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### The role and future challenges of the Kosovo Security Council (KSC) : [presentation given October 2010]

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American University in Kosovo (AUK)  
Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT)

Master of Science in Professional Studies

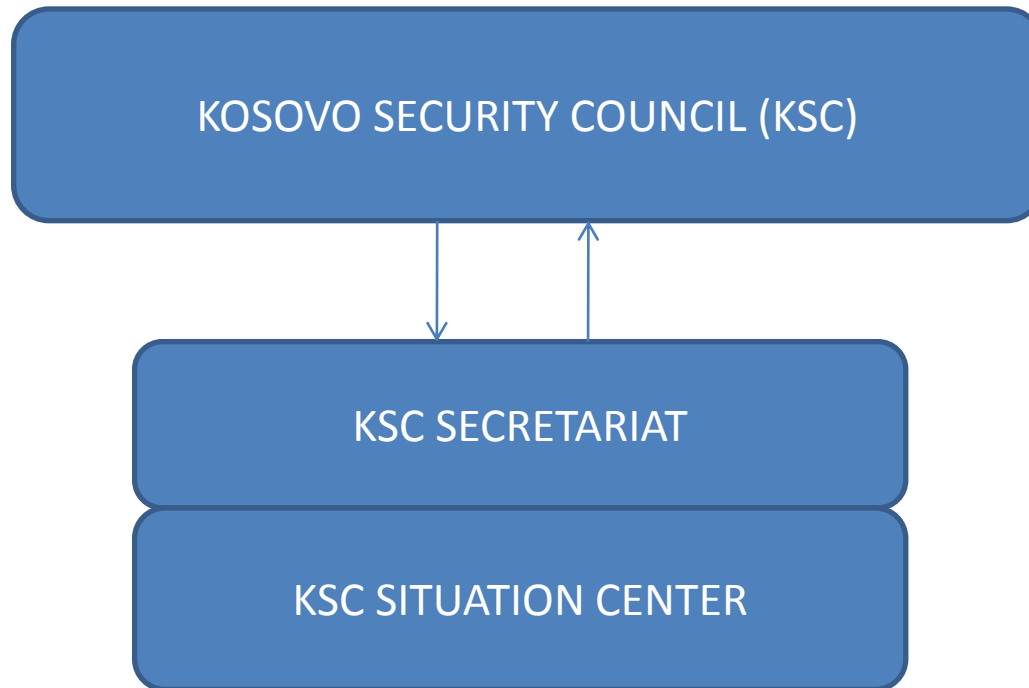
Presentation title:

**The Role and Future Challenges of the  
Kosovo Security Council (KSC)**

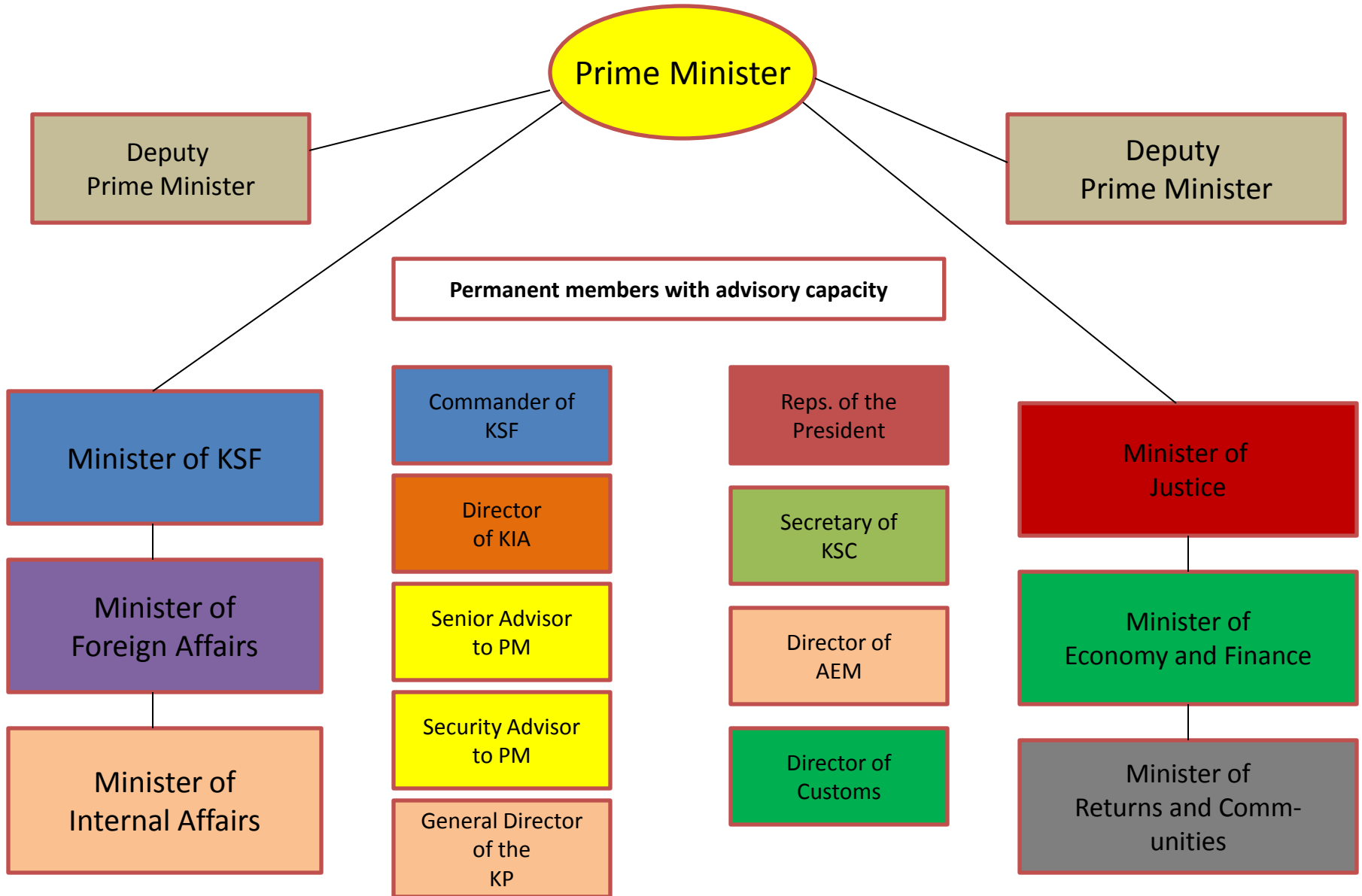
By

Visar Rushiti

# KSC and its supporting bodies



# Organization of the KSC



# Outline

## **A. Important considerations**

- National security decision-making structures
- Establishment of the Kosovo Security Council (KSC)
- Comparison of KSC with other nations

## **B. KSC future challenges**

## **C. Recommendations**

- Central standard operating procedures
- A new law on the state of emergency
- Other recommendations

# National security decision-making structures

- They don't have the same name everywhere - the most generic name for national security decision-making structures are National Security Councils (NSCs);
- They have different structures – there is no “one size fits all”
- National Security Council brings together different security sector institutions;
- They function either as executive or advisory body or a combination of both;

- Also, they have other roles like:
  - a) Joint assessment
  - b) Defining security priorities
  - c) Emergency coordination
  - d) Resource allocation;
  - e) Oversight
- NSCs are established by law;
- Find their basis depending on the status of the country;
- NSCs are primarily located in the executive branch;

# Establishment of the Kosovo Security Council (KSC)

- Comprehensive proposal on the Kosovo status settlement – annex VIII, article 1, point 1.4: *Kosovo shall establish a Kosovo Security Council (KSC) reporting to the Prime Minister. ...*
- Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo – chapter XI, article 127, and Law no. 03/L-050;
- The KSC itself is a political body comprised of line ministries, and supported by two bodies: the Secretariat and the Situation Center;
- It plays two roles in two different situations: advisory role in normal situations, and executive role in emergency situations



# Comparison of KSC with other nations

Country	Body	Legislative basis	Oversight	Decision-making	Coordination	Advice	Implementation	Joint assessment	Emergency Coordination
Kosovo	Kosovo Security Council	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
U.S.	National Security Council	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Turkey	National Security Council	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
Croatia	Office of the National Security Council	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO

# KSC future challenges

## A. Disaster and civil emergency management

- An old legal framework for disaster and civil emergency management (basically the law 02/L-68 for Protection against natural and other disasters, 2006);
- New security institutions were created since 2006;
- Department of Emergency Management (DEM) became part of the Ministry of Interior, hereinafter Agency for Emergency Management;
- Fire brigades transferred to Municipal competencies;
- Not involvement of Regional Centers for Emergency Management (RCEM);

## **Future challenges (continued)**

### **B. Providing timely and accurate analytical reports on the security situation for the Prime Minister**

- Prime Minister should receive weekly and monthly analytical reports processed by the Situation Center and analyzed by the Department of Analysis and Security Policies;
- Such reports may influence decision-making in the cabinet of the Prime Minister;

## Future challenges (continued)

### C. Harmonization of laws pertaining to the security sector

- Harmonization of laws with the new security sector structure established by the Constitution and other laws;
- Law on the establishment of the KSC of 2008 derives from the Constitution, thus, creating new realities in the hierarchy of security sector institutions;
- The law for the Protection against natural and other disasters should be amended in order to adjust with the new circumstances and the reality in the ground;

## Future challenges (continued)

Therefore, competencies of the Agency for Emergency Management contradict with those of the Situation Center, i.e.

Agency for Emergency Management – follows and alerts on the risk from natural and other disasters and give guidelines on action in coordination with other ministries and other governmental bodies (*law of 2006 on the Protection from natural and other disasters*);

The Situation Center – coordinates Kosovo-wide operational response activities....and serves as an operational center for information gathering, basic analysis and support of crisis management (*law of 2008 on the establishment of the KSC*);

# Recommendations

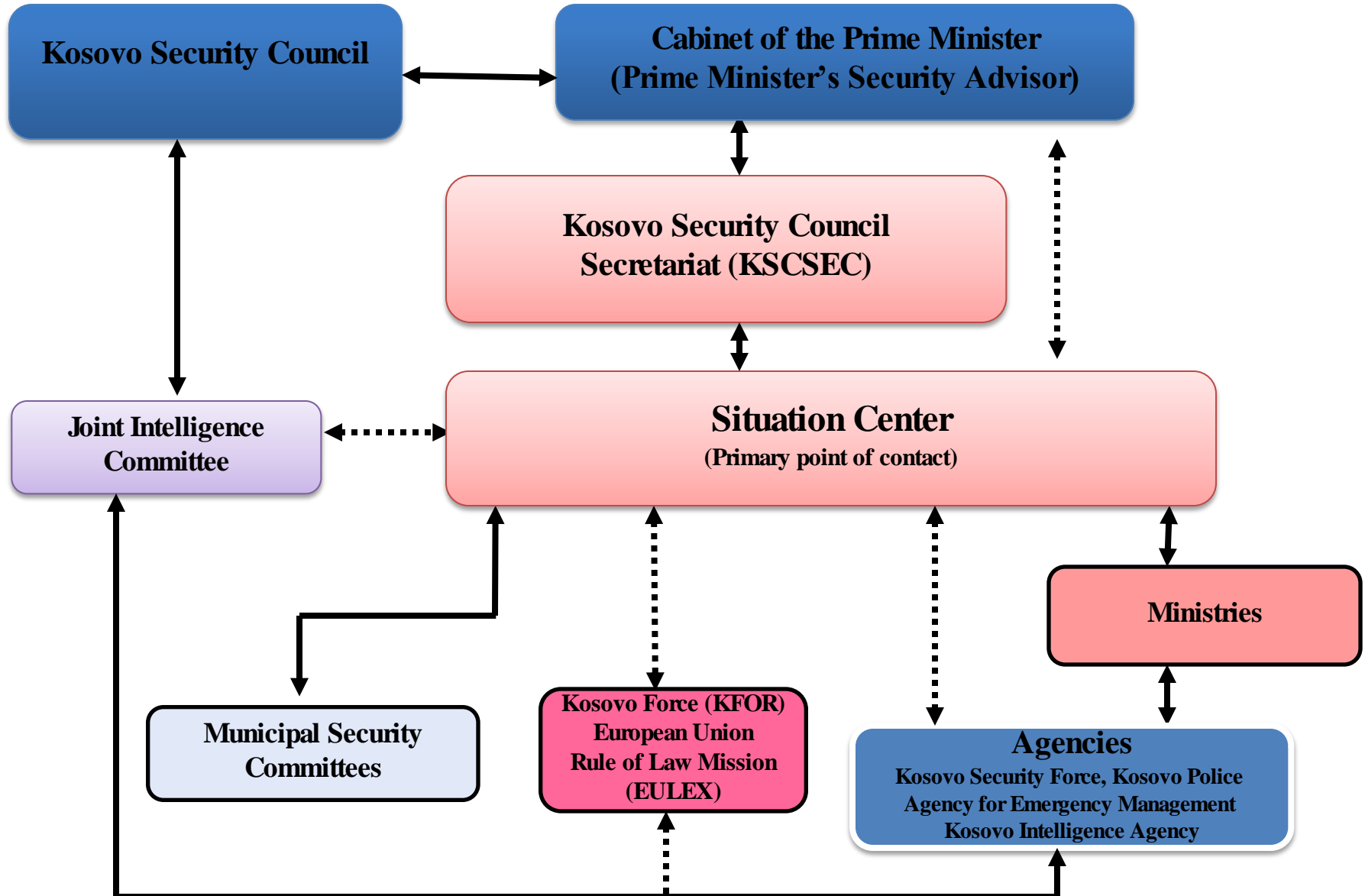
## A. Central standard operating procedures

- They detail services that the Situation Center can provide and the daily functions and duties to be performed;
- They clarify the chain of command between the Situation Center, the Secretariat and the Prime Minister or the KSC;
- They clarify the information flow and who provides the raw data for analysis, and on what basis;

## Recommendations (continued)

- They set rules regarding when the Situation Center should be upgraded, therefore, place its liaison officers from the Kosovo Police, Kosovo Security Force, and Kosovo Intelligence Agency (as provided by law)
- They clarify the duty shifts for duty desk officers, and the preparation of the daily security summary;

# Information flow in normal situations



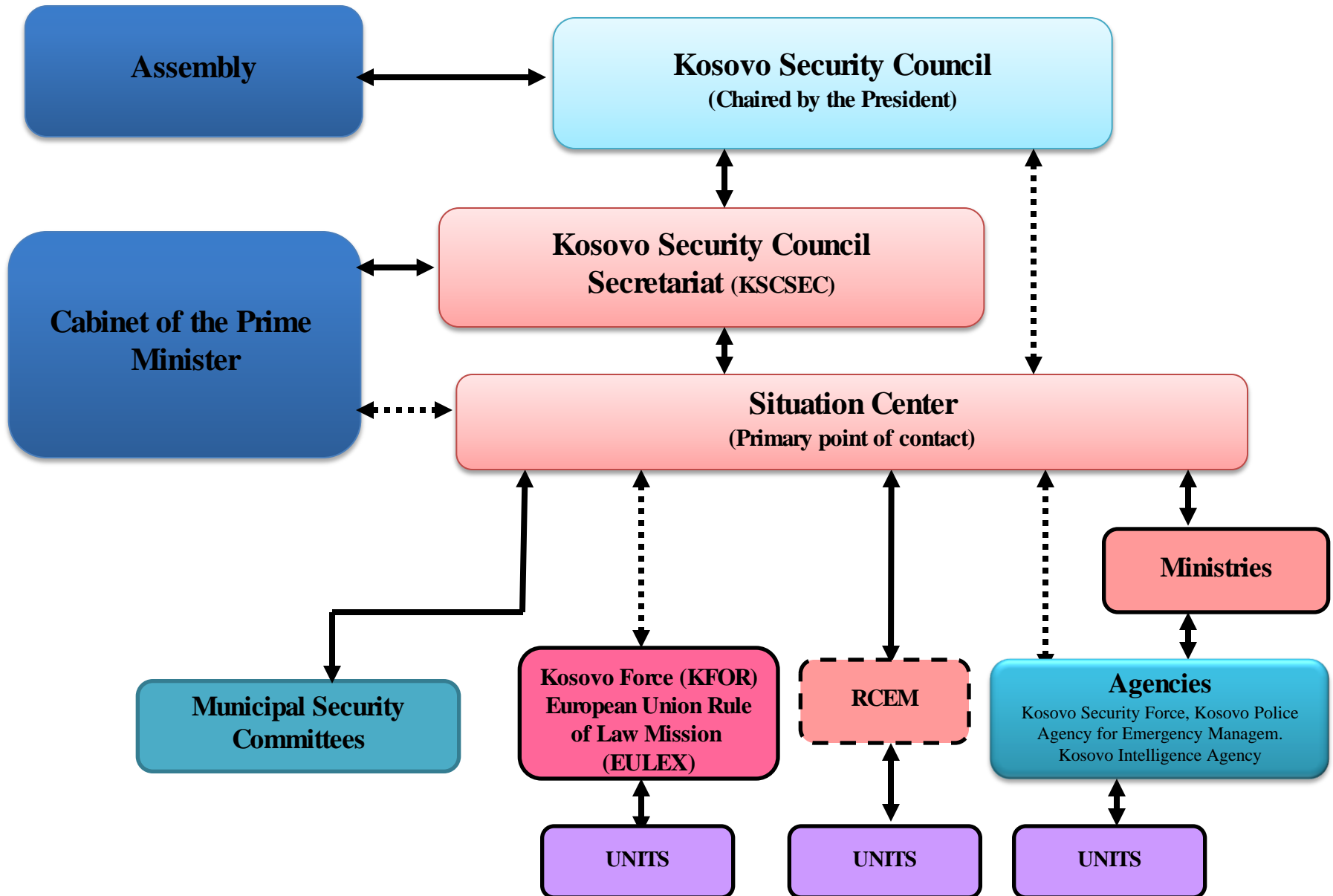


# Recommendations (continued)

## **B. A new law on the state of emergency**

- There are three cases when the President, upon consultation with the Prime Minister, may declare the state of emergency:
  1. There is a need for emergency defense measures;
  2. There is an internal danger to the constitutional order or to public safety;
  3. There is a natural disaster affecting all or part of the territory of the Republic of Kosovo;
- During the state of emergency, the KSC cooperates closely with the Government, Assembly and key international authorities (ICR, KFOR, EULEX);
- Information flow during the state of emergency looks like:

# Information flow during the State of Emergency



..... = Informal channel

- **Four Levels of Emergency Management:**

1. National level – managed by the KSC chaired by the President (Situation Center is upgraded with the liaison officers from KP, KIA, and KSF);
2. Inter-regional level – managed by the Agency for emergency management of the Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the respective Regional Center for Emergency Management (RCEM);
3. Regional level – managed by the respective RCEM which may require help from the Agency for Emergency Management;
4. Municipal level – managed by the Municipal Directorate for Protection and Rescue (MDPR) and Local Security Committees within the Municipality;

# Final recommendations

1. The development of standard operating procedures for disaster and emergency management (they provide rules and guides on how and who manages or coordinates crisis management);
2. A new law on the state of emergency (it provides competencies of the respective institutions during each level of crisis management);

3. Drafting the action plan on implementation of the Kosovo Security Strategy;
4. Continuous training of the KSC Secretariat staff to produce efficient security policies;
5. Meeting with the relevant stakeholders of the security sector institutions to improve understanding of the KSC's role;

For further information

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