

IMPETUS



MAGAZINE OF THE EU MILITARY STAFF, EEAS, BRUSSELS SPRING/SUMMER 2015 ISSUE #19



OPERATION ATALANTA

EU MILITARY STAFF SUPPORTING EU FOREIGN POLICY

DEFENCE MATTERS, MORE
THAN EVER P.1

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EBOLA P.14

EUMAM RCA - OUR NEW
CSDP MISSION P.20

Dear Readers,

We hope that you find IMPETUS 19 useful in increasing your situational awareness of what the EU Military Staff are doing, including EU Operations and Missions. If you have any comments on any of the articles, or indeed any suggestions in how IMPETUS could be improved, we would be very happy to receive both at the below email address.

Thanks,
the Editor.

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Defence Matters More Than Ever

BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL WOLFGANG WOSOLSOBE (AT), EU MILITARY STAFF DIRECTOR GENERAL

Some expectations from the European Council 2015

I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to all our readers, in the EU institutions, in Member States and across the military headquarters we are working with. Particularly warm greetings go to our EU Delegations all over the world. The EUMS fully shares the high appreciation for their work, achieved more often than not in difficult circumstances.

“Defence matters” was the motto for the European Council (EC) on Security and Defence in December 2013. The next summit will deal with European Defence issues. All the parameters which formed the starting point for the work conducted from 2013 to now, are still valid. More than that, the environment of the EU has seen a larger number of even more challenging developments.

As we regularly used to say, and as Rear Admiral Gluszko, Deputy Director General, will explain in more detail later in this issue, the military cannot solve these problems alone, certainly not in the EU and probably not in any other international organisation. This summer issue of “IMPETUS” illustrates well the broad range of military action and its connections with others. When we think security, we have to think across institutional boundaries.

With this in mind, the military dimension of our security has to bring its contributions wherever these can add value. To identify these possibilities is at the core of the EU Military Staff’s role inside the European External Action Service and of its permanent dialogue with the European Union Military Committee. This goes for refining our toolbox in operations, missions and other operational contexts, as well as for preparing capabilities and fostering cooperation among Member States.

Much has been achieved since 2013, particularly in the exploration of all possible strands within reach of our legal framework and likely political consensus. Much of this has to be transformed politically, for instance in the area of Rapid Response. Transformation of the institution’s preparatory work into a strong political message is the most important expectation with regard to the Council 2015.



Lt Gen Wolfgang
WOSOLSOBE (AT)
EU Military Staff
Director General

Here again, Rapid Response is a very good example. We know well how it should function, we have described almost every detail of it, we even have reached consensus on the principles, and yet, the decisive step to use the instruments has not been done. This is not only about the “Battle Groups” but this covers the entire spectrum of Rapid Reaction, including civilian instruments. If the EU wants to matter politically, at least in its geographical environment, it has to act quickly or to be credible when announcing the possibility of swift action.

Member States’ governments will be able to muster public support for their acting with the EU if the broader European public receives a clear and compelling message. EC 15 is an opportunity, again, to convey such a message. It is absolutely necessary to further enhance the efficacy of our instruments, and there is immense added value of having such improvement endorsed by Heads of State and Governments.

There is an even more pressing need for them to speak with one voice, to tell the European audience, and also our partners outside Europe, that there is a common interest, for us and for future generations, to take our full responsibility in tackling the challenges which lie ahead.

EU has to act quickly
when announcing the
possibility of swift action.



There is no future in going it alone, not for single Member States, and even not for the European Union as a whole.

To bring such a message, there is no need to paint the future in dark colours, but there is a need to address the citizen's responsibility to shape their own future, openly and directly. Such a message is not about a Europe of power, but of a Europe able to take on its own future, also in the long term, in its entire dimension, and also in security. We cannot, we must not close our eyes in the face of the events in our neighbourhood, east and south, which take more dramatic turns by the day. In such an effort, a culture of cooperation with NATO and the UN, as well as with other international and regional actors needs to become the breeding ground for collaborative solutions. Partnerships already were a strong and overarching message in the Council results of 2013, but these messages have to be reinforced.

Against the backdrop of developments in the east and south, EU-NATO cooperation should not merely be motivated by the fact that both organisations are acting together in a number of operation areas. There is a strong reciprocal interest of an early strategic dialogue. New forms of armed conflict, combined with accelerated emergence of non-State actors, and of State actors less accessible to conventional diplomatic instruments, make it necessary to analyse the impact of threats together and to develop common ways of countering it. In this spirit, the EU has an interest of having Member States able to act strongly inside NATO, in a multinational context, in a UN framework or as part of the EU's external action.

"Defence Matters" addresses this broader spectrum of Member States capabilities and ability to act. No doubt, inside this, there are more specifically European requirements. Only Member States with a broader and sufficiently strong military instrument will be able to support the EU's external action. This is why it is important to go ahead with the capability projects defined two years ago, but also to add new ones. There is also a strong logic to maintain and assure the EU's, and its Member States' independence and autonomy in the long term. A sound industrial and technological base is a prerequisite for remaining a credible and consistent actor, in the long term. There is also a strong expectation for the Council to reinforce all the instruments helping member States to reinforce research and technology, to the benefit of their respective Armed Forces and of Armed Forces across Europe.

**Defence Matters' even more
in the future. This message needs
to be heard across Europe.**

Member States will only be willing and able to build new capabilities if their investment of resources fits both EU and NATO purposes to the largest possible extent. Harmonisation, to the largest degree possible, of requirements and standards, is prerequisite. Much has already been achieved in this respect, but even more demanding challenges of the future will call for a further increased effort of cooperation.

Capability development and contributions to European action should correspond to a defined political ambition. There is a strong expectation for the Council to lay the foundations for a strategy and a vision. From a military point of view, such an endeavour would bring its fullest value if it were to be operationalised in terms of capability objectives and strategic priorities.

Such enhanced predictability of the required military effort not only would facilitate long term planning in Member States, it would also be an indicator for industry where to orient their military activities. It is obvious that for 22 EU Member States this needs to be fully compatible with the effort they provide for NATO. Therefore, in addition to the strategic dialogue, the cooperation related to capability development and

cooperation between Member States should be knitted more tightly between EU and NATO.

The Council 2015 will also be an opportunity to display achievements

on which we can build. Our operations and missions, civilian and military, provide a large share of the impact and visibility of CSDP. The unflagging contribution of their personnel, on all levels, deserves to be put in the limelight. Regularly, they give the most telling example for the way the European Union can make a difference.

The coming years will bring an even more complex and demanding environment, inside and outside Europe. My positive experience with dedicated military personnel, in operations and in headquarters, and my feeling of progress in the wider EEAS understanding of the military dimension of security, I am confident we will be able for these challenges.

The boundaries between what was considered, so far, as external and internal security are becoming blurred, for instance in the face of international terror. It should be expected that the European Council will also be able to tie more closely together all EU-actors who are dealing with connected aspects of security. The EU has an unparalleled set of instruments at its disposal, but only a concerted use, across institutional boundaries will benefit our citizen's security.

'Defence Matters', even more in the future. This message needs to be heard across Europe, but also across institutions. ■

The Role of the Military in the EU

REAR ADMIRAL (PL) WALDEMAR GŁUSZKO, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL / CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF (EUMS), AFTER HIS FIRST SIX MONTHS IN OFFICE



HRVP Federica Mogherini & Rear Admiral Waldemar Głuszko, (PL) Deputy Director General EUMS

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic organisation with a history which stems back to the nineteen fifties, dealing with a range of areas: Trade, Development, Humanitarian Assistance, Diplomacy, Justice, Security, Defence; but only relatively recently, security and defence matters became an area where the EU started to act more widely.

Before I was appointed as Deputy Director General / Chief of Staff of EUMS in mid-September 2014, I had heard frequently from military and civilian interlocutors inside and outside the EU discussing the real effectiveness of the EU's external action taking into account its complexity. Sometimes I felt that very few people knew about the military role in the EU, with some just stating that it could not duplicate NATO. I discovered then, as confirmation of my strong belief that, since my involvement in EUMS activities with the support of the military and civilian staff, security and defence structures and procedures in the EU are substantially different than in NATO. Such difference might eventually take to complementarity rather than competition, taking into consideration that 22 of the 28 EU Nations are also NATO members, and 5 are members of Partnership for Peace (PfP). Moreover, the recent events in Ukraine have highlighted the importance of military expertise to provide the appropriate situational awareness for the European Leadership and also the need of a solid EU-NATO relationship.

As stated in art. 43 of the Lisbon Treaty "...the Union may use civilian and military means, shall include joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation. All these tasks may contribute to the fight against terrorism, including by supporting third countries in combating terrorism in their territories."

Under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), the EU operates civilian and military missions worldwide. These missions carry out a variety of tasks, ranging from managing borders to training local police. The Operation EUNAVFOR ATALANTA off the coast of Somalia, for example, tackles piracy and protects humanitarian shipments of the World Food Program.

In the last 11 years there have been 30 operations/missions (9 military, 20 civilian, 1 military-civilian); there are 16 ongoing (10 civilian and 6 military). The 28 Member States (MS) of the EU share common interests, common challenges as well as the need to have a complex and complete response mechanism to the various threats that we are facing. To the east and south of the European Union lie many countries which have undergone – or are still undergoing – tumultuous political change. Promoting democracy and human

DDG EUMS

EUTM
Mali Mission
Commander -
BG Alfonso
Garcia-Vaquero (ES)
and DDG



rights while opening trade and cooperating on visa issues are some of the European External Action Service (EEAS) Policy's aims.

The EUMS is adapting rapidly to the new reality of becoming an ever more integral component of the EEAS, which was established on 1st January 2011, after the EU Lisbon Treaty entered into force in 2009. The EUMS works under the authority of the High Representative/Vice President (HR/VP) and is the source of collective (multi-disciplinary) military expertise within the EEAS. In addition the EUMS works under the direction of the European Union Military Committee (EUMC) where its strategic planning capability is often utilised. As an integral component of the EEAS's Comprehensive Approach, the EUMS coordinates the military instrument, with particular focus on operations/missions (both military and those requiring military support) and the creation of military capabilities. Enabling activity in support of this output includes: early warning (via the Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity - SIAC), situation assessment, strategic planning, Communications and Information Systems, concept development, training & education, and support of partnerships through military-military relationships.

The HR/VP of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, acting under the authority of the Council and in close and constant contact with the Political and Security Committee (PSC), shall ensure coordination of the civilian and military aspects of such tasks. As we can see, numerous decisions expressed by the Council bodies are translated into tasks for the EUMS and they will determine the EU Military Staff's work-plan for the coming year and beyond.

The military in the EU has developed an instrument for action of remarkable efficacy. All the operations and missions lived up to expectations and decisively contribute to EU's visibility and leverage in the comprehensive effort to build and sustain stability. That being said, nothing would have been achieved without Member States' efforts and the dedication of all the military personnel they provided. The EU has the need to have a complete response to complex and challenging issues.

The EU has responded to such increasing complexity in its approach to delivering 'Comprehensive' action and effects – it now assumes modern crises require all instruments of power to be woven together from the outset to address them – a full span of such levers are, of course, the constituent parts of the EU. Some organisations might say they already deliver Comprehensive effect. However, the EU's uniqueness lies in their combination without any dominant role of one of these levers.

But to face the security challenges of Europe's strategic and geopolitical environment, there is always the need to work in advance on different levels in order to be ready to provide the correct response. In particular, regarding the EU's Comprehensive Approach, it is essential to foster Civil-Military Synergies, the Train & Equip; enhance partnership with NATO, United Nations (UN), Africa Union (AU), Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); and address the consequences of cuts in Member States' Defence Budgets (Pooling & Sharing; EU Financing). We must continue to prioritise development of politically identified partnerships through military to military actions, promote Capability Development, and contribute to Conflict Prevention.

At the European Council in December 2013, European Heads of State and Government called for the EU and its Member States to assume greater responsibilities in addressing the challenges of a rapidly evolving geopolitical environment, together with key partners (UN and NATO). After this Council a lot of important issues for further development have been identified such as Cyber, Maritime, Space, Rapid Response (RR) / EU Battle Groups (EUBG), cooperation with NATO, concrete projects regarding Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS), SATCOM, Air-to-Air Refuelling (AAR), a Policy Framework to foster more systematic and long-term European Defence Cooperation, and development of partnerships.

EUMS, the unique source of military expertise and planning capability.

In particular, it has been emphasised the need to improve the EU RR capabilities, e.g. through a more flexible and deployable EUBG as Member States so decide. The agreed revised concept includes a package of measures in order to ensure interoperability, complementarity and standardisation across the full spectrum of the EU Military RR concept suite. We have taken measures to streamline the process of Force Generation through the RR mechanisms (EUBG Roster and RR database) along with the modular approach. The development of the modular approach enhances both the EUBG usability and the RR flexibility, without reducing the level of ambition. MS's may commit such modules for durations and at readiness levels specified by the donor, but preferably matched to those of the EUBGs. However, such agreed enhancements will only be of use if, from the outset, political authority is

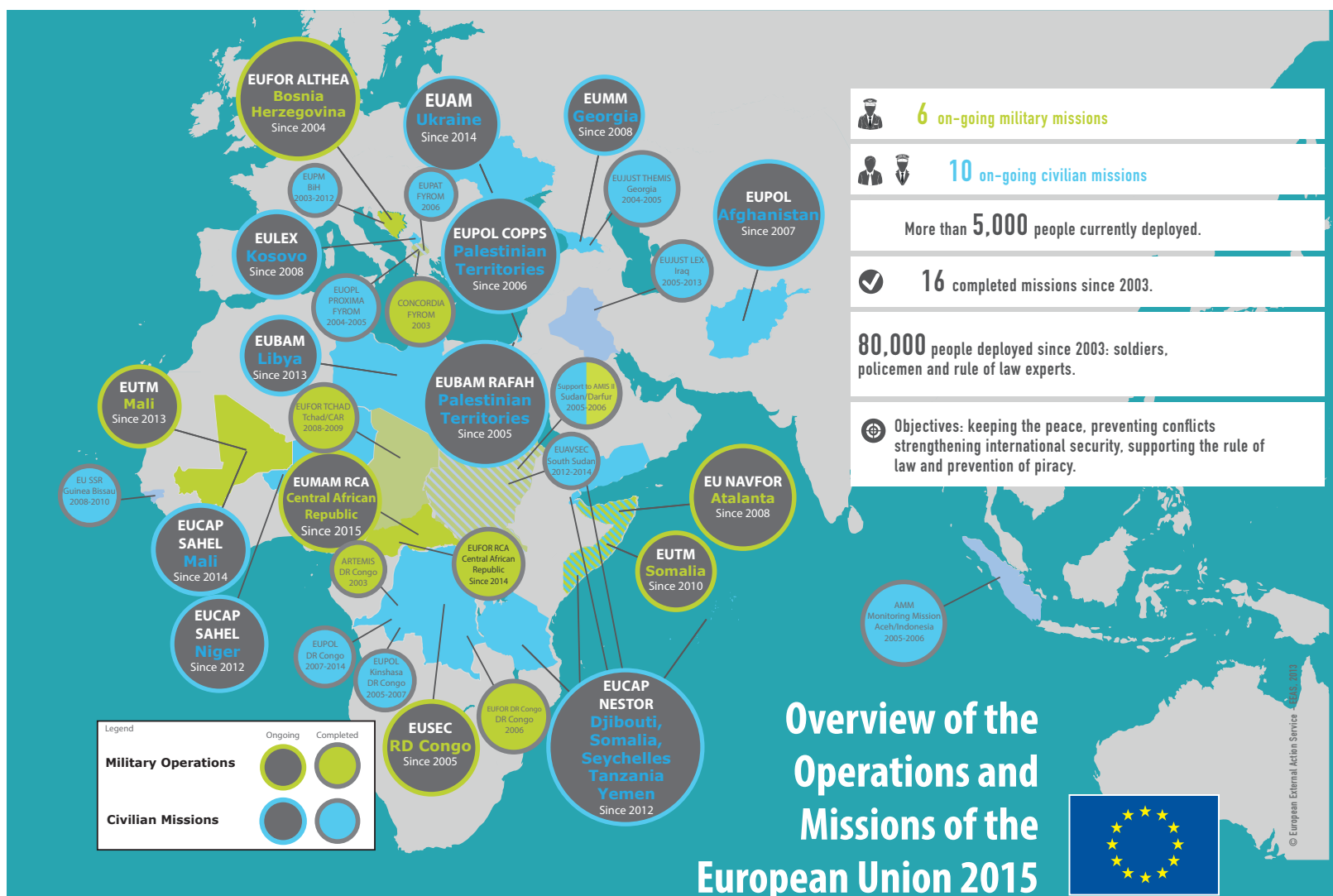
matched with the responsibilities pursuant of agreeing and directing that the EU should respond “Rapidly”.

In an increasingly multi-polar strategic environment, the global challenges and the new threats, such as any possible activity in cyber space and hybrid warfare, have applied more pressure to the EU, which is making a strong effort to provide international stability and security for a sustainable peace and development in the areas of interest. In this environment, where the threats are even closer than was foreseen in the past, reaching the border of the EU, the reaction time of the EU has been shortened for an efficient and robust external action. It is therefore essential to anticipate the potential future problem and be prepared to respond even forcefully to the challenges, creating also strategic alliance with distant countries.

In preparation of the European Council in June 2015, there will be discussion on the way for a new defence and security strategy, a debate about defence budgets, support to the European Defence Industrial base, as well as partnerships and new capability projects.

In conclusion, in my first six month's experience, I am confident that the EUMS will further consolidate its place within the EEAS and its role as an important player within the EEAS Comprehensive Approach. I expect an increasing dynamic in supporting and shaping the EEAS crisis management structures. In this spirit, the EUMS also fosters increased coordination and support to EU Delegations, States and Organisations, including NATO, UN, OSCE and the AU, as appropriate. Let me express, finally, my special thanks to all soldiers in Operations and Missions, one of which (EUTM Mali) I had the opportunity to visit, and my appreciation for the cooperation with Member States, the EU Military Committee and the Chairman of the EU Military Committee, as well as all services of the EEAS and, last but not least, all personnel, military and civilian, of the EUMS. ■

Special thanks to all soldiers in Operations and Missions.



Operation **ATALANTA** Continued Success, Enhanced Mandate

BY COMMANDER JACQUELINE SHERRIFF MBE ROYAL NAVY, SPOKESPERSON EU NAVFOR ATALANTA

Presentation of medals by the Force Commander of Operation ATALANTA, Rear Admiral Haggren to the Croatian Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment (AVPD)



Since Operation ATALANTA's mandate was extended in November last year by the Council of the European Union to December 2016, EU Naval Force units have remained busy off the coast of Somalia.

Whilst the Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachments (AVPDs) from Serbian and Croatian Forces have continued to provide on-board protection to World Food Programme (WFP) vessels carrying much-needed aid to the Somali people, warships, together with Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Aircraft (MPRA), have continued to deter piracy in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden.

The counter-piracy efforts of the EU Naval Force and the other task forces operating in the area, together with the self-protection measures implemented by the Maritime Industry, have resulted in Somali pirates being denied opportunities to attack and successfully pirate merchant ships. As a result, in recent years they have achieved less and less success.

The piracy statistics are sobering. At the height of piracy in January 2011, 736 hostages and 32 ships were being held in pirate anchorages, with pirate leaders making millions of Euro from ransom payments. As of mid-March 2015, 26 hostages and no ships are being held. Of course, 26 hostages is still 26 too many, and it is hoped that the remaining seafarers, who have been held against

In January 2011, 736 hostages and 32 ships were being held in pirate anchorages.

their will since March 2012, will soon be freed by the pirates and returned safely to their families.

Whilst pirates are being denied the opportunity to attack merchant ships at sea, it is widely assessed that they still have the intent, and could quickly acquire the capability to get out to sea. As a result, EU Member States acknowledge the need to keep the pressure on the pirates and their financiers until such a time that the maritime security capabilities of regional states is robust and effective enough to stop piracy surging once again.

Enhanced Operational Plan

With the extension of Operation ATALANTA's mandate came a new, enhanced Operational Plan, (OPLAN). As well as the protection of WFP and other vulnerable vessels and continuing counter-piracy patrols, the new OPLAN enables the EU Naval Force, when requested to do so, and within means and capabilities, to assist other EU missions and international organisations that are working to strengthen maritime security and capacities of regional states in the Horn of Africa, to enable them to police their own waters. This is in line with the EU's Comprehensive Approach to the Horn of Africa,

The 'Exchange 2015' counter-piracy exercise which took place in the Seychelles in January, was an excellent example of how EU Naval Force warships are working more closely with other EU missions and regional partners. One of the main aims of Exchange 2015 was to practice evidence gathering techniques, with a focus on the importance of being as meticulous and thorough as possible

when collecting evidence against suspected Somali pirates for potential piracy trials in a court of law.

The EU Naval Force Italian Navy destroyer, ITS Andrea Doria, worked alongside members of the Seychelles Coast Guard and Maritime Port Police to plan and carry out what was an extremely realistic training scenario. The exercise was also planned and coordinated with staff from EUCAP Nestor.

EU NAVFOR ATALANTA

Another recent example of regional cooperation was the visit by 35 Somali Coast Guard cadets to the Spanish Navy warship, ESPS Rayo, during her port visit to Djibouti in February. The visit, which was organised in full cooperation with staff from EUCAP Nestor, gave the cadets the opportunity to be briefed on the different roles and skills on board. EU Naval Force warships have also provided maritime skills training to regional port police and coast guards from Djibouti and Tanzania.

On Friday 13 March a joint operation with staff from EUCAP Nestor, EUTM Somalia and the EU Naval Force flagship, HNLMS Johan de Witt, was conducted to deliver 4x4 vehicles and IT equipment to the fledgling Somali Coast Guard off the port of Mogadishu. Six vehicles in total and a number of computers and other IT equipment were handed over to the Somali Coast Guard at a ceremony in the EUCAP Nestor compound in Mogadishu on Sunday 15 March. As well as EU representatives, the ceremony was attended by the President of Somalia's National Security Advisor, General Abdirahman Sheikh Issa, the Somali Chief of Defence Forces, General Dahir Adan Elmi and the Head of the Somali Coast Guard, Admiral Nurey. The vehicles and equipment will be used to enhance the Coast Guard's on-land capability and IT connectivity.



The delivery of the vehicles and IT equipment such as computers and GPS devices will help to enhance the Somali Coast Guard on-land capability and IT connectivity.

Force from the impressive platform of HNLMS Johan De Witt. With an international staff from 14 Member States, I believe that we represent the strong relationship and bond that exists between our nations. In my opinion it does not matter if you are an Admiral, sailor or marine, we all contribute with equal importance to the safety and freedom of thousands of seafarers, whilst also helping the millions of displaced people in Somalia, who depend on the safe delivery of United Nation's WFP aid."

Towards 2016

EU Member States have consistently demonstrated strong support for the EU Naval Force and remain committed to fighting piracy, with the extension of Operation ATALANTA to the end of 2016

sending a clear message. That said, with the sharp decline in the number of pirate attacks in the last few years, comes the responsibility for the EU to adapt its posture in a flexible manner to ensure the best use of military and financial assets, while keeping the threat at a minimal level.

Ultimately, it will be the region's role to continue to address this threat, with continuing support from the EU – not only through Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) military and civilian missions, but also importantly, through development programmes led by the Commission. Developing a regional maritime security architecture and regional ownership of such issues will be the key to a long lasting and sustainable solution to the problem of piracy. The EU Naval Force stands ready, along with its EU and international partners, to support just that, by sharing best practices and lessons learned for example.

The Operation Commander, Major General Martin Smith MBE, is continuously engaging with key partners on that basis. In a series of recent visits to the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) based out of Bahrain, the Seychelles, Kenya, Djibouti, and most importantly Somalia, he has reaffirmed Operation ATALANTA's commitment to the region, while also engaging in fruitful discussion on the future of counter-piracy operations in the Western Indian Ocean. These discussions are also on-going with EU Member States and in Brussels, where an EU Maritime Security Strategy has recently been approved – another sign of the EU's recognition that maritime affairs matter, and of its willingness to remain engaged on such issues. ■

As of mid - March 2015,
26 hostages and no ships
are being held.

Embarked Force Headquarters: Dutch - Swedish Forces Cooperation in Action

The current Force Headquarters at sea off the coast of Somalia is commanded by Rear Admiral Jonas Haggren (Swedish Navy). In what can be seen as an excellent example of EU Member States working together and sharing military assets and personnel to achieve a common goal, Rear Admiral Haggren is embarked in the Royal Netherlands Navy warship, HNLMS Johan de Witt. He has a staff of 78 from 14 Member States.

Rear Admiral Haggren and his staff arrived in the Area of Operations in early February and since then they have shown determination and resolve to continue not only the counter-piracy success of Operation ATALANTA, but also to enforce the new enhanced OPLAN, as demonstrated by recent operations.

He has also met some of our counter-piracy partners, such as Japan, to coordinate counter-piracy efforts in the region. These meetings at sea not only ensure that counter-piracy activities are co-ordinated effectively; they also help to develop a greater understanding between EU Member States and international partners.

Speaking about his Force Command of Operation ATALANTA, Rear Admiral Haggren states: "It is a great honour for the Swedish Armed Forces, and me in particular, to command the 19th rotation of the EU Naval

Why EU EXERCISES under CFSP matter

BY CDR (N) ALFREDO PARDO (ES) EU EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE ETA/CONCAP/EUMS

Multilayer 14 Exercise gathered synergies from PSC, PMG, EUMC, CIVCOM, MD CROC, CMPD, EUMS, CPCC, GEO DESKS, EU Member States (particularly Italy and Belgium), EU Delegations, COCON, SatCen, DEVCO, ECHO.⁹



Structures, concepts, procedures and processes as well as personnel devoted to crisis response in the EU, constantly change to adapt to a rapidly evolving and increasingly complex international environment. This represents a huge challenge and we need tools to test and evaluate in real time that the system absorbs the changes in a desired and synchronised way.

The EU exercises under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) offer the opportunity to test the system (concepts, procedures, processes and structures) as well as the human resource responsible to lead the EU crisis response action, in order to measure the tone and rhythm of the EU comprehensive orchestra, from the political to the operational level.

Thanks to the EU exercises, we can bring together synergies not only internally within the EU but also in combination with external actors.

The role of EUMS in EU Exercises

Militaries, by their nature, have always had a deep exercise and training culture. Since its creation, the EUMS has performed and developed an EU exercise culture that has become the backbone of EU exercises under the CFSP (military and civilian) by presenting background scenarios for exercises. This has been essential not only to fulfil its own first military commitments but later on with the creation of the EEAS (External Action Service) in 2010, to enhance and promote cooperation with other EU instruments in a wider CFSP context.

With this aim, EU exercises have been testing the evolution of our EU system and have proved to be an excellent and efficient lessons provider giving feedback on procedures, processes and human resources as our way of managing when responding to a crisis.

A list, by no means exhaustive, of these key changes to EU crisis response, that have been considered through exercises since the creation of EUMS would be:

- Berlin Plus agreement with NATO (2003).
- The EU Security Strategy (2003)
- EU Battle Group concept¹
- Terms of reference of the EU Ops Centre (2004) (activation in 2007 and 2013)
- Settling of new structures after the Treaty of Lisbon (2010).
- Athena Mechanism²
- Implementation of the new 'Suggestions for Crisis Management Procedures for CSDP crisis management operations'³ (2013)
- 'EU Exercise Policy under the CFSP'⁴ (2014)
- 'EU Comprehensive Approach concept to external conflicts and crises'⁵ (2014), particularly promoting: coordinated planning (civ-mil), integration of CFSP instruments and integration of external actors.
- Integration of new Cyber threat challenges as Cyber terrorism⁶ (2014)
- Integration of new CFSP mechanisms as the ERCC (Emergency Response Coordination Center).
- At operational level: EU OHQ Standard Operational Procedures and EU civilian and military concepts and guidelines on CSDP missions and operations.

On the way ahead, the EUMS will constantly be challenged to present scenarios that bring forward new strategies, procedures or concepts, for instance TEU Art. 44 or the 'EU Maritime Strategy'⁸.

1. EU Battle group Concept (13618/06, dated 5 October 2006)
 2. Council Decision 2011/871/CFSP of 19 December 2011 establishing a mechanism to administer the financing of the common cost of the EU operations having military or defence implications
 3. "Suggestions for Crisis Management Procedures" doc. 7660/2/313 of 18 June 2013
 4. "Exercise Policy for the European Union under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)" doc. 8909/14
 5. "EU Comprehensive Approach concept to external conflicts and crises" Joint Communication (2013) 30 final (Public)
 6. "EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework" 15190/14
 7. TEU Art. 44: "... the Council may entrust the implementation of a task to a group of Member States which are willing and have the necessary capability for such a task"
 8. European Union Maritime Security Strategy 11205/14 Public
 9. PSC: Political and Security Committee, PMG: Politico-Military Group, EUMC: EU Military Committee, CIVCOM: Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management, MD CROC: Department for Crisis Response & Operational Coordination, CMPD: Crisis Management Planning Directorate, EUMS: EU Military Staff, CPCC: Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability, GEO DESKS: Geographical Desks, COCON: Council Working Group on Consular Affairs, Satellite Centre of the EU at Torrejón, Madrid Spain, DEVCO: Development and Cooperation, ECHO: EU Commission Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection

NAME	DATES	LEVEL	SCOPE	EU OHQ	EU FHQ	REMARKS
CME 02	May-02	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	—	—	
CME/CMX 03	19-25 Nov-03	Joint EU-NATO Politico-Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	SHAPE	—	RECOURSE TO NATO
CME 04	18-27 May-04	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	UK	—	
CPX 05 EU MILEX	22 Nov-01 Dec-05	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	Mt Valérien (FR)	II GE/US Corps Ulm (GE)	
CME 06	25 Sep-06 Oct-06	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	Postdam (GE)	Postdam (GE)	
EVAC 06	04-Apr-06	EU Politico Military/Strategic	MIL	Brussels		(Exercise Study)
EST 06	27-28 Nov-06	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	Brussels		(Exercise Study)
MILEX 07/CPX	07-15 Jun-07	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	EU OPS CENTER	Enköping (SE)	EU OPS CENTER ACTIVATION
MILEX 08/CPX	17-29 Jun-08	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	Rome (IT)	Creil (FR)	
CME 08	20-31 Oct-08	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	Mt Valérien (FR)	Brussels (R.Cell)	
MILEX 09/CPX	18-26 Jun-09	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	Larissa (HE)	Naples (IT)	
CME 09	23 Nov-04 Dec-09	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	EU OPS CENTER	—	
MILEX 10	16-25 Jun-10	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	Postdam (GE)	Toulon (FR)	
MILEX 11	16-27 May-11	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	Brussels (R.Cell)	Ulm (GE)	
CME 11	14-25 Nov-11	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	Northwood (UK)	—	
MULTILAYER 12	01-26 Oct 12	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	Postdam (GE)	Naples (IT)	
MILEX 13	11-22 Nov 13	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	EU OPS CENTER	Mt Valérien (FR)	EU OPS CENTER ACTIVATION
MILEX 14	14-23 May 13	EU Military- Strategic/Operational	MIL	Mt Valérien (FR)	Enköping (SE)	
MULTILAYER 14	30 Sep-23 Oct 14	EU Politico Military/Strategic	CIV/MIL	Rome (IT)	Lopoldsbourg (BE)	

The table above shows the EU exercises history since the creation of the EUMS.

How a scenario is designed for an exercise

The EUMS provides the genesis of the scenario in order to create a story line proposal for the rest of the participants. First of all, we create a regional environment with an approximate number of twelve countries in a determined fictitious region. Each one of these fictitious countries has its own “country book” that describes its footprint in the region, identifying its most relevant aspects: geography, social, politics, religion, economics, military, international relations...etc. Although these are fictitious countries we look for real internal and external relations that might be the potential root causes for current regional conflicts. All this geo-data is inserted in a fictitious world map through an online visual application (Geoportal), provided and supported by the SatCen.

Once the environment is drafted, it may be in service for some years in order to take the maximum benefit. The geo-data and the entire infrastructure created will be used for several exercises in a row.

The planning of a new exercise may start 18 months in advance, and one of the first things is to identify the specific aim and training objectives (Exercise Specifications). This will take place in the Initial Planning Meeting with the training audience and the representatives of all EU Member States who will finally approve what should be tested.



Millex 14 Exercise

Having the training objectives approved, we translate them into ingredients for a new crisis scenario inside our regional environment. To achieve this, we may evolve a crisis, from a previous exercise, or create a new one in a neighbouring country from the background environment.

EXERCISES are part of ‘Generic Planning’

The great benefit of doing exercises is the splendid tool that they represent for Generic Planning. I’m convinced as a scenario designer that reality always goes beyond fiction. If I would have proposed in one of the scenarios last year, the fact that an airliner would be shot down when flying over a conflict area, I’m sure that it would have been very difficult to sell to the Member States as it would have been “too unrealistic”. So we have to dare to be creative when designing scenarios, the aim is to prepare the EU to face crisis management situations that otherwise would have not been managed until the

crisis breaks out; the fact of being able to get planning wrong, without any consequence than learning the lesson, is one of our most precious added values to the EU.

CONCLUSION and WAY AHEAD

The EUMS, due to its military nature, has since its creation, been the engine that pushes for politico-strategic/civ-mil exercises in the EU.

Exercises are instrumental to stimulate EU Generic Planning as EU Crisis Management is continuously challenged in new and realistic scenarios. Regardless of the result obtained, exercises will always provide early warning to the EU system, permit to establish a robust connectivity among relevant actors and thereby improve its response.

The way ahead is to keep contributing in three main areas:

- to continue promoting comprehensiveness, internally involving all EU concerned entities and externally inviting actors (UN, NATO, AU, OSCE, IO,s,...) for closer participation;
- to design complex crisis in which civ-mil interaction will be challenged; and
- to approach current and future scenarios where the EU may be involved in testing new strategies, concepts and procedures.

The author likes to express special thanks to the Exercise Training and Analysis branch in the EUMS. ■



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 printing in May 2015.

EU Missions and Operations



Since 2003, the EU has conducted, or is conducting, 30 missions and operations under CSDP. 9 are military operations/missions. The remainder are civilian missions. Currently, the EU is undertaking 16 missions and operations under CSDP (5 military missions and operations and 11 civilian missions).

Operations	MILITARY MISSIONS	CIVILIAN MISSIONS
MIDDLE EAST	-	EUJUST LEX-Iraq (Iraq), Mar 05 - 31 Dec 13 EUPOL - COPPS (occupied Palestinian territories), Jan 06 - 30 Jun 15 EUBAM Rafah (occupied Palestinian territories), 25 Nov 05 - 30 Jun 15
EUROPE	CONCORDIA (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mar - Dec 03 EUFOR ALTHEA (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Dec 04 - Nov 16	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, 1 Jan 03 - 30 Jun 12 EUJUST Themis (Georgia), Jul 04 - Jul 05 EUPM Kosovo, Apr 06 - Feb 08 EULEX Kosovo , 16 Feb 08 - 14 Jun 16 EUMM Georgia , 01 Oct 08 - 14 Dec 16 EUAM Ukraine , 2014 - 2016
ASIA	-	AMM (Aceh Province, Indonesia), Sep 05 - Dec 06 EUPOL AFGHANISTAN (Afghanistan), 15 Jun 07 - 31 Dec 16
AFRICA	ARTEMIS (Ituri province, Congo RDC), Jun - Sep 03 EUFOR RD Congo (Congo RDC), Jun - Nov 06 EUFORTCHAD/RCA (Chad-Central African Republic), Jan 08 - Mar 09 Operation ATALANTA (EUNAVFOR Operation to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia) Dec 08 - Dec 16 EUTM Somalia (Training Mission, Somalia), Apr 10 - April 16 EUTM Mali (Training Mission, Mali), 18 Feb 13 - 18 May 16 EUMAM RCA (Central African Republic, Africa) March 2015 - March 2016	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 NESTOR , Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, 01 Aug 12 - 12 Dec 16 EUSEC RD Congo (RDC), Jun 05 - Jun 15. EUMS provides a POC for all issues related to the execution of the mandate. EUPOL RD Congo (Congo RDC), 01 Jul 07 - 30 Sep 14 EUCAP Sahel Niger 16 Jul 14 - 15 Jul 16 EUCAP Sahel Mali 2014 - 2016

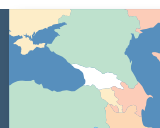

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES EU BAM RAFAH	
TYPE	EU Border assistance and monitoring mission.
OBJECTIVES	To provide a "Third Party" presence at the Rafah Crossing Point (RCP) on the Gaza-Egypt border, mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of the Palestinian Authority (PA) border 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' violent 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 was extended until 30 June 2015.
COMMITTEMENT	The authorised strength of the Mission is 4 international mission members and 4 local staff; the actual strength is 3 internationals as well as 4 visiting experts from 5 EU Member States, as well as 4 local staff. The budget for the period of July 2014 to June 2015 is €0.965 million.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Guy ROLIN (FR) (selection process ongoing). EUSR for the Middle East Peace Process: Fernando Gentilini (IT). Head of EU Representation: John Gatt-Rutter .

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 for an initial duration of 3 years, the current Mission mandate was extended from an initial 1 year, until 30 June 2015.
COMMITTEMENT	Headquarters in Ramallah, the Mission has an authorised strength of 71 international and 41 local mission members. The current strength is 63 international mission members, including police experts, judges and prosecutors + 42 local staff). A total of 21 Member States and the third states of Canada and Turkey contribute Mission personnel. The budget for the period of July 2014 to June 2015 is €9.820 million.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Rodolphe MAUGET (FR). EUSR for the Middle East Peace Process: Fernando Gentilini (IT). Head of EU Representation: John Gatt-Rutter .

Middle East

	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. There are currently 631 troops from 17 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.
ACTING 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 Adrian Bradshaw (UK) is the EU Operation Commander. Major General Johann Luif (AT) is the Force Commander (COM EUFOR) of EUFOR ALTHEA.


	AFGHANISTAN EUPOL AFGHANISTAN 
TYPE	EU Police mission with linkages into wider rule of law.
OBJECTIVES	EUPOL Afghanistan supports the building of a civilian police force operating under an improved rule of law framework and in respect of human rights. The Mission engages in three main areas focusing in particular on strategic level: 1) Institutional reform of the Ministry of Interior (Moi), 2) professionalisation of the Afghan National Police (ANP) and 3) developing justice-police linkages, with a strong emphasis on mainstreaming anti-corruption, human rights and gender throughout all its actions.
MANDATE	Launched on 15 June 2007, the mandate expires on 31 December 2016.
COMMITMENT	EUPOL Afghanistan's support is delivered by its police and rule of law experts from EU Member States in Kabul (headquarters), Herat and Mazar-e Sharif. The Mission's activities within justice institutions will cease at the end of 2015 while it will continue to stay engaged with the ANP and Moi throughout 2016. The Mission has an authorised strength of 250 international staff. (Actual as of March 2015: 208 international and 179 local staff). The budget for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2015 is EUR 58.5 million.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	District Police Commissioner Karl-Åke Roghe (SE). EUSR: Franz-Michael Skjold Mellbin (DK).


	GEORGIA EUMM GEORGIA 
TYPE	EU civilian monitoring mission under the CSDP framework
OBJECTIVES	Following the August 2008 armed conflict in Georgia, EUMM provides civilian monitoring of parties' actions, including full compliance with the 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 stabilization, 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 mandate has been extended to 14 December 2016.
COMMITMENT	Headquarters in Tbilisi with 3 Regional Field Offices in Mtskheta, Gori and Zugdidi. Currently 23 EU Member States are contributing to the mission.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Kestutis Jankauskas (LT). EUSR for the South Caucasus and the Crisis in Georgia: Herbert Salber (DE); Head of Delegation: Janos Herman (HU).

	UKRAINE EUAM UKRAINE 
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission for civilian security sector reform
OBJECTIVES	To contribute to the development of effective, sustainable and accountable civilian security services that contributes to strengthening the rule of law in Ukraine, for the benefit of all Ukrainian citizens throughout the country.
MANDATE	The Mission has a two years mandate from 1 December 2014 till 30 November 2016..
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Kyiv with a mobile regional outreach team. The Mission has an authorised strength of 101 international and 73 nationals. The Mission is open for third state contribution, and have initially selected from Norway and Canada. A budget of €13.1 mio is allocated in the period 01.12.2014-30.11.2015.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Kalman Mizsei (HU) was appointed on 24 July 2014. Head of Delegation: Jan Tombinski (PL).

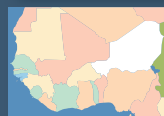

	KOSOVO EULEX KOSOVO 
TYPE	EU Rule of law mission.
OBJECTIVES	As the largest civilian mission launched under the CSDP, EULEX Kosovo's task is to monitor, mentor and advise local authorities with regard to police, justice and customs, while retaining executive responsibilities in specific areas of competence.
MANDATE	Launched on 16 February 2008, the Mission's current mandate runs until 14 June 2016.
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Pristina, the Mission has an authorised strength of 800 international mission members (Currently 722 + 753 local staff). EU Member States and five Third State contributors Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, USA and Canada are supporting the Mission. A budget of €90 million is allocated for the annual budget period of 15 June 2014 to 14 June 2015
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Gabriele Meucci (IT) DHoM: Joëlle Vachter (FR) EUSR and Head of EU Office: Samuel Zbogor (SI)

Europe
and Asia

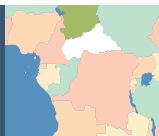

	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC) EUSEC RD CONGO 
TYPE	Support mission in the field of Security Sector Reform (SSR).
OBJECTIVES	Provides advice and assistance on defence reform (as part of SSR) in the DRC with the aim of assisting the Congolese authorities in establishing a defence apparatus capable of guaranteeing the security of the Congolese people.
MANDATE	The SSR mission was launched on the 08 June 2005. In September 2012 the PSC agreed on the need to extend EUSEC RD Congo for 1 year (mandate 7), followed by a final transition phase of 12 months (mandate 8, 2014). During this period EUSEC should strive for a finalisation or effective hand over of its tasks to the Congolese authorities, other EU instruments or bilateral or international actors with a view to sustainability of the result. The mandate has been extended until 30 June 2015 (press release ST 13310/14).
COMMITTEMENT	The mission consists of 35 military and civilian personnel from 10 EU Member States and one from the USA + 29 local staff. The mission is located in Kinshasa and has 1 detachment in Goma. Bukavu detachment was closed on the 12 September 2013. The mission budget for 2014 is €8.5M million. A budget of € 4.6 million is available until 30 June 2015.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Colonel Jean-Louis Nurenberg (LU).

	MALI EUCAP SAHEL 
TYPE	EU Capacity building mission
OBJECTIVES	The objectives of EUCAP Sahel Mali is to assist and advise the ISF in the implementation of the security reform set out by the new Government, with a view to: (a) improving their operational efficiency; (b) re-establishing their respective hierarchical chains; (c) reinforcing the role of judicial and administrative authorities with regard to the management and supervision of their missions; (d) facilitating their redeployment to the north of the country.
MANDATE	the Mission is to comprise a maximum of 80 international experts, including advisors and trainers on police, judiciary and human rights related matters, as well as mission support staff. The headquarters of the Mission is in Bamako. The budget for the first year is Eur 11.4 million.
COMMITTEMENT	The European Council established the Mission in 2014 and officially launched it in January 2015 for 2 years.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Ambassador Albrecht Conze (DE) was appointed on 26 May 2014. Head of EU Delegation: Ambassador Richard Zink (DE). EUSR for the Sahel: Michel Dominique Reveyard-de Menthon (FR).



	LIBYA EU INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE MISSION IN LIBYA (EUBAM LIBYA) 
TYPE	EU Border assistance.
OBJECTIVES	The objectives of EUBAM Libya are, in the short term, to support the Libyan authorities to develop capacity for enhancing the security of Libya's land, sea and air borders and, in the long term, to develop a broader integrated border management strategy.
MANDATE	The mission was launched on 22 May 2013 and has an extended mandate until 21 November 2015. (The mission has been temporary relocated out of Libya on 31st July 2014 and since April 2015 downsized to 3 international staff).
COMMITTEMENT	The Mission operates from its Headquarters in Tripoli although its work is to benefit all the country's borders. The annual budget for the Mission's second year is €26.2 million.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Antti Hartikainen (FI), until 21 May 2015



	EUCAP SAHEL NIGER 
TYPE	EU Capacity building mission.
OBJECTIVES	Through training and advising, the Mission aims to improve the capacities of Nigerian Security Forces (Gendarmerie, National Police, National Guard) to fight terrorism and organised crime 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	he initial two-year mandate starting on 16 July 2012 was extended by a further two years until 15 July 2016.
COMMITTEMENT	Headquarters in Niamey, the Mission is staffed with 47 International + 27 local staff; 11 EU contributing states. An annual budget of €9.2 million was allocated for the period of 16 July 2013 to 15 July 2014.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Police Commissioner Filip De Ceuninck (BE). Head of Delegation: Raul Mateus Paula (PT). EUSR for the Sahel: Michel Dominique Reveyard-de Menthon (FR).

	HORN OF AFRICA AND THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN EUCAP NESTOR 
TYPE	Capacity building mission.
OBJECTIVES	A regional civilian mission augmented with military expertise, aiming to assist countries in the Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, with a main focus on Somalia, in strengthening their maritime security capacity in order to enable them to fight piracy more effectively. The Mission is complementary to Operation ATALANTA and EUTM Somalia, and follows a regional approach to address a regional problem. Currently 78 + 18 local staff; 15 EU contributing states + 2 non EU (Norway + Australia)
MANDATE	Current mandate from 16 July 2012 to 12 December 2016.
COMMITTEMENT	The mission has its headquarters and a country office in Djibouti and country offices in Somalia (Mogadishu), Somaliland (Hargeisa) and Seychelles. The mission has staff in Nairobi who deploy on a semi-permanent basis to Somalia.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Mr. Etienne de Poncins (FR).

 <div> CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC EUMAM RCA (MILITARY ADVISORY MISSION)  </div>	
TYPE	Military mission to contribute to the training and advice of the CAR Armed Forces (FACA)
OBJECTIVES	RCA is part of the EU's comprehensive approach in the Central Africa Republic. This approach aims to contribute to the African and international efforts to restore stability and support the political transition in the country. The mission is a follow-up to the CSDP military bridging operation in CAR (EUFOR RCA); to contribute to security in the capital Bangui.
MANDATE	Current mandate from March 2015
COMMITTEMENT	EUMAM RCA will advise the CAR military authorities on the management of their current resources, on the preparation of the future systemic reform of the CAR armed forces and on the set up of conditions for a proper training programme for their forces. It will provide the EU Delegation in Bangui with military, security and Rule of Law expertise.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Mission Commander – Brigadier General LAUGEL (Fr)

 <div> SOMALIA Operation ATALANTA – EUNAVFOR Operation to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia  </div>	
TYPE	Anti-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 mission includes: Protection of vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivering food aid to displaced persons in Somalia; protection of AMISOM shipping; 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 shall also contribute to the monitoring of fishing activities off the coast of Somalia. Currently 1332 staff members; 23 EU contributing states + 3 non EU states.
MANDATE	Launched on 8 December 2008, and initially planned for a period of 12 months, the PSC has approved an extension of Operation ATALANTA until December 2016.
COMMITTEMENT	Operation ATALANTA typically consists of 4 to 8 surface combat vessels, 1 auxiliary ship and 2 to 4 Maritime Patrol Aircraft. Common costs for the operation in 2014 are €7.5 million.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	The EU Operation Headquarters is located at Northwood (UK). Major General Martin Smith (UK) is the EU Operation Commander. Rear Admiral Alfonso Gómez Fernández de Córdoba (ES) is the Force Commander.

 <div> MALI EU TRAINING MISSION, MALI (EUTM MALI)  </div>	
TYPE	Military mission to contribute to the training and advice of the Malian Armed Forces (MAF).
OBJECTIVES	EUTM Mali responds to the invitation of the Malian authorities and to the UNSCR 2071 (2012) adopted on 12 October 2012, which expressed its grave concern about the consequences of instability in the North of Mali and stressed the need to respond swiftly in order to preserve stability across the Sahel region. It invited international partners, including the EU, to provide training to the Malian army and security forces, under control of the legitimate civilian political authorities.
MANDATE	The mission was launched on 18 February 2013 and initially planned for 15 months. During the mandate the Mission had provided military training and advice to the Malian Armed Forces (MAF). 4 Battalions, each consisting of 650 to 700 personnel, have been trained. EUTM Mali shall not be involved in combat operations and mentoring. Following the last Strategic Review (Nov 2013), the Mission is extended until mid-May 2016, with a renewed mandate aimed at strengthening Malian ownership on the rebuilding of Armed Forces, through an increase of the advising role and a Train the Trainer programme.
COMMITTEMENT	The mission comprises 550 personnel including 200 instructors, mission support staff, Force Protection and Air MEDEVAC (in total 22 EU contributing states + 3 non EU). The Mission Headquarters is located in Bamako and the Training area is in Koulikoro, 60 km north-east of Bamako. Common costs for the mandate are estimated at €27.7 million.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	Brigadier General Alfonso GARCIA-VAQUERO PRADAL (ES). The Mission Commander exercises the functions of EU Operation Commander and EU Force Commander.

 <div> SOMALIA EU TRAINING Mission, Somalia (EUTM Somalia)  </div>	
TYPE	Forces in Mogadishu.
OBJECTIVES	On 22 January 2013 the Council adopted the decision on a new mandate with the objective to contribute to building up the Somali National Security Forces accountable to the Somali National Government. In line with Somali needs and priorities EUTM Somalia will provide political and strategic level advice to Somali authorities within the security institutions (Ministry of Defence and General Staff), support and advise on Sector Security Development as well as specific mentoring, advice and capacity building in the training domain.
MANDATE	The mission was launched on 07 April 2010. On 22 January 2013, the Council adopted a new decision extending the EUTM Somalia mandate until March 2015.
COMMITTEMENT	The mission comprises currently 128 personnel from 11 Member States and 1 participating third state (Serbia) + 9 local staff. Estimated common costs for the extended mandate (Jan 2013 - March 2015) are €11.6 million. 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.
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	The Mission Headquarters is situated in Mogadishu. Brigadier General Antonio Maggi (IT) was appointed EU Mission Commander. The Mission Commander exercises the functions of EU Operation Commander and EU Force Commander.

The effect of Ebola, an International Public Health Emergency on EU CSDP Operations and Missions

BY LTCOL DR. EVERT-JAN SLOOTMAN¹ MSC, LTCOL DR. BASTIAN BAIL¹ AND LT COL ALISON FARMER² ARRC³

Introduction

All medical health issues in CSDP operations and missions are based on the Comprehensive Health and Medical Concept for EU-led Crisis management Missions and Operations. The concept sets out medical support principles for the guidance of Commanders/Head of Missions and their staff. It provides functional direction and the framework for effective contingency planning and the implementation and provision of a combined and joint multinational approach to Health and Medical Support. Health provision not only optimises health and healthcare support on EU led Crisis-management missions and operations, but safeguards “best practice” medical treatment on pre-defined common EU standards.

In CSDP Operations and Missions, Health and Medical Support plans must always consider the whole spectrum of the mission's environment, include all possible medical health risks and provide mission-tailored measures for the prevention of physical and/or psychological disease or injury. These measures are not limited to the period of deployment but must include the pre-deployment phase (e.g. fitness screening, vaccination, malaria prophylaxis) and follow-up measures after deployment (e.g. psychological support). Pre and post deployment phases are a national responsibility.

Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in West Africa presents an International Public Health Emergency for EU CSDP Missions in the adjacent countries. In this article the enhanced preparedness measures are described related to perceived and predicted risks for EVD.

Force Health Protection

One of the basic principles in the Health and medical concept is “the preservation of Health and Prevention of Disease”. In the medical context, Force Health Protection (FHP) is the conservation of the moral component; maintaining the working or fighting potential of the deployed personnel so that they remain healthy, mission/combat effective and available to the Commanders/Head of Missions. FHP

focuses on defining and implementing mitigating measures, including preventive measures, not only to counter the debilitating effect of lifestyles, environmental and occupational health risks, industrial hazards, diseases and weapon systems but also to enhance preparedness for a serious infectious disease. Such measures include recommendations on specific immunisation against biological threats, as well as simple hygiene measures. FHP staff should also be engaged in the assessment of health threats and the effectiveness of measures to reduce associated risks. Therefore, the availability of medical intelligence, based on epidemiological data and other sources from the initial planning stage throughout the operation as well as during and after redeployment, is an essential requirement of medical support. It affects policy decisions and evidence-based practice by identifying risk factors for diseases and targets for preventive healthcare. It serves several essential purposes at the strategic and operational levels of Commanders and Heads of Missions' planning, including medical support, preventive medicine and medical operational staffing. It provides the basis for action throughout the range of medical operations.

Public Health Emergencies

Public health emergencies can appear and progress rapidly, leading to widespread health, social and economic consequences. Commanders and Head of Missions must be prepared to make timely decisions to protect lives, property and infrastructure. They should expect a level of uncertainty during the decision-making process, especially in the early stages of a public health emergency. Current crises show that Commanders/Heads of Missions and health professionals have a symbiotic relationship during a disease outbreak, such as sharing and disseminating accurate information, monitoring the performance of the public health response and implementing the right preventive measures.

Public health emergencies can appear and progress rapidly.

A Commander/Head of Mission's goal is to responsibly inform their personnel in order to optimise the public health goals of prevention through raising threat-awareness while minimising panic. The struggle to establish a balance between commanding the unit and protecting the dignity of patients while also capturing the severity of an epidemic is increasingly challenging in the era of the 24-7 news cycle.

Ebola virus disease

On 23 March 2014 the WHO published on its website the formal notification of an outbreak of EVD in Guinea. On the 8th August, WHO declared the epidemic to be a "public health emergency of international concern". EVD is a serious, often fatal, infectious disease. Its potential spread threatens adjacent countries where EU CSDP missions (EUTM Mali, EUCAP Sahel Mali and Niger) operate.

Health Risk-assessment

The EUTM Mali Mission Commander's intent was to protect all mission members' health through education and introducing a staged approach of preventive actions and measures to protect EUTM Mali personnel by minimising the risk of exposure to EVD. A continuous health risk assessment took place with regular communication between the Commander and the medical advisor. It was and still is, not feasible to produce comprehensive and reliable risk predictions for the spread of EVD. The Brockmann model, (airport EVD import risk identification) is based probability of spread defined by intensity of flight connections between the affected and non-affected countries. Risks based on travelling by road are not modelled. Challenges in screening control across the Malian borders increased the perceived risk. An overall EVD health risk could not be assessed. However the coordination with Malian national authorities, the International Committee of the Red Cross, WHO etc., led to an early warning system for EVD outbreaks and developments, in order to implement flexible and comprehensive reactive measures. The risk of a possible spread of EVD to Mali, its high transmission rate, impact on any exposed individuals and the difficulty to control spreading, led to the development of the EVD Outbreak Management Plan and subsequently to an "Ebola"- CONOPS for EUTM Mali.

Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak Management Plan

The aim of the plan was to provide detailed information, about how to reduce the risk of exposure of EVD to EUTM Mali personnel, including disease management in the event of an outbreak.

The plan outlined recommended measures, tasks and responsibilities of EUTM Mali personnel to reduce the risk of exposure to and management of a serious disease such as EVD, in order to reduce or contain an outbreak of EVD amongst EUTM Mali personnel and entitled others. The plan included Public Health education (methods of transmission, risks of exposure, contact prevention and treatment management) to reduce the opportunity for EVD exposure.



Ebola training in EUTM MALI

Training was delivered to all EUTM Mali personnel with a higher level of specialised medical EVD training including setting the criteria for case-definitions, location of medical assets including manpower and material, eligibility matrix, medical waste-management, sustainability-issues and personnel protection equipment for EUTM-Mali medical personnel. Further preventive measures included stockpiling specialist equipment, barrier nursing and EVD treatment training, identifying procedures to hold specialist staff on deployment standby, evacuation of EVD infected patients and repatriation procedures. Non-Medical personnel were informed about the reactive staged approach to an EVD outbreak including information

distribution, military base entry temperature controls and isolation of contacts.

EUTM MALI personnel were prepared and ready to counter this severe threat

even before the first case appeared in Mali, demonstrating the importance of an immediate and coordinated preventive approach. Contingency planning against EVD demonstrated in Mali not only the possible devastating effect on life but also the impact an infectious disease has on the operability and success of a whole mission and why continuous medical and health surveillance is an absolute necessity.

Importance for the commander/head of mission

Failing in Force Health Protection measures, based on a thorough health risk-assessment is not an option. Commanders and Heads of Missions should encourage all personnel to pay close attention to this vital and mission critical health aspect in all CSDP Operations and Missions.

Commanders and Heads of Missions, advised by their Medical planners, have the responsibility to balance the overall medical risk against achieving the Mission's tasks, recognising that plans must be flexible to adapt to changing environmental conditions. Robust leadership and adherence to the (adapted) plan once activated are paramount to Mission success.

EVD contingency planning in an otherwise permissive environment, proved challenging but achievable through development of close collaborative working relationships in countries, supported by EUMS. ■

Continuous medical and health surveillance is an absolute necessity.

1. EUMS Seconded National Expert /medical expert
2. Former (May – Oct 2014) EUTM Mali Joint Medical Plans
3. Associate Royal Red Cross Award
4. Dirk Brockmann Lars Schaade, Luzie Verbeek: 2014 Ebola Outbreak: Worldwide Air-Transportation, Relative Import Risk and Most Probable Spreading Routes. An interactive network analysis; Robert Koch-Institute, Berlin, Germany Institute for Theoretical Biology, Berlin, Germany Northwestern Institute on Complex Systems, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
5. EUCSDP operations were able to conduct only basic HUMINT or MedInt Malian EVD information gathering.
6. And entitled others in accordance with the EUTM Mali Medical eligibility Matrix. (Jul 14).

MILITARY CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

When you don't want war, you better be prepared for one...

BY COLONEL PAUL VAN DER HEIJDEN (NL AF), EUMS/CONCEPTS & CAPABILITY DIRECTORATE

EU Military
Committee
Working Group
Headline Goal
Task Force
(EUMCWG/HTF)



Introduction.

EU Military Missions and Operations should be planned and executed in a Comprehensive Approach. For these Missions and Operations a diversity of capabilities is required. In this article the focus will be on the Military capabilities and in particular on capability development. Within the EU Military Staff the Force Capability Branch of the Concepts & Capability Directorate is contributing to the Capability Development process.

European Security Strategy.

For the answer to the important question 'what do we need, militarily speaking?' we have to go to the basis of the EU Policies. The European Security Strategy (ESS) was adopted by the European Council in 2003 and was titled: "A secure Europe in a better world". In this ESS several threats were defined, against which the EU should have the capabilities to act. This ESS was re-affirmed in 2008 and some threats were added. The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) show that the EU Member States all agreed on playing a more active role in the field of security, with civilian and with military means.

Headline Goal & Level of Ambition.

The important question remained how to define what exactly the EU would need in order to be able to play such a role. A political objective was established, which is called the Headline Goal (HLG). This was agreed by all Member States and is still valid. The Level of Ambition was decided upon and has not changed since then.

The ambitions vary in intensity and scope. The biggest ambition is to be able to deploy a maximum of 60.000 troops within 60 days. This must be possible on a distance of thousands of kilometres from Brussels and for a period of at least one year. But also several lighter ambitions were defined (see fig. 1).

A political objective was established, which is called the Headline Goal (HLG).

Fig. 1: HLG-2010:

LEVEL OF AMBITION
60.000 troops within 60 days for a major operation
OR
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 major stabilisation and reconstruction operations (10.000)• 2 rapid response operations using inter alia EU battlegroups• 1 emergency evacuation operation (in less than 10 days)• 1 maritime or air interdiction operation• 1 civ-mil humanitarian assistance operation• ≈ 12 CSDP civilian missions (up to 3000 experts) lasting for several years.

In answering the question 'what do we need to fulfil this level of Ambition?', it is important to realise in what kind of circumstances our troops in CSDP-Missions could get involved. For this purpose five so called 'illustrative scenarios' were defined (see Fig. 2). In combination with different Strategic Planning Assumptions (SPA) - like reaction time, distance from Europe, need for rotations, and several operations at the same time - this led to a long list of

military requirements in terms of materiel and personnel. This question of ‘what do we need?’ was formalised in 2005, in the so called Requirements Catalogue (RC05).

Fig. 2: Illustrative Scenarios

Separation Of Parties by Force SOPF	Stabilisation, Reconstruction and MA to 3rd Countries SR	Conflict Prevention CP	Evacuation Operation in a non-permissive environment EO	Assistance to Humanitarian Operations HA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasks of combat forces in crisis management • Peacemaking • Secure Lines of Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Keeping • Election monitoring • Institution Building • Security Sector Reform • Support 3rd Countries in Fight against Terrorism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive Engagement • Preventive Deployment • Joint Disarmament Operations • Embargo Operations • Counter Proliferation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-combatant Evacuation Operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent Atrocities • Postsequence Management

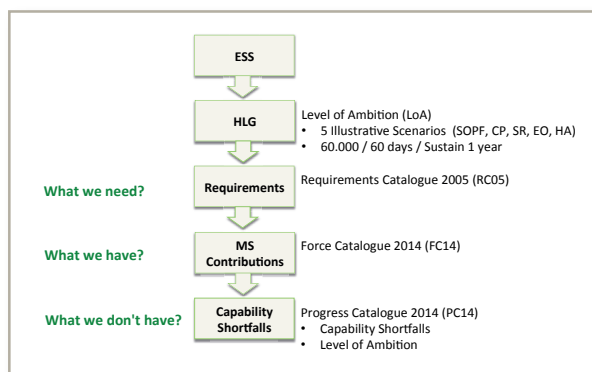
Three Catalogues.

The Member States were asked what they potentially could make available for the Requirements Catalogue. These contributions are voluntary and non-binding and cannot be used for Force Generation processes. These voluntary contributions by the Member States to CS-DP-Operations & Missions (the answer to the ‘What do we have-Question’) are laid down in the so called Force Catalogue (FC). This FC is regularly updated; the latest update was agreed upon by the EU Military Committee in 2014 (FC14). The EUMC is supported for this by the EUMC Working Group/Headline Goal Task Force (HTF), in which all Member States have their Subject matter experts represented.

Unfortunately there are still differences between the RC05 and the FC14 (= differences in the ‘what we need’ and ‘what we have’, let’s call this question: ‘what do we still miss?’). These capabilities, which still are not potentially made available to achieve the total requirements as defined in the EU Level of Ambition, are called ‘shortfalls’. All shortfalls are mentioned in the so called Progress Catalogue (PC). This was lastly updated in 2014 (PC-14) and agreed upon by the EUMC.

See figure 3 for a schematic view on this Capability development mechanism.

Fig 3: Capability Development



The European Defence Agency.

The European Defence Agency (EDA) plays a crucial role in the whole process of Capability Development. The result of the HLG-process (the prioritised capability shortfalls) is the EUMC’s input to EDA’s Capability Development Plan (CDP). This CDP has four so called Strands. In the context of this article I will only touch upon these very shortly. The earlier mentioned EUMC input is called Strand-A. The other inputs are: Strand-B, which covers future requirements, on the long term (think of Air-to-Air Refuelling/AAR; Cyber Defence; Government SatCom; Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems/RPAS); Strand-C, which covers the Defence Plans of individual Member States (here the Member States can see what others have in their Plans, which could create opportunities for pooling and sharing of future capabilities); and Strand-D which deals with lessons identified during operations & missions.

The whole process of capability development is intense and complicated, but this CDP is very usable for all stakeholders. In order to simplify the process, NATO and EU agreed to use the same information gathering tool and

the same Capability Codes and Statements (CCS). In addition, the EU Member States who are also NATO members do not have to fill in long question lists twice. Finally, in order to prevent duplication of efforts,

the EU capability development planning timelines are aligned with those of NATO as much as possible. Using the same “technical language” and timelines symbolises close co-operation in this realm.

Some Concluding Remarks.

The ESS was formulated in 2003 and re-affirmed in 2008. But since then there were many changes in national defence budgets and also in the security landscape. Technical developments are moving fast (think of Cyber-warfare and nano-technology) and regional conflicts are getting worse and closer to European borders (think of Crimea, eastern Ukraine, developments in the Middle-East, North-Africa, growing threat of terrorism, hybrid threats, etc). This leads to the expectation that the European Council will focus on a Strategic Review, which could lead to a new Foreign and/or Security Policy. And that would raise the question whether the Level of Ambition will remain as it is now or needs to be re-aligned with political requirements. If this will be the case, the current Capability Development mechanism might need some adjustments.

The EUMC has decided in January 2015 to launch an EU Military Capability Questionnaire (EUMCQ-15), proving that capability development work is under way – and always will be; because: When you want to play a role in the World of Peace & Security, you better stay well-prepared for that... ■

"Where there is a will, there's a way"

BY LTC DR. DIETMAR LOREK (DEU A), OHQ EUFOR RCA MEDIA ANALYST

Unity bridge under
construction



Captain Agosti is lending a last hand. The engineer officer meticulously examines screws, bolts, steel girders and pavement. This bridge, which he has constructed with his Italian engineers, is not just some item of infrastructure but first of all an important milestone on the long and arduous way back to peace and stability in Bangui, the capital of Central African Republic (CAR). "The construction of this "Unity Bridge" is the key contribution of Italian engineers to the EU operation in CAR", he declares. We knew that this project would be both important and challenging, from the technical point of view but also concerning the high expectations of the population."

This ambitious project of EUFOR RCA is supposed to do more than facilitate easy circulation between one district and another; it is to bring together people who need to practice confidence and peaceful coexistence once again after a bloody civil war. The 24 metre Unity Bridge spans a wastewater trench which separates one district from another, Christians from Muslims. Victims and perpetrators can be found on both sides because it is not only this very trench that separates people. There are trenches in the hearts and minds, born from the wave of violence having shaken CAR for years.

After President Bozize's removal from power, forced by mainly Islamic Seleka militias, riots and violence followed. As a reaction Bozize summoned the mainly Christian self-defence militias of Anti-Balaka. The clash of both militias in Bangui started a vicious circle of violence and retaliation; crime and revenge emerged all over the country and ended up in outrageous atrocities and a complete breakdown of any public structures. Organised crime and armed groups infiltrating from neighbouring countries aggravated the humanitarian disaster. About one million people were displaced; 2.5 million people, which is more than 50% of CAR's population, are in painful need.

However the International community didn't stand idly by, but started to act. While the African Union (AU) announced a mission comprising 6000 troops (MISCA), France started to deploy 2000 men for its SANGARIS mission in order to prevent further clashes from happening and to facilitate a return to good governance. In September 2014 the AU's initial mission was succeeded by the 12000 troop's of UN-led mission MINUSCA. With the authority of the UN resolution of 28 January 2014 the European Union built up its EUFOR RCA operation, which supported the re-establishment of security and public order in Bangui with up to 1000 troops. EUFOR RCA was defined as a transitional operation, limited in space and time. "The idea is not to spread our forces over a large area but to focus on several points of main effort in order to get visible and sustainable results which perceptibly improve the population's situation," states the Operation Commander of EUFOR RCA, Major General Philippe Ponties. "We are to set conditions that enable a lasting return of displaced persons, freedom of movement, security and a new start of social and economic life."

A lot has changed in CAR since. The raging flames of violence, of street riots and ethnic cleansing, of robbery, expulsion and mutilations have been extinguished, although some relapse might occur from time to time. "Compared to what we found one year ago the situation in and around Bangui has clearly relaxed", confirmed Brigadier General Christos Drivas, Chief of Staff of OHQ in Larissa, Greece, which leads the EUFOR RCA Operation. General Ponties added: "Actually we have managed to convince the population in Bangui that EUFOR RCA is an impartial actor contributing to the re-establishment of security and stability so that people can finally return to their homes without fear." The number of people who had escaped from violence into the airport area of Bangui M'Poko decreased from more than 100000 in February 2014 to 18000 in November 2014. Many displaced persons went back to their homes in the 3rd and the 5th district and restarted normal life. The amount of crimes and violent acts decreased dramatically during the

Crimes and violent acts
decreased dramatically during the
last 12 months.

last twelve months. EUFOR's military and Gendarmerie forces react immediately if some difficult situation is emerging; they defuse conflict before it degenerates into violence. NGOs enjoy full freedom of movement, and their support is delivered successfully to people.

The population's situation has clearly improved, indeed.

EUFOR RCA has enhanced the people's conditions with many quick impact projects, enabled new beginnings, and provided hope and options for a new future. Hospitals and orphanages have been repaired and equipped with basic materials, schools, training centres and facilities of social life have been supported, silted trenches have been cleaned, roads have been paved, donations have been distributed, new business ideas have been started and much much more.

But the most promising and encouraging sign for stabilisation and return to peace has been given by the population itself: As soon as the most urgent needs had been improved, people have turned immediately to rebuild self-administration and have started to organise their participation in political processes. The Transitional government under the lead of President Mme Catherine Samba-Panza succeeded quickly in close cooperation with international institutions and EUFOR RCA to re-establish working public administrative structures. Public hearings and consultations all over the country provided the opportunity to the population to give a voice to their needs and concerns, and their claims and suggestions as a part of the political restitution of CAR. After the end of a scary civil war the National reconciliation process unites the many different groups of CAR's society at the round table of the "Bangui Forum." Acceptance and support of the new constitution, upcoming elections and a resulting new government will be granted by a wide majority of the population. And finally the appointment of a UN-backed Special Criminal Court in CAR reflects the people's call for justice and social harmony.

The latest civil war in CAR was not a conflict between Christians and Muslims, but it was fought by Christians and Muslims. Despite the repeated call of all religious leaders in Central Africa to abandon violence; although they made clear again and again, that no perpetrator can refer to Allah or God, to Jesus or Mohammed; although the supreme Imam of CAR declared: "violence is not in line with Islam!" and his Christian colleague concurred: "Violence is not in line with Christianity!" But the true roots of conflict are the result of people having different cultural backgrounds and types of economy, who have been clashed in time and space, competing for limited resources. So the former "together" had turned into "against each other."

EUFOR RCA has enhanced the people's conditions with many quick impact project's.



Op COM Major General Philippe Ponties in Bangui



EUFOR welcomed by local population

Any new coexistence starts with overcoming trenches, with building bridges. Captain Agosti and his fellow engineers helped to build one of them, a work of many hands and hearts, a common effort: the Unity Bridge was manufactured in Poland, provided by the Czech Republic, transported by Sweden and constructed by Italians with the support of Germany. Now it is up to the Central African people to fill it with sense.

EUFOR RCA was a common effort of many European countries, as the new EUMAM mission will be as well. Force generation talks of the European contributing nations are ongoing. After the establishment of a safe and secure environment by SANGARIS, EUFOR RCA and MINUSCA it is now about rebuilding security forces of CAR, Armed Forces and Police, for that in future times peace and stability will be guaranteed by their own means. EUMAM's point of main effort will be the deployment of advisory teams who may help to enable CAR's National Security Forces to take over full responsibility for a safe and secure environment as soon as possible.

Captain Agosti is having a last glance at the bridge: "It is ready." For him it is not only about infrastructure. Tomorrow the Unity Bridge will be inaugurated and handed over to the public by President Samba-Panza, Mr. Reymondet Commoy, head of EU-Delegation, and Major General Ponties. In his speech the Commander of EUFOR RCA will declare to the attending local population: "Europe has been with you, and Europe will continue to stay with you!" Later the engineer Captain Agosti will share his personal summary: "My best memory will always be the joyful inauguration with all those families crossing the bridge alongside European soldiers."

Many have contributed to this new beginning, but it is not for institutions to help people in Central Africa. It is for people.

For all of us. ■

EUMAM RCA – Military Advisory Mission

BY CDR BEN BEECH (UK) OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE

EUMAM
RCA, Mission
Commander, Brig
General LAUGEL
(Fr) in centre,
01 April 2015



Since the preceding article was submitted for publication, EUFOR RCA has completed its mandate and the CSDP mission has been closed down. The 700 personnel of the security force have returned to their respective countries, but the EU presence in Bangui and throughout Central African Republic endures.

It endures in the highly visible presence of the EU Delegation, of the Commission's ECHO and DEVCO reconstruction programmes and it endures with the launch of the EU Military Advisory Mission, EUMAM RCA. This latest CSDP mission, authorised in December 2014, was launched in March 2015. Whilst it follows on from EUFOR, it has a very different purpose and this is reflected in its posture.

The secure compound created for and used exclusively by EUFOR, known as UCATEX, has been sold to the UN – recovering significant funds back to the Athena budget and the member states. The sale includes a clause permitting the EU to retain a presence, rent-free, in a part of the compound; in case of need for future missions. This has been invoked for EUMAM which, in a manner not dissimilar to that of a lodger unit, is able to profit from a secure, patrolled base camp with much reduced need for its own resource-hungry Force Protection and Real Life Support manpower. Accordingly, EUMAM RCA numbers approximately only 60 personnel; in contrast to EUFOR's 700-strong presence.

Of course, the nature of the mission is different too. Whereas EUFOR needed platoons and companies of soldiers and gendarmes to patrol the streets of Bangui, this is a duty now taken on by the UN. EUMAM RCA exists to offer counsel and advice to the Central African

Republic Defence Minister, Ministry of Defence and Army HQ. The principal objective of EUMAM RCA is to help them to reform their Army, to regain a sense of purpose, self-pride and credibility and to become viewed by the population as a legitimate and accountable force for the protection of the citizens and the security of the country.

This reform process, known as Security Sector Reform (SSR), is a vital precursor to the subsequent disarmament, demobilisation and reconciliation, known as DDR, that will be launched by the party and candidate which wins the general and presidential elections due to be held later this year.

EUMAM RCA facts and figures:

Mission Commander: Brigadier General Dominique Laugel (FR).

Mission Aim: A 12-month mandate to advise the CAR military authorities on the management and reform of their resources, to support the UN where/when needed and to advise the EU Delegation.

Mission composition: 60 personnel, of whom 52% are Advisors, 25% RLS and 23% are Force Protection & Medics. ■

Principle objective
of EUMAM RCA is to help them
to reform their Army.

Training of augmentees on EU OPSCEN CIS DEPLOYABLE PACKAGE v.2.0

BY MAJOR ANDREAS BARTSOTAS (EL), EU MILITARY STAFF CIS DIRECTORATE

The European Union (EU) has decided it must be able to perform military operations independently, in the context of an EU-led military Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) crisis management. Therefore, the European Union Operations Centre (EU OPSCEN) has been established in Brussels as one of the options to manage EU-led military operations at the military strategic level.

To allow EU led military operations to be conducted effectively and efficiently, the activated EU OPSCEN shall enable the passage of information in a timely manner to/from its subordinate military operational level in the Area Of Operation (AOO) - Main/Rear Force Headquarters (FHQ), based on the principle of “higher-to-lower” provision of a communication link. The EU OPSCEN meets the requirement in question through the employment of the EU OPSCEN CIS Deployable Package v.2.0 (DP) in the AOO, which provides IT services to the users of the FHQ, such as local office automation, secure video teleconference, access to EU Command & Control information System (EUCCIS) application and the applications of the European Operations Wide Area Network (EOW). In storage mode, the technical support for the whole DP is provided mainly by the Military Security Administration Team (MILSAT) of the EU Military Staff (EUMS). In deployment, the technical support and the on-spot user’s support of the DP are provided by IT technicians (augmentees) from the EU Member States (MS). The said augmentees for the DP are designated through the general augmentation process followed by the EU OPSCEN in case of its activation.

The necessary prerequisite for the DP technicians, in order to be deployed in the AOO whenever requested, is to be well-trained with hands-on experience on the DP. The nominees are required to fulfil the demanding requirements of the DP personnel job specifications. Given the specific training requirements for the technical support of the DP, the EUMS annually organises a training session and subsequently, the trained augmentees are invited to participate in EU Exercises (MILEX, MULTILAYER), in order to consolidate their acquired knowledge through operating the DP in the deployment area of the exercise.

The training lasts two weeks and it consists of four parts. The first part covers the EU concept for the DP in EU led military operations. This is an overview of the system in combination with the other interconnected networks; the provided DP services and the security rules for the



*Deployable
Package exercise*

DP as classified CIS, as laid down by the respective Security Operating Procedures manual. The trainer for this session is the Action Officer of the EUMS nominated as Sensitive CIS Manager of the DP.

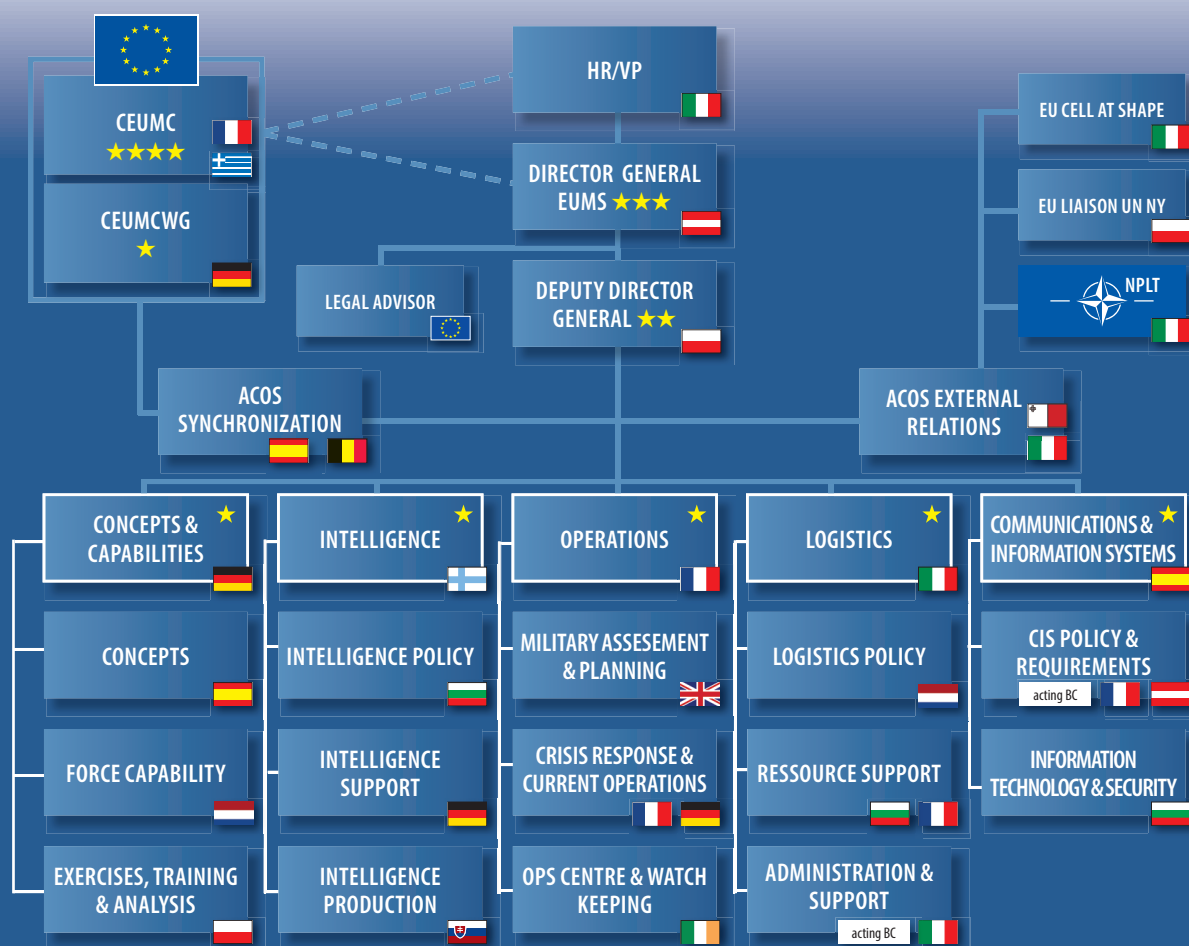
The second part deals with the shelter itself, describing the general composition of the shelter, the embedded power generator, the Air Condition Units, the electrical system (the Uninterruptible Power Supply, batteries etc.), operating of shelter, maintenance, preparation for transport etc. The MILSAT undertake the aforementioned part of training.

The third part covers all the aspect of the IT equipment installed within the shelter as an integrated mobile data centre and the set-up of the Local Area Network (LAN) for the operational users, established in a separate area out of the shelter. The CIS team plays the role of the local administrator for the DP in the AOO therefore; the augmentees shall be very familiar with the administration procedures and have a thorough knowledge of every aspect of the DP.

The last part of the training concerns the set-up and employment of the DP satellite communication equipment. It introduces the satellite technology/terminology and covers all the aspects of the satellite communication sub-system: architecture, configuration, construction of the Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) antenna, system alignment, operating guide, and troubleshooting etc.

EUMS will continue to organise and conduct effective training on the DP on an annual basis, enabling augmentee’s from MS and MILSAT members to fully meet the requirements for high-level support of the DP and its users, while being in storage and operation mode, until the end of its life cycle. ■

EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF - EUMS



EU Military Operations and Missions

