



Closed Doors Expert Round Table Conference

EU-NATO Shared Responsibilities in Neighbouring and Frontier Areas

October 21, 2010
Parliament Palace, Constantin Stere Hall
Bucharest, Romania

AGENDA

09:00-09:30 Registration & Coffee

09:30-10:00 **OFFICIAL OPENING**

Welcome remarks: **Andrei Țârnea**, Executive Director, Aspen Institute Romania

Keynote Speaker: **Andrei Popov**, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Moldova (TBC)
Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State for Strategic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10:00 - 11:00 **PANEL SESSION: Building a space of security without frontiers**

Chair: **Alex Șerban**, President, Leaders Consulting International (TBC)

Panelists: **Siena Salvatore**, Deputy Chair, CEPOL External Relations Working Group
David Leakey, Former Director, EU Military Staff in Brussels

NATO and the EU remain the central pillars of stability and cooperation in our region, and the prospect for integration of neighbouring countries – the major trigger of domestic development and reform of military and civilian institutions. While the likelihood of military conflict in this area is relatively low, lingering instability along the borders, such as in the Caucasus or the Balkans, demand sustained international attention to manage the dangers posed by trafficking, terrorism, failed states, massive violations of human rights, insufficient ability to respond to natural disasters or economic/energy crises. Increased role correspondence between NATO and the EU (within the framework of the New Strategic Concept and respectively, the revised European Security Strategy and the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty) is essential to deal with these security challenges in a comprehensive and cost-effective way, especially as the line between military and non-military threats has become more and more blurred. The role of regional partners in this respect is also becoming more relevant than ever.

(i) Adapting to pervasive, non-state threats in a world without borders. The NATO agenda for border security in the New Strategic Concept.

(ii) Building better security in the region to improve security at home. European Union's approach to cooperation with regional partners to fight trans-border threats.

(iii) Being the border. The Romanian experience - on the road to Schengen

COFFEE BREAK: 11:00 - 11:30

11:30-13:00 **PARALLEL EXPERT ROUND TABLES**

ROUND TABLE 1: Models of EU/NATO cooperation and regional partnerships in neighbouring and frontier area management

Moderator: **Filon Morar**, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Middle East, Africa and Latin America Department (TBC)

Kick-off Discussants: **Slawomir Pichor**, Head of Operations, EUBAM
Udo Karl Heinz Moeller, Head of Police Component, EULEX
David Leakey, Former Director, EU Military Staff in Brussels

Both NATO and the EU already have a strong track record in helping build stability in the region and thus also decreasing risks of transborder threats to the security of their members. EU and NATO stabilisation and post-conflict reconstruction missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Kosovo, the border mission in Ukraine/Republic of Moldova etc. provide models of joint action, lessons learnt and a strong basis for improved future cooperation. Bilateral and multilateral partnerships with regional partner countries and organisations also bring a significant additional contribution in that sense.

- (i) Areas for action and cooperation for shared responsibility: enhancing effectiveness, avoiding institutional overlaps. Past experience, future tasks.
- (ii) Actors and formats, regional process and institutional developments
- (iii) Defining potential threats and trends in the region (such as trafficking in human beings, weapons and drugs, proliferation); identifying opportunities for preventive action and building stability.
- (iv) Making the best of EU/NATO partnerships and assistance programmes in the region (Partnership for Peace, European Neighbourhood Policy, Eastern Partnership etc.) and of bilateral member state support projects and cooperation with regional organisations (SECI Centre, OSCE, BSEC etc). Harnessing the resources of regional partners.

ROUND TABLE 2: Internal security implications for the external security policy making; concerns and role in frontier and neighbouring areas management and complementary roles with Schengen instruments in tackling them

Moderator: **Liviu Mureşan**, President and Executive Director, EURISC
Foundation

Kick-off Discussants: **Aurel Cazacu**, Director General, Blue Air, Former Director for
Defense Industry Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and
Business
Gabriel Sotirescu, Police and Justice Reform Consultant, Former
Deputy Director of SECI Center
Bruce Todd, Director, InCompass International Consultancy

Expertise and capabilities which member states develop for the EU are often used in NATO missions and vice versa. The threats are also common; yet the EU will often have more expertise, more instruments and an interest in countering non-military aspects of such dangers, while NATO's capabilities will derive from its military approach. At EU level, border security is the responsibility of member states acting mainly within the framework provided by the Schengen system. This is, however, an essential instrument which can be used to prevent problems which NATO also identifies as threats to the security of the transatlantic space.

- (i) information sharing among member states' and EU/NATO structures – possibilities for improved cooperation
- (ii) instruments provided by the Schengen system; EU and member states action in the field of combating trafficking of all sorts, proliferation. Making the operational link with NATO structures to that end.

ROUND TABLE 3: A new generation of threats and the necessity for adequate response instruments: illegal migration, natural and man-made disasters, economic/energy crises

Moderator: Norma Nițescu, Policy Adviser Bilateral Cooperation Programmes, Embassy of Netherlands

Kick-off Discussants: Yehudah Barlev, Barlev Accountants- Investigative Auditing
Vasile Iuga, Territorial Senior Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers Romania (TBC)

As recent occurrences have demonstrated, stability and security can no longer be assured by focusing solely on military or even unconventional military/civilian threats. Potential domestic instability or unexpected evolutions putting pressure on governments' capacity to react can generate just as dangerous a security environment. Convergence between CSDP and the reviewed European security strategy and NATO's emerging strategic concept.

Legal and illegal migration: ensuring flexibility on the labour market while preventing potential security threats (terrorism, radicalism, racism etc) has become a key issue in Europe, with aspects particular to our region also of prominent significance: Integration of migrant populations in Europe and inter-cultural dialogue and migration as security issue.

Economic and energy crises: social impact - consequences at the level of social mobility, economic migration, jobs. Eastern Europe (EU and non-EU) – hard hit by the crisis, on top of pre-existing challenges (unstructured economy, unsustainable growth basis, side-effects of Western crisis hitting banks and large companies active on Eastern European markets). Ensuing challenges to security and stability. Energy crises. NATO and EU preparedness and instruments.

Disaster preparedness: high impact of natural and (indirect) man-made disasters in the region; high risk potential. Risk factors (environmental, dangers of proliferation in the area, unsustainable post-communist urban and rural development etc). Crisis prevention and crisis management structures at EU and NATO level. Specialized capacities and mechanisms for reaction and inter organization communications.

13:00 – 14:00 Round Table Panels Moderators' reports and conclusions

14:00 BUFFET LUNCH