

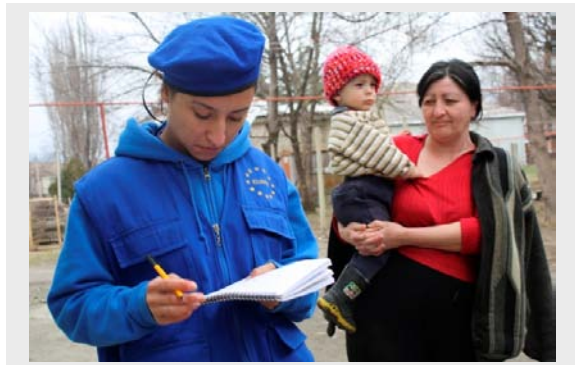
COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in Georgia

Updated: November 2011
Georgia/18

The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia was launched on 1 October 2008, in accordance with the arrangements set out in the EU mediated agreements between Moscow and Tbilisi of 12 August and 8 September 2008.

The Council of the European Union decided, on 15 September 2008, to establish an unarmed civilian monitoring mission in Georgia, in accordance with the Conclusions of the Extraordinary European Council on 1 September 2008. In only two weeks - by 1 October - the EU deployed more than 200 monitors on the ground. This has been the fastest deployment of a mission ever carried out by the EU.



EUMM's mandate is to monitor the implementation of the agreements of 12 August and 8 September 2008. The mission is tasked to contribute to the stabilisation and normalisation of the situation in the areas affected by the 2008 conflict, to oversee the deployment of the Georgian police and armed forces and to observe compliance of all parties with human rights and humanitarian law. Another important task of EUMM is to help build confidence between the parties of the 2008 conflict. EUMM is therefore actively engaged in the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism, decided during the Geneva talks, in order to establish regular contacts between all parties on the ground to discuss security issues.

On 26 April 2010, the Council reiterated its call on all sides to fully implement the Six-Point Agreement and subsequent implementing measures to participate constructively in the Geneva talks and increase their efforts to mitigate the consequences of the conflict for the local population. While acknowledging that progress on confidence building has taken place, the Council called on all actors on the ground to pursue their efforts at confidence building including with regard to the return of internally displaced persons.



The Council also noted the Georgian government's new strategy for engagement with the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and called on all parties to seek opportunities to improve the lives and free movement of people on both sides of the administrative boundary line (ABL). Ensuring free movement across the ABL is a key to confidence building.

The mission: EUMM in Georgia is an EU civilian monitoring mission under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The EUMM is an unarmed monitoring mission with no executive powers. EUMM's mandate covers the entire territory of Georgia.

Main tasks:

- **stabilisation:** monitoring and analysing the situation on the ground, centred on full compliance of the six-point Agreement, including troop withdrawals, as well as violations of human rights and international humanitarian law;
- **normalisation:** monitoring and analysing the situation with regard to governance, rule of law, and public order as well as the security of infrastructure and the return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees;
- **confidence building:** contributing to the reduction of tension through liaison, facilitation of contacts between parties and other confidence-building measures;
- **information:** contributing to informing European policy making.

MISSION FACTS AND FIGURES

Theatre: Georgia

Headquarters: The Headquarters is located in Tbilisi; Field offices are located in Mtskheta, Gori and Zugdidi.

Starting date: 1 October 2008. The mission's mandate has been extended until 14 September 2012.

Head of mission: Ambassador Andrzej Tyszkiewicz Deputy Head of EUMM is Gerard A. Fischer.

Mission strength: The European presence comprises approximately 300 staff, including personnel in Headquarters and three field offices, around 200 of whom are monitors. Local staff number around 100 persons.

Current mission budget: EUR 23 900 000

States participating: 26 European Union member states contribute personnel to the mission.

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Field offices:

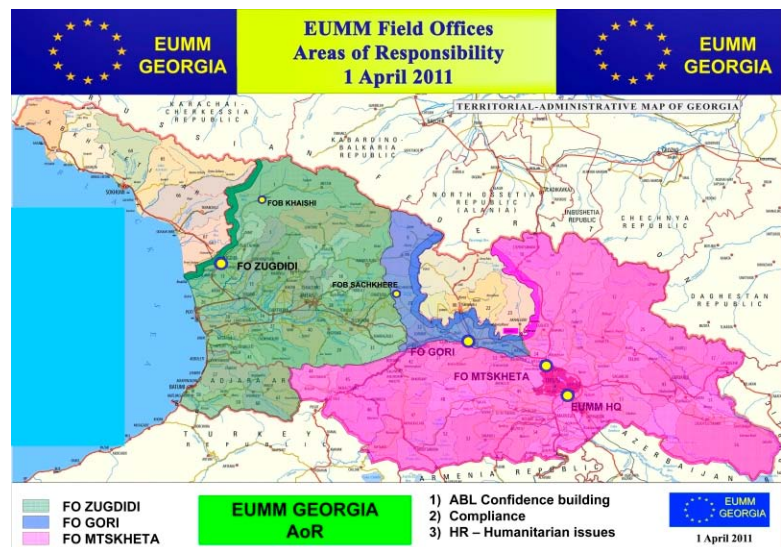
The field office structure was strengthened in September 2009 to respond to the situation on the ground. EUMM patrols are divided into teams that focus on specific operational requirements:

Administrative Boundary Line (ABL)– teams work along the administrative boundary lines near South Ossetia and Abkhazia, dealing primarily with conflict related issues, and encouraging co-operation between the sides.

Compliance – teams monitor military and law enforcement facilities, ensuring that they are complying with the Memoranda of Understanding that exist between the EUMM and the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Defence respectively.

Human Security – teams primarily focus on humanitarian issues involving individuals displaced by the conflict and Human Rights.

The map on the right depicts EUMM field offices' areas of responsibility:



The European Union's **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** includes the gradual framing of a common defence policy which might in time lead to a common defence. The CSDP allows the Union to develop its civilian and military capacities for crisis management and conflict prevention at international level, thus helping to maintain peace and international security, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The CSDP includes a strong conflict prevention component.

Based in Brussels, the **Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC)** is the permanent structure responsible for an autonomous operational conduct of civilian CSDP operations. Under the political control and strategic direction of the Political and Security Committee and the overall authority of the High Representative, the CPCC ensures the effective planning and conduct of civilian CSDP crisis management operations, as well as the proper implementation of all mission-related tasks.

More information and background documents available on:

www.consilium.europa.eu/csdp and www.eas.europa.eu