

COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN)

Updated: October 2011
Afghanistan/26

Mission background

EUPOL Afghanistan is set in the wider context of the international community's efforts to support the Afghans in taking responsibility for law and order. EUPOL has a high value as the only multilateral actor able to provide highly qualified civilian policing expertise as well as Rule of Law expertise. This civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission is part of the overall EU commitment to Afghanistan (see factsheet on the '[EU engagement in Afghanistan](#)') and of a coordinated EU approach that includes local political guidance provided by the EU Special Representative and a reconstruction effort managed notably through the European Union delegation in Kabul. EUPOL Afghanistan is deployed at central (Kabul), regional and provincial levels, through the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).



Mandate and objectives

The aim of the mission is to contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective civil policing arrangements that will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system under Afghan ownership.

The mission is supporting the reform process towards a trusted police service working within the framework of the rule of law and respecting human rights. The mission monitors, mentors, advises and trains at the level of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, central Afghan administrations, regions, provinces and districts.

"The EU police mission will be set in the wider context of the international community's effort to support the Government of Afghanistan in taking responsibility for strengthening the rule of law, and in particular, in improving its civil police and law enforcement capacity. Close coordination between the EU police mission and other international actors involved in security assistance, including the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), as well as those providing support to police and rule of law reform in Afghanistan, will be ensured".

COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2007/369/CFSP of 30 May 2007
on establishment of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan

Mission achievements

EUPOL has developed six strategic objectives that reflect appropriately EUPOL's core capabilities and translate them into a feasible operational framework. These objectives are: 1) police command, control and communications; 2) intelligence-led policing; 3) criminal investigation department capacity building; 4) implementation of the anti-corruption strategy; 5) police-justice cooperation; and 6) strengthening gender and Human rights aspects within the Afghan National Police (ANP).

In this context, EUPOL developed in the last two years around 125 different training curricula were developed and training was delivered to more than 12,000 policemen. Furthermore, EUPOL developed over 260 different police plans/policies which constitute a firm strategic and operational framework to the overall police reform process. Through more than 50,000 hours of mentoring and advising, EUPOL has been overseeing the implementation and application of these plans/policies. EUPOL builds capacities of Afghan law enforcement to fight corruption. The mission provides mentoring/training to the anti-corruption unit in the Attorney General's office and to the mobile anti-corruption teams to fight corruption within the Ministry of Interior and the Afghan National Police.

Since March 2009 EUPOL is working to improve the policing standards in Kabul and thus to raise security in the capital. Following the Kabul model, EUPOL currently delivers its six strategic objectives through their "City police and justice programme (CPJP) in other key cities, like Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif or Bamian. EUPOL is also providing training in important special policing techniques: Over 1000 Afghan police officers received training in basic Criminal Investigation techniques, such as Crime Scene Investigation. In addition, EUPOL has trained about 1000

Afghan Police trainers. After years of stalemate in this area, EUPOL has taken the lead within the international community to develop the training curricula for the civilian police and the anti-crime police.

EUPOL has also established the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office. These specialised prosecutors are developing cases against high-profile public officials who are suspect of corruption. EUPOL has trained more than 300 inspectors within the Ministry of Interior in basic anti-corruption investigation techniques. The mission mentored under-cover investigation at Police checkpoints, which led to a series of arrests.



MISSION FACTS AND FIGURES

Theatre: Afghanistan

Headquarters: Kabul

Starting date: 15 June 2007

End date: 31 May 2013

Head of mission: Brigadier General Jukka Petri SAVOLAINEN

Current mission strength: 317 international staff and 193 local staff (as of 6 April 2011)

Mission budget: EUR 54,6 million (for the period 31 May 2010 – 31 May 2011)

Contributing states: 23 EU member states plus Canada, Croatia, New Zealand and Norway.



www.consilium.europa.eu/eupol-afghanistan

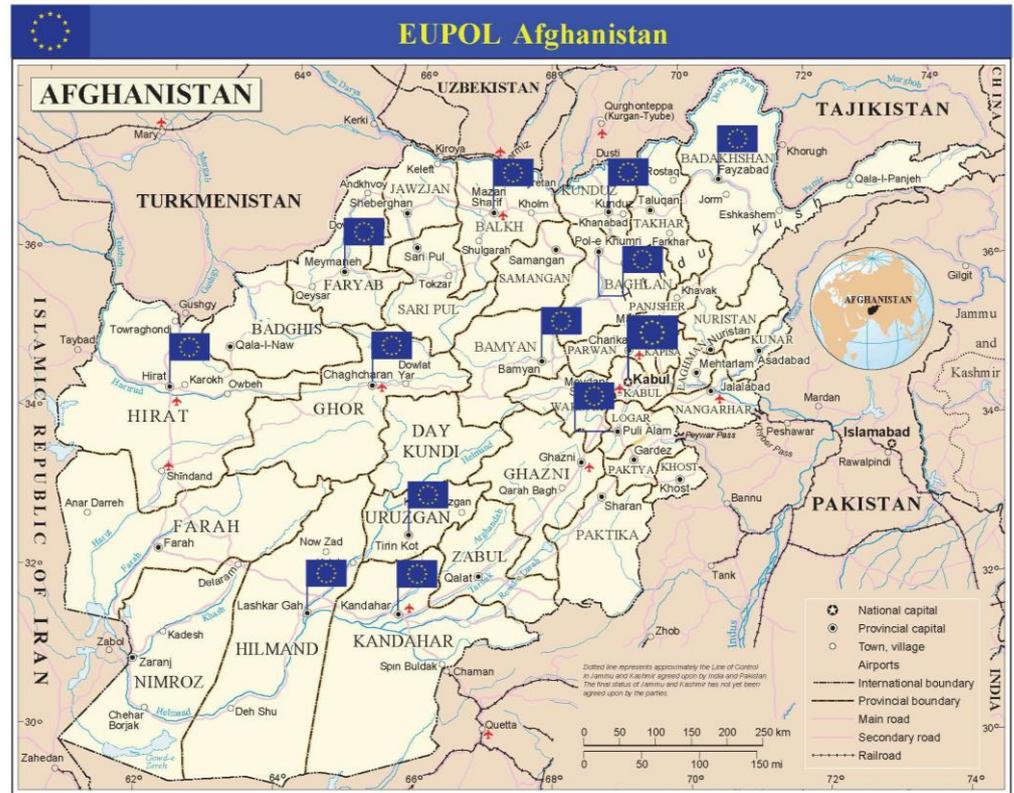
www.eupol-afg.eu/

EUSR in Afghanistan, Vygaudas Usackas

The mission brings together individual national efforts under an EU umbrella, taking due account of the relevant European Community activities. This constitutes a substantive added value in terms of the coordination of efforts of the international community.

Over the period 2002-2010, the EU, as a key donor, contributed collectively EUR 8 billion in aid to Afghanistan. Of this amount, over EUR 1.3 billion has been contributed to covering a range of activities including support to the Afghan National Police and justice sector reform, alternative livelihoods, health and border management. The EU Delegation will provide funding of EUR 15 million through the EC 'Instrument for stability' for the construction of the Kabul staff college and regional police training centre in Bamyan to be operated and overseen by EUPOL. Furthermore, the EU (not including member states) has pledged about EUR 600 million for Afghanistan for the period 2011-2013, an amount of EUR 200 per annum. Total EU assistance to Afghanistan (EU and Member States) is around EUR 1 billion per annum.

This will put EUPOL for the first time in the position to independently operate and implement its own civilian police training programme. EU member states have also played leading coordination roles in particular sectors and have made large contributions to security, including through the current provision of around half the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).



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 eeas.europa.eu