji u EU. Ovo je specifičan izazov, jer zahtijeva koordiniranu primjenu raznih instrumenata EU, uključujući i EUPM.

Od 2000 do 2002. godine, bio sam svjedok izrade prvog konceptualnog okvira za civilno upravljanje kriznim situacijama. EU je odlučila da podijeli mandate civilnih misija u one koji će da služe "**jačanju**" i one koji služe kao "zamjena." Ovi potonji su također danas poznati kao "izvršni" mandati. EU je koncipirala mandate čiji je cilj **jačanje** putem praćenja, mentorstva i savjetovanja.

Bilo je jasno da će prva primjena ovakve konceptualne pripreme za upravljanje kriznom situacijom biti baš u Bosni i Hercegovini. Iz sveobuhvatnog procesa planiranja u 2002. godini, nastao je prvi mandat EUPM-a, koji je trajao tri godine. Na poziv bh. vlasti, EUPM je kreiran kao Misija koja radi na jačanju, koja ima mandat da nadzire, da bude mentor i da daje savjete.

I umjesto tri, EUPM je trajao gotovo deset godina. Kao što vam je poznato, na osnovu naših vlastitih saznanja, kao i napretka ostvarenog u Bosni i Hercegovini, mandat je bio konstantno ažuriran. Završetak mandata EUPM-a, za samo nekoliko dana, 30. juna, predstavlja prekretnicu u mnogim aspektima.

To je i razlog što smo pokrenuli inicijativu da se organizuje ovaj seminar. Oduševljeni smo što smo uspjeli pridobiti Institut za sigurnosne studije EU kao partnera u ovom važnom poduhvatu. Dopustite mi da se direktoru EU ISS-a, koji odlazi sa funkcije, g. de Vasconcelos-u zahvalim na dobroj suradnji.

U ovom zadnjim godinama, imao sam mnogo puta priliku da razgovaram i razmišljam o problemima evropeizacije sektora za provedbu zakona u teškom političkom okruženju kao što je u Bosni i Hercegovini. Napredak u postizanju evropskih standarda ostaje ograničen zbog nedostatka volje za stvaranje uvjeta za jačanje zajedničkog djelovanja u zemlji.

Stoga smo pozvali vas, predstavnike zemalja članica EU, Europske službe za vanjsko djelovanje i Evropske komisije, kako bi tim pitanjima razgovarali sa našim partnerima u Bosni i Hercegovini, međunarodnom i akademskom zajednicom. Čini mi zadovoljstvo vidjeti mnoge partnere EUPM-a - ministre, direktore policija, policijske komesare i dužnosnike – ovdje među nama danas. Nadamo se da ćete svi dati aktivan doprinos ovom seminaru. Podrška za plan reforme koji će izraditi i provoditi domaće insitucije mora biti naš cilj.

Ovaj seminar također pruža mogućnost da se osvrnemo unazad. Završava se deset godina EU civilnog upravljanja kriznom situacijom. U isto vrijeme, u regiji su i dalje prisutni izazovi, kao što možemo vidjeti ovih dana. Evropski put je jasno zacrtan i zahtijeva od svih nas, a posebno od naših partnera ovdje - kao što je Robert Cooper elokventno rekao – da širimo i evropeiziramo identitete.

Dopustite mi sada da dam riječ gospodinu de Vasconcelos-u iz EU ISS-a. Nakon toga, želim pozvati ministra Lagumdžiju da vam se obrati.