

1. Name

Rev Donald Prentice

2. Organisation

SHIP Peace Charity

3. Type of Organisation

NGO

6. What subject area of the Foreign Policy Report does your evidence relate to?

Institutional Framework for EU Action in Foreign Affairs

Security and Defence

Multilateral Order

Strategic Partnerships

Civil Protection

7. What are the comparative advantages/disadvantages of working through the EU in the area you wish to comment on, rather than the UK working independently?

Greater resourcing, avoidance of duplication better institution building, broader scoping for intellectual capital and implementation of policy.

8. In what areas of global affairs does the EU add value or deliver impact or not on behalf of the UK?

A greater materiel response in defence security and a broader trained human resource in military personnel. eg Mali and sub Saharan Africa.. The ARC had the (notional) capacity to provide rapid intervention responses to crises that might impact on EU stability. However, would this be adequate for a regional conflict in the South Caucasus involving Turkey, Azerbaijan, Russia, Greece and other EU states? The EU seems to have limited institutional capacity and instruments sufficiently resourced to meet the challenges of narco cartel migrations, human trafficking and the hybridisation of terrorism - crime and legitimate economies.

9. How effective is the EU at combining its foreign, defence, economic and civil contingency policy instruments to deliver best effect in foreign policy? What, if anything, should it do differently?

There seems to be an ideal in place from the Lisbon Conference but this has gained limited... even lip service response from NATO senior staff who blame implementation difficulties. However, the real issue may be lack of resourcing or an over lavish salaries budget with very little left over to deliver operational capacity. Beyond this information is sensitive and should be confidential.

10. How effective are the EU's delivery mechanisms? Would any changes make them more effective, and if so, which ones and why?

Like the Scandinavians, a Defence and Security academy or better still University combining best practice with adequate planning for resourcing would be ideal. Currently SHAPE and NATO - Europe are withering on the vine.

11. Would a different division of EU and Member State competence in a particular area produce more effective policies? If so, how and why?

A super - security service recruiting from the best experienced alongside the most intelligent with a framework to deliver pre-emptive responses to criminal threats and the increasingly subtle wmd challenges. To further resource this with a " Challenge Team" Department to expose any nascent threats and potential points of weakness (deficits in resilience)

12. How might the national interest be served by action being taken in this field at a different level e.g. regional, national, UN, NATO, OECD, G20 – either in addition or as an alternative to action at EU level?

If carefully Directed and Managed this could be of mutual benefit or it could in the wrong hands be another gravy train for nepotism and under achievers.

13. What future challenge/opportunities might we face in this area of policy and what impact might these have on the balance of competence between the UK and the EU?

Criminal Cartels are actively working to infiltrate Political (top down policy making) circles. If not by threat , compromise or intimidation, then by direct infiltration of "elected" personnel. This is an issue in some less stable areas including eg KOSOVO. So the EU must keep a vigilant eye on its own internal mechanisms and who is trustworthy to steer policy that does not open up porous weakness for criminal cartels to further exploit. (eg A policy to weaken EU or UK Border Force staff)

14. Are there any general points you wish to make which are not captured above?

Extreme Islamic and Euro Far Right groupings are currently active and growing.