

IMPETUS



MAGAZINE OF THE EU MILITARY STAFF, EEAS, BRUSSELS - AUTUMN/WINTER 2017 ISSUE #24



HAND OVER OF THE EUTM MALI FLAG TO THE NEW MISSION FORCE COMMANDER

EU MILITARY STAFF CONTRIBUTING TO EU GLOBAL STRATEGY

**LOOKING AT THE YEAR
AHEAD - PRIORITIES OF
THE EEAS - P.2**

**IN DEFENCE OF OUR
UNION - P.6**

**SECURITY CONCERNS ALL EU
STAFF - P.18**

Dear Readers,

We hope that you find IMPETUS 24 useful in increasing your situational awareness of what the EU Military Staff are doing, including EU CSDP Operations and Missions. If you have any comments on any of the articles, or indeed any suggestions on how IMPETUS could be improved, we would be very happy to receive both at the email address below.

Thank you,
the Editor.

CONTENT

Overview of the Operations and Missions of the European Union - October 2017	1
Looking at the Year Ahead – Priorities of the EU EEAS	2
By Ms. Helga SCHMID- EEAS Secretary General	
Progress in EU Security & Defence – Military Planning and Conduct Capability	4
By Lt Gen Esa PULKKINEN – Director General of the European Union Military Staff and Director MPCC	
In Defence of Our Union	6
By Mr. Mihnea MOTOC – Deputy head of the European Political Strategy Centre	
EU Military Committee Meeting May 2017 – Key Themes	8
By Lt Gen Esa PULKKINEN – Director General EUMS	
Global Memo - EU CSDP Operations and Missions	10
Civilian Missions – A reliable CSDP actor	14
By Mr. Kenneth DEANE – Civilian Operations Commander and Director of the CPCC	
EUNAVFOR MED, Op Sophia, an overview with Rear Admiral Credendino	16
By Mr Daniel CASSIDY, Political Advisor to The Operation Commander EUNAVFOR Mediterranean, Op Sophia	
Security Concerns All EU Staff	18
By Mr. Gianmarco DI VITA, Director General for Budget & Administration	
EUFOR BiH, Operation ALTHEA – Promoting Peace and Stability in BiH	20
By Lt Cdr Jamie WELLER RN MSc - Spokesperson EUFOR BiH	
The EUMS's Conceptual Development And Experimentation Seminar 2017	22
By Lt Col Marc WORCH - Staff Officer Concepts & capability Directorate EUMS	
EUTM Somalia – An Overview	24
By Lt Col Fabio Mattiassi - MA to MFC	
Au Revoir - Brig Gen Loria	25
By Logistics Directorate Staff	
EUTM Mali – CSDP Meritorious Service Medal Cereony	26
By Maj Elisabeth Versecken - PAO EUTM Mali	
Picture Parade	28

Editor: Lt Col Damien Power
Public Relation & Information Officer, EUMS, EEAS
E-mail: eums.info@eeas.europa.eu
<http://eeas.europa.eu/eums>

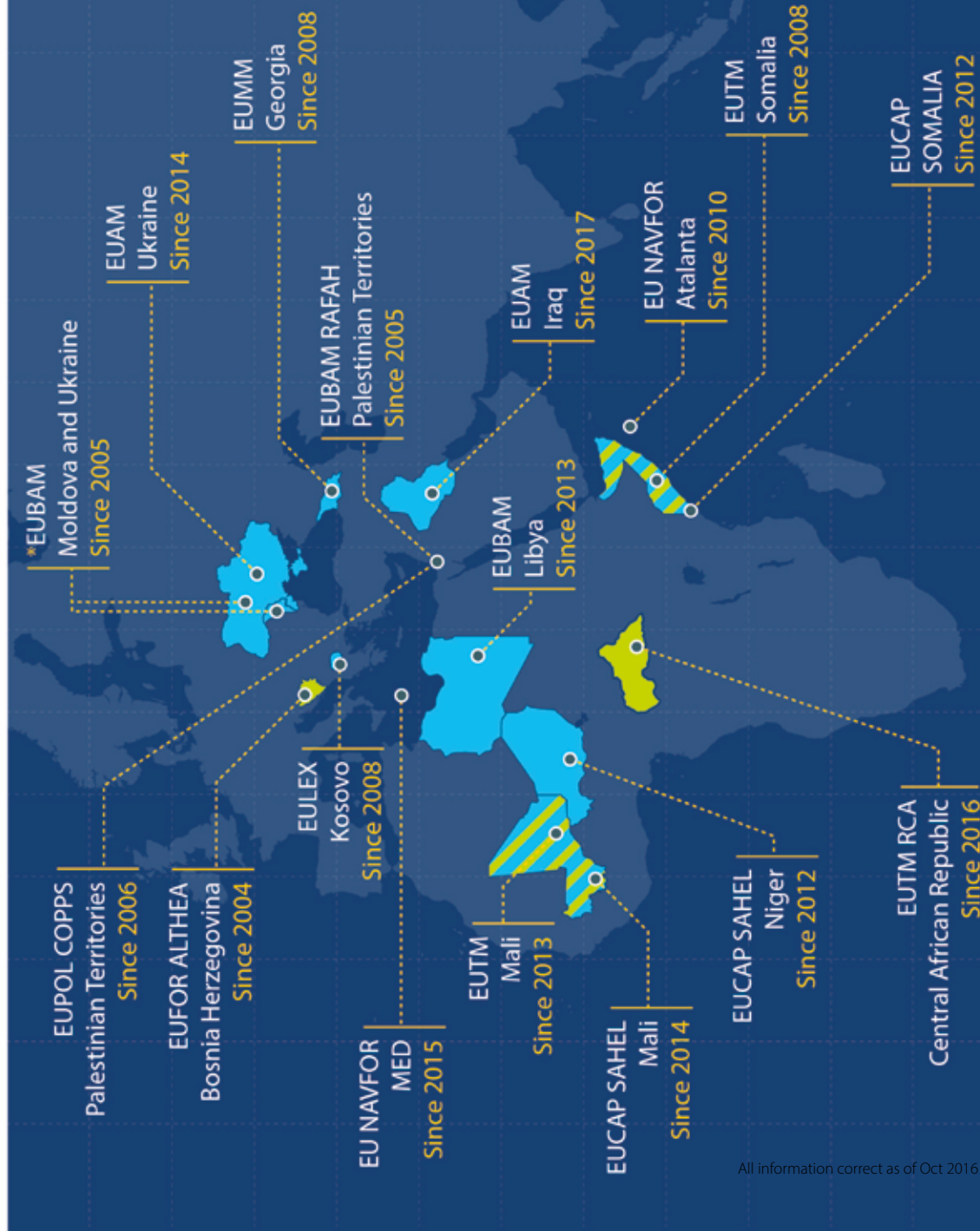
Visitors and Postal address:
Av. De Cortenbergh 150
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium

All rights reserved.
Edition/Creation
OIB European Commission
Impetus is a Magazine published by the EU Military Staff, EEAS





EUROPEAN UNION CSDP OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS 2017



Military Missions/Operations

Civilian Missions

6

on-going military Missions/Operations

10

on-going civilian Missions

More than 4,000

people currently deployed

Objectives:

keeping the peace, preventing conflicts
strengthening international security,
supporting the rule of law, prevention
of human trafficking and piracy.

© European External Action Service - EEAS, October 2017

*This Mission is not managed within CSDP structures and hence is strictly speaking not a "CSDP Mission". However its objectives are very similar to the other CSDP Missions and so we include it here.

Looking at the year ahead - priorities of the **EU External Action Service (EEAS)**

BY MS. HELGA SCHMID- EEAS SECRETARY GENERAL

Ms. Helga Schmid
EEAS Secretary
General



A united European Union (EU) voice in the world is more important than ever in times of increased scrutiny of the multilateral order, persistent security threats and socio-economic challenges leading up to poverty, fragility and vulnerability. A year ago, the EU was being questioned to its very core. Since then, we have collectively demonstrated how relevant and strong the EU is for its citizens. As the EU External Action Service is looking at the year ahead, we intend to continue this effort in making our foreign and security policy stronger and more effective.

At the forefront of our activity in the coming months will be the implementation of the EU Global Strategy, strengthening the EU's role in conflict prevention and mediation, reinforcing the security of EU staff as well as enhancing our communication on EU foreign policy.

Pursuing the implementation of the EU Global Strategy

Demand for the EU, for the European way of contributing to peace and stability, is growing.

Since its publication in June 2016, the Global Strategy has not only served as a guide for European external action, but also as a springboard to relaunch European integration. This was the core message of the first implementation report in June 2017 but also of the EU Member States. In the field of security and defence, we have achieved more in the last year than in a decade before. The establishment of the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) for non-executive training missions, the significant steps

taken to enhance defence cooperation and paving the way for a Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) are clear examples of that. These areas, together with the renewed impetus on resilience, integrated approach to conflicts and crises and on links between internal and external challenges, will remain at the core of our work to make the EU a reliable global power and a strong security provider.

In the year to come, the EU's commitment and contribution to the multilateral order will be of paramount importance, in particular the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, the development of the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees or the promotion of human rights, women empowerment and good governance. This was a key message conveyed by EU leaders during the high-level opening of the UN's General Assembly. The EU will put its weight behind the efforts to implement these policies and lead the UN reform process, in coordination with like-minded countries and organisations. The AU-EU Summit and the Eastern Partnership Summit in November will be important milestones in this regard, while engaging with our strategic partners will remain crucial to promoting cooperative multilateralism.

Support for regional organisations and cooperative relationships across regions and with the EU will also take centre stage, starting in our immediate neighbourhood, the Western Balkans, and in areas of turbulence, such as the Gulf or the Korean peninsula. We will invest in the resilience and socio-economic development of our partners by drawing on a menu of funding instruments, putting forward innovative ways of cooperation, such as looking at connectivity with Asia, as well as maintaining a holistic approach to migration through the Partnership Framework. We will also need to enhance our work on security in a broader sense, bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach. Strengthening some of our EU Delegations with counter-terrorism experts is part of this logic.

Deepening our partnerships with civil society and the private sector will also continue to be our priority, a point highlighted in the new EU Consensus for Development. We will do so through dialogue and support, but also through more innovative forms of engagement, including in the field of digital diplomacy.

Anchoring the EU as a uniquely placed actor on conflict prevention and mediation

Promoting international peace and security is part of the EU's DNA. Our current involvement in more than 40 peace efforts around the globe, as well as our 15 civilian and military missions and operations deployed on the ground illustrates this very clearly.

That is why conflict parties and the international community are increasingly turning to the EU to support peace efforts; we are seen as a credible actor and 'smart power' that can deliver on its commitments. And we are there for the long-term, supporting the implementation of peace agreements, as can be seen in cases like Colombia and Mali or with the international conferences on Afghanistan or Syria hosted here in Brussels. The European way is comprehensive, sustainable and inclusive.

In line with the Global Strategy and the mediation initiative spelled out by UN Secretary-General Guterres at the beginning of his term, we intend to step up our engagement in this field. This includes improving our rapid response and civilian capabilities, providing swift on-site support when needed, and matching our ambition with adequate resources.

Strengthening security of staff in Headquarters, EU Delegations and CSDP missions

Recent security incidents, in particular terrorist attacks' in our Member States as well as in several countries where we are present, have underlined that it is critical to redouble our efforts to ensure the security for our staff. The EEAS has already been strengthening its incident response capacity in Headquarters and Delegations, increased the network of Regional Security Officers and expanded the security trainings to its staff. In this vein and with a view to promoting a security culture, work will also continue on upgrading the security of infrastructures and equipment in Delegations as well as further enhancing the consistency of our security such as by introducing a Security Handbook for Delegations.

At the same time, the security of digital communication is essential to preserve our credibility and integrity in a world that is increasingly exposed to cybercrime and targeted attacks on IT systems. Therefore, the continued upgrading of our communication systems will remain essential. An EEAS cyber security governance board has been established, which will provide guidance to staff and assess further measures to be taken.

Enhancing communication on EU foreign policy both in and outside Europe

The public debate on foreign policy in recent years has been increasingly marked by competing narratives and sometimes deliberate disinformation and "fake news". This makes it even more essential to clearly communicate the actions and objectives of our foreign policy, not just to our partners but also to our own citizens. It is therefore not surprising that public diplomacy and strategic communications are seen as a major cross-cutting priority under the EU Global Strategy; they are not an afterthought but a necessary condition for the success of our policies.

This calls for increased resources, but also for a more joined-up and strategic approach. Communicating about the EU is not a responsibility limited to the EEAS or to select individuals. We need to work more closely amongst EU institutions and with Member States, in Brussels as well as in our Delegations to create joint messaging. Our common goal must be to reinforce our ability to provide coherent, positive and fact-based narratives.

These areas are of course not exhaustive. There are many other fields and activities in which the EEAS is and will continue to be actively involved. The nature of our work also requires that we are able to adapt quickly and flexibly to new challenges and evolving situations. But with all our efforts in the coming months, we will continue to develop and enhance our European way of foreign policy in order to make our Union a stronger Union. ■

FIRST MONTHS of the **Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC)**

BY LT GEN ESA PULKKINEN, DIRECTOR GENERAL EU MILITARY STAFF & DIRECTOR MPCC

*Lt Gen Pulkkinen
presenting the
EUTM Mali service
medal to Maj Gen
Devogelaere in July
2017 in Mali*



On 8 June 2017, less than five months ago, the MPCC was formally established within the EU Military Staff (EUMS). With the Council decision made that day I, as the Director General of the EUMS, was also appointed as the Director MPCC and took over the command authority of EU training missions in Somalia, Centra African Republic and Mali. These are three missions, three generals and roughly 1000 EU soldiers. This has meant a big change for the EUMS. Where we previously only considered issues at the strategic level we now have a very clear operational role. At the same time the security situation has become even more uncertain in many of our areas of operation and we have already seen an attack involving our EUTM personnel.

My priority during these first few months has been to develop personal relationships with the Mission Force Commanders. It is crucial that they feel supported, and this has been very clear during what has been a difficult period, in Mali particularly. I am continuing to build on this with frequent visits and regular personal telephone conversations. I shall visit all the missions again in the next few months.

Before the MPCC was established, I had anticipated I would spend about 20% of my time on the MPCC and 80% on EUMS. The reality is that it has been more or less 50/50 during these first few months. This was partly of

course because it takes time to establish and bed in a new organisation, to take over responsibility for the three training missions and also because of the additional demands for personnel from Member States. I would like extend my particular thanks to all the member States who have contributed or committed personnel to the MPCC. However, we are not done yet. I very much hope that we will have all the positions in MPCC filled very soon, as this is the critical factor in our ability to reach Full Operating Capability.

THE PROGRESS SO FAR

When I started to write this article in late September, we already had had some significant results. The revised Mission Plans (MPLANs) for the three training missions have now been endorsed by the missions. Reviewing the Mission Plans is very important; we needed to clarify and standardise, where possible, the various different procedures used by the different missions, such as when the Mission Force Commander needs to make a visit outside the Area of Operations.

The Standard Operating procedures have also been finalised, for example, frequency and formats for reporting and how we run our regular Video Conference with the Missions. These procedures will be fully implemented once the MPLANs are in place and we have the staff needed to do so.

The Joint Support Coordination Cell (JSCC) has not yet formally stood up and we are not in a position to hold formal or routine meetings, but cooperation with the Civilian Planning Conduct Capability (CPCC) has started. Joint trips are already taking place with a visit to Mali conducted in July. Joint planning to identify practical solutions to issues such as medical support for EUCAP Somalia is also underway. A fully joint trip for the two Directors, to Somalia will take place in the beginning of next year. We have also assisted in CPCC planning in Iraq.

The necessary financial delegations have also been now been completed although we do not yet have the contracting expertise needed to provide support needed in theatre and the associated liaison with Athena. As a result, the Mission Force Commanders still hold delegated authority for this. We hope also that the European Parliament will soon reach a conclusion on the use of funds allocated for CBSD -Capacity Building for Security and Development. This will, we hope, enable us to undertake some of the envisaged work and projects which are currently un-resourced.

It might appear from this article that the manning of posts seems to be a continuous issue in the MPCC. It is true that it has been a challenge, with so many demands on the resources of Member States. It is also true that until we have more staff it is unlikely that we will be able to declare Minimum Operating Capability. As is always the case with new structures, when the MPCC stood up, I made the decision to hold a certain amount of risk particularly for manning. However we cannot afford for the situation to impact other activity in the EUMS, including our work to support Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD) as well as the analysis of projects, capability development work streams and other tasks generated as part of the implementation of the Global Strategy. Nor can we forget the impact of other tasks such as developing the Maritime Security stream and Force generation.

I should also mention the relationships that support our activity in Africa and indeed elsewhere. I have recently visited Africa Command (AFRICOM), and was delighted

to hear from COM AFRICOM of their intent to support the equipping and mentoring of personnel. This is an important relationship across the wider Africa space and I hope that this cooperation will pave the way to a more effective sharing of situational awareness. I have also recently met with EU Special representative for the Sahel, Ambassador Angel Losada, and will continue to develop our links with the UN, alongside links to our civilian missions and also other local actors. All of these are crucial in delivering the effect we seek.

In the coming months, we can see that the support to the G5 Sahel countries, (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) and their permanent joint force is emerging as a strategic level challenge for the CSDP. In the EUMS as well as the MPCC we have to carefully analyse our capabilities and possibilities to support this vital initiative.

We are also moving forward with EU and NATO cooperation. Having recently heard from Admiral Michelle Howard, Commander of Joint Force headquarters, Naples, during the Military Committee, it will be interesting to see how we may perhaps work more closely together, and especially during the upcoming review of Operation ALTHEA. I am convinced that we are all aligned in our intent to make the most of the resources available to us and not duplicate our efforts.

LOOK AHEAD

My staffs are already starting to prepare for the review of the MPCC that will be conducted by the end of 2018. This will be time consuming but is extremely important. I am already looking to the Member States for guidance on this process – the way we conduct it will be critical in the evolution of this capability and it will be Member State views that are crucial in the outcome of this review. It may make sense that we look at the structure and manning of the EUMS at the same time. This will be an important next stage in the evolution of the MPCC and the evolution of our support to the Training Missions. By the time I write on this topic, I should be able to give you a clearer picture of our plans. ■



Handover in EUTM Somalia. Brig Gen Addis now continues the work of Brig Gen Morena as Mission Force Commander.

In Defence of our Union

BY MR. MIHNEA MOTOC - DEPUTY HEAD OF THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL STRATEGY CENTRE

Mr. Mihnea MOTOC
Deputy head of the
European Political
Strategy Centre



Our Union has always been much more than a single market. And it will certainly remain much more than that at 27 member states. Over 440 million Europeans will continue to question what the Union can do for them so that they can go on enjoying precious decades of peace, freedom, stability and security.

For indeed, these no longer seem to be a given. Since 2015, Europeans have hit full-on, right at home, by the heaviest combination of attacks and threats: terrorism, cyber-strikes, people smuggling, professional disinformation campaigns, militarisation and unrest in Europe's neighbourhood.

It is only understandable that **security has become the top concern of Europeans today.**

Global strategic shifts add to the pressure, commanding **Europe to do more to assume responsibility for its own fate and destiny.** 'The protection of Europe can no longer be outsourced', as President Juncker so aptly put it this summer in Prague. In his 13 September 2017 State of Union address, he added: 'By 2025 we need to have a **fully-fledged European Defence Union by 2025.** We need it. And NATO wants it.'

In a combined effort rarely witnessed before, Member States and the European Commission are today hard at work to sustain Europe's global influence; adding their own hard power capabilities to its soft power levers.

Last year, High-Representative and Vice-President Federica Mogherini had already taken a major step forward by laying down a clear and bold level of ambition in the EU's **Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy**, setting out three sweeping strategic objectives: protection of EU citizens, crisis management, and capability building with strategic partners. This year, the Commission's Reflection Paper on the Future of European Defence goes even further, proposing three possible scenarios up until 2025, ranging from improved cooperation among Member States, to a fully-fledged Common Defence and Security.

There is now a clear sense that **Europe's future is also about defence and this chapter is likely to be a prominent feature of our upcoming Union.** Presently, we are hard at work with Member States to deliver the instruments needed to shape a European Defence Union by 2025. And we have been achieving major breakthroughs.

After long years of pondering over it, Member States are about to activate the **Permanent Structured Coopera-**

tion (PESCO), a far-reaching provision of the Lisbon Treaty on Defence. A major step towards defence integration, this would, for the first time in the context of the Common Security and Defence Policy, provide Member States with a joint roadmap and binding commitments, covering defence investment, force deployability and joint procurement. PESCO should thus foster greater solidarity among Member States and more consistency across the board – from strategic defence planning down to joint EU military operations.

Last June, a **Military Planning and Conduct Capability** was set up in Brussels to improve the conduct of the three EU training missions that are currently deployed. This should pave the way for eventually establishing an EU Operational Headquarters.

At the same time, under the lead of Vice-President Jyrki Katainen and Commissioner Elżbieta Bieńkowska, the European Commission has proposed a **European Defence Fund**, out of which it plans to inject 590 million euro towards research and development for new defence prototypes by 2020. For the next financial perspective, the Commission proposes that this funding be expanded to 1.5 billion annually.

The Commission is thus set on a vigorous course to promote and incentivise greater cooperation among Member States, and a stronger investment focus on strategic priorities, responding to the clear analytical findings presented by the European Defence Agency: At present, 80% of defence procurement is run on a national basis; Europe is home to 180 different weapons systems, compared to 30 in the US; annual losses due to insufficient defence cooperation in the EU are conservatively estimated at 25 billion euro. As a result, our interoperability suffers, and our deployability too. Member States must have the tools and the equipment to operate jointly. And this will only become more certain in the future.

Against this backdrop, the EU is also working to intensify its **Strategic Partnership** with NATO, following the impetus provided by the Joint Declaration entered into last year between European Commission President Juncker, European Council President Tusk and NATO Secretary-General Stoltenberg. The culture of cooperation between the two organisations has reached an unprecedented level, with impressive cooperation across a wide-ranging set of priority areas, cyber-security being a particularly good case in point.

So, while diversity is and will remain a celebrated hallmark of our Union, it need not, and should not, preclude solidarity and effectiveness in the field of defence. This is all the more true at a time when people, economies and threats are becoming ever more intertwined and interconnected. Nor does it preclude **strategic autonomy**, namely the ability to act, on our own or alongside our partners when needed, to protect our Union and its citizens.

Building a European Defence Union by 2025 is our goal. To see it through, leadership and vision, a mix of intergovernmental and Community instruments, and greater solidarity among Member States, will be greatly needed. As President Juncker phrased it, ‘at the end of the day, it is not the Commission that will build a common defence’: Member States are the driving force. And as the UK prepares to leave the Union, close Franco-German cooperation, as well as the deepest commitment and solidarity of all EU Member States, will be crucial.

Mihnea Motoc is advising President Juncker on European defence and security. Former Defence Minister of Romania, he is currently Deputy Head of the European Political Strategy Centre. ■



STATE OF THE UNION | 2017

*“A Europe that protects
is a Europe that defends,
abroad and at home”*

Jean-Claude Juncker,
President of the European Commission

#SOTEU
ec.europa.eu/soteu

European Commission

*President Juncker
delivering his State
of the Union 2017
address*

EU Military Committee Meeting May 2017 – Key Themes

BY LT GEN ESA PULKKINEN, DIRECTOR GENERAL EUMS.

HRVP Mogherini with DG EUMS, Lt Gen Pulkkinen and CEUMC, Gen Kostarakos at the CHODS meeting 16 May 2017



Ahead of the next meeting of the European Union Military Committee (EUMC) at the level of CHODS (Chiefs of Defence), I would like to share some of the themes that came out of that last meeting, many of which are still holding our interest.

You will be aware that this has been a significant year for security and Defence within the EU.

At the end of 2016 our political leadership made some significant decisions as to how Europe will deliver security and defence in the years to come. Over the last few years the role of the military, as one of several CSDP instruments, has undoubtedly increased. The reason is not difficult to understand. The changing security – political landscape has had a clear impact on our thinking on security and defence. The European Security Strategy, the Helsinki Headline Goal and the Level of Ambition developed by the former HR Mr. Solana have, until now, been the pillars of this approach and of course, the latter remain unchanged.

The Implementation Plan for Security and Defense (IPSD) derived from the new Global Strategy on For-

eign and Security Policy has now been further developed, and we are supporting the implementation of several of the 13 actions identified by the High Representative as essential elements for the future of our Common Security and Defense Policy. For the EUMS, the main impact of the IPSD remains those actions dealing with the review of the requirements catalogue, the permanent military planning and conduct capability (which has taken life in the form of the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC), the coordination of civil and military intelligence, rapid response - in particular a review of rules and regulations aiming to strengthen the relevance, usability and deployability of EU Battlegroups - financing of capacity building (CBSD) and finally the improvement of our relationship with partners.

We must continue to meet the three main priorities derived from the Global strategy; to enable the EU military to meet external military challenges, capacity building and the protection of the Union and its citizens. This of course raises the question of the political – strategic objective behind these priorities, bearing in mind that we will complement, not duplicate, NATO's role in the defence and security of Europe.



EU and partner nations CHODS, 16 May 2017

The world we thought we knew has changed. Both the EU and its citizens now feel threatened on several fronts; by widespread security issues, the uncontrolled flow of migrants into Europe and the challenge to worldwide free trade. The EU's efforts must focus on mitigating these risks and threats with all the civil and military instruments at its disposal. This ability to deliver a Comprehensive (or Integrated) Approach in its own right is the main difference between NATO and the EU – with the focus on societal change rather than military defeat.

The solution is not clear or straightforward. It is easy to say, for example, that the Union wants Somali fisherman currently fleeing their homes to be able stay in Somalia. By extrapolation we therefore need to ensure that indigenous security forces are able to establish a secure and stable environment, providing the conditions for the employment of civil instruments, which will in turn create an acceptable economic, healthy, educational etc. environment where people wish to live and work. However, we all know it is not quite that easy.

We also know that the vast majority of the trade that supports all our economies still relies on the freedom and safety of navigation of the high seas. So we must in parallel also be ready to secure our Sea, and other, Lines of Communication and alongside this, face new threats against our key infrastructure in the hybrid and cyber domain, amongst others.

Out of this brief analysis we may draw the shape of the most likely military operations and missions we might be challenged with in the future, without changing the Headline Goal or the political Level of Ambition.

Firstly, we should think about the protection of our Lines and Sea Lines of Communication worldwide in close co-operation with organisations such as e.g. UN, NATO, AU, ASEAN etc. So clearly, the roles of the EUNAVFOR missions (ATALANTA and SOPHIA) remain crucial not only in their conduct of this protection of both Sea Lines of Communication, but also in their engagement with our partners. Their work and that of their Operational Headquarters (OHQs) has been first class.

Secondly, we need to consider our role in building up resilience in states that have security challenges and thus the necessity to be able to enter and stabilise with military and other security forces. This is clearly demonstrated within the framework of Operations in the Western Balkans

Thirdly it is what we are already doing with our current training and advisory missions; training, advising and, where needed, mentoring the military forces of partners in our neighborhood, and the neighborhood of the neighborhood. Our work to regenerate the necessary instruments of security and defence needed by the governments in Mali, the Central African Republic and Somalia, is at the heart of this approach. We should not forget that this assistance cannot always be delivered in a safe and secure environment.

On this note, it is time we better understood the many partners contributing to the protection of our interests and values and how we can work together more effectively. We need to look hard at supporting processes such as the implementation of the NATO – EU Joint declaration and use every means at our disposal to ensure the commitment, coherence and communication necessary to make this work. The enhancement of Defence Cooperation through additional instruments such as Co-ordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD), Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and the Commission's European Defense Action Plan offer opportunities to really examine our capabilities, particularly in light of BREXIT and plan effectively for the future operations and missions that will assuredly be needed.

There is no doubt there are busy times ahead. I look forward to sharing our progress in the next edition. ■

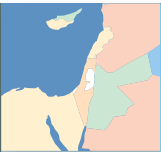

Note: Missions/Operations in **bold** are ongoing. Dates refer to agreed mandates and do not mean that missions/operations will necessarily close on dates indicated. Information correct at time of print 30 October 2017.

EU Missions and Operations

Since 2003, the EU has conducted, or is conducting, 34 missions and operations under CSDP. 12 are military operations/missions. The remainder are civilian missions. Currently, the EU is undertaking 16 missions and operations under CSDP (6 military missions and operations and 10 civilian missions).

Operations	MILITARY MISSIONS	CIVILIAN MISSIONS
MIDDLE EAST	-	EUJUST LEX-Iraq (Iraq), Mar 05 - Dec 13 EUPOL - COPPS (occupied Palestinian territories), Jan 06 - 30 Jun 18 EUBAM Rafah (occupied Palestinian territories), 25 Nov 05 - 30 Jun 18 EUAM Iraq 16 Oct 17 - 16 Oct 18
EUROPE	CONCORDIA (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mar - Dec 03 EUFOR ALTHEA (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Dec 04 - Nov 17 EUNAVFOR MED – Operation SOPHIA . Contribute to disrupting the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean. Training and monitoring of the Libyan coastguard and prevention of arms smuggling, Jul 17 - Dec 18.	EUPOL Proxima (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Dec 03 - Dec 05 EUPAT (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) followed EUPOL Proxima, Dec 05 - Jun 06 EUPM BiH Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jan 03 - Jun 12 EUJUST Themis (Georgia), Jul 04 - Jul 05 EUPT Kosovo, Apr 06 - Feb 08 EULEX Kosovo , 04 Feb 08 - 14 Jun 18 EUMM Georgia , 15 Sep 08 - 14 Dec 18 EUAM Ukraine , 22 Jul 14 - 30 November 17
ASIA	-	AMM (Aceh Province, Indonesia), Sep 05 - Dec 06 EUPOL AFGHANISTAN (Afghanistan), 12 Jun 07 - 31 Dec 16
AFRICA	ARTEMIS (Ituri province, Congo RDC), Jun - Sep 03 EUFOR RD Congo (Congo RDC), Jun - Nov 06 EUFOR TCHAD/RCA (Chad-Central African Republic), Jan 08 - Mar 09 Operation ATALANTA (EUNAVFOR Somalia Operation to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia) Dec 08 - Dec 18 EUTM Somalia (Training Mission, Somalia), Apr 10 - Dec 18 EUTM Mali (Training Mission, Mali), Feb 13 - May 18 EUTM RCA (Central African Republic, Africa) July 16 - Sep 18	EUPOL Kinshasa (Congo RDC), Apr 05 - Jun 07 EU SSR (Guinea-Bissau), Jun 08 - Sep 10 AMIS 11 Support, Darfur Province (Sudan), Jul 05 - Dec 07 EUVASEC South Sudan, Sep 12 - Jan 14 EUCAP SOMALIA , Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, 01 Jul 12 - 31 Dec 18 EUPOL RD Congo (Congo RDC), 01 Jul 07 - 30 Sep 14 EUCAP Sahel Niger 15 Jul 12 - 15 Jul 18 EUCAP Sahel Mali 15 Jan 15 - 14 Jan 19 EUBAM LIBYA 22 May 13 - 31 Dec 2018

 OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES EU BAM RAFAH 	
TYPE	EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point.
OBJECTIVES	To provide a "Third Party" presence at the Rafah Crossing Point (RCP) on the Gaza-Egypt border, mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of the Palestinian Authority (PA) border police and customs services at the RCP and to contribute to confidence building between Israel and the PA.
MANDATE	Operational phase began on 25 November 2005. However, operations at the RCP have been suspended since June 2007 due to Hamas' takeover of the Gaza Strip. The Mission has maintained its readiness and capacity to redeploy to the RCP once political and security conditions allow. It supports capacity building of the PA's border agency to enhance their preparedness to return to the RCP. The Mission mandate runs until 30 June 2018.
COMMITMENT	The authorised strength of the Mission is 16, as well as 1 visiting expert and 1 crisis response team staff. The budget for the period from July 2017 to June 2018 is € 1.98 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	Annachiara La Greca (IT).

 OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES EUPOL COPPS 	
TYPE	EU Police and Rule of Law Mission.
OBJECTIVES	To contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective policing and wider criminal justice arrangements under Palestinian ownership in accordance with best international standards, in cooperation with the EU's institution building programmes as well as other international efforts in the wider context of Security Sector and Criminal Justice Reform.
MANDATE	Launched on 1 January 2006, the current Mission mandate runs until 30 June 2018.
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Ramallah, the Mission has an authorised strength of 114 staff. Mission members include police experts, judges, and prosecutors. The budget for the period from July 2017 to June 2018 is €12.3 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	Kauko Aaltomaa (FI).



Middle East

Middle East

 IRAQ EUAM IRAQ 	
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission in support of SSR in Iraq (EUAM Iraq).
OBJECTIVES	EUAM Iraq focuses on assisting the Iraqi authorities in the implementation of the civilian aspects of the Iraqi security strategy. EU experts provide advice and assistance in priority work areas responding to the needs of the relevant authorities, assist the EU Delegation in the coordination of EU and Member States actions in this sector and also to assess potential further EU engagement in the Security Sector Reform in the long term in the context of the future EU policy towards Iraq.
MANDATE	Launched 16 October 2017, current mandate for one year.
COMMITMENT	Authorised 51 staff (36 EU and 15 national). The budget October 2017 – October 2018 is €14 m.
HEAD OF MISSION	Dr. Markus Ritter

 GEORGIA EUMM GEORGIA 	
TYPE	EU Civilian Monitoring Mission
OBJECTIVES	Following the August 2008 armed conflict in Georgia, EUMM provides civilian monitoring of parties' actions, including full compliance with the EU-brokered Six Point Agreement and subsequent implementing measures on a countrywide basis throughout Georgia, including South-Ossetia and Abkhazia, working in close coordination with partners particularly the UN/OSCE and coherent with other EU activity, in order to contribute to stabilisation, normalization and confidence building whilst also contributing to informing European policy in support of a durable political solution for Georgia.
MANDATE	Launched 15 September 2008, the Mission's current mandate runs to 14 December 2018.
COMMITMENT	Headquarters in Tbilisi with 3 Regional Field Offices in Mtskheta, Gori and Zugdidi. The Mission has an authorised strength of 411. The budget for the period from December 2016 to December 2017 is € 18 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	Erik Hoeeg (DK).

Europe



 BOSNIA AND HERZGOVINA EUROPEAN UNION FORCE ALTHEA (EUFOR ALTHEA) 	
TYPE	Military EU-led operation.
OBJECTIVES	Under the authority of the Council and in line with the mandate, EUFOR ALTHEA supports Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) efforts to maintain a Safe and Secure Environment (SASE), and in parallel, conducts capacity building and training of the Armed Forces of BiH (AFBiH) in order to contribute to the stability of the state.
MANDATE	In December 2004, EUFOR took over responsibility of maintaining a SASE in BiH from the NATO-led Stabilisation Force (SFOR). The EU-led military Operation EUFOR ALTHEA is a United Nations (UN) Chapter VII mission.
COMMITMENT	In October 2011 the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) decided to keep the executive role to support BiH's authorities' efforts to maintain the SASE. By September 2012, the operation had been reconfigured with forces which, in addition, will focus on capacity building and training. The Mission strength is circa 600 personnel from 14 EU Member States and 5 Third Contributing States ready to carry out these tasks. EUFOR is backed up by the Intermediate Reserve Forces and stands ready to respond to any security challenge.
HEAD OF MISSION	The operation is conducted under Berlin+ arrangements, where EU Staff Group in NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) acts as an EU Operational HQ. Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe (DSACEUR), General Sir James Rupert Everard (UK) is the EU Operation Commander. Major General Anton Waldner (AT) is the Force Commander (COM EUFOR) of EUFOR ALTHEA.

 CENTRAL SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN EUNAVFOR MED 	
TYPE	Operation SOPHIA – EUNAVFOR MED. Counter human smuggling and trafficking in the Southern Central Mediterranean.
OBJECTIVES	The mission core mandate is to undertake systematic efforts to identify, capture and dispose of vessels and enabling assets used or suspected of being used by migrant smugglers or traffickers, in order to contribute to wider EU efforts to disrupt the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean and prevent the further loss of life at sea. On June 2016, the mandate was extended until July 2017 and reinforced with two supporting tasks: • Currently 27 Member States are participating to the operation. • Following the Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/993 of 20 June 2016, the mandate was extended until the 27 July 2017, and reinforced with two supporting tasks: • training of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, • contributing to the implementation of the UN arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya. • Following the Council Decision 2017/1385 of 25 July
MANDATE	EUNAVFOR Med is operating in accordance with the political, strategic and politico-military objectives set out in order to contribute disrupt the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean. Jun 2015 - Jul 2017.
COMMITMENT	The flagship is the Spanish Ship "Cantabria", with an average of 4 surface units and 5 air assets deployed, subject to change in accordance with Member States contributions. The mission has a total of 916 pers with 629 in force elements. The expected common budget from Jul 17 to Dec 18 is EURO 6.0 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	The EU Operation Headquarters is located in Rome (Italy), Rear Admiral (UH) Enrico Credendino (IT Navy) is the Operation Commander with Rear Admiral (LH) Javier Moreno (ES Navy) as the Force Commander at sea.

 UKRAINE EUAM UKRAINE 	
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission for civilian security sector reform
OBJECTIVES	To assist the Ukrainian authorities towards a sustainable reform of the civilian security sector through strategic advice and hands-on support for specific reform measures based on EU standards and international principles of good governance and human rights. The goal is to achieve a civilian security sector that is efficient, accountable, and enjoys the trust of the public.
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 22 July 2014 and its current mandate is until 30 November 2017.
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Kyiv with regional presences in Lviv and Kharkiv as well as mobile outreach to other regions. The Mission has an authorised strength of 289 staff. A budget of €20.8 million was allocated for the period from December 2016 to November 2017.
HEAD OF MISSION	Kestutis Lancinskas (LT).

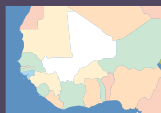

 KOSOVO EULEX KOSOVO 	
TYPE	EU Rule of Law Mission.
OBJECTIVES	As the largest civilian Mission launched under the CSDP, EULEX Kosovo's task is to monitor, mentor and advise local authorities with regard to police, justice and customs, while retaining executive responsibilities in specific areas of competence.
MANDATE	Launched on 4 February 2008, the Mission's current mandate runs until 14 June 2018.
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Pristina, the Mission has an authorised strength of 800 staff. EU Member States and five Third State contributors Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, USA and Canada also support the Mission. A budget of €49.6 million is allocated for the budget period from June 2017 to June 2018.
HEAD OF MISSION	Alexandra Papadopoulou (EL)



 LIBYA EUBAM LIBYA 	
TYPE	EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya
OBJECTIVES	EUBAM Libya will assist in a comprehensive civilian security sector reform planning process, with a view to preparing for a possible civilian capacity building and assistance crisis management mission with the task to 'inform EU planning for a possible civilian capacity building and assistance crisis management mission in the field of security sector reform, co-operating closely with, and contributing to, UNSMIL efforts, liaising with the legitimate Libyan authorities and other relevant security interlocutors.
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 22 May 2013 and has a mandate until 31 December 2018. The Mission was temporarily relocated to Tunis on 31st July 2014. Current authorised staff is 23.
COMMITMENT	The Mission operates from its Headquarters in Tunis. The budget for the period from August 2016 to August 2017 is €17 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	Vincenzo Tagliaferri (IT).

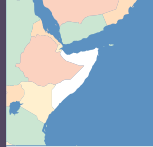

 HORN OF AFRICA AND THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN EUCAP SOMALIA 	
TYPE	Capacity Building Mission.
OBJECTIVES	The Mission aims to strengthen the maritime security capacity of host countries to effectively govern their territorial waters and to ensure maritime security. The Mission's efforts in Somalia concentrate on mentoring and advising Somali partners. This strategic level advice and mentoring is supported by the coordination and facilitation of specialised training to support capacity building efforts. The Mission is complementary to Operation ATALANTA and EUTM Somalia.
MANDATE	Launched in July 2012, current mandate runs until 31 December 2018.
COMMITMENT	The mission has its headquarters in Mogadishu with an administrative back office in Nairobi and field offices in Somaliland (Hargeisa) and Puntland (Garowe). Authorised strength is 165, though currently deployed 87. The budget allocated for the period from March 2017 to February 2018 is €22.9 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	Maria-Cristina Stepanescu (RO).



 NIGER EUCAP SAHEL 	
TYPE	EU Capacity Building Mission.
OBJECTIVES	Through training and advising, the Mission aims to improve the capacities of Nigerien Security Forces (Gendarmerie, National Police, National Guard) to fight terrorism and organised crime as well as better control irregular migration flows in an effective and coordinated manner, with a view to contribute to enhancing political stability, security, governance and social cohesion in Niger and in the Sahel region.
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 15 July 2012 and the current mandate runs until 15 July 2018.
COMMITMENT	Headquarters in Niamey and Field Office in Agadez. Authorised 192 staff. An annual budget of € 31 million was allocated for the period from July 2017 to July 2018.
HEAD OF MISSION	Kirsi Henriksson (FI).

 G5 SAHEL Regional Coordinating Cell (RCC) 	
TYPE	CSDP scoping and planning regional activity (Please note, that this is not a CSDP mission, but a CSDP action, embedded within a specific mission, but with a wider geographical area of responsibility and a more encompassing mandate.)
OBJECTIVES	Embedded within EUCAP Sahel Mali, this CSDP action primarily supports cross-border cooperation. To this end it will examine possible enhancements of regional cooperation structures and foresee any possible CSDP support to cross-border cooperation capacities amongst the five members of the G5 Sahel (Mauritania, Niger, Burkina-Faso, Mali and Chad)
MANDATE	Launched 20 June 2017, current mandate until 14 January 2019.
COMMITMENT	Authorised 15 staff. The regionalisation's expenditures are covered under EUCAP Sahel Mali's budget.
HEAD	Natalina Cea (IT)

 MALI EUCAP SAHEL 	
TYPE	EU Capacity Building Mission
OBJECTIVES	The Mission supports the restructuring of the Malian internal security forces (the Police Nationale, Gendarmerie Nationale and Garde Nationale) with a view to help Malian authorities implement their Security Sector Reform through a combination of training activities and the provision of strategic advice. In this, it complements the work of the EU Military Training Mission.
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 15 January 2015 and its current mandate runs until 14 January 2019.
COMMITMENT	The headquarters of the Mission is in Bamako. The authorised strength is 203 staff. The annual budget for the period from January 2017 to January 2018 is €29.8 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	Philippe Rio (FR).

 SOMALIA Operation ATALANTA – EUNAVFOR Operation to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia 	
TYPE	Counter-piracy maritime operation. First EU maritime operation.
OBJECTIVES	In support of UN Security Council Resolutions calling for active participation in the fight against piracy. The areas of intervention are the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean off the Somali Coast. The operation includes: Protection of vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivering food aid to displaced persons in Somalia; deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast; protection of vulnerable shipping off the Somali coast on a case by case basis; in addition, Operation ATALANTA also supports, as a Secondary Task, upon request and within means and capabilities, other EU missions, institutions and instruments within Somalia. Of note, Operation ATALANTA is not a Fishery Protection mission; however, its role does allow it to contribute to the monitoring of fishing activities off the coast of Somalia and report this activity to DG MARE.
MANDATE	Launched on 8 Dec 2008 - Dec 2018
COMMITMENT	Subject to Military Force Flow and the Force Generation process, Operation ATALANTA typically consists of between 1 to 3 surface combat vessels and up to 2 Maritime Patrol Aircraft with a current strength of 817 personnel from 19 EU contributing states and 2 non-EU states.
HEAD OF MISSION	The EU Operation Headquarters is located at Northwood (UK). Major General Charlie Stickland OBE (UK) is the EU Operation Commander. Rear Admiral Rafael Fernández-Pintado Muñoz-Rojas (ES) is the Force Commander. Rear Admiral Fabio Gregori (IT), as the Force Commander.

 SOMALIA EU TRAINING Mission, Somalia (EUTM Somalia) 	
TYPE	Military mission to contribute to the training, mentoring and advice of the Somali National Army Forces (SNAF)
OBJECTIVES	On 16 March 2015, the Council adopted the decision on a new mandate with the objective to provide political and strategic level military advice and mentoring to Somali authorities within the Defence Institutions, mainly specialized training as well as specific mentoring, advice and capacity building in the training domain, in order to contribute to the development of Somali National Security Forces.
MANDATE	The current mandate commenced on 01 January 2017 and lasts for two years, until December 2018. In accordance with the Strategic Review of CSDP, Engagement in Somalia and HoA. EUTM-Somalia shall not be involved in combat operations.
COMMITMENT	The mission comprises currently 189 personnel from 11 Member States and 1 participating third state (Serbia) + 17 local staff. The approved budget for the 2016 is 11,1M€. Since January 2014 all EUTM-Somalia activities including advisory, mentoring and training are now carried out in Mogadishu with the support of a Liaison Office in Nairobi and a Support Cell in Brussels.
HEAD OF MISSION	The Director MPCC, Lt Gen Esa Pulkkinen is the Operational Commander located in Brussels. The Mission Headquarters is situated in Mogadishu. Brigadier General Pietro Addis (IT) is the EU Mission Force Commander since 01 July 2017.

 MALI EU TRAINING MISSION, MALI (EUTM MALI) 	
TYPE	Military mission to contribute to the training and advice of the Malian Armed Forces (MaAF).
OBJECTIVES	In line with the "EU Strategy for Development and Security in the SAHEL", EUTM aims to support the training and reorganisation of the MaAF and to help improve its military capacity, in order to allow, under civilian authority, the restoration of the country's territorial integrity. More than 11,000 personnel have been trained by EUTM Mali. The mission also supports the implementation of the structural reforms encompassed in the Defence Programming Law ("Loi de programmation militaire - LOPM) and supports the MaAF in the establishment of the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) Joint Forces.
MANDATE	Launched on 18 February 2013 and initially planned for 15 months, EUTM Mali has been extended until May 2016. On 23 March 2016, the Council of the EU decided to further extend the Mandate of EUTM for a period of two years, until May 2018. EUTM Mali is not involved in combat operations or mentoring. Its actions extend up to the river Niger Loop, including Gao and Timbuktu.
COMMITMENT	The mission comprises 580 personnel including 200 instructors, mission support staff, Force Protection and Air MEDEVAC (in total 23 EU contributing states + 4 non EU). The Mission Headquarters is located in Bamako and the main Training area is in Koulikoro, 60 km north-east of the capital. Common costs for the current mandate are estimated at €33 million.
HEAD OF MISSION	The Director MPCC, Lt Gen Esa Pulkkinen is the Operational Commander located in Brussels. Brigadier General Bart Laurent (BE) is the EU Mission Force Commander.

 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EUTM RCA (MILITARY TRAINING MISSION) 	
TYPE	EU CSDP Military Training Mission
OBJECTIVES	EUTM RCA is part of the EU's comprehensive approach in the Central African Republic. This approach aims to contribute to the African and wider international efforts to restore stability and support the political transition process in the country. EUTM RCA follows the EU Military Advisory Mission in CAR (EUMAM RCA).
MANDATE	Launched on 16 Jul 16, its mandate expires two years after Full Operational Capability (FOC), on 20 Sep 18
COMMITMENT	In order to contribute to the Defense Sector Reform in CAR within the Central African Security Sector Reform process coordinated by MINUSCA, and working towards the goal of modernized, effective and democratically accountable Central African Armed Forces (FACA), EUTM RCA provides strategic advice to CAR's Ministry of Defense and Military Staff, education to the FACA's commissioned and non-commissioned officers and specialists, and operational training to the FACA. It also coordinates closely with the EU Delegation in Bangui
HEAD OF MISSION	The Director MPCC, Lt Gen Esa Pulkkinen is the Operational Commander located in Brussels. The EU Mission Headquarters is located in Bangui. The EU Mission Force Commander is Maj Gen Fernando Garcia Blazquez (ES).

Civilian Missions – a reliable CSDP actor

BY KENNETH DEANE, CIVILIAN OPERATIONS COMMANDER AND DIRECTOR OF THE CIVILIAN PLANNING AND CONDUCT CAPABILITY

Civilian crisis-management Missions are an essential part of the integrated EU effort to build state and societal resilience wherever deployed. The majority of today's ten civilian CSDP Missions focus on capacity-building through advising and mentoring. This helps empower our local partners to take ownership of their own rule of law institutions. We develop our Missions' way of working to respond efficiently to the constantly changing and complex security and rule of law situations in the field. Goal-oriented partnership with other actors - civilian and military, EU and non-EU alike – will continue to be an essential feature of efficient conflict resolution.

We live in an increasingly interdependent world: our citizens' lives are directly affected by the crises beyond our borders. As the High Representative/Vice-President Mrs. Mogherini has pointed out: "Our neighbours' and partners' weaknesses are our own weaknesses". In a networked world the EU cannot pull up a drawbridge to ward off external threats. Thus we engage responsibly to address the root causes of conflict, with local ownership, human rights and the rule of law as fundamental principles.

Since 2003 the European Union has launched 22 civilian Missions on three continents as an essential part of the wider and integrated effort to build resilience in our wider neighbourhood. Currently, ten civilian CSDP Missions work to strengthen the police, rule of law and civil administration. Around 2,500 staff – national and international

– work in Ukraine, Georgia, Kosovo, Libya, the Palestinian Territories – in Ramallah and Rafah – Niger, Mali, Somalia and the recently launched Mission in the challenging security environment of Iraq.

Individually and collectively our civilian Missions have at base the same task: to increase stability and build resilience through strengthening the rule of law at the operational and strategic levels in fragile environments. Robust security as well as sturdy command and control provisions also enable civilian CSDP Missions to operate in high risks environments.

Impressive track record

Even if I say so myself, our performance record is impressive: in 2016 our civilian Missions organised 700 training events for almost 9,000 people, at least 1,300 of them women. The topics covered include forensic techniques, human resources management, legislative drafting, community policing, public communication, combatting corruption, irregular migration, integrated border management, maritime security, human rights and gender. Our experts mentored 800 middle and senior leadership level staff from police services, judicial bodies, and senior officials of Ministries of Interior and Justice, including Ministers themselves. EU judges prosecuted or adjudicated 200 criminal trials on serious and organised crime. Our legal experts influenced the drafting of 110 laws and governmental policies by advising and providing text on subjects such as criminal procedure codes, public procurement, money laundering and cyber-crime. Jointly our Missions provided €2.5m worth of equipment to local partners, ranging from all-terrain motorcycles for desert use to evidence kits.

But it's not all about statistics, to quote the Prime Minister of Niger, H.E. Mr. Brigi Rafini's greeting to the local civilian CSDP mission EUCAP Sahel Niger: "You play a systemic role in the resilience of our security – we need you!"

Evolving civilian-military cooperation

The fragile situations we face are characterised by a great complexity. None of these fragile situations can be solved by a single actor alone. To achieve structural improvements, our civilian Missions cooperate closely with a wide variety of partners on the ground.

In several Missions, one of our key partners are the EU military Missions and Operations. All of us – both at the civilian and military side - who have previous experience, know that "civmil" is basically about bringing two differ-

Mr. Ken Deane,
Civilian Operations
Commander and
Director of the
Civilian Planning
and Conduct
Capability



ent entities together to work jointly for a common goal. This means in practice getting to know each other, often bridging differences and focusing on the bigger picture to make sure that things are not lost in translation. We believe that we have made significant progress and that we are constantly getting better.

We have an excellent, multi-sided civil-military-cooperation in the field: in Mali and Somalia civilians and military cooperate side by side within the framework of their respective EU Missions. We work with military Missions of NATO or the UN, as in Afghanistan, Kosovo or Mali. Our civilian Missions also work with national militaries that perform civilian tasks, like the Nigerien army which performs law enforcement tasks in the remote areas of Northern Niger.

The recent creation of the Military Planning and Conduct Capability has provided us with a new interlocutor here in Brussels, which will increase the efficiency of the civil-military-cooperation between the EU Military Staff and the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability. In my regular meetings with the Director General of the EUMS Lieutenant General Esa Pulkkinen we jointly drive this mutually benefiting cooperation forward.

Civilian Missions in all phases of a conflict

There are no quick fixes to any of the conflicts we encounter. Our experiences on three continents highlight their protracted nature. The EU therefore pursues a multi-phased approach, acting at all stages of the conflict cycle. For instance, EUMM Georgia was deployed very quickly as part of addressing the immediate post-conflict phase in Georgia in 2008. It has in the meantime developed to make a core contribution to conflict prevention. Along the same lines, various Missions now have medium term objectives such as capacity building as part of their core mandate. The most recent is our civilian Mission EUAM Iraq which will focus on assisting the Iraqi authorities in the implementation of the civilian aspects of the Iraqi security strategy.

Linking CSDP and Home Affairs agencies

As an overall trend, we've seen the nexus between our external and internal security become more and more evident lately. In May 2017, the Council underlined the need to enhance the contribution of civilian crisis management to the wider EU response to current and future security challenges, including "irregular migration, hybrid threats,

cyber security, terrorism, radicalisation, organised crime, border management and maritime security."

The mandates of CSDP Missions have already evolved to address a number of new challenges and threats. For example, in July 2015, a new line of operation was added to EUCAP Sahel Niger's mandate to support the security forces' capability to manage irregular migration and combat associated criminal activity more effectively. This line of operation was added in parallel to the creation of a Field Office in Agadez against the background of unprecedented irregular migratory flows into the EU.

Other examples include cooperation with Europol, Frontex (now known as the EBCGA European Border and Coast Guard Agency). This tends to be particularly in the field of information sharing with the goal to provide European decision-makers with a better picture of remote border crossing-points. We are currently evaluating how to strengthen our cooperation with Justice and Home Agencies, such as Eurojust in the judicial field.

This means in practice that one Mission can potentially contribute to tackling different kinds of challenges. For example: improving the border management of a third state can contribute to counter terrorism, but also to better understand migratory flows.

Engaging the world to improve security at home

The Council highlighted that civilian Missions can provide an essential contribution to all three strategic priorities identified in the Global Strategy, presented by the HR/VP Mogerini in June 2016. These are, (1) to respond to external conflicts and crises, (2) to build the capacities of partners, and (3) to protect the EU and its citizens. It should be noted that these priorities can be mutually reinforcing: when we enhance the capacity of our partners, there should be fewer crises to be managed in the host countries concerned, and within our own European borders.

We will work hard, in partnership with our military colleagues where appropriate, to implement the Global Strategy, for it will enable us to do more and to do better for citizens in fragile environments, and for EU citizens too. In doing so, we will be making a contribution to a stronger Union, which is willing and able to make a positive difference in the world. ■



EUCAP Sahel Mali: Building local capacities empowers our partners.

OPERATIONS

EUNAVFOR Mediterranean, Operation Sophia, a review and look forward with Rear Admiral Enrico Credendino, Op Comd Op Sophia.

BY DANIEL CASSIDY, POLITICAL ADVISOR TO THE OPERATION COMMANDER

In July 2017, the mandate for Operation SOPHIA, the European Union's naval response to the irregular migration crisis in the Central Mediterranean, was extended for an additional 18 months. EUNAVFOR MED Op SOPHIA was launched on 22 June 2015 as the European Union's emergency 10 point action plan of immediate measures in response to the tragic events of the spring of 2015, when 800 migrants died off the coast of Lampedusa. The Operation has since become one of the most visible elements of the external measures of the EU's comprehensive approach for Migration and Libya. As the Operation enters into its third year, EUNAVFOR MED Operation Commander Rear Admiral Enrico Credendino spoke for IMPETUS magazine on the Operation and how it has developed over time. The Admiral has been the Operation Commander for the Operation since the start of the mission. Sitting in his office in the Operations Headquarters in Rome, located in the same building as that of the Italian Joint Force Headquarters, he starts by outlining the core mission of the Operation and discussing some of the early criticism it faced.

"The core mandate of Operation SOPHIA is to contribute to the disruption of the migrant smugglers and human traffickers' business model, as part of a wider EU comprehensive approach. I think that sometimes the core purpose of

our mission is not well understood. It's true that the Italian Maritime Coordination Centre did ask Op SOPHIA ships to provide assistance to migrant vessels in international waters. This resulted in the operation rescuing migrants. However our mission is to stop this illicit smuggling and trafficking."

"As the operation became established and we disrupted the smuggler's ability to operate in international waters, it became clear that we needed to help the Libyan Coast Guard address smuggling in Libyan Sovereign waters. In the Summer of 2016, the operation's mandate was expanded to also include the training of the Libyan Coast Guard. So far we have completed the first training package, which took place on Dutch and Italian Ships at sea. This was very much a European effort with the training being delivered by training teams from Greece and the UK alongside Italian trainers. We are now in the middle of delivering Package two training. This is being delivered through the use of Member State's training facilities and teams. We have delivered training in Crete, Malta as well as here in Rome. The current course is taking place in Taranto, using the Italian Navy's training facilities there and is being delivered with support from training teams from Germany and the UK. We also have the support of a number of international organisations that are delivering special elements of the Course. We have representatives from UNHCR – the UN Refugee Agency, Frontex – the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, EASO – the European Asylum Support Office,

EUNAVFORMED Op
Sophia personnel
question possible
people traffickers



CISOM – the Order of Malta Relief Corp and the Francesca RAVA Foundation. ”

In the initial period after activation of the Operation the numbers of migrants rescued increased annually. In 2016 the total number of migrants rescued at sea was over 130,000; in 2017, the numbers were initially predicted to supersede this figure. However, by the summer months, it was clear something had changed.

“Over the course of the summer, we have seen the Libyan Coast Guard become increasingly more active. This is one of the biggest contributing factors to the big decline in the number of migrants attempting to use the central Mediterranean route. In line with wider European Union efforts, we will continue to train the Libyan Coast Guard so that they can take control of their own territorial waters and ensure the security of their sovereign waters.”

As Op SOPHIA matured as an operation, Member States sought to broaden the activity it undertook. In the same EU Council decision that directed the Operation to undertake the training of the Libyan Coast Guard, it also tasked the Operation with implementing the United Nations Sanctioned Arms embargo on Libya.

“Op SOPHIA is the only organisation implementing the arms embargo in support of the UN resolution. Since we took on the task, we have been very active in this area. We have maintained maritime patrols off the Coast of Libya, keeping a vigilant eye out for suspected vessels. We have conducted over 800 hailing of local shipping, and we regularly visit local shipping. This included two separate occasions when we seized weapons in accordance with the UN resolution 2292 (2016).”

In July 2017 the EU Council extended the mandate of EUNAVFOR MED Operation SOPHIA until 31 December 2018. The Council decision sought to amend the operations mandate to include the setting up of a mechanism to support the long term capacity development of the Libyan Coast Guard, as well as to conduct new surveillance activities and the gather information on the illegal trafficking of oil exports from Libya in accordance with UNSCR 2146(2014) and 2362(2017).

Turning to these recent changes to the mandate of the operation, it is clear that Admiral Credendino sees the new tasks as a welcome addition to the existing direction from the EU rather than a change of course. *“This is a military mission. Contributing to Maritime Security is absolutely the sort of task that this mission can embrace and take forward. The more we can do to stop illegal traffic in international waters, and the more we support the Libyan Coast Guard enhance the security of their Territorial Waters the better. The new task of collecting information on oil smugglers is the kind of activity we are set up to do. We already have ships operating in the international waters off the coast of Libya, just as we have been implementing the UN arms embargo, so we can help contribute to the implementation of the UN resolution to stop the illegal smuggling of oil from Libya.”*

In addition to contributing to the maritime security in the high seas off the coast of Libya, the Operation has also pursued a number of other initiatives that have sought to

support its tasks. One of the most high profile events is the bi-annual SHADE Med conference.

“I first saw this concept when I worked in Op ATLANTA as the Force Commander at the European Naval Forces for the Counter Piracy mission off the coast of Somalia. I saw the need to bring the different organisations that operated in the Mediterranean, along with those who have a broader interest in irregular migration to discuss issues. Meeting every six months allows an exchange of information that helps the situational awareness of all. The last event that I held in May was a great success, and I am very much looking forward to the next one coming up in November.”

One of the other initiatives that EUNAVFOR MED is currently undertaking is that of the first European Observatory on Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking. Admiral Credendino launched the Observatory back in July after signing an agreement with the Italian National Attorney Franco Roberti at the Direzione Nazionale Antimafia Headquarters.

“The Observatory is an opportunity for Op SOPHIA to collect, analyse and share information on the smuggling and human trafficking taking place in the Mediterranean. I think that the knowledge that we have here at the Operation can help other organisations address the criminal aspects of the irregular migration phenomenon. EUNAVFOR MED Op SOPHIA will be the first to establish this system, but I foresee the involvement of many other likeminded European partners and international entities as the project develops.”



EUNAVFORMED Op Sophia on patrol

Collaboration is at the heart of the Operation, and is the key for mission success across all the tasks in its mandate. 27 Member States are now contributing through assets and personnel, and the Operation has established a strong network with external organisations with whom it shares information and collaborates with various aspects of Op SOPHIA. Since the operation entered its active phase in October 2015, the operation has contributed to the apprehension and transfer to the Italian authorities of 117 suspected smugglers and traffickers and neutralised more than 480 vessels. In addition, the operation has saved over 40,000 lives in 270 rescue operations and has supported other organisations in the rescue of many more. Furthermore, operation SOPHIA is contributing to implement the UN arms embargo and has a deterrent effect to illegal arms trafficking business with over 900 separate activities which includes hailing, approaches and inspections. ■

Security concerns all EU staff

BY GIANMARCO DI VITA, DIRECTOR GENERAL BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Gianmarco
Di Vita, DG
Budget and
Administration,
EEAS



Lieutenant-General Wosolsobe, the then Director EUMS, and Major General Badia, Commander EATC, signed on 3 May 2016 a “Letter of Intent” to facilitate the exchange of information and cooperation between their organisations.

Security is an important matter for Common Security and Defence Policy operations and missions, but it also concerns all EU staff. With the creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS), the EU Delegations now have a more political role; they are therefore more visible and thus more likely to become targets of attacks. In parallel, the security situation in several regions worldwide is deteriorating. The number of terrorist attacks has increased and not only do attacks occur overseas but EU Member States are also targeted on their own territories, a sad reality that has become a fact of life for ordinary people. The general trend is of increased instability and an increased level of threat for EU personnel, premises and information. New threats such as cyber-attacks are ever present, together with threats of hostile information seeking and many types of criminality.

The EEAS has the duty of care for its entire staff and for the family members of the colleagues posted abroad. As a result of the increased threat level, work on enhancing security in EU Delegations has been stepped up. This effort, fully supported by the EEAS senior management, has resulted in some additional human and financial resources being made available. The main factors for improving security in EU Delegations are expertise, equipment and awareness-raising. When incidents occur, a successful outcome is considered to depend for 85% upon preparation and training, 10% on reaction and response and only 5% on luck. These approximate percentages are indicative of the importance of working ahead of any potential incident.

An increased presence on the ground

Following a 2016 Budgetary Authority approved security package, the network of Regional Security Officers (RSOs) has increased by 70%. The RSO network advises the Heads of EU Delegations and the Security Management Teams on security matters. The RSOs are experienced security professionals, usually from either a military or police background. They give input on key areas such as risk assessment at country level, security of the premises of the EU Delegations, residences and staff accommodation. The RSOs also advise on security contracts, a complex and important area. Another major area is the effort to promote the EEAS security culture, e.g. through training and exercises. The RSOs must assist in developing security procedures and contingency plans. They must also ensure that such plans are workable, up to date and known by staff. All in all, the strengthening of this network is a substantial step forward in terms of expertise and presence on the ground.

Training, awareness raising and security culture



Tom, left is a fictional EEAS colleague explaining how to deal with security threats in the online security e-learning tools.

Another key area is training. In this context, the EEAS has designed and implemented two e-learning courses, the Basic Awareness in Security (BASE) course, addressed to all expatriate staff going abroad, and Security Awareness in Fragile Environments (SAFE) course targeted at staff that may be confronted with more difficult security situations. Both courses are interactive and designed to convey core knowledge in an easy and interactive manner while still giving a solid introduction to the core requirements for better security for staff. The new courses have been very successful, and as of September 2017, more than 8,000 e-learning certificates have been issued. In EU Delegations, more than 90% of all expatriate staff have completed BASE. Efforts are ongoing to encourage all staff to complete this security training, and colleagues are reminded of the obligation to do this. With the influx of new staff, this is a continuous process. A core aspect of improving security culture is raising awareness: each staff member plays a crucial role in ensuring security for himself/herself, colleagues and their families. He/she must be aware of what the colleagues responsible for security are doing. BASE and SAFE make that clear. The EEAS also organises ‘Hostile Environment Awareness Training’ (HEAT) sessions, a week-long residential

course for EEAS staff posted or travelling to countries with difficult security situations, where some of the situations described in SAFE are practiced in real life exercises.

In terms of training for the security actors, the EEAS Headquarters organise regular sessions for the Security Management Teams, i.e. the Delegations' staff responsible for security on the spot. This year for the first time, a training session was held exclusively for Heads of EU Delegations back to back to the Annual Ambassadors' Conference, a successful event that allowed for 'peer-to-peer' exchange of experiences. Considerable efforts are also being made to train the newly recruited RSOs who are security experts, but who may need to know more about the EEAS.

An area that requires broad cooperation

Security is an area for cross-service cooperation. Within the EEAS, the Department in charge of Security in Delegations and HQ cooperates with many parts of the house, in particular with colleagues from the Administration and Geographical Directorates, and also with some specialised departments such as the EU SITROOM. Inter-institutionally, the EEAS cooperates closely with the Commission, and in particular with the external service Director Generals (DGs), on the duty of care for Commission staff in Delegations. The EEAS has also recently signed a Service Level Arrangement with the European Parliament (EP) in order to have a clear framework for support to missions of Members of the EP visiting EU Delegations. Many other EU Institutions and agencies are now consulting the EEAS department in charge of Security in Delegations and HQ on different types of support and exchange of information providing new frameworks of inter-institutional cooperation within the EU.

Other areas of work that deserve to be mentioned: the renewal of the fleet of armoured vehicles, the modernisation of the radio installations in EU Delegations, the work on a new IT tool to ensure real time information on the situation in the network of EU Delegations, and a new set of comprehensive Security Handbooks that give clear guidance on the different tasks, responsibilities, internal workflows and instructions with all of the corresponding templates to staff with security responsibilities at HQ and in Delegations. Information security, better resilience against cyber threats, more secure premises and other infrastructural works are also part of the overall effort.

The importance of preparedness

The security of all staff in EU Delegations is of paramount importance and a major priority for the EEAS. Substantial progress in this area has been registered in recent years. To emphasise the importance given to security preparedness, there have been three evacuations of non-essential staff and dependents in only the last 15 months. In crisis situations, it is essential to be well prepared. This is why the EEAS is working hard to continue improving its services to protect and enable the work of the EU Delegations around the world. With over 8,000 e-learning certificates issued and a large number of security management team and Hostile Environment Awareness Training sessions conducted so far, the service is going in the right direction. But allow me to repeat that security will, however, always remain a collective effort in which each and every staff member has a role to play.

The EEAS remains committed to its effort to strengthen the security of staff, premises and information. Security requires a comprehensive approach and is a condition for the EEAS to deliver on its foreign policy objectives, thus advancing EU interests at the global level. ■



The operational security of the EEAS in action, Regional Safety Officer to the Delegation Nairobi, Kenya on reconnaissance



LA SÉCURITÉ OPÉRATIONNELLE DU SEAE EN ACTION
OFFICIER RÉGIONAL DE SÉCURITÉ EN MISSION DE RECONNAISSANCE AU PROFIT DE LA DÉLÉGATION
NAIROBI, KENYA - 2012

OPERATIONS

Promoting Peace and Stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BY LT CDR J WELLER RN MSC - SPOKESPERSON EUFOR BIH

EUFOR Operation ALTHEA, the EU-led military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), is a United Nations (UN) Chapter VII Mission. At present the European Union Force (EUFOR) is the only operation carried out under the Berlin Plus agreement, to ensure continued compliance with Annexes 1-A and 2 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP). In addition EUFOR Althea continues to provide expert advice in the framework of capacity building and training programs supporting BiH alongside other members of the international community.

Challenges for the safe and secure environment

Through its executive mandate, EUFOR Althea is assisting in the maintenance of a Safe and Secure Environment (SASE) in BiH and has a leading role concerning the physical Security and Stockpile Management of weapons and ammunition by the Armed Forces BiH (AFBiH). Large quantities of surplus ammunition and weapons currently held in storage by the AFBiH pose a challenge to the maintenance of a safe and secure environment. Focusing primarily on ammunition EUFOR provides essential expertise, support and monitoring in this field.

Threat of surplus ammunition

The majority of the ammunition has an unknown storage history and thus it is impossible to tell exactly what condition the ammunition is in, despite an ongoing 100 percent visual inspection of the ammunition. This un-

known storage provenance can lead to unsafe ammunition being stored and moved increasing the direct risk to human safety. Secondly the fact that surpluses are retained and stored leads to opportunities for theft of items from storage. Finally the guarding of surplus ammunition and weapons stockpiles is an additional burden on the AFBiH, which detracts from their ability to train through the entire spectrum of the Chain of Command. EUFOR's attention remains firmly focused on BiH driving down its ammunition stocks. Surpluses of Ammunition Weapons and Explosives (AWE) are a direct threat to a SASE.

EUFOR drives ammunition stockpile reduction

EUFOR's Joint Military Affairs branch have begun conducting safety audits on all Ammunition Storage Sites (ASS), under the authority of the GFAP, with a view to ensuring AFBiH compliance with regulations, monitoring the threat levels at these sites and identifying if there are systemic safety problems which the MoD and AFBiH need to address. AFBiH currently hold circa 17,035 tons of ammunition of which approximately 1,500 tons still await inspection in order to complete the required 100% inventory – a reduction of approximately 4,500 tons this year. The assessment that the remaining ammunition will take until the end of 2017 to be inspected remains valid and this will enable all disposal action to be complete by the end of 2018, when funding is due to cease.

At ASS, Weapons Storage Sites (WSS) and Defence Industry Factories (DIF), EUFOR contributes to the SASE by conducting monitoring and mentoring of AFBiH staff. EUFOR supports and provides guidance to the activities of AFBiH inspection teams at ASS and WSS as well as to Ministry of Security (MoS) and Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations inspection teams at DIF.

EUFOR must also maintain Situational Awareness (SA) of activities at these locations and be in a position to provide Force Protection to its troops. EUFOR activities take the form of announced and unannounced visits. In addition EUFOR also monitors reports from the BiH authorities, all movement of Ammunition, Weapons and Military Equipment both internally within BiH and also imports/exports of these items.

The EUSTAR Project for weapons and ammunition disposal

EUFOR continues to assist the AFBiH through the provision of support and expertise in the implementation

Mine awareness education to school children in Bosnia Herzegovina





Visiting a disposal of surplus munitions facility in Bosnia Herzegovina

of the AFBiH Master Plan for the reduction of surpluses of ammunition and weapons and the implementation of ammunition 'Through Life Management System'. Implementation of such a system will more easily identify unsafe ammunition stocks and thus lead to safer ammunition storage through the reduction of the total quantity held and the disposal of unsafe items.

In terms of actual stockpile reduction this year (ammunition disposal), EUFOR has monitored the coordinated disposal of 886 tons of ammunition by the AFBiH and local and international contractors. Building on the success of Project 'EXPLODE' (the disposal of ammunition and the safety and security in ASS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and EU Delegation in BiH have signed the contract for the follow-up project 'EUSTAR' which focuses on stockpile management, technical support and ammunition surplus reduction and the disposal rate will increase by contracting local and regional companies in Albania and Croatia. This Project is planned to dispose of approximately 3,000 tons of ammunition in 2017 and 2018.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is still one of the most mined countries worldwide

EUFOR also has oversight of BiH Demining Authorities and AFBiH Demining Battalion (DMBN). EUFOR under GFAP acts as "the EU Delegation's agent" to provide effective situational awareness of the progress of demining in BiH. BiH still has one of the most severe land mine problems in the world, adversely affecting the economy and development of the country in many ways, especially the tourism sector. The country remains heavily mine-affected area with approximately 2.2% or 1,091Km² of the total country size affected with an estimated 80,000 mines and unexploded ordinance still to be found and recovered/destroyed. The suspected hazardous areas include; 62% forest, 26% farmland, 10% infrastructure and 2% other.

EUFOR continues to assist the EU on technical issues regarding new demining projects aimed at reducing risk and supporting mine victims. However, the responsibility for mine clearance lies with the BiH authorities and not EUFOR.

Mine Risk Education for At Risk Groups

EUFOR provides Mine Risk Education (MRE) all over the country to vulnerable and risk groups such as farmers, forestry companies and in particular children in order to raise awareness and promote safe behaviour. To date in 2017, EUFOR monitored and provided the delivery of MRE training to 10,509 citizens of BiH.

The MRE content is delivered by EUFOR's Liaison and Observation Teams (LOTs) based in EUFOR House, Mine Information Coordination Cell (MICC) and increasingly the AFBiH. The training is closely regulated by the BiH Government to international standards. Each LOT is provided with an educational 'package' so they are able to travel to schools, workplaces and homes to deliver the training to those who need it. Currently there are 123 Mine Risk Education (MRE) instructors (54 EUFOR and 74 AFBiH) who are involved in the joint EUFOR and AFBiH MRE project "Find out more about mines", conducting mine risk education in mine affected communities all over BiH. This activity provides EUFOR access to large sections of the community, particularly schoolchildren, youths and concerned adults. It is an ideal opportunity for EUFOR to carry out attitude-shaping of these groups and is an ideal source of positive public relations coverage. As part of the Capacity Building and Training mandate of EUFOR, LOTs have been conducting joint MRE lectures with the Armed Forces BiH in order to enhance the country's ability to operate independently. This year EUFOR has provided 4,359 landmine contamination maps to EUFOR, MRE training and both international and national organisations. The MRE and map provision programs are a very important activity by EUFOR as the risk of a mine incident remains high. However with these programs the number of mine related deaths and injuries are decreasing year on year as awareness and safety increases. ■

The EU Military Staff's Annual **Conceptual Development & Experimentation** Seminar 2017

BY LT COL MARC WORCH - STAFF OFFICER CONCEPTS & CAPABILITY DIRECTORATE EUMS

On 19 September 2017, the European Union Military Staff (EUMS) hosted the annual Conceptual Development & Experimentation Seminar chaired by the Director of the EUMS Concepts & Capabilities Directorate, Brigadier General Heinz Krieb. In its sixth year, the seminar again served as an information depository for conceptual development within the EU and in the Member States. The target audience are the Member States' Conceptual development and doctrinal centres and entities dealing with conceptual and doctrinal development as well as relevant external stakeholders who work in the conceptual arena.

Framework on EU Military Conceptual Development

On the basis of the EU Global Strategy and the derived Level of Ambition, Military Conceptual Development is a forward-looking process used to identify possible and optimum solutions for challenges involving capabilities and processes in order to achieve significant advances into the future.

Ongoing developments further emphasise the conceptual connectivity needed to strengthen the integrated approach to Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations and missions. From this perspective, connectivity between military and civilian conceptual documents is of the utmost importance while still fully respecting the independent structure of military concepts.

This also includes the coherence of these documents with the conceptual documents from other international organisations (e.g. UN, NATO, ...).

In support of the EU Member States the EUMS is to develop and provide the framework for the employment of EU military in CSDP missions and operations in coordination with other instruments supporting the EU's integrated approach to conflicts and crises.

In this context, the EUMS - with the concepts Branch in lead - has a mandate to assess EU military relevant conceptual frameworks to allow the EU Military Committee (EUMC) to decide on new conceptual projects e.g. for the production of new or revision of existing conceptual documents.

Therefore, an annual comprehensive assessment and review on the scope of the ongoing EU MS's conceptual projects including existing EU military concepts is conducted internally. This annual review enables the EUMC's decision making process on current and future conceptual development and is achieved through the medium of the EUMC approved Military Conceptual Development Implementation Programme (CDIP).

The EU Military CDIP envisages and outlines the conceptual projects for the subsequent two year period and enhances the awareness of the EUMS's involvement in military and civil-military conceptual development at the EU level.

It reflects the strategic priorities of the EUMC and it honours the spirit of the Lisbon Treaty, not least concerning the integrated approach. It enhances the awareness of the EUMS's overall involvement in civil-military conceptual development at the EU level.

Additionally, a Quarterly Information Package on Conceptual Development with a more detailed update on the progress of conceptual work ongoing is submitted for information to the EU Member States by the EUMS.

In addition to this, the EUMS conduct an annual Conceptual Development & Experimentation Seminar in order to inform the Member States on the current state of play concerning EUMS conceptual work and to receive informal Member States' perspectives on the development of the next edition of the CDIP.

The EU Military Staff Conceptual Development & Experimentation Seminar 2017

Representatives from fifteen EU Member states, the UN, NATO, FINABEL, Eurocorps and the European Defence Agency (EDA) as well as from other entities of the European

Professor Dr. Sven Biscop providing the keynote speech to the EUMS Conceptual Development & Experimentation Seminar 2017 chaired by the Director of the EUMS Concepts & Capabilities Directorate, BG Krieb



External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission participated in the 'EU Military Staff Conceptual Development & Experimentation Seminar 2017'.

Since the last seminar, development including one year of "EU Global Strategy", "Implementation Plan on Security and Defence", BREXIT, "new relations with our transatlantic neighbours", permanent structured cooperation (PESCO), coordinated annual review on defence (CARD) and the establishment of the EU Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) provided a great variety of food for thought and discussion for the seminar.

With his keynote speech on "The current developments of the CSDP and possible impacts on EU military conceptual development" Professor Dr. Sven Biscop from the Egmont Institute captivated the audience with a great variety of theses and the lively discussion paved the way for the rest of the seminar.

Conceptual Achievements in 2017

The EU Military CDIP 2017-2018 which was approved in May 2017 continues the ambitious approach of its predecessors and lists 30 ongoing conceptual projects which the EUMS is catering for in the areas of Military Concepts – Framework, -Operations and -Enabling, military principles like Standards, Standing Operating Procedures, Guides and Requirements but also military conceptual contributions to projects of other entities like the EEAS or the EDA.

Since May 2017, the conceptual achievements comprise of six (6) important conceptual documents which were approved by the EU Military Committee.

As an example of one of these achievements the "Concept on Military Support to EU Security Sector Reform Activities, including Capacity Building and Conflict Prevention measures" identifies, informs and provides guidance to military and civilian operation and mission planning staffs concerning the potential range and types of support that the EU military instrument could make available to EU-wide Security Sector Reform activities, including capacity building and conflict prevention measures, if required.

Secondly, in the context of today's security situation, the revision of the "EU Concept for Maritime Security Operations under the CSDP" identifies the role and associated tasks of EU Maritime Forces in supporting EU-led efforts aimed at improving security of the global maritime domain, in the frame-

work of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), CSDP and coherent with direction given in the European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS).

Further to the conceptual projects, the EU Military Staff also provided an assessment on the EU military conceptual framework and necessary adaptations with regard to the establishment of the EU MPCC) which was distributed to the EU Member States for information in July 2017 and will provide the basis to launch respective conceptual projects in the future.

Future Conceptual Projects

With regard to future conceptual developments, the agenda further broached topics like "The military Contribution to Countering Hybrid Threats within the Common Security and Defence Policy", the "EU Guidance for a generic EU Training Mission (EUTM)/ EU Military Advisory Mission (EUMAM)" and the revision of the "Concept for Personnel Recovery in support of the Common Security and Defence Policy".

Highlighting the necessity of an integrated approach, the discussion on "EU Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Response Efforts" was co-chaired by Mr. Nikolaidis from DG European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

The seminar also provided the opportunity for the participants to present their current conceptual projects.

The presentations from the recently established "Prevention of Conflict, Rule of Law/ Security Sector Reform, Integrated Approach, Stabilisation and Mediation" (PRISM) Division of the EEAS, the Spanish "Joint Center for Concept Development" and the "FINABEL - European Army Interoperability Center" contributed significantly to the common understanding of the ongoing conceptual development.

The Framework for EU Military Conceptual Development together with the EU Military Conceptual Development Implementation Programme provides a solid and recognised basis for the conceptual work within the EUMS and the coordination and cooperation with the EU Member States / the EU Military Committee.

Due to the broad range of attendees and the valuable contributions and discussions by all the participants the EU Military Staff's Conceptual Development & Experimentation Seminar 2017 again proved to be an excellent opportunity to further promote this framework and have direct exchanges with a large variety of entities dealing with conceptual and doctrinal development as well as relevant external stakeholders. ■



Representatives from fifteen EU Member states, from the UN, NATO, FINABEL, Eurocorps and from the European Defence Agency as well as from other entities of the European External Action Service and the Commission participated in the 2017 event."

EUTM SOMALIA

EUTM Somalia – Six year on

BY LT COL FABIO MATTIASSI, MILITARY ASSISTANT (MA) TO THE MISSION FORCE COMMANDER

In Somalia there are almost two hundred European soldiers who, as part of a European Union mission, prepare and train recruits to form part of the Somali National Army (SNA). This is a mission that has been running in the Horn of Africa for more than 6 years. Originally based in Uganda but now in Mogadishu, today considered one of the most dangerous areas in the world (even more so than Afghanistan). Comprising troops from 11 EU countries, each day it transports trainers and advisors from Mogadishu International Airport to the training areas and SNA HQs where the team helps to form the next generation of Somali soldiers, and help the existing defence institutions to develop and manage the complex tasks of securing the defence of a stabilising nation. The European Union Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM-S) is a title that in Europe is relatively unknown to the general public because the media have long been focused on other areas of the planet. The insurgency that the extremist Islamist terrorist group Al Shabaab is waging in Somalia, dominates the local headlines with daily murders and attacks, but this has not yet captured the regular attention of the major international news networks.

The security of a country is, first and foremost, based on an ability to have reliable governmental structures that are prepared and dedicated to the importance of their work. The SNA will become, in conjunction with other state organisations, a tool that provides the Government with the ability to manage, enhance and improve the essential conditions of peace and prosperity. It is not easy to conduct this work considering the risks that are encountered when crossing Mogadishu and confronting complex problems that are part of societal structural deficiencies, and that make the Trainers and Advisors work so much more difficult, but Europe and its training mission has risen to this challenge.

Training activities involve instructors and mentors who train over five hundred students annually. Supporting this is the EUTM-S Advisory Team who are comprised entirely of specialists who provide strategic advice to Somali authorities within the security institutions such as the MoD and SNA General Staff. Their primary tasks are the development and drafting of basic doctrinal documents and counselling and mentoring activities to support the heads of the defence and political institutions. EUTM-S advisers also enable an EU-funded project to increase the ability of the Somali MoD to exercise their specific role of government oversight to the military component.

Today, the EUTM-S focuses on the collective development of the SNA at every level and, during its 5th mandate from the EU that currently extends to December 31 2018, their objective is to form three light infantry companies and three Somali training teams of approximately ten soldiers each, this is in addition to the delivery of their advisory roles to the commanders of the SNA. This is an ambitious and important project that sees the developing Somali democracy fully committed to winning the fight against the Al Shabaab terrorists and bringing stability to their nation. ■

EUTM Somalia
firearms training
to SNA



EUTM Somalia
support to SNA



Au Revoir to **BRIG GEN LORIA**, Director Logistics Directorate, EUMS

BY LOGISTICS DORECTORATE STAFF

Brigadier General Dionigi LORIA leaves his post at the end of October 2017 after 4½ years as Director Logistics in the EUMS. Under his enthusiastic and intelligent leadership, the Logistics Directorate has made a significant contribution to the advancement of CSDP Logistics policy, with a number of major milestones achieved. During his mandate the Logistics Directorate has considerably expanded its activities beyond those lying within its core function, such as supporting the EU military operations/missions, developing concepts, establishing policies and providing invaluable military input to the ongoing discussions relating to the ATHENA funding mechanism for CSDP operations and missions (including common costs for the EU Battlegroups). Its expanding support is now most appreciated by the EEAS and the Commission in a number of matters such as Capacity Building in Support of Development, the Multiannual Financial Framework and management of the African Peace Facility. Moreover, Logistics Directorate has supported and revitalised cooperation with international organisations and actors, notably signing a Letter of Intent with the Movement Coordination Centre Eindhoven (MCCE) in 2015 and a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Air Transport Command (EATC) in 2016. Furthermore, it was instrumental in establishing the EU-US Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA), which was signed in 2016 between the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, and the U.S. Secretary of State, John Kerry; the agreement enhances practical EU-US security and crisis response management cooperation and helps to reinforce the strategic partnership between the EU and NATO.

We wish Brigadier General LORIA and his wife the greatest success in their future life.

Brigadier General LORIA is succeeded by Spanish Brigadier General Manuel Ángel GORJÓN RECIO. ■



Brig Gen Dionigi Loria.

EUTM MALI

EUTM Mali awards five of its soldiers with the **COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL** for their courageous conduct during the terrorist attack on 18th June 2017.

BY MAJ ELIZABETH VERSECKEN, MEDIA CHIEF PAO EUTM MALI.

Brig Gen Laurent
FC EUTM Mali
presents the CSDP
Meritorious Service
Medal to a soldier of
EUTM Mali



Recently the Mission Force Commander of EUTM Mali, Brigadier General Laurent, awarded five EUTM Mali members with the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Meritorious Service Medal. The five soldiers - one awarded posthumously - received the highest of the CSDP service medals for their distinguished and courageous conduct in support of the EUTM soldiers and civilian guests in the “Le Campement” Resort during the terrorist attack that occurred on 18th June 2017.

Le Campement is a leisure centre located in the suburbs of Bamako. Servicemen of various nationalities belonging to Mali's partner organisations, including EUTM Mali, were present at the scene on Sunday 18 June, when shortly before 4 p.m., a terrorist attack struck. In accordance with the rules of engagement and the command directives, the EUTM personnel present in the resort offered the first resistance to the terrorists. Shortly after the start of the attack, the Quick Reaction Force (QRF) EUTM Mali was dispatched on site in support of the security services established by the Malian authorities to ensure the security of the resort and its guests. The QRF took also part in the subsequent search of the vast and steep area (approximately 23 hectares). The mission's emergency services were quickly activated. Searches on land were carried out until the end of the next morning, supported by a helicopter from the mission to locate personnel who had concealed themselves in order to escape the assailants.

The EU CSDP
Meritorious Service
medal



Two EUTM Mali NCO's from the Czech Armed Forces were part of the QRF EUTM Mali that evening. They did not hesitate to confront the terrorists in combat by re-

sponding to the terrorist firing. As result of their action, the terrorists were forced to change their tactics from attacking the resort guests to protecting themselves. When Malian soldiers were injured, the NCO's provided them with first aid whilst under enemy fire. A Spanish EUTM Mali officer, present in the resort at the moment of the attack, provided regular and accurate updates to EUTM Mali headquarters and returned accurate and effective fire towards his aggressors. A French EUTM Mali officer, among the guests on the 18th, demonstrated exceptional bravery, disregarding his own safety by immediately returning fire at the assailants with his personal weapon and neutralising one of the terrorists.

After hearing the first shots fired by the aggressors, a Portuguese EUTM Mali NCO immediately reacted by protecting the civilians around him, directing them to different escape routes in order for them to retreat safely. Tragically, he fell heroically and bravely under enemy fire.

Without doubt, thanks to the actions of these five brave men, several lives, among them women and children were saved. Together with the Malian security services they contributed to the final defeat of the terrorists. Five people were killed by the terrorists that day, among them two members of the EU personnel; 32 guests had been rescued from the Le Campement Kangaba resort. ■



Brig Gen Laurent FC presents the CSDP Meritorious Service Medal to an EUTM Mali soldier



EUTM Mali pay their respects to their fallen colleague

Picture Parade



DG EUMS, Lt Gen Pulkkinen and EUNAVFOR Somalia, Op Atalanta staff at the EU CSDP Open Day



HRVP Mogherini with EUFOR BiH, Op Althea staff at the EU CSDP Open Day



Some of the EU Military Staff who participated in the Brussels 20 km on 28 May 2017



Visit of Brig Gen Marcel Amstutz (CH) to DG EUMS, Lt Gen Pulkkinen on 16 Jun 2017



DG EUMS, Lt Gen Pulkkinen addresses the competitors at the EUMS Sports Day, 29 Aug 2017



The football finalists at the EUMS Sports Day, 29 Aug 2017



European Security and Defence College and EU Military Staff Orientation course Sep 2017



Outgoing DDG Rear Admiral Gluszko bids farewell to the EUMS



EUMS participants at the Ypres Triathlon on 17 Sep 2017

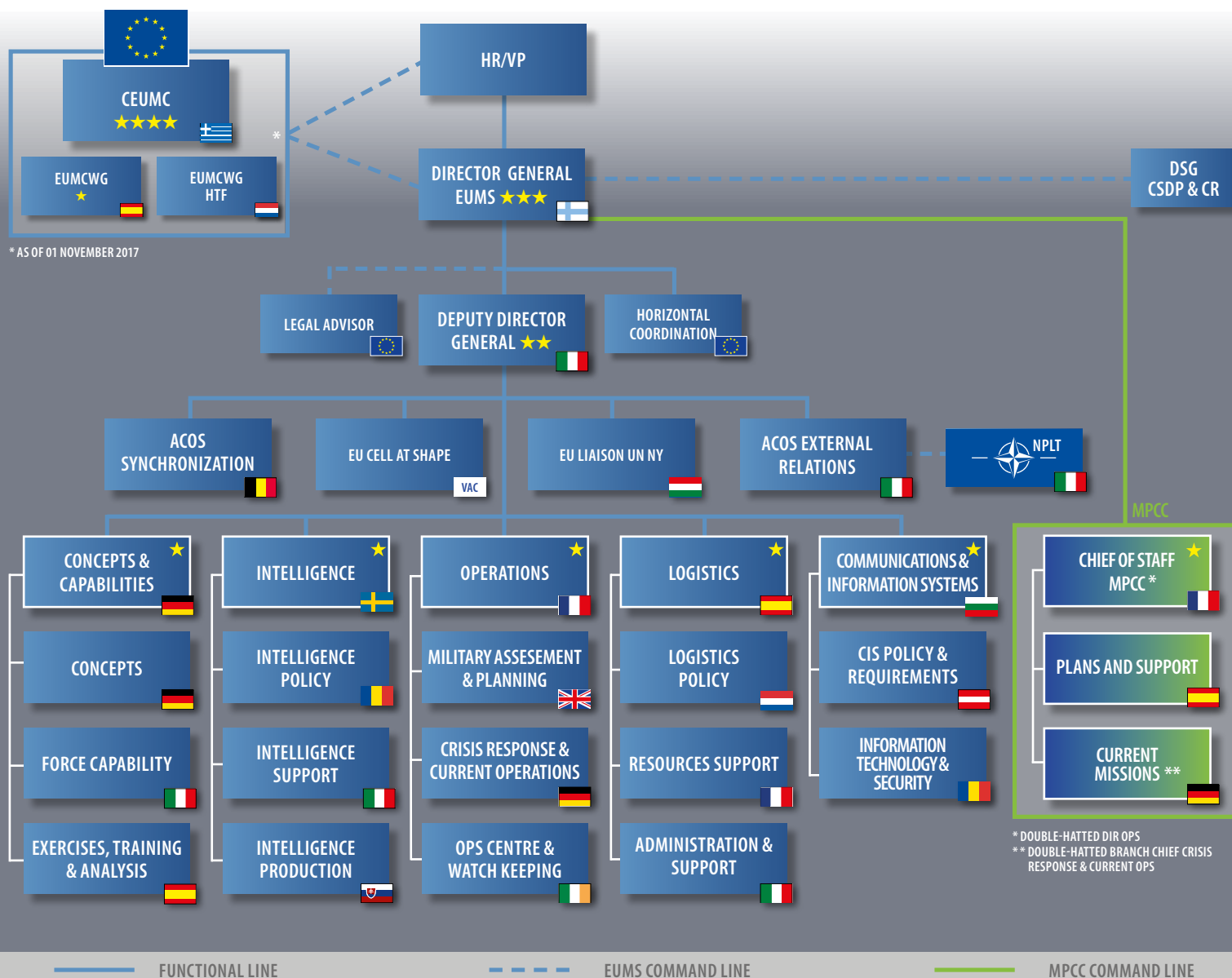


The new DDG EUMS, Maj Gen Manione (IT) with his predecessor Rear Admiral Gluszko (PL)



Brig Gen Loria addresses the EUMS Logistics Seminar

EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF - EUMS STRUCTURE



* DOUBLE-HATTED DIR OPS
** DOUBLE-HATTED BRANCH CHIEF CRISIS RESPONSE & CURRENT OPS

EU Military Operations and Missions

