



Brussels, 19 January 2006  
**S017/06**

**Javier SOLANA,**  
**EU High Representative for the CFSP,**  
**met with Muhammad Yusuf KALLA, Vice President of Indonesia**

Javier SOLANA, European Union High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), met today with the Indonesian Vice President, Muhammad Yusuf KALLA.

The High Representative welcomed the excellent bilateral relations between the European Union and Indonesia, which have been strengthened by the successful EU involvement in Aceh through the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM). Mr Solana stressed that this provides a positive momentum for establishing even closer dialogue and co-operation. The plan for a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement is yet further proof of the EU's long-term commitment to Indonesia.

During today's meeting the High Representative and Vice President Kalla also discussed in the positive way the possible extension of the mandate of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), while noting that no decision had yet been taken by either side. Mr Solana underlined the EU's political will to continue to deepen EU-Indonesian relations and to support the fostering of peace, stability, reconstruction and sustainable development in Aceh.

Mr Solana also recognised the crucial role of Indonesia in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and signalled the EU's full support for the continuing process of Asian regional integration.

*Enclosure: Factsheet on Aceh Monitoring Mission*



## EU COUNCIL SECRETARIAT ~FACTSHEET~

### EU MONITORING MISSION IN ACEH (Indonesia)

ACH/03  
17 January 2006

In September 2005 the European Union, together with five contributing countries from ASEAN, as well as with Norway and Switzerland, deployed a monitoring mission in Aceh (Indonesia) - **the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM)**. This mission is designed to monitor the implementation of various aspects of the peace agreement set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the **Government of Indonesia (GoI)** and the **Free Aceh Movement (GAM)** on **15 August 2005**. The AMM became operational on 15 September 2005, the date on which the decommissioning of GAM armaments and the relocation of non-organic military and police forces began.

#### **The Peace Process**

The peace negotiations were initiated in Helsinki between the GoI and the GAM under the auspices of the **Crisis Management Initiative (CMI)**, a non-governmental organisation chaired by former Finnish President Martti AHTISAARI.

Since January 2005, peace talks have progressed through five sets of negotiations, the latest of which was completed in Helsinki on 17 July 2005. Upon conclusion of the fifth round of talks, the Parties agreed on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on 15 August 2005.

The EU has supported the peace process negotiations by providing direct support to CMI through the **EC Rapid Reaction Mechanism**.

#### **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**

The GoI and the GAM committed themselves in the MoU to achieve a peaceful, comprehensive and sustainable solution to the conflict in Aceh. The MoU details the agreement and the principles that will guide the **political process** in Aceh, covering the following topics *inter alia*:

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1

- **political reforms** in Aceh (including a law on the governing of Aceh, political participation, economy, and rule of law),
- **human rights**,
- **amnesty** and **re-integration** of GAM members into society,
- appropriate **security arrangements** for the implementation of the MoU provisions,
- **establishment of the *Aceh Monitoring Mission***, and
- agreement on a **dispute settlement mechanism**.

### **Initial Phase**

Given that both the GoI and the GAM have indicated that they would like to see a monitoring presence in Aceh immediately after the signature of the MoU, an initial monitoring presence (IMP) was deployed on 15 August 2005. The IMP, which consisted of 80 monitors from EU and ASEAN countries, covered the period between the signing of the MoU (15 August 2005) and the full deployment of the AMM (15 September 2005).

The IMP provided an early demonstration of the EU and ASEAN contributing countries' commitment to monitoring the peace process while contributing to confidence-building amongst the population of Aceh during the early stage of the implementation of the MoU.

### **Final Phase**

The fourth and final phase of non-organic TNI military and police personnel re-location was completely finalised on 5 January 2006, with the last police officers departing from Lhokseumawe port. During this final phase of relocation, a total of 7,628 troops and 2,150 police personnel have departed from Aceh. This brought the decommissioning and relocation process to an end. As of 5 January 2006, in accordance with the Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the number of military forces remaining in Aceh is not supposed to exceed 14,700 and the number of police forces 9,100.

On 19 December 2005 the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) met its commitments stated in the MoU by handing over the last of its 840 weapons to the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM). On 20 December 2005 the GAM leadership also confirmed in writing that there are no more weapons under GAM command in Aceh. GAM officially disbanded its military wing (TNA) on 27 December 2005.

### **Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM)**

The EU together with five ASEAN contributing countries (Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and Norway and Switzerland, deployed a monitoring mission in Aceh (Indonesia). The monitoring mission is of a **civilian nature** and is EU-led.

The deployment of the AMM followed an official invitation addressed to the EU and the five ASEAN contributing countries by the GoI. The GAM leadership has also stated its full support for such a mission. The mission was **launched on 15 September 2005**.

## **Aims and Scope of the Aceh Monitoring Mission**

The objective of the AMM is to support the GoI and the GAM in their implementation of the Peace Agreement. This includes the following tasks:

- monitor the demobilisation of GAM and monitor and assist with the decommissioning and destruction of its weapons, ammunition and explosives;
- monitor the re-location of non-organic military forces and non-organic police troops;
- monitor the reintegration of active GAM members;
- monitor the human rights situation and provide assistance in this field in the context of the tasks set out in the above points;
- monitor the process of legislation change;
- rule on disputed amnesty cases;
- deal with complaints and alleged violations of the MoU;
- establish and maintain liaison and good cooperation with the parties.

The AMM does not take on a facilitation or negotiation role. Should this be needed during the implementation process, it will be the responsibility of the two parties and the original facilitator, *i.e.* the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI).

## **Size and Structure of the Mission**

The AMM is a civilian mission within the framework of the **European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP)**. The EU's Political and Security Committee (PSC) exercises the political control and the strategic guidance of the AMM under the responsibility of the Council of the EU. The costs of the mission are financed from the EU budget (the reference amount for the mission under the EU's Common foreign and security policy budget line is EUR 9 million) and by contributions of EU Member States and participating countries (EUR 6 million).

The AMM numbers some 226 international unarmed personnel, of which 130 from EU Member States as well as Norway and Switzerland, and 96 from the five participating ASEAN countries. It comprises personnel with appropriate expertise in the range of competencies needed to fulfil the tasks of the mission.

The Headquarters and monitoring teams comprise personnel from the EU, ASEAN contributing countries and Norway and Switzerland. Monitors wear recognizable civilian mission attire with clear mission identification markings.

The mission, whose headquarters is in Banda Aceh, established a monitoring capability with 11 geographically distributed District Offices to demonstrate EU-ASEAN contributing countries' support and engagement throughout Aceh. The mission also included 4 mobile decommissioning teams, 26 decommissioning monitors were withdrawn by the end of 2005.. Monitors conduct their monitoring tasks by patrolling and communicating with both parties, and by carrying out inspections and investigations as required.

The Head of the mission (HoM), Pieter Feith, seconded from the EU Council Secretariat, is supported by three deputies, two EU and one from ASEAN.

The Joint Action (EU Council decision establishing the mission) will expire on 15 March 2006.

### **Reporting**

The Head of the mission (HoM) reports to Javier Solana, Secretary General/High Representative of the Council of the EU on matters related to the AMM, and will inform the parties, the CMI, the PSC and the contributing countries from ASEAN and Europe on possible violations of the MoU.

### **The EU and Indonesia**

The EU has supported the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs in the countries affected by the tsunami. EUR 200 million were committed for the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of Indonesia alone for 2005-6. Planned EU Member State contributions amount to an additional EUR 391 million. The European Commission Humanitarian Co-ordination Office (ECHO) has channelled EUR 40 million worth of relief assistance to tsunami victims.

Excluding tsunami assistance, total EU aid (EC+25) amounts to EUR 200 million per annum. In addition, the European Commission's "*Country Strategy Paper*" for Indonesia (2002-2006 period) foresees commitments for over EUR 215 million covering different development sectors over that period. The disbursements foreseen in 2005 for Indonesia are in the order of EUR 75 million.

The European Commission will further support the Aceh peace process through flanking measures including support to re-integration of former GAM combatants into civil society and democratic political life; support to persons displaced by the conflict and to returnees from third countries; EU observation of local elections in 2006; technical assistance and capacity-building to support local police and civil judicial system and access to justice in particular with regard to the protection of human rights, enhancement of local public administration, and support to the organization of local elections.

The EU has confirmed its attachment to a united, democratic, stable and prosperous Indonesia. It has reiterated its respect for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia and recognition of its importance as a major partner.

*Further reference:*

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/indonesia/intro/index.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/indonesia/intro/index.htm)

<http://ue.eu.int/aceh>

<http://www.aceh-mm.org>