



Federal Police Academy

Luebeck, 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2013

## Minutes of the Meeting of European IAPTC Members

<b>Time</b>	April 29 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> 2013
<b>Place</b>	Federal Police Academy  Ratzeburger Landstrasse 4 D 23562 Luebeck / Germany
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Establishing an IAPTC European Regional Group</b>

Attendees: see attached list

### Monday, April 29<sup>th</sup> 2013

08:30h	Opening speech of the President of the Federal Police Academy	Bernd. Brämer, President of the Federal Police Academy,
08:45h	<p><b><u>Overview about the Federal Police Academy and the German Structure of Training for Peace Operations</u></b></p> <p>Introduction of the <b>Organisation of the Federal Police</b>, the structure of the Police Academy including the section Foreign Assignments / Languages and an overview about the trainings for Peace Operations offered at the Federal Police Academy.</p> <p>Also introduced was the <b>Committee for International Police Missions</b> which is located in Berlin and is affiliated to the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The committee is responsible for all matters regarding international Police Missions and meets biannually. Due to Germany's federal police system there are three police academies (Federal Police Academy in Lübeck, State Bureau for Education, Training and Personnel of the North-Rhine Westphalia police in Brühl and the Police Academy of Baden-Württemberg in Wertheim) that are responsible for peace operation trainings. Among the three academies there is a division of labour regarding the mission-specific trainings as well as specialized trainings.</p>	Markus Feilke, Federal Police Academy, Head of Section Foreign Police Missions and Languages

	<p>In 2008 the <b>German Training Platform</b> was founded. It offers a platform for cooperation and coordination between the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- three Police Academies,</li> <li>- UN Training Centre of the German Armed Forces,</li> <li>- Bundeswehr Command and Staff College,</li> <li>- Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and</li> <li>- Centre for international Peace Operations (ZiF).</li> </ul> <p>Its purpose is to develop an integrated approach to train civilians, military personnel and police officers for international peace operations.</p> <p>Many seminars have been opened for CIV/MIL/POL (e.g. UNSOC, Mentoring/Advising, Women Peace and Security, etc.) and some trainings have been jointly developed (e.g. Mentoring, Women, Peace and Security, UN-Administration, etc.). Besides the exchange of trainers and participants there are joint exercises (e.g. Blue Flag) as well as an exchange of information and experiences on a daily basis.</p> <p>During question time it was clarified that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the generic peacekeeping training (core course), Mentoring and Intercultural Management and Behaviour are currently open to everybody.</li> <li>• in the past police officers from different European countries have participated in those trainings.</li> <li>• foreign students are fully integrated into the courses.</li> <li>• mission-specific courses are usually held in German but can also be conducted in English</li> <li>• the duration of the courses depends on the kind of mission (1 to 4 weeks).</li> </ul>	
09:15h	<p><b><u>Introduction – European IAPTC Regional Group</u></b></p> <p><b>What can IAPTC offer to us?</b> Advantages and benefits of having a European Group of the IAPTC:</p> <p>Although there are existing networks within Europe (e.g. CEPOL, ENTRi, etc.), most of these networks are limited to one agency only (CIV, MIL or POL). There are integrated approaches to trainings in some European countries (e.g. German Training Partner Platform) however; an overall integrated European approach is still missing. IAPTC could be helpful in this regard because many European centres/institutions/organisations are members. IAPTC can also offer a world wide network.</p> <p>The IAPTC itself is well supported by the UN and focuses more on the UN than on the EU. However, nowadays there are more and more Peace Operations under EU mandate (e.g. nine</p>	Markus Feilke

	<p>CSDC missions with German police participation and only 3 UN missions).</p> <p>Therefore it is essential to have a European Group to share experiences, best practises and to exchange trainers etc.</p> <p>Budgets are shrinking everywhere and all centres/institutions/organisations are struggling with financial constraints. A European cooperation and coordination of trainings could be a way to make trainings more efficient. Not everyone can and should do everything! (e.g. Austrian police officers join the mission-specific course for Afghanistan in Germany because the contingent is too small to justify setting up training capacities in Austria).</p> <p>Standardisation can also be a tool to be more efficient and effective regarding trainings and the work in the field.</p> <p><b>What can we offer to IAPTC?</b></p> <p>The European training and research centres and institutions are very active and can offer new and innovative trainings and research results. Furthermore experiences could be shared (lessons learned / EU Missions). A well prepared presentation by the European Group during the Annual IAPTC Conference could be a way to achieve this.</p>	
10:15h	Introduction of Participants	Attendees
10:20h	Information on logistics	Markus Feilke
10:30h	<p>Radek Khol, representative of the EEAS/CMPD, introduced the <b>European Union perspective on training cooperation</b>.</p> <p>He outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the CSDP training and main principals,</li> <li>• the EU and Member States' roles,</li> <li>• the training actors and initiatives at EU level,</li> <li>• the advantage of a comprehensive approach to trainings and</li> <li>• the coordination of trainings at EU level.</li> </ul> <p>The key principals and objectives of the EU training policy on ESDP (2003) are the adoption of a holistic and co-ordinated approach to training matters which should aim at establishing links and strengthening synergies between the different training initiatives at EU level within CSDP, with a particular focus on the interface between military and civilian areas.</p> <p>The EU training concept was adopted by the council in 2004 and includes the analysis of the training requirements, the design of the EU training programme, the conduct by the EU training actors and the evaluation of the comprehensive annual</p>	Radek Khol, European External Action Service, CMPD A2, Training

	<p>report.</p> <p>The main training actors at EU level are ESDC and CEPOL. EU agencies/bodies engaged in trainings are FRONTEX, EUROPOL and DG ECHO (Civil Protection Mechanism).</p> <p>In response to some questions Radek Khol pointed out that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the past NATO hadn't been participating in the annual meetings of the EU.</li> <li>• there are plans to invite NATO in the future.</li> <li>• because of the financial cuts within the EU affecting the training and the role of EEAS, EEAS and the European Commission have agreed to locate areas in which the EU – Budget for CFSP could be used more flexible in future.</li> </ul>	Radek Khol
11:35h	<p><b><u>European IAPTC Regional Group – Session I</u></b></p> <p>David Lightburn, founding member of the IAPTC, which was founded at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in the summer of 1995, introduced history and development of IAPTC. Initially having started with 21 participants there are now up to 200 participants.</p> <p>The purpose at the time was to bring together a number of like-minded institutions simply to exchange ideas and programs related to peacekeeping education and training, and to explore possibilities for exchanging instructors.</p> <p>The main activity of the Association, the annual conference, now requires a much larger venue – with an auditorium and several other large rooms.</p> <p>It also requires space for a large display of the 'Ideas Bazaar' and the membership now includes countries from every corner of the world.</p> <p>New ideas have been introduced and the program for the annual conference is flexible and thus able to respond to the needs of the membership.</p> <p>The annual conference rotates between 4 principal regions of the world, with countries and organisations volunteering to host.</p> <p>The main objectives are networking and exchanging information on programs and best practices, understanding other professional cultures and promoting cooperation.</p> <p>A key intent however is to keep the conferences flexible and informal. It is intended that participants shall be free to share experiences and best practices, and not be constrained by government policies. Indeed, the conference is not a forum for the presentation and explanation of government policies.</p> <p>The formation of Regional Groupings, APSTA (Africa), ALCOPAZ (America) and AAPTC (Asia – Pacific) is one of the many IAPTC successes, strengthening cooperation within the regions. Other successes include for example the idea of</p>	<p>David Lightburn, Senior Advisor at the Folke Bernadotte Academy</p> <p>Petteri Taitto, Head of Training Crisis Management Centre Finland</p>

	<p>developing UN Standardized Training Modules. An initiative for 2013 is to identify the range of positive outcomes from IAPTC processes.</p> <p>During a discussion at the end of the first session participants outlined how valuable IAPTC was and how important it would be to have a European Group.</p> <p>However, some concerns were also raised. It was criticised that there were more meetings than could be justified by the practical outcome at working level and that the training focused more on military/police than on civilian participation. In the future the focus should be on multi-dimensional missions.</p>	
12:30h	Lunch break	
13:30h	<p><b><u>European IAPTC Regional Group – Session II</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Asked whether there was an agreement in principal to establish a European Group of the IAPTC all attendees agreed that there should be a European Group beside the existing Groups of Africa (APSTA), America (ALCOPAZ) and Asia Pacific (AAPTC).</u></b></p> <p>In order to find out what expectations future members of a European Group would have and which objectives the group should pursue the audience was divided into three groups each composed of civilian/military/police representatives.</p> <p>After one hour of brainstorming the groups presented their respective results to the audience.</p> <p>For <b>the first group</b> the objective was to strengthen the comprehensive approach to training and education in Europe and to define best practices.</p> <p>Expectations were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improvement of training efficiency (costs),</li> <li>• cooperation (practical research community) and coordination,</li> <li>• trainer-exchange programmes,</li> <li>• networking (specialized working groups) and</li> <li>• sharing information (existing training programmes, material, personnel, training needs, evaluation).</li> </ul> <p>The expectations and/or objectives of <b>the second group</b> were a better chance to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cooperate at a practical level,</li> <li>• present a “European view” beside the other Regions,</li> <li>• have the opportunity to establish a network,</li> <li>• present the civilian component in an adequate way,</li> </ul>	<p>Markus Feilke</p> <p>David Lightburn</p> <p>Attendees</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get to know about other organisations' views on certain missions/issues.</li> </ul> <p>Other factors were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• streamlining ideas,</li> <li>• presenting tangible results to justify further engagement, especially in the face of monetary constraints and</li> <li>• using synergy effects in the setting up of new missions to enhance cost-efficiency.</li> </ul> <p>Another key point was the idea to establish some kind of “market place” with the aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inform and share information on topics of common interest,</li> <li>• break things down to the operational level,</li> <li>• have a chance to jointly lobby organisations which can provide platforms for putting things into practice (they have more influence with national governments).</li> <li>• share resources (trainers, etc.) and</li> <li>• set up an “Academic calendar” which should list all trainings, meetings, etc..</li> </ul> <p>Last but not least the <b>third group</b> presented their results concerning objectives and expectations.</p> <p>The main objectives were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharing resources and experiences on a regular basis,</li> <li>• supporting new members,</li> <li>• standardising and harmonising of trainings and</li> <li>• coordinating joint activities.</li> </ul> <p>Expectations were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have horizontal coordination between the different components concerning the trainings,</li> <li>• agree on a European view within the IAPTC,</li> <li>• include non-EU States as well,</li> <li>• use new technologies (Twitter, Facebook, etc) and</li> <li>• have a “Market Place” for ideas and knowledge.</li> </ul> <p>The structure of the European Group should be simple and without hierarchy; and it should be a European Association not an EU Organisation.</p> <p>After the presentations the conclusion for the first day was to set up a European Group in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• share ideas and experiences,</li> <li>• exchange personnel (e.g. experts, etc.),</li> <li>• reduce costs and</li> <li>• have a standardisation of trainings for personnel from the different components.</li> </ul> <p>There was consensus that these points would prove to be beneficial to all kinds of Peacekeeping Operations.</p>	
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**Tuesday, April 30<sup>th</sup> 2013**

08:30h	<p><b><u>Special Training Items/ Topics</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Existing Training Co-operations/ Organisations</u></b></p> <p>The different organisations and tasks were introduced by participants of the meeting.</p> <p>Markus Postert and Annalisa Creta introduced a European Training initiative which is called ENTRi (Europe´s New Training Initiative for Civilian Crisis Management). ENTRi has been founded in 2011 and was actually preceded by an active training project called ‘European Group on Training - EGT’ (2002-2010), therefore the successful and close European civilian cooperation network already exists since 11 years.</p> <p>ENTRi offers different courses (e.g. pre-deployment training courses, specialised training courses), including course programs and curricula.</p> <p>Places on these training courses are limited and participants are selected according to a clear set of criteria. The added value for course participants is that they will be selected from a large variety of institutions, nationalities, and backgrounds. ENTRi also offers a certification for different courses (e. g. Core Courses, Mentoring/Advising).</p> <p>The aim of the ENTRi project is to continue the certification of courses by using and updating the C<sup>3</sup>MC standards developed in the past. ENTRi now focuses on certifying and renewing the certification of at least 14 existing and four new courses.</p> <p>More information about ENTRi can be found on the Internet : <a href="http://www.entriforccm.eu">http://www.entriforccm.eu</a></p> <p>After the introduction of ENTRi Markus Feilke and Radek Kohl presented the European Police College (CEPOL). CEPOL is a European Agency based in Bramshill (UK) and brings together Senior Police Officers from all over Europe. It supports the establishment and development of networking and encourages cross-border cooperation in the fight against crime and in the maintenance of public security and law and order by organising common training activities and sharing research findings.</p> <p>CEPOL for example offers e-learning or so-called ‘Webinars’ on the internet covering different topics and is a platform for online communities to share best practises.</p> <p>Further information about CEPOL can be found on the Internet : <a href="https://www.cepol.europa.eu">https://www.cepol.europa.eu</a></p>	<p>Mika Sörensen, Deputy Head of Training and Chief of Staff of the Folke Bernadotte Academy</p> <p>Annalisa Creta Researcher at the Scuola Superiore Sant’ Anna</p> <p>Markus Postert Head of Training at the Center for International Peace Operations</p> <p>Markus Feilke Radek Kohl</p>
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	<p>Courses of CEPOL are usually offered via national contact points and member states can choose participants.</p> <p>Most probably Bramshill will be closed down by 2015 and there is a proposal to integrate CEPOL into EUROPOL.</p> <p>Radek Kohl then introduced the European Security and Defence College (ESDC).</p> <p>The ESDC objectives are to enhance the European security culture within the CSDP, to promote a better understanding of CSDP as part of CFSP among civilian and military personnel and to help promoting professional relations and contacts among training participants. The ESDC Training is mainly focusing on Senior Level officers and Decision Makers.</p> <p>For more information on the ESDC access:  <a href="http://www.esdc.mil-edu.be">http://www.esdc.mil-edu.be</a></p> <p>Claus Amon, from the Austrian Armed Forces, introduced the Partnership Training and Education Centre (PTEC). The PTEC Community was originally derived from the concept for the PfP Training Centres in 1999 and was formally established in 2000 within the framework of the PfP Programme.</p> <p>The PTEC concept was extended in 2008 to the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD), to the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) and to partners across the globe.</p> <p>Today PTEC has 24 training centres involving a wide range of NATO, PfP, MD and ICI Countries and focuses on the development of education and training programmes at tactical, operational and strategic levels.</p> <p>PTEC offers courses, seminars and workshops to both military and civilian personnel in order to provide education, training and instruction in various areas consistent with the objectives and priorities of NATO's policies and partnerships.</p> <p>PTEC also offers a platform for operational training by offering both classrooms and field venues for exercises.</p> <p>In 2012 PTEC contributed a great deal to enhance partners' military interoperability and supported defence reforms through residence courses, METTs and other activities. In total 17,305 students were trained and educated.  <a href="https://www.natoschool.nato.int/PTC.asp">https://www.natoschool.nato.int/PTC.asp</a></p>	<p>Claus Amon,  Commander  Austrian  Armed Forces  International  Centre</p>
10:40h	<p><b><u>Panel discussion on Training cooperation</u></b></p> <p>Annalisa Creta, Markus Postert, Radek Kohl, Markus Feilke and Claus Amon answered questions about the training co-operations.</p> <p>The main question was, if there is an ongoing cooperation between CEPOL, ESDC, PTEC and ENTRi?  The panel stated that so far there is no existing cooperation</p>	<p>Mika Sörensen</p>



	<p>between the different networks/agencies but with the founding of a European Group there could be a better chance to link these networks in future. It would be a benefit to have all the different institutions together. It was proposed to hold regular meetings to exchange information. A further suggestion was to set up a common database on which courses can be offered. Some databases are already in place e.g. from DCAF, PTEC and the EU (Schoolmaster) but limited to the respective networks and dependent on the quality of entries of the training institutions. In the end it was proposed to compile a list of topics of trainings, just to see who offers what kind of trainings and to have a point of contact for that.</p> <p>These proposals could be topics for the next meeting.</p>	
11:20h	<p><b><u>European IAPTC Group Session III</u></b></p> <p>David Lightburn introduced key elements of the proposed statutes of the IAPTC, covering the purpose, objectives, concept, membership, meetings and amendments. Concerning the first Article a proposal was made to focus more on the training than on the research aspect. Regarding the possible objectives it was suggested to add the integration of CIV/MIL/POL as well as the working towards a harmonisation of trainings.</p> <p>It was also discussed whether to limit access to the European Group for non-EU Member States. In general it was agreed that the European Group was to be open to all countries from the geographical European Region and not only to European Union Members.</p> <p><b>After talking about the articles and possible objectives a name for the European Group was searched. Participants agreed on the name <u>European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres (EAPTC)</u>.</b></p> <p><b>It was also agreed that the small group that had organised the meeting (Federal Police Academy, CMC Finland, FBA, ZIF,) will amend the Articles and send a final draft for last comments to the participants. After that everyone will get the final version of the Articles.</b></p>	<p>David Lightburn</p> <p>Petteri Taitto</p> <p>Markus Feilke</p>
12:40h	Lunch break	
13:40h	<p><b><u>Preparation for IAPTC Conference 2013</u></b></p> <p>Petteri Taitto introduced the Theme for the 19<sup>th</sup> annual IAPTC Conference in Egypt:  “Coping with change: Leveraging regional training and education capabilities for effective multidimensional peace operations.”</p>	<p>Petteri Taitto</p> <p>Markus Feilke</p>

	<p>The tasks for the European Members of the Conference will be Session II and III and the Regional Group Update.</p> <p><b>Session II deals with regional considerations and challenges for Training, which will be covered by SWEDINT.</b></p> <p><b>Session III is about functional perspectives on needs, challenges and regional considerations and will be introduced by Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna.</b></p> <p><b>The regional update will be given by the Federal Police Academy.</b></p>	
14:30h	<p><b><u>Host for the next meeting of the EAPTC</u></b></p> <p><b>The attendees were asked to volunteer to host the next meeting of the EAPTC. Eleanor Parvey-Le Priol, DECAF, announced that she would like to host the next meeting in Switzerland, but before she could confirm that, she would have to ask her Government and partners from the military. Timo Hämäläinen from FINCENT offered Finland as a fallback. Everybody agreed to the solution. Markus Feilke offered to help with the organisation of the next meeting.</b></p> <p><b>The EAPTC members agreed that the meeting should be held in the spring of 2014 due to the early date of the Annual IAPTC Conference 2014 in Indonesia.</b></p>	Markus Feilke
15:00h	<p><b><u>Feedback and Farewell speech</u></b></p> <p>Participants gave a feedback on the meeting. Everybody was very satisfied with the result of the meeting and the fact that finally the EAPTC was established.</p> <p>At the end Assistant Chief Constable Andreas Poddig, made the farewell speech.</p>	<p>Markus Feilke</p> <p>Participants</p> <p>Andreas Poddig, Head of the Department for Training and Advanced Training at the Federal Police Academy</p>
15:30h	Departure	