

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND PEACEBUILDING  
POLICY AND LEGAL ASPECTS



T.M.C. ASSER INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN

THE EUROPEAN UNION  
AND PEACEBUILDING  
POLICY AND LEGAL ASPECTS

edited by

Steven BLOCKMANS

Jan WOUTERS

Tom RUYS

T•M•C•ASSER PRESS

Published by T·M·C·ASSER PRESS  
P.O. Box 16163, 2500 BD The Hague, The Netherlands  
<[www.asserpress.nl](http://www.asserpress.nl)>

*Cover photograph:* Council of the European Union

ISBN 978-90-6704-329-8

All rights reserved.

© 2010, T·M·C·ASSER PRESS, The Hague, The Netherlands and the Authors

No part of the material protected by this copyright notice may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without written permission from the copyright owner.

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

## FOREWORD

Dear Reader,

You have in your hands the last part of a trilogy exploring the European Union's approaches to conflicts and crisis. The titles of these books present well the evolution of the international policy debate and thinking during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century from a relatively narrow pre-conflict perspective to a wider approach which encompasses all phases of the crisis. The first part published in 2004 was called 'The European Union and Conflict prevention', reflecting how conflict prevention was high on the agenda as a response to the Balkan Wars. In 2008 the second part, 'The European Union and Crisis Management', was published as the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP)-missions had been operational for some years. Finally the series is completed in 2010 with "The European Union and Peacebuilding".

Peacebuilding is a somewhat flexible concept, of which there is currently no officially agreed international definition. However, this descriptive phrase is perhaps most useful in its most comprehensive sense – efforts aiming at a solid and lasting peace. For the European Union, peacebuilding requires bringing together a variety of external policy tools which include security aspects, mediation and preventive diplomacy, development cooperation and trade relations, in order to make an impact, be coherent and achieve sustainable results.

The European Union has made systematic efforts to ensure an integrated approach to peacebuilding. In this regard, the decisions adopted on the security and development nexus and on fragility in 2007 were a strategic step forward. We are engaged in various activities across the globe, such as for example supporting conflict resolution processes and ensuring the engagement of women in these, as well as building the peacebuilding capacities of regional organisations.

Successful peacebuilding requires taking on a preventive focus. Conflict prevention continues to lie at the heart of all European Union activities, as it is the most cost effective and life saving approach. Conflict prevention implies providing early and sustainable assistance to countries under stress and it is the best measure to avoid a relapse into conflict. While building for the future, we must strive to put an end to the suffering caused by legacies of conflicts, such as the scourge of landmines and other inhumane weapons, which continue to create a burden even decades later and delay development and prosperity goals.

Moreover, peacebuilding is also a joint effort in which the international community needs to work together. In this regard the United Nations, international and regional organisations and especially civil society are all vital partners for the European Union. However, international efforts need to involve local communities early on in order to create a nationally owned process, which is a requisite for lasting

peace. Only through partnership with local actors can international norms be combined with a respect and understanding of local context, and promote the transfer of responsibilities and ownership to the populations concerned. In this work we need to engage with local civil society as well as representatives of media and local business communities.

The link between peace, security and development has been widely recognised by the international community, and as a response, the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was created in 2005. The European Union is committed to actively supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission on the basis of its experience, resources and worldwide operability.

During the first five years the PBC has brought together all key players on the ground to enable a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding in selected post-conflict states. In 2010 the progress of the PBC so far will be examined in order to take on board lessons learned for the next steps, ensuring that it can discharge its mandate more effectively and better deliver real progress on the ground. 2010 is also the year for the Review Summit of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) aiming at eradicating poverty. The link between countries affected by fragility and conflict and those lagging most behind in attaining the MDGs indicates clearly the need for stronger ties between security and development efforts.

I congratulate the authors of this informative and well-written book, who are not afraid of taking a critical approach. From the point of view of the EU institutions, it is published at a particularly timely moment, as we embark upon a new era in the European Union's external relations through the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty. I hope that you as a reader will find enriching this thorough and wide ranging description of the various aspects of peacebuilding, a concept that we will undoubtedly keep on discussing in the coming years and a goal at which we will continue to aim.

March 2010

Catherine ASHTON

*High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs  
and Security Policy / Vice-President of the European  
Commission*

---

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present volume constitutes the last part of a triptych, with earlier works dealing with conflict prevention (V. Kronenberger and J. Wouters, eds., *The European Union and Conflict Prevention: Policy and Legal Aspects* (The Hague, T.M.C. Asser Press 2004)) and crisis management respectively (S. Blockmans, ed., *The European Union and Crisis Management: Policy and Legal Aspects* (The Hague, T.M.C. Asser Press 2008)). The obvious implication is that we aim at focusing on the final phase of peacemaking efforts to break conflict cycles, on *The European Union and Peacebuilding*.

Leading practitioners and prominent academics have been invited to explore the wide variety of policy and legal aspects of the European Union's contribution to building durable peace in countries ravaged by violent conflict. The book is testimony to the enormous complexity of international efforts to break conflict cycles, which requires both long-term commitment and a multi-faceted approach, combining the re-establishment of basic security with the promotion of respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance and economic recovery.

Given the intricacies and dynamics of the editorial process, some of the contributions were completed prior to the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. Where appropriate, these contributions nonetheless refer to the impact expected from the new Treaty. Other chapters have integrated the institutional developments since the Lisbon Treaty became operational. In any event, the editors are convinced that this divergence does not detract from the value of the analyses, nor from the lessons drawn from years of inter-institutional practice and which should be taken to heart to make the Union's efforts in the field of peacebuilding more efficient and more effective.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the practitioners and academics who contributed to this volume. Thanks to their unique insights and high quality contributions, the book offers the first comprehensive and in-depth treatise of the role of the EU in the international peacebuilding endeavour. Special thanks also go to the T.M.C. Asser Instituut for financially supporting the production of this book, to Suzanne Habraken for her sub-editing and language-editing of the manuscript and to Steffen van der Velde for compiling the index and the list of abbreviations. This volume is the result of a fruitful cooperation between the Centre for the Law of EU External Relations (CLEER) and the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies.





## SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

<b>Foreword</b> by Catherine ASHTON	V
<b>Preface and Acknowledgements</b>	VII
<b>Table of Contents</b>	XI
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	XIX
<b>Making peace last. The EU's contribution to peacebuilding</b>	1
Steven BLOCKMANS, Jan WOUTERS and Tom RUYS	
<i>Part I. EU Peacebuilding – general perspectives</i>	
Chapter 1	
<b>EU Peacebuilding: Concepts, players and instruments</b>	15
Simon DUKE and Aurélie COURTIER	
Chapter 2	
<b>The EU as a peacebuilder: Actorness, potential and limits</b>	55
Nathalie TOCCI	
Chapter 3	
<b>EU enlargement as a peacebuilding tool</b>	77
Steven BLOCKMANS	
<i>Part II. Working with partners</i>	
Chapter 4	
<b>EU-UN cooperation in peacebuilding: Natural partners?</b>	107
Catriona GOURLAY	
Chapter 5	
<b>The EU and the UN Peacebuilding Commission: A short account of how the EU presence has influenced the newest UN body</b>	141
Stefano TOMAT and Cesare ONESTINI	
Chapter 6	
<b>Cooperation between the EU and the AU in the field of peacebuilding</b>	161
Koen VERVAEKE	
Chapter 7	
<b>Convergence without cooperation? The EU and the OSCE in the field of peacebuilding</b>	175
David GALBREATH	
<i>Part III. Peace and security</i>	
Chapter 8	
<b>The European Union and security sector governance</b>	195
David SPENCE	
Chapter 9	
<b>Strengthening security, building peace: The EU in the Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	221
Marta MARTINELLI	

Chapter 10	
<b>The European Union and peacebuilding: The case of Chad</b>	249
Cees WITTEBROOD and Christophe GADREY	
Chapter 11	
<b>EU peacebuilding in Georgia: Limits and achievements</b>	269
Michael MERLINGEN and Rasa OSTRauskaitė	
Chapter 12	
<b>The EU in Afghanistan: Peacebuilding in a conflict setting</b>	295
Eva GROSS	
<i>Part IV. Rule of law, democracy and human rights</i>	
Chapter 13	
<b>The European Union and electoral support</b>	313
Patrick DUPONT, Francesco TORCOLI and Fabio BARGIACCHI	
Chapter 14	
<b>Mainstreaming human rights and gender into the Common Security and Defence Policy: The case of the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia</b>	341
Hadewych HAZELZET	
Chapter 15	
<b>EULEX Kosovo: Walking a thin line, aiming for the rule of law</b>	353
Stephan KEUKELEIRE and Robin THIERS	
Chapter 16	
<b>The Aceh Monitoring Mission: Securing peace and democracy</b>	375
Justin DAVIES	
Chapter 17	
<b>The European Union and transitional justice</b>	387
Thomas UNGER	
<i>Part V. Good governance and economic development</i>	
Chapter 18	
<b>International trusteeship and democratic peacebuilding: The EU in the Balkans</b>	407
Tonny BREMS KNUDSEN and Christian AXBOE NIELSEN	
Chapter 19	
<b>A missed opportunity: State building in Bosnia and Herzegovina (October 2002 to October 2006)</b>	439
Michael HUMPHREYS and Jasna JELISIĆ	
Chapter 20	
<b>Meeting the challenge of state building: EU development policy and cooperation in post-conflict countries</b>	461
Philippe DARMUZEY	
Chapter 21	
<b>The EU and the Kimberley Process: A new international actor for new international relations</b>	475
Stéphane CHARDON	
<b>List of Contributors</b>	495
<b>Index</b>	499

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Foreword</b> by Catherine ASHTON	V
<b>Preface and Acknowledgements</b>	VII
<b>Summary of Contents</b>	IX
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	XIX
<b>Making peace last. The EU's contribution to peacebuilding</b>	1
Steven BLOCKMANS, Jan WOUTERS and Tom RUYS	
1. Introduction to the book	1
2. Scope and objective	4
3. Overview	5
<i>Part I. EU Peacebuilding – general perspectives</i>	
Chapter 1	
<b>EU Peacebuilding: Concepts, players and instruments</b>	15
Simon DUKE and Aurélie COURTIER	
1. Introduction	15
2. Concepts and definitions	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 The UN's understanding of peacebuilding	18
2.3 The EU's understanding of peacebuilding	21
2.3.1 Introduction	21
2.3.2 Internal and external, shorter and longer-term peacebuilding	26
2.3.3 Short-term dimension of EU peacebuilding (CFSP and ESDP)	27
2.3.4 Longer-term dimension of EU peacebuilding (EC)	28
3. Competence and role distribution: policies, instruments, players	30
3.1 Introduction	30
3.2 Peacebuilding activities under the Community Pillar	31
3.2.1 Policies	32
3.2.2 Instruments	37
3.2.3 Players	40
3.3 Peacebuilding activities under the Second Pillar	42
3.3.1 Policies	44
3.3.2 Instruments	45
3.3.3 Players	47
3.4 Peacebuilding and the Lisbon Treaty	48
4. The EU's external partners in peacebuilding	49
5. Conclusions	52
Chapter 2	
<b>The EU as a peacebuilder: Actorness, potential and limits</b>	55
Nathalie TOCCI	
1. Short and long-term policy instruments to promote peacebuilding	56
2. EU mechanisms to promote peacebuilding	60
2.1 Enhancing capability	61

2.2	Socialisation	63
2.3	Conditionality	66
2.4	Passive enforcement	70
3.	The EU as a peacebuilder: Potential and limits	71
3.1	The value of the benefit	71
3.2	The credibility of the EU as a peacebuilder	73
4.	Conclusions	75
Chapter 3		
<b>EU enlargement as a peacebuilding tool</b>		77
Steven BLOCKMANS		
1.	Building peace across the continent	77
2.	(Member) State building, epitome of (EU) peacebuilding	78
3.	Legal reform	81
3.1	Peace brokering and constitution-making	81
3.2	Constitutional reform	82
3.3	Approximation of laws to the <i>acquis</i>	83
3.3.1	More than just legal harmonisation	83
3.3.2	Planning documents and institutional mechanisms	83
3.3.3	Technical and financial assistance	85
4.	Institution building	87
4.1	Creation and reorganisation	87
4.1.1	Reforming the bureaucracy	87
4.1.2	Coordination within the executive	88
4.1.3	Security sector reform	90
4.2	Democratic legitimacy?	91
5.	Constituency building	94
5.1	Introduction	94
5.2	Assuring minority rights protection	97
5.3	Reinterpreting ICTY conditionality	98
5.4	Fighting organised crime	99
6.	The future of enlargement: Peacebuilding by default rather than design?	100
<i>Part II. Working with partners</i>		
Chapter 4		
<b>EU-UN cooperation in peacebuilding: Natural partners?</b>		107
Catriona GOURLAY		
1.	Introduction	107
2.	Are EU and UN peacebuilding policies coherent?	108
3.	Operational cooperation in peacebuilding: The development dimension	113
3.1	Trends in EC policy and funding for state building in fragile states	113
3.2	Operational challenges for EC engagement in fragile states	115
3.3	Trends in EC funding for the UN	116
3.4	Analysis of funding trends	123
4.	Operational cooperation in peacebuilding: The (civilian) security dimension	126
4.1	Trends in European civilian deployments	127
4.2	Civilian ESDP-UN operational cooperation	129
4.2.1	Operational trends	129
4.2.2	Operational cooperation in the DRC and the EU Police Mission (EUPOL Kinshasa)	131
4.2.3	Operational cooperation in the DRC and the EU security sector reform mission (EUSEC RDC)	132
4.2.4	Operational cooperation in Kosovo	136
5.	Conclusions	138

## Chapter 5

**The EU and the UN Peacebuilding Commission: A short account of how the EU presence has influenced the newest UN body** 141

Stefano TOMAT and Cesare ONESTINI

1.	Introduction	141
2.	Origins and setting up of the Peacebuilding Commission within the United Nations	142
2.1	Preparatory work	142
2.2	The position of the EU	143
2.3	Creation of the Peacebuilding Commission	144
3.	Structures and instruments of the UN Peacebuilding Commission	145
3.1	Structures	145
3.2	Instruments	147
4.	Activities of the UN Peacebuilding Commission	150
5.	The presence and the role of the European Union in the UN Peacebuilding Commission	153
5.1	Negotiations with the UN on the participation of the EU	153
5.2	Negotiations within the EU on its representation in the PBC	154
5.3	The role of the EU/EC in the PBC	154
6.	The EU and the PBC: Converging institutional interests?	155
6.1	A coherent and active member	155
6.2	The role of the Presidency	155
6.3	Coordination in Brussels	156
6.4	Expert participation	156
6.5	Visits by the PBC Chair to Brussels	156
7.	The effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Commission: An initial assessment from an EU perspective	156

## Chapter 6

**Cooperation between the EU and the AU in the field of peacebuilding** 161

Koen VERVAEKE

1.	Introduction: A new context	161
2.	The three pillars of the peace and security partnership	164
2.1	Enhanced dialogue on issues related to peace and security	165
2.2	Capacitating Africa to deal with its security challenges	166
2.3	Predictable funding and support to African PSOs	167
3.	Key challenges	169
3.1	Building a stronger AU capacity	169
3.2	Ensuring coherence between the continental and regional level	170
3.3	Developing a productive UN-AU-EU relationship	171
3.4	Deepening EU coherence after Lisbon	172
4.	Conclusion	173

## Chapter 7

**Convergence without cooperation? The EU and the OSCE in the field of peacebuilding** 175

David GALBREATH

1.	Introduction	175
2.	Converging agendas and functions	176
3.	Peacebuilding cooperation in context	180
3.1	Conflict prevention and resolution	180
3.2	Democracy promotion	183
3.3	Human rights protection	185
4.	Conflict or cooperation?	187
5.	Conclusion	190

Part III. *Peace and security*

## Chapter 8

**The European Union and security sector governance** 195

David SPENCE

1.	Introduction: Discovering the concept of SSR	195
2.	Issues of security in international context	197
3.	Two concepts of SSR: Armed services-specific and holistic-societal	199
3.1	Reforming the armed services	199
3.2	A holistic-societal approach to SSR	200
4.	The origins and precepts of the EU's holistic approach to security sector reform	202
5.	Human security	203
6.	The evolution of the EU policy framework for SSR	206
7.	Learning on the job: Cross-Pillar approaches to SSR	208
8.	The Commission's external assistance instruments in support of SSR	211
9.	The Commission's international role: donorship and coordination	212
10.	Conclusion: SSR and the EU's normative role	215

## Chapter 9

**Strengthening security, building peace: The EU in the Democratic Republic of Congo** 221

Marta MARTINELLI

1.	Introduction	221
2.	Background to the security situation in the DRC	222
2.1	The security context today	224
2.2	Security providers?	227
3.	The role of the EU in promoting stability in the DRC	229
3.1	Military intervention: from Artemis to EUFOR RD Congo	230
4.	The EU and security sector reform in the DRC	233
4.1	A country-specific approach	233
4.2	EUPOL Kinshasa	236
4.3	EUPOL RD Congo	237
4.4	EUSEC RD Congo	238
5.	The contribution of ESDP to peace and stability in the DRC: Some preliminary reflections	240
5.1	Strengths	240
5.2	Weaknesses	242
6.	Conclusion: Promoting peacebuilding through SSR	245

## Chapter 10

**The European Union and peacebuilding: The case of Chad** 249

Cees WITTEBROOD and Christophe GADREY

1.	Introduction	249
2.	Regional context	250
3.	EU response	252
3.1	Security support	253
3.2	Political engagement	255
3.3	Humanitarian assistance	256
3.4	Development cooperation	258
4.	Lessons learned	258
4.1	Has the EU approach really been comprehensive?	259
4.2	What about complementarity?	259
4.3	Has EUFOR been an appropriate and effective tool?	261
4.4	Has coordination been adequate?	263
5.	Conclusion	266

Chapter 11		
<b>EU peacebuilding in Georgia: Limits and achievements</b>		269
Michael MERLINGEN and Rasa OSTRauskaitė		
1.	Introduction	269
2.	Two decades of conflicts and tensions in Georgia	270
3.	EU peace activities in Georgia: From hands-off to hands-on engagement	275
4.	Building peace through political dialogue	279
5.	The peacebuilder: The European Commission in Georgia (including Abkhazia and South Ossetia)	281
6.	The EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus: Security sector reform and confidence building	284
7.	EUJUST THEMIS: Building peace through reinforcing the rule of law?	285
8.	The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia	286
9.	The Geneva talks	288
10.	Conclusion	291
Chapter 12		
<b>The EU in Afghanistan: Peacebuilding in a conflict setting</b>		295
Eva GROSS		
1.	Introduction	295
2.	Contextualising EU engagement in Afghanistan	296
2.1	The international post-conflict reconstruction framework	296
2.2	Local starting points, Afghan realities	299
3.	The EU in Afghanistan	301
3.1	Activities since 2001: An overview of the broader EU presence	301
3.2	Europeanising EU efforts: Development, governance and the rule of law	302
3.2.1	Health and rural development	303
3.2.2	Governance and the rule of law	303
4.	Peacebuilding along the security-development nexus: Strategic and implementation challenges	307
5.	Conclusion	308
 <b>Part IV. <i>Rule of law, democracy and human rights</i></b>  		
Chapter 13		
<b>The European Union and electoral support</b>		313
Patrick DUPONT, Francesco TORCOLI and Fabio BARGIACCHI		
1.	Introduction	313
2.	Election assistance and election observation	314
3.	EU election observation and assistance	315
4.	EU electoral assistance	316
5.	EC-UNDP partnership in election assistance	316
6.	EU election observation	318
7.	Composition of EU Election Observation Missions	319
8.	Towards an integrated strategy	321
9.	Historical perspective – learning by doing	322
10.	International and legal framework: Standards and good practices	324
11.	The conceptual framework: A cyclical approach towards elections	326
12.	Election observation and assistance – complementary activities	329
13.	The strategic framework (1): Whether to engage?	330
14.	The strategic framework (2): Where to engage?	333
15.	The strategic framework (3): How to engage?	334
16.	Further orientations	335

Chapter 14	
<b>Mainstreaming human rights and gender into the Common Security and Defence Policy: The case of the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia</b>	341
Hadewych HAZELZET	
1. Introduction	341
2. Mainstreaming human rights and gender into ESDP	341
3. Case study: EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) Georgia	345
4. Conclusion and way forward	347
Chapter 15	
<b>EULEX Kosovo: Walking a thin line, aiming for the rule of law</b>	353
Stephan KEUKELEIRE and Robin THIERS	
1. Introduction	353
2. Setting the stage: The UN's peacebuilding efforts in a post-conflict society	355
3. The bumpy road from UN(MIK) to EU(LEX)	358
4. Council Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP: Mandate, tasks and organisation of EULEX Kosovo	360
5. Police and customs: The easy job?	364
6. EULEX justice – or what it all comes down to in the end	367
7. Conclusions	373
Chapter 16	
<b>The Aceh Monitoring Mission: Securing peace and democracy</b>	375
Justin DAVIES	
1. Introduction	375
2. AMM in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding	376
3. Mandate of AMM and immediate challenges	378
4. Organisational elements	380
5. Proactive monitoring – rule of law, human rights and democracy	381
6. Conclusion and the future	385
Chapter 17	
<b>The European Union and transitional justice</b>	387
Thomas UNGER	
1. Introduction	387
2. Defining transitional justice	388
3. The link between transitional justice and peacebuilding	391
4. The relevance of transitional justice for the EU	393
5. Current EU policy and practice on transitional justice	394
5.1 General overview	394
5.2 The Council (the 'voice of Member States')	395
5.3 Commission (the 'driving force of the EU')	398
5.4 The Parliament (the 'democratic voice of the people')	400
6. Possible future directions for the EU on transitional justice	401
7. Conclusions	403
<b>Part V. <i>Good governance and economic development</i></b>	
Chapter 18	
<b>International trusteeship and democratic peacebuilding: The EU in the Balkans</b>	407
Tonny BREMS KNUDSEN and Christian AXBOE NIELSEN	
1. Introduction	407
2. International trusteeship: The concept and the challenge	409



2.1	Conceptual clarification	409
2.2	The problems of contemporary trusteeship arrangements	413
3.	Democratic and constitutional problems: Lessons from Bosnia and Herzegovina	416
3.1	The democratic challenge: The long shadow of Dayton	418
3.2	The constitutional challenge: From entities to statehood?	423
4.	Democratic and constitutional problems: Lessons from Kosovo	427
4.1	The democratic challenge: The long shadow of Resolution 1244	428
4.2	The constitutional challenge: From postponement to contested independence	430
5.	The EU solution: From Dayton and Kumanovo to Brussels?	435

## Chapter 19

### **A missed opportunity: State building in Bosnia and Herzegovina (October 2002 to October 2006)** 439

Michael HUMPHREYS and Jasna JELISIC

1.	Introduction	439
2.	Background	440
2.1	The Dayton Peace Agreement and its aftermath	440
2.2	The function of external actors in Bosnia	444
2.3	The role of the European Union	445
2.4	Immediate situation pre- and post-elections	446
3.	A window of opportunity – 2003 to 2005	446
3.1	Formation of the new government	446
3.2	OHR reform programme	448
3.2.1	Defence reform	448
3.2.2	Tax reform	449
3.2.3	Police reform	450
3.3	EU integration process of BiH	452
3.4	Constitutional reform	452
4.	Reflections	454
4.1	Turning points	454
4.2	Interinstitutional coherence	454
4.3	Lessons learned – what opens opportunities?	455
4.4	What froze the state building?	457
4.5	The future	459

## Chapter 20

### **Meeting the challenge of state building: EU development policy and cooperation in post-conflict countries** 461

Philippe DARMUZEY

1.	Introduction	461
2.	The rationale for intervention in post-conflict countries	462
2.1	European Consensus on Development	462
2.2	Overview of key objectives	462
2.3	Situations of fragility	463
3.	Instruments	465
3.1	Trends in Commission funding between 2001 and 2008	465
3.2	European Development Fund	466
3.3	Instrument for Stability	468
3.4	African Peace Facility	468
4.	Challenges and ways forward	469
4.1	Introduction	469
4.2	Towards a ‘Whole-of-the-Union’ approach	470
4.3	The state-building challenge	470
4.4	Rendering EU development assistance more effective and responsive	471
4.5	Strategic partnerships	472
5.	Conclusion	474

Chapter 21		
<b>The EU and the Kimberley Process: A new international actor for new international relations</b>		475
Stéphane CHARDON		
1.	Introduction	475
2.	The Kimberley process: An innovative international instrument	477
2.1	The legal status of the Kimberley Process: An international scheme based on national laws	477
2.2	The KP's innovative organisational set-up: Flexibility and burden sharing	478
2.2.1	The Chair	478
2.2.2	Working groups	479
2.3	Tripartite composition and consensual decision-making	480
3.	From Kimberley to Windhoek – the maturity of the KP (2003-2009)	480
3.1	KP 'inclusiveness' – an attractive club	480
3.2	KP statistics – transparency in the diamond sector	481
3.3	Monitoring KP implementation – the KP's 'investigative arm'?	482
3.4	From conflict prevention towards peacebuilding	485
4.	The KP's operations in crises	487
4.1	Côte d'Ivoire: UN and KP united in the fight against conflict diamonds	487
4.2	Marange diamonds: 'Blood diamonds' or 'conflict diamonds'?	488
5.	Challenges to the KP's future	489
5.1	Too narrow a mandate?	489
5.2	Strong international rules v. weak national implementation	490
5.3	Adaptation and evolution	491
5.4	A Kimberley Process for all 'conflict resources'?	491
6.	Conclusion – a new instrument for a new century	492
<b>List of Contributors</b>		495
<b>Index</b>		499

The European Union (EU) has conducted a number of peace operations recently. Some of them were enhancing UN peace missions while others were performed almost independently. Past experience has proved that the EU-UN cooperation in the security and peace field may bring positive outcomes, however there are some serious challenges to deal with. 2. Theoretical approach to the EU's regional security and peace policy. Recent years have witnessed the EU commencing a new phase of security and peace policy. Peacebuilding aims at laying the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding measures seek to enhance the capacity of the state to effectively and legitimately carry out its core functions (UN, 2008). For the European Union, peacebuilding requires bringing together a variety of external policy tools which include security aspects, mediation and preventive diplomacy, development cooperation and trade relations, in order to make an impact, be coherent and achieve sustainable results. Leading practitioners and prominent academics have been invited to explore the wide variety of policy and legal aspects of the European Union's contribution to building durable peace in countries ravaged by violent conflict. The book is titled *The European Union and Peacebuilding. Policy and Legal Aspects*, edited by Steven Blockmans, Jan Wouters and Tom Ruys. For the European Union, peacebuilding requires bringing together a variety of external policy tools which include security aspects, mediation and preventive diplomacy, development cooperation and trade relations, in order to make an impact, be coherent and achieve sustainable results. The European Union has made systematic efforts to ensure an integrated approach to peacebuilding. Bergmann, J. *The European Union as International Mediator: Brokering Stability and Peace in the Neighbourhood*, Springer, 2019. <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9783030255633>. Beringer, S. L., et al. Blockmans, S., J. Wouters & T. Ruys (eds.), *The European Union and Peacebuilding: Policy and Legal Aspects*, The Hague, T.M.C. Asser Press, 2010. <https://www.asser.nl/asserpress/books/?rld=4234>. Hughes, J. (ed.), *EU Conflict Management*, London, Routledge, 2010.