



# EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY COMMITTEE

*E - Newsletter*

Issue n. 1, December 2013

## Message from the Chairman



It is indeed a great pleasure for me to present the European Union Military Committee (**EUMC**) inaugural newsletter.

It is a new product meant for promoting the understanding of military activities within EU Common Security and Defence Policy (**CSDP**). Each newsletter will introduce some insights intended to enhance the understanding of CSDP: its role, how it works and its missions and operations in the field.

In this issue, you will have a general overview of the bodies involved in the strategic level where you may also find the EU Military Committee that I chair.

We will also update you on any upcoming or recent changes in Common Security and Defence Policy (**CSDP**); discuss local research projects that are underway; and announce any upcoming outreach activities where we interact with the communities we serve.

Over the past couple of months EUMC has increased the social media presence on the **web**, **Facebook** and Flickr and I hope this newsletter will be yet another way for us to connect with you.

Feedback and suggestions for future topics are always welcomed. Contact information is provided on page 2.

We plan to publish monthly, so look for our next issue in January.

*General Patrick de Rousiers*

## UNITED NATIONS' REPORT ON MISSION ATALANTA

The number of reported incidents of piracy off the coast of Somalia has declined sharply and is at its lowest level since 2006 says the "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012)" (See: Report of the Security Council S/2013/623).

As a matter of fact this is an achievement for the EU CSDP missions. The report goes on explaining that "the first European Union Naval Force operation, Atalanta, comprising up to five vessels, four aircrafts and more than 900 personnel, has disrupted several pirate attacks and transferred suspected pirates for prosecution".



Since its launch, EU NAVFOR has had a 100% success rate in protection of World Food Programme (WFP) Vessels. It has provided protection to other shipping, in particular of **AMISOM**.

Further, the report highlights that "Since 2007, 171 vessels carrying over

1,729,180 metric tons of **WFP** food aid humanitarian aid to Somalia and the broader region have been escorted by Member States and regional groupings' ships, including through the Atalanta operation.

During the last 12 months, 23 WFP chartered vessels carrying over 353,657 metric tons of humanitarian aid sailed under Atalanta protection without incident.

No ship carrying WFP food supplies has been attacked by pirates since the deployment of Atalanta".

## EUROPEAN UNION TRAINING MISSION IN MALI

On 18 February 2013, at the request of Mali and in accordance with international decisions on the subject, including **UNSC Resolution 2085 (2012)**, the EU launched an EU military Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali) on 18 February 2013.



### **Among the features in this issue:**

1. The cover story takes us to the EU operation EUNAVFOR-Atalanta and its recent evaluation by the United Nations.

2. The newsletter also presents one of our military missions focusing on EUTM Mali.

3. The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) actors at the strategic level.

The aim of the mission is to support the rebuilding of the Malian armed forces and to meet their operational needs by:

- providing expertise and advice, in particular as regards command and control, logistical chains, human resources and international humanitarian law;
- training combat units at the Koulikoro training camp. The mission is not involved in combat operations.

The headquarters of the mission is located in Bamako and the training is carried out at Koulikoro (60 km north-east of Bamako). Initially, the mission's mandate is 15 months. More than 200 instructors have been deployed, as well as support staff and a protection force, making a total of around 550 persons. 2 Battalions have already been trained and the third battalion started its training a few weeks ago.

Next month EUTM Somalia and Althea missions will be addressed.



COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY ACTORS



EU crisis management structures have evolved and further developed over time. Following an overview of the existing structures at strategic and operational level. (It will be completed in next issue when the structures at the political level will be illustrated). On the left, the picture depicts the decision making process in Brussels for military operations. On the top of the slide, the actors. On the left part, the documents issued (CMC, MSO, IMD).

The Political and Security Committee (PSC)

The PSC meets at the ambassadorial level as a preparatory body for the Council of the EU. Its main functions are keeping track of the international situation, and helping to define policies within the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) including the CSDP. It prepares a coherent EU response to a crisis and exercises its political control and strategic direction.

The European Union Military Committee(EUMC)

The EUMC is the highest military body set up within the Council. It is composed of the Chiefs of Defence of the Member States, who are regularly represented by their permanent military representatives. The EUMC provides the PSC with advice and recommendations on all military matters within the EU. The Chairman is selected by the Chiefs of Defence of EU Member States and appointed by the Council. In parallel with the EUMC, the PSC is advised by a Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM). This committee provides information, drafts recommendations, and gives its opinion to the PSC on civilian aspects of crisis management.

The Crisis Management and Planning Directorate (CMPD)

CMPD is in charge within the EEAS of political-strategic planning of civilian missions and military operations, ensuring coherence and effectiveness (comprehensive approach) and developping CSPD partnerships, policies, concepts and capabilities.

The European Union Military Staff (EUMS)

Working under the direction of the EU Military Committee (EUMC) and under the authority of the High Representative/ Vice President of the Commision (HR/VP) - is the source of collective (multi-disciplinary) military expertise within the European External Action Service (EEAS). 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 and education, and support of partnerships through military-military relationships.

The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability(CPCC)

CPCC is part of the EEAS, is the permanent structure responsible for an autonomous operational conduct of civilian CSDP operations. Under the political control and strategic direction of the Political and Security Committee and the overall authority of the High Representative, the CPCC ensures the effective planning and conduct of civilian CSDP crisis management operations, as well as the proper implementation of all mission-related tasks.

Chairman EUMC Communication office

Captain (Navy) Anne de Mazieux - anne.de-mazieux@ext.eeas.europa.eu  
Lieutenant Colonel Giovanni Ramunno – giovanni.ramunno@eeas.europa.eu

Follow us on:

- The web: [http://eeas.europa.eu/csdp/structures-instruments-agencies/eumc/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/csdp/structures-instruments-agencies/eumc/index_en.htm)
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Talking-EU-defence/395928343839496>
- Flickr: [http://eeas.europa.eu/csdp/structures-instruments-agencies/eumc/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/csdp/structures-instruments-agencies/eumc/index_en.htm)