



European Union Military Committee
The Chairman

Ljubljana
02 July 2014

Ladies and Gentlemen good morning,

As Chairman of the EU Military Committee that consists of the Chiefs of Defence from 28 European Member States, I am glad to be here at the Slovenian Centre of Military Schools.

It's a pleasure for me to speak to you, the young and senior leaders of the professional Slovenian Armed Forces. You are the ones who will shape the future of your Armed Forces.

I would like to share some thoughts with you on the European Union with regard to security and defence issues.

I deem it of mutual benefit to share our insights on these topics. As you will soon take on higher responsibilities in the military and security .



Challenges and Future of CSDP



SUMMARY

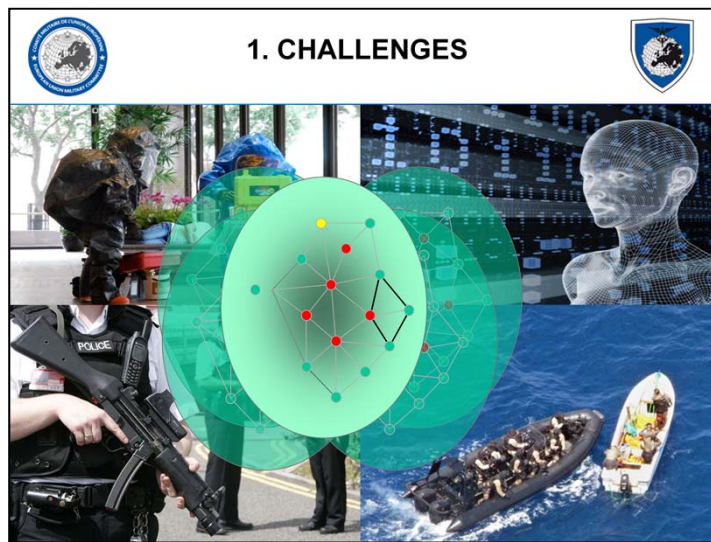
1. Challenges
2. CSDP Structures
3. Towards EU Council 2015
4. Missions and Operations
5. Way ahead

A brief Summary of my presentation.

In the next slides I will give you a short overview on:

- **Challenges**
- **CSDP Structures**
- **EU Missions and Operations**
- **Way ahead**

And of course we will also have a QnA session



Before talking about what the EU does I would like to clarify the environment where the EU is currently acting.

Today we perceive that our world is unpredictable; but this is not a new thing, the world has always been unpredictable.

We also perceive that crisis are highly asymmetric; but once again, asymmetry and, in particular, achieving asymmetry in technology and number of troops on the ground, has always been a relevant factor throughout military history.

What could be perceived as new, is that today's actors are more interconnected (due to information technology and social medias), and have developed a wider variety of tools available in order to solve these crisis. This is the case of the EU.

What is definitely new is our capability to access information almost in real time and decide. Globalization, by increasing exchanges of all kinds, has therefore created new challenges with an impact on our defence and security policies.

These challenges relate to the fight over resources such as the **environment, energy, food and water** which often result in territorial disputes. Asymmetric threats like **transnational terrorism, ballistic proliferation and cyber threats** are able to strike at the very heart of our societies and **piracy** which has an impact on different regions, undermines the flows of goods and represents a threat to strategic interests and sea lines of communication.

Furthermore, recent events in the Ukraine also show us that effects of **social and political instability** are difficult to assess in the long run.

But what is really new is our understanding that these challenges require responses on a scale that individual States, and even regional organisations alone, can't provide.



1. CHALLENGES



THE FAMILIAR FACE OF EU: AN ECONOMIC POWER, A TRADER, AN INVESTOR

- More than **500 million people**
- The **largest economy of the world** worth euro 12.6 trillion
- Almost **20% of global trade: largest importer and exporter;**
- 22 EU Member states allow **passport free travel** within EU

Before going further, let me remind you some fundamental information and key figures about the EU.

The European Union is a unique Institution for close political and economic cooperation. It has grown from 6 Members States to a unique body uniting 28 European democracies today.

More than 500 million people live in the EU member states. The EU share of world trade is about 20 %. Many countries are still waiting in line to join. 18 of the Member States also share a common currency, the Euro.

The border-free Schengen Area guarantees free movement to more than 400 million EU citizens, as well as to many non-EU nationals, businessmen, tourists or other persons legally present on the EU territory. Today, 22 EU Members States can enjoy passport-free travel.

The European Union is not a "super State" directed by a central government. The nations remain to a very large extent sovereign, and the 28 governments retain most of their prerogatives (diplomacy, defense..)..

However, as a common EU policy develops, the European dimension increases at the expense of the national dimension.



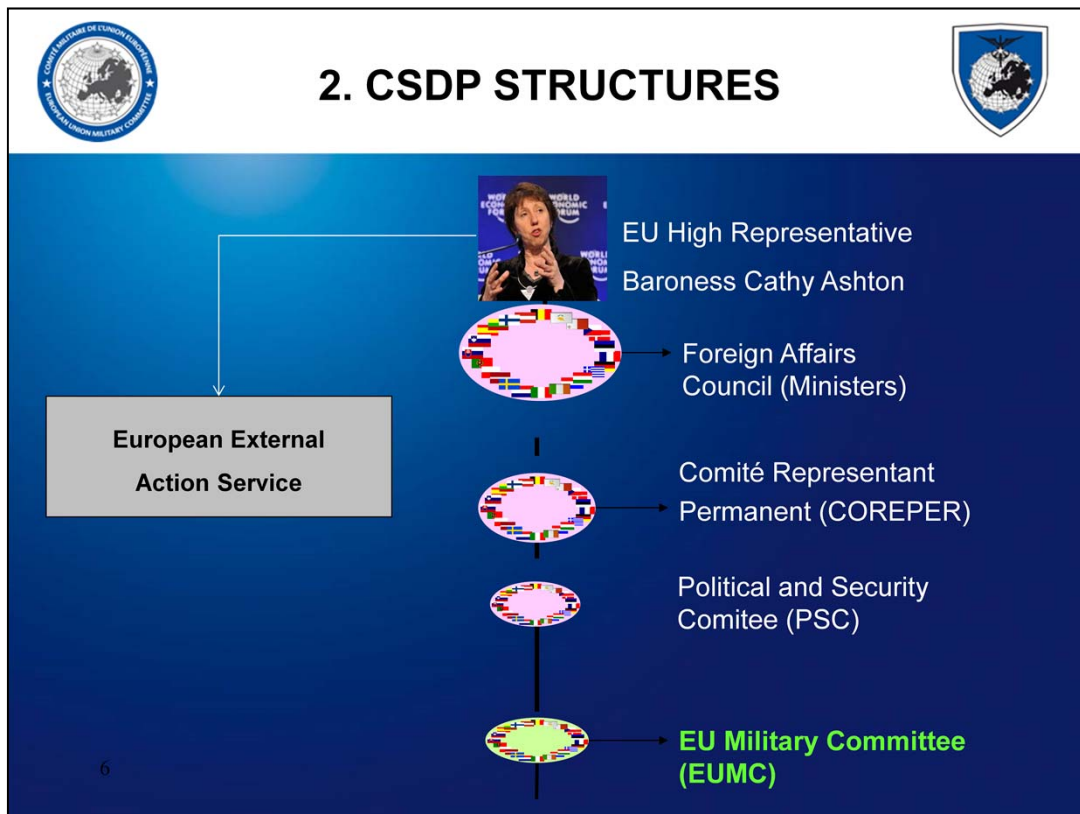
To manage this complex interplay of national and EU competences, there is an European Parliament, an European Commission, and an EU Council of Ministers. The EU has its European budget, its own External Action Service as well as other institutional structures in Brussels and elsewhere in Europe.

The EU maintains diplomatic relations with nearly all countries in the world. It has strategic partnerships with key international players, is deeply engaged with emerging powers around the globe and has signed bilateral Association Agreements with a number of States in its vicinity.

Abroad, the Union is represented by approx. 141 Delegations.

Another challenge, a structural one, therefore, is achieving the best coordination, synergy and synchronisation of all these tools available within the EU toolbox. The EU is in fact stronger, more coherent, visible and effective in its external relations, when all institutions and the Member States work together on the basis of a common strategic analysis and vision. And this is what the Comprehensive Approach is all about.

In pursuit of a real and effective Comprehensive Approach, the Lisbon Treaty of 2009 sets out the principles, aims and objectives of the external action of the EU and in pursuit of these objectives it call for consistency between the different areas of the EU external action and between these and its other policies.



This broad introduction now leads me to introduce the EU Common Security and Defence Policy.

The EU Common Security and Defence Policy was launched in 1999 in order to enable the European Union fully to assume its responsibilities for crisis management in its own neighbourhood and beyond. For this, permanent political and military structures have been established, in particular:

The **High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy**. The HR leads the European Action Service and chairs the Council of Foreign Ministers. The current HR is lady Ashton. I am her Military Advisor.

The **Political and Security Committee** is a permanent body dealing with Common Foreign and Security Policy issues, including Common Security and Defence Policy. It consists of ambassadors from the EU member states and usually meets twice per week.

The European Union Military Committee (EUMC).



2. CSDP STRUCTURES



EU MILITARY COMMITTEE (EUMC)

- **Highest military body within the Council**
- **Composed of Chiefs of Defence (CHODs) of Member States, regularly represented by permanent Military Representatives (MilReps)**
- **Provides the Political and Security Committee (PSC) with advice and recommendations on military matters**
- **Directs all EU military activities**
- **Permanent Chairman**
- **Regular and event - driven meetings**



The European Union Military Committee (EUMC) is the highest military body set up within the Council.

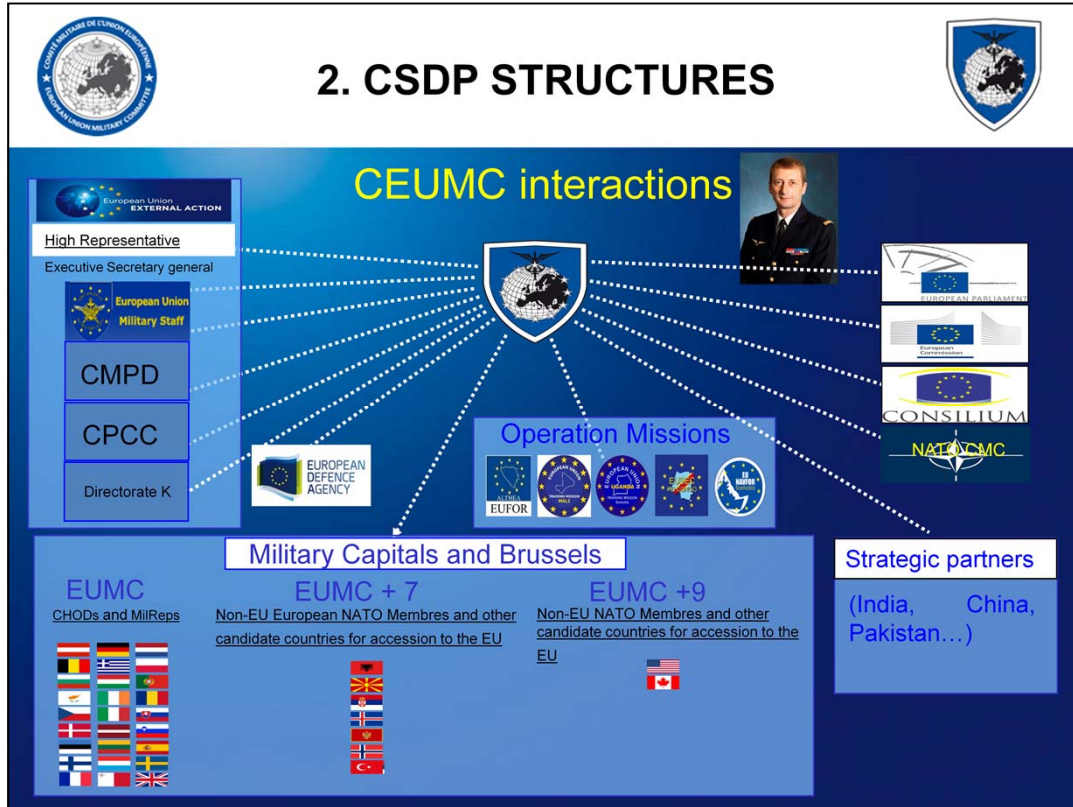
The EUMC is composed of the Chiefs of Defence (CHOD) of the Member States, who are on a daily basis represented by their permanent Military Representatives (MilReps) based in Brussels.

The EUMC directs all EU military activities and provides the Political and Security Committee (PSC) with advice and recommendations on military matters.

As Chairman, I have been selected by the Chiefs of Defence of the Member States and appointed by the Council for a three year term.

I am acting as a Military advisor to the HR and represent the primary point of contact to the Operation Commanders of CSDP military operations and

Missions.



In this slide you can see in a nutshell my interactions as Chairman of the EUMC and advisor to the HR



3. Towards EU Council 2015





19-20.12.2013



PRIORITY ACTIONS:

- Future defence capability planning
- EU Maritime Strategy
- EU rapid response capabilities
- Dialogue with partners and particularly with NATO
- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems and other systems

Therefore what is the way ahead for the European Union?

In December 2013 the Heads of State and government decided to put defence issues at the top list of their debates, what had not occurred for five years.

The preparatory process was **very intense and fruitful**. The EU Military Committee frequently discussed the topic at the level of the CHODs and provided input to the work.

Having expressed the willingness that EU becomes an effective security provider, the Heads of State and government have adopted **conclusions which have set the stage for further work**. They have identified a number of priority actions and will assess concrete progress on all issues in June 2015. In Brussels, but also within each Member States, we have now **a full agenda and important milestones**.

Let me highlight **five of these priority actions**:

- First of all, **systematic and long-term cooperation in the domain of future defense capability planning** has to be developed. In particular, we need to increase transparency and information sharing in order to facilitate capability convergence between Member States.
- The **EU Maritime Strategy** identifies concrete initiatives such as shared awareness in EU waters, maritime command and operating with coastguards. **It was adopted by General Affairs Council 23**

June 2014.

- We also need to go further ahead and to invent solutions in order to deploy military assets rapidly and effectively. In particular, there is a need to **improve the EU rapid response capabilities**, including through more flexible and deployable EU Battle groups.

"Costs lie where they fall" is a mantra that becomes a stalemate when it comes to rapid action on behalf of the European as a whole. Current developments in Africa largely highlight this fact.

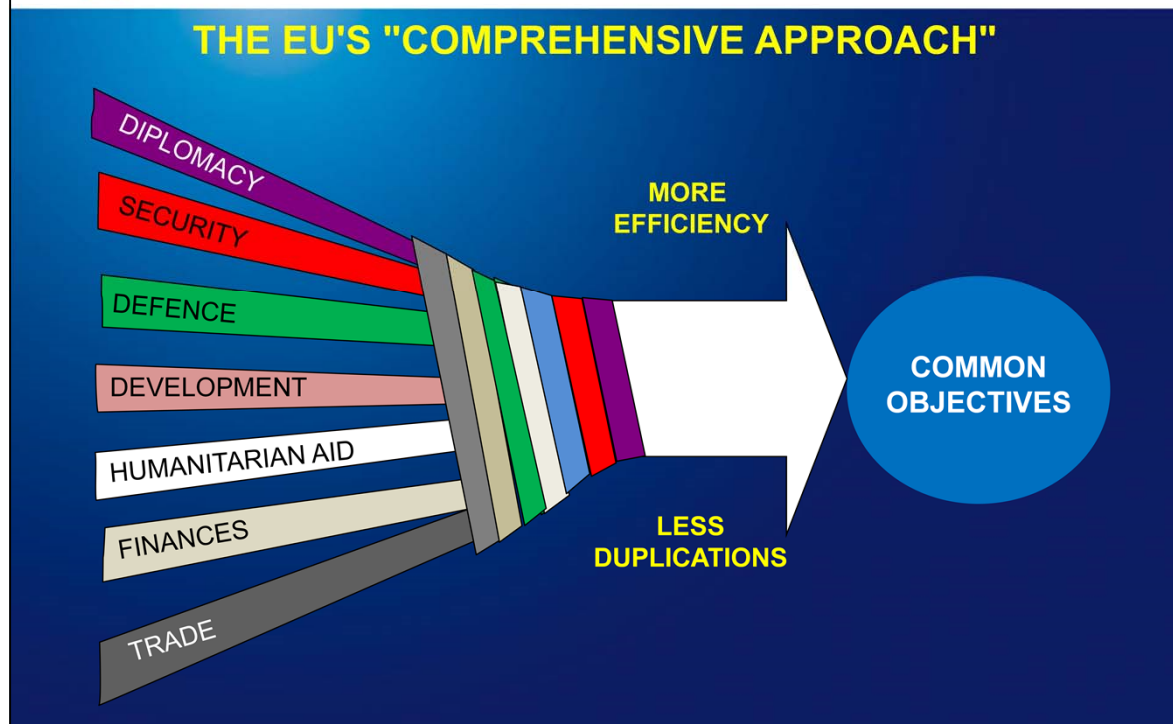
- Continuing **dialogue with partners and particularly with NATO** is also essential to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication notably as regards capability development. The next NATO Summit in September will help us to work on this issue.
- Last, but not least, in terms of capabilities, the European Council of December has also highlighted the need to address the topic of **Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS)**.

The aim is:

- to prepare a programme of next generation European Medium Altitude Long Endurance RPAS,
- to establish an user community among the participating member States
- to find appropriate funding from 2014 for Research and Development activities.
- On a military perspective, this implies that we address collectively the issue of how we plan to operate these assets in the future (doctrine, concept, requirements, scenarios...) when we are engaged in an EU operation.



4. MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS



Over the last ten years, the European Union has gained legitimacy, operational capability, and above all, real experience in external crisis management.

In this framework, Military operations are seen as a part of a broader EU strategy. The ultimate solution of a crisis will always be political, and will definitely require the use of civilian means just as much as military ones. This is the reason why we believe that security should be addressed **comprehensively**.

The EU's Comprehensive Approach is therefore that term that indicates the concerted use of the various instruments at the disposal of the EU in the area of **diplomacy, security, defence, finances, trade, development, and humanitarian aid**. All these tools have to be applied in a strategically coherent and efficient manner.

The possibility to use all our tools in a combined manner, driving towards a single vision, is one of the greatest strengths of the EU.

Let me just add that the CA is much more than just adding the civilian to the military components; it requires mutual knowledge and trust; it is therefore a mind-set.



Talking about our foreign engagements, first of all, I would like to thank Slovenian servicemen and woman for having been actively involved in international Missions and Operations around the world. Slovenia's contribution of troops and military staff to European Missions and Operations has been much appreciated. More recently, the professionalism of the your personnel, serving in the Balkans, and in the Sahel, has contributed to the effectiveness of EUFOR Althea and EUTM MALI missions

As you probably know currently **five EU military operations and missions are ongoing, with approximately 3000 military personnel deployed in 5 Missions and Operations.** It can be seen as a modest military effort but please keep in mind that this is the first time in its history that the EU has so many military Missions and Operations at the same time. Furthermore the EU deploys 12 civilian missions. As I said before, the EU's approach to help settling conflicts is comprehensive and it involves both **civilian and military** tools:

Take the **example of Africa.** In order to provide common guidance the EU has introduced an unprecedented **comprehensive strategy in the Horn of Africa**, whereby numerous single actions and

interventions are progressively being inserted.



4. MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS



EUNAVFOR ATALANTA



MISSION

- EU NAVFOR is to protect World Food Programme shipping,
- Protect other vulnerable shipping,
- Deter, prevent and intervene in order to bring to an end acts of piracy.

No successful attack against World Food Programme (WFP) shipping

Lowest number of ships pirated in 2013/2014 (100% reduction from 40 to 0)

Mission strength: 6 warships, 4 Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Aircraft (1000 personnel)

Contributing states: 21 MS

3 Partner Nations

Operation Atalanta is the European Union's counter-piracy operation off the coast of Somalia.

As part of the Comprehensive Approach to Somalia, in December 2008 the EU launched the European Union Naval Force Operation Atalanta within the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), in response to the rising levels of piracy and armed robbery off the Horn of Africa and in the Western Indian Ocean.

Under the EU Council Joint Action, which is based on various UN resolutions, EU NAVFOR's mandate is to conduct:

- The protection of World Food Programme (WfP) vessels delivering aid to displaced persons in Somalia, and the protection of African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) shipping.
- The deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Somali coast.
- The protection of vulnerable shipping off the Somali coast on a case by case basis.
- In addition, EUNAVFOR also contributes to the monitoring of fishing activities off the coast of Somalia



4. MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS



EU Training Mission Somalia



Contribute to the strengthening of

- Somali Federal Government
- Somali Security Sector

through

- provision of specific military training
- train the trainers
- advice to SOMALIAN MOD



Mission strength: 114 personnel

Contributing states: 12 MS

1 Partner Nation

In Somalia the EU training Mission was launched in 2010, in order to contribute to strengthening the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the institutions of Somalia.

Since 2010, EUTM Somalia has contributed to the training of approximately 3,600 Somali soldiers with a focus on the training of Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), Junior Officers, specialists and trainers.

Initially Training was provided in Uganda due to the political and security situation in Somalia, in close collaboration with the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF). Since 2014 the Mission has been redeployed in Somalia. More than 1800 personnel will be trained in Mogadisho this year.

The EU is also supporting regional maritime capacity building through the civilian **EUCAP Nestor mission** which has started to train Coast Guards in Djibouti, Kenya, the Seychelles but also the coastal police in Puntland and Somaliland region.

These CSDP actions are part of an overall engagement which includes also EU Development and Humanitarian Assistance. It helps to enhance longer-term stability and prosperity in the Horn of Africa.



4. MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS



An example of the CA

Political:

- EUSR for the HoA
- EU Delegations
- Somalia New Deal Compact
- Contact Group on Piracy

Security and Defence:

- EUNAVFOR Atalanta
- EUTM Somalia
- EUCAP Nestor
- AMISOM funding (595 M€ in 2007-13)

Governance, Rule of Law:

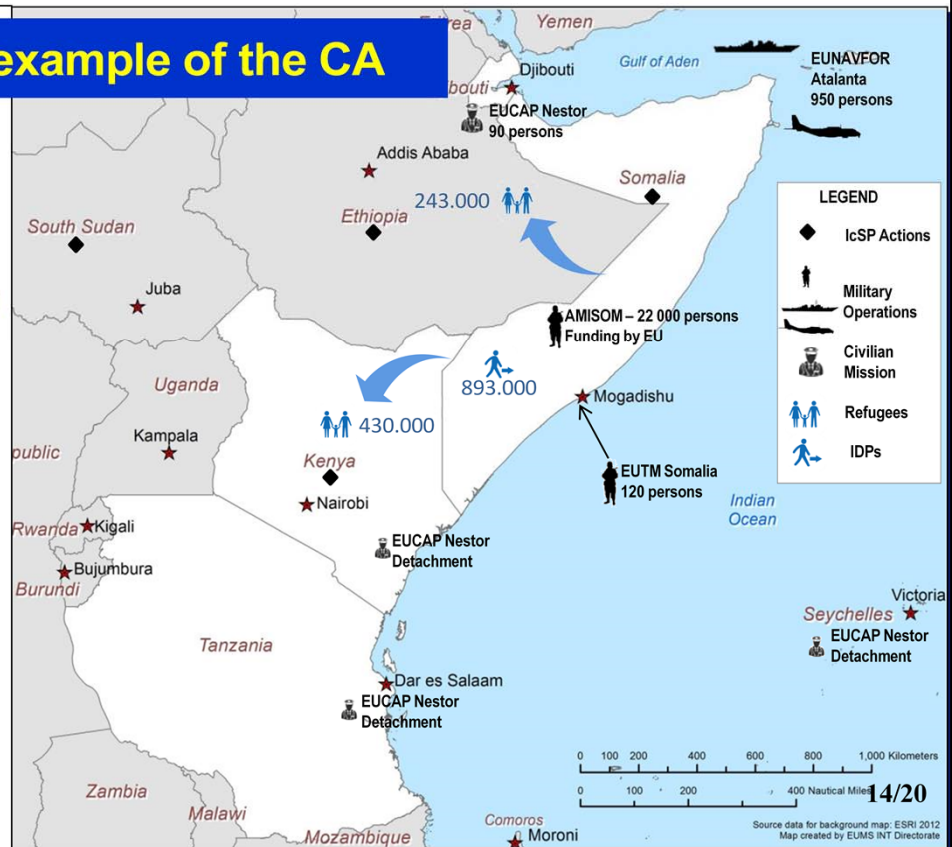
- Support for the political process (Constitution, Elections)
- Support for the training of 6.300 police officers

Development, humanitarian aid :

- Development 2007-13: 521 M€ (Somalia)
- Development 2014-20: 286 M€ (Somalia)
- Humanitarian aid 2008-13: 301 M€ (Somalia)

Maritime Security:

- Critical Maritime Routes in the Western Indian Ocean (MARSIC): 6 M€ in 2010-14
- Maritime Security Programme (MASE): 37.5 M€ in 2013-18



There is no doubt that the **EU's engagement in the Horn of Africa has increased significantly** over recent years and the comprehensive approach is growing in effectiveness significantly.

Here, from the political point of view, the EU's overall engagement is underpinned by the **EU strategy for the region**.

An EU Special Representative (EUSR) is in place, supported by an EU Delegation;

A Military Operation (EUNAVFOR Atalanta), a military Mission (EUTM Somalia) plus a civilian Mission (EUCAP Nestor) are deployed on the ground and at sea.

In addition, the **European Commission** supports the region through various programs.

The Commission is **funding AMISOM troops in Somalia since 2007**.

Other funding is applied in the area of development and humanitarian aid.



4. MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS



EU Training Mission MALI

- Mission: Train and Advise
- Trained 4 organic Battlegroups (700 personnel)
- 200 EU Trainers
- Approx total of 550 EU personnel



Mission strength: 551
personnel

Contributing states: 22 MS
1 Partner Nation

But let me shift to two other areas in Africa where the EU is engaged, namely **Mali and the Central African Republic**.

In Mali, the EU training Mission was launched in 2013 at the request of the Malian authorities, and in accordance with international decisions on the subject, in particular United Nations Security Council Resolution 2085 (2012), for an initial mandate of 15 months that is now extended until May 2016

The restoration of security and lasting peace in Mali is a major issue for the stability of the Sahel region and, in the wider sense, for Africa and Europe.

As of today 4 Malian battalions have been trained in Mali for a total of more than 2800 malian soldiers and **4 more Battalions will be**

trained.



4. MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS



EUFOR RCA



Mission

military bridging operation in CAR, to contribute to the provision of a safe and secure environment (SASE), with a hand-over to the African-led MINUSCA within 4 to 6 months of Full Operational Capability (FOC)

Mission strength: 800 personnel

Contributing states: 11 MS

2 Partner Nations



At the beginning of April 2014 the EU has launched a new military Operation in the Central African Republic in order to contribute to a secure environment in the Central African Republic, as authorised by the UN Security Council in resolution 2134 (2014).

EUFOR RCA is to provide temporary support in achieving a safe and secure environment in the key areas of Country's Capital (Bangui), with a view to handing over to African partners. The force will thereby contribute to international efforts to protect the populations most at risk, creating the conditions for providing humanitarian aid.

Since 15 June, EUFOR RCA has reached its full operational capability. Around 700 EUFOR troops are deployed to Bangui and are patrolling

on a daily basis the 3rd and the 5th district of RCA's Capital city.



5. WAY AHEAD



- **internal security cannot exist without an external dimension**
- **Military engagements are not the ultimate solution to crisis**
- **The EU is capable of delivering a Comprehensive Approach**

**THE
SECURITY- DEVELOPMENT
NEXUS**



Bearing in mind all the CSDP operations and missions mentioned, you will realize that the European Union is an important security provider, with the military being one within a wide array of available tools.

There are though some areas of concern. In particular, whenever I think about our engagement in Bosnia or off the coasts of Somalia, I am somehow concerned about the consequences in case MS should decide to unplug the military action.

Let's not forget that military engagements are not the ultimate solution to crisis. And that the military are a very useful tool to stabilize and create a favourable environment for the civilian tool to intervene in hostile and non-permissive environments.

But applying the CA means synchronizing tools which are and should remain different in nature, in order to address issues from different perspectives. The need to preserve everyone's specificity is paramount in the CA.

For us, the military, a clear example of specificities is what we call the chain of command.



5. WAY AHEAD



- Cooperation with Partners will continue to be crucial
- Reduced future defence Budgets?
- Better strategic communication
- Rapid response capabilities

"THE FOG OF RELIEF"



Cooperation with partners, in particular with NATO, the UN and other regional and International Organizations, in a globalized world is and will continue to be crucial in order to maximize synergies and avoid duplication.

We live in an instantaneous world, where crisis pop up in the news, almost without warning, where our citizens ask for immediate responses to very complex situations. We therefore also need better strategic communication and the capability to act swiftly using our Rapid Response Capabilities.



CONCLUSIONS



- EU significant contributor to security in the world
- EU Member States sitting in the “driving seat”
- EU military engagements big “success story” in the past and today
- 30 civilian missions and military operations in the last 10 years
- EU possesses a wide range of tools (Comprehensive Approach)

To conclude I would like to say that the world around us is changing fast. And today, we must do more to shape events.

The **European Union** has shown in the past ten years that it is a **significant and credible security provider**, through military executive and non-executive engagement.

With your country, we Europeans, have common interest in security issues. That is also why we have to build together an even stronger cooperation in order to meet the security challenges that our world has to face.

Therefore international cooperation and partnership are and will remain crucial elements to maintain or establish security.

The EU is building on these principles.



Challenges and Future of CSDP



Thank you for your attention, I am looking forward to a fruitful discussion.