



# IMPETUS



MAGAZINE OF THE EU MILITARY STAFF, EEAS, BRUSSELS - AUTUMN/WINTER 2019 ISSUE #28



**“EUFOR will leave BiH as soon as possible, but will remain as long as necessary.”**

Commander EUFOR Althea,  
Major General Reinhard Trischak, Dec 2019



EU MILITARY STAFF CONTRIBUTING TO EU GLOBAL STRATEGY

**Civil and Military: working together to increase capacity in Europe’s skies**  
P8

**Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity (SIAC) and its role in supporting EU decision making** P10

**Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence: A winding road towards EU Armed Forces modernisation** P24

Dear Readers,

We hope that you find IMPETUS 28 useful in increasing your situational awareness of what the EU Military Staff are doing, including EU CSDP Operations and Missions. If you have any comments on any of the articles, or indeed any suggestions on how IMPETUS could be improved, we would be very happy to receive both at the email address below. Back issues are available on request from the address below.

Thank you,  
the Editor.

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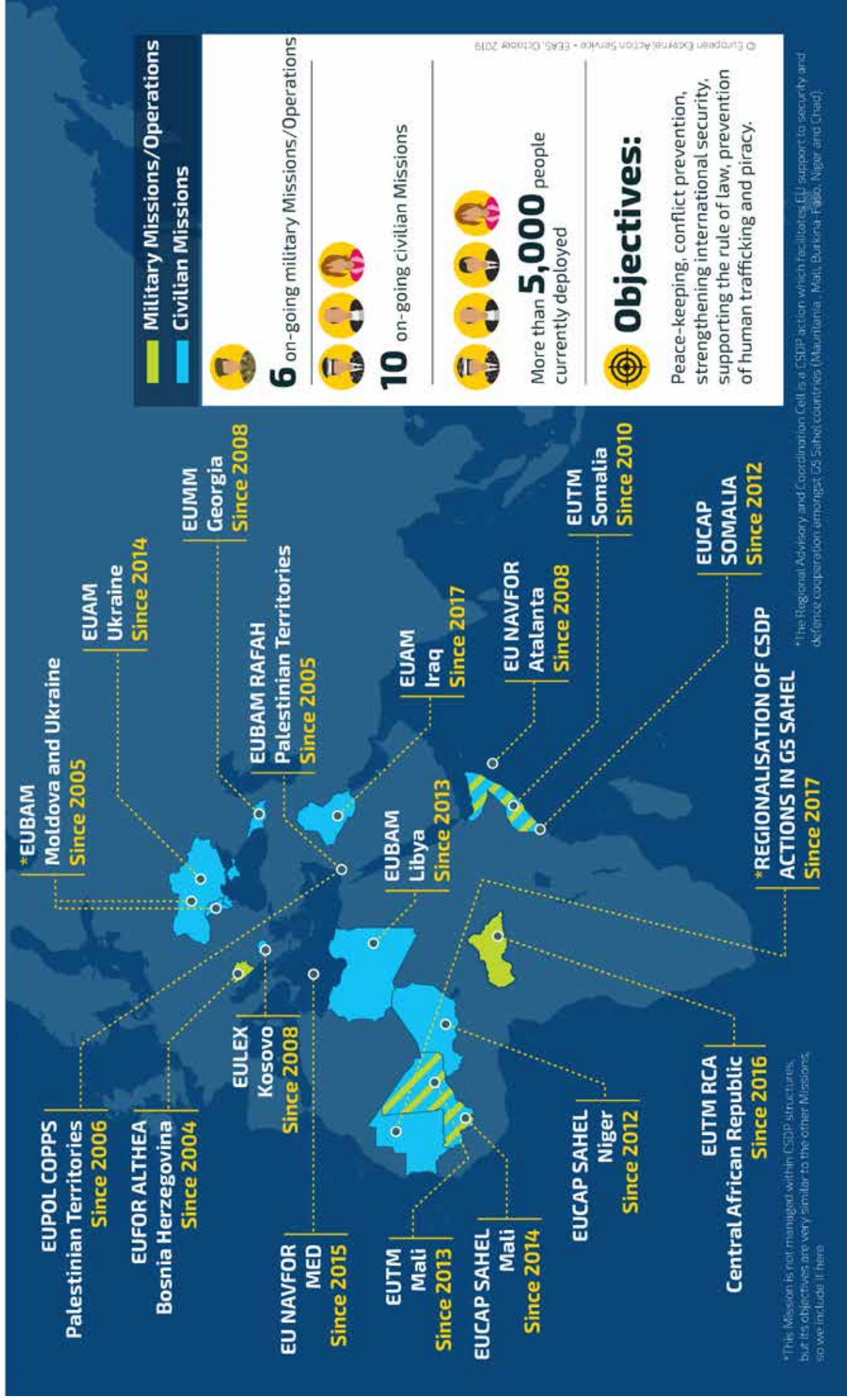
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# EUROPEAN UNION CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS 2019



\*This Mission is not managed within CSDP structures, but its objectives are very similar to the other Missions, so we include it here

\*The Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell is a CSDP action which facilitates EU support to security and defence cooperation amongst G5 Sahel countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad).

## EUMS CONCAP & DG ECHO

# The EU “Concept on Effective Civil-Military Cooperation in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief”<sup>1</sup>

BY BRIG GEN GEORGIOS BIKAKIS, DIRECTOR CONCAP, EUMS AND MR. KIM ELING, DG ECHO, HEAD UNIT E1

*CIVMIL Concept presentation at the Annual Civil-Military Coordination Consultative Group in Geneva in February 2019 (©UN OCHA)*



Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) is defined as the essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency; and when appropriate, pursue common goals.

On 30 January 2019, the EU Military Committee (EUMC) approved the new EU “Concept on Effective Civil-Military (CIVMIL) Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief”. The concept was developed by the EU Military Staff, in close collaboration with the European Commission Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Available online at: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5536-2019-INIT/en/pdf>

<sup>2</sup> The document was presented jointly by the EU Military Staff and DG ECHO at the Annual Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) Consultative Group in Geneva in February 2019, under the aegis of OCHA, and was very well received. A joint EUMS - DG ECHO presentation on the concept was also delivered to the EUMC, while an internal EUMS - DG ECHO seminar allowed for further staff-to-staff interaction on key elements of the concept.

*EU Civil-Military Coordination Strategy (© DG ECHO)*



The concept provides operational guidance to EU Common Security and Defence (CSDP) Mission and Operation Commanders on possible military assistance in support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief efforts. It seeks to enhance mutual understanding between the humanitarian and military communities, presenting concrete ways of working together in a principled manner. The concept also captures key lessons learnt and best practices from interactions between the EU Military Staff and DG ECHO. For instance, the concept highlights several examples of military assets used in support of EU disaster relief operations, ranging from the Ebola epidemic in West Africa to the response to severe weather events such as hurricanes and cyclones in the Caribbean (through the Union Civil Protection Mechanism).

The concept enables the EU to give operational effect to the UN "Recommended Practices for Effective Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination"<sup>3</sup>, emphasizing the high priority given to Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) in the EU.

Military planning can greatly benefit from a humanitarian input, both for real-life operations and exercises. Humanitarian actors can share their appreciation of the specific crisis for a better operational picture and offer specific expertise in humanitarian civil-military coordination. The EU concept captures how DG ECHO is involved at all stages and in all planning documents, from the beginning until the final Operation/Mission Plan (OPLAN/MPLAN). This process has resulted, for example, in the inclusion of dedicated International Humanitarian Law (IHL), human rights and Gender Based Violence (GBV) modules as integral elements of the training delivered by the EU Training Missions (EUTMs) to the national armed forces in the Central African Republic, Mali and Somalia.

The EU "Concept on Effective Civil-Military Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief" is a fundamental milestone for the EU's engagement in humanitarian civil-military coordination and its relevance will only continue to grow, as the nature of the crises to which the EU is called to respond evolves in a way that will



UN OCHA  
Recommended  
Practices for Effective  
Humanitarian Civil-  
Military Coordination  
– Five focus areas  
(© UN OCHA)

One of the core elements of the concept is the importance for both humanitarian and military communities to be sensitised to respecting and promoting humanitarian principles. Being familiar with the humanitarian way of working and the specific sensitivities deriving from the need to be perceived at all times neutral, impartial and independent is the foundation for any humanitarian civil interaction and activity, from information sharing and task division to coordinated planning. Dedicated training events with integrated civilian and military audiences, which incorporate specific lectures by humanitarian actors are amongst the best practices outlined in the EU concept, with reference to the participation of DG ECHO in European Security and Defence College (ESDC) courses<sup>4</sup>.

require more and more effective coordination between the military and the humanitarian communities. In addition, this document can also inspire similar approaches in EU Member States and partner nations.

3 Available online at: <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/180918%20Recommended%20Practices%20in%20Humanitarian%20Civil-Military%20Coordination%20v1.0.pdf>

4 DG ECHO contributes to ESDC trainings of EU personnel deployed in CSDP missions and operations, raising awareness towards humanitarian principles and humanitarian civil-military coordination.

## EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE

# Values, Interests and Protection

BY LT GEN ESA PULKKINEN, DGEUMS & DMPCC

*DG EUMS Lt Gen Pulkkinen takes the salute while visiting EUFOR BiH Op Althea*



Over the past three and a half years it has been an immense privilege to serve as Director General of the EU Military Staff (EUMS) and also in a dual hatted role, since June 2017, as the Director Military Planning and Conduct Capability (DMPCC). This has been a period of important initiatives in the European Security and Defence domain and of significant investment in building success for the European Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) overall. Since the publication of the Global Strategy (GS) in 2016 the European Union (EU) has strengthened itself collectively by promoting multilateralism and playing an increasing role as a peace builder and security provider.

The EU Global Strategy put a solid investment framework in place to support the common security and defence policy, enhancing internal EU cooperation which in turn has improved its ability to respond to crises externally. This high level of multilateral cooperation is necessary in an increasingly complex world and it serves to guarantee the security of our citizens. The EUMS continues to play its role in this by providing expert military advice to the EU institutions which in-

*EUTM Mali trainers coaching Malian Armed Forces (MaAF) soldiers on the firing range.*



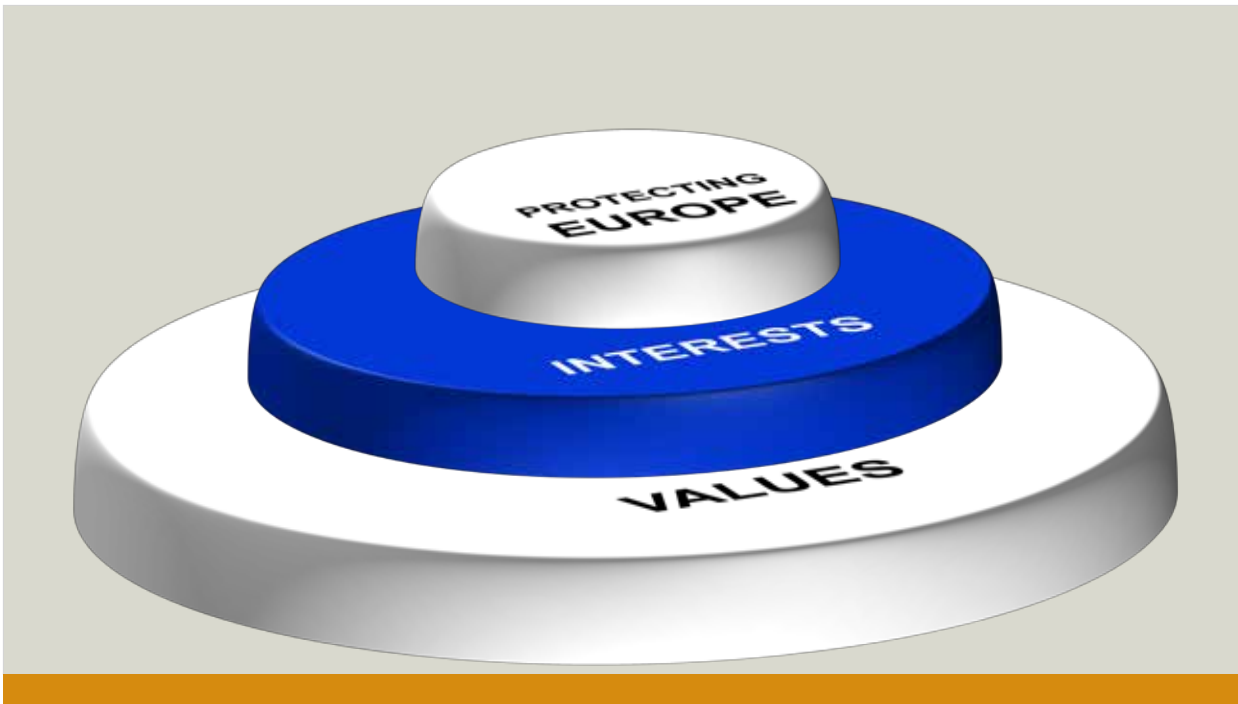
cludes the capability to plan and shape crisis response supported by appropriate resources.

I like to illustrate the essence of the European Union Global Strategy with three circles of interest. The outer circle is the global dimension – protection of European ‘values’. These shared values are those central to the concept of multilateralism and democratic societies, where basic human rights and rule of law are respected and upheld. Although Europe is a combination of many nations and cultures these common democratic values are shared. It is a global solidarity that the EU promotes through trade and diplomacy, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is the collaborative tool for Europe to achieve this objective.

The middle circle represents the defence of EU ‘interests’. Threats such as terrorism, mass migration, drug, arms and human trafficking from our surrounding regions directly impact European security. The instability to Europe’s south is getting closer to our borders and threatens our security, as well as those of the Global community. There is no single way to counter these threats so the key to success is a long-term integrated approach that combines the necessary military and civilian resources, for sustainable solutions and stability. This capacity building is essential to enable these nations take ownership of security and stability in their own country. This, in my mind is an investment in the countries we are working with and for all Europeans. The EU training missions in Africa (EUTM CAR, Mali and Somalia) are mandated to this effect and build the capacity of local security forces. It can also assist host nations in extending their state authority outside capitals. Without security there is no development but without sustainable development there will not be sustainable security. Both are needed to tackle the root causes of the threats we face.

There are other aspects of course that threaten our interests and it is why cooperation and coherence in our own capability development is vital. Climate change, transformation in the global security environment and the rise in hybrid threats on our borders, require cooperation across a multitude of areas.

The inner circle, the core, represents the idea of protecting Europe. This includes the protection of European territory and citizens but always cognisant of the fact that the EU is not a Military organisation and has no ambitions to become one. The requirement to ‘protect’ means a coop-



*EUGS – the Three Circles of Interest*

erative and coherent approach in building member states' protective capabilities. This coherence in capability building serves to strengthen all members in the protection of their citizens and EU territory. If we manage to build EU Members States' military capabilities through collaborative initiatives such as Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), it also supports NATO capabilities as most of the EU countries are members of both organisations and all have just one set of Forces. We need to be able to respond if external conflicts and crises appear in our vicinity and we must build our capabilities in advance to do so.

This ideal has moved a long way from the 'pooling and sharing' concept which characterised initial efforts at providing capabilities for the protection of European interests. The gradual downsizing of European militaries over the past few decades make these collective efforts more important than ever. It is not possible for any European nation alone to build effective security and defensive capabilities to deal with the multitude of threats that now exist. PESCO is the main initiative for capability building that the vast majority of Member States have agreed to. Projects, such as Military Mobility, are an example of measures that enable more effective use of military capabilities across the European continent to protect the Union and its citizens from threats outside our borders. However, as with all military capability development projects, these need time to mature and provide tangible results.

The EU has made significant progress in shaping its approach to defence and security and taken concrete measures to cooperate together in a complex and volatile world where a wide spectrum of threats to the success of the European project are tangible. There still remains a lot of work to be done. There are no easy solutions to the challenges within and around our borders but trusting in the collaborative work already completed and in the core tenets of our values, and interests and by developing the right kinds of capabilities we can be ready to protect European citizens from modern threats. In our surrounding regions we can, through our training missions, with an

integrated civilian – military approach make a difference and tackle the root causes of instability which affects both their security and ours.

Equally important is to ensure that our cooperation with organisations and partners remains strong and we can also, in the future, defend our common values together with likeminded partners bilaterally - and multilaterally with organisations such as the UN and NATO.

As this year and decade is coming to its end, I wish all our colleagues and partners lots of success and strength in carrying out the important work that we do together for common European security.



*EUTM Somalia trainers with Somali National Army (SNA) students*



*EUTM RCA Instructor in the classroom with Central African Armed Forces (FACA) students*

## Civil and Military: working together to increase capacity in Europe's skies

BY EAMONN BRENNAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL, EUROCONTROL

*EUROCONTROL is a civil-military, intergovernmental organisation with 41 Member States and two Comprehensive Agreement States. We are committed to supporting European aviation and we do this by delivering technical excellence and civil-military expertise across the full spectrum of air traffic management (ATM). Our activities touch on; operations, service provision, concept development, research, Europe-wide project implementation, performance improvements, coordination with key aviation players at various levels as well as providing support to the future evolution and strategic orientations of aviation.*

Europe's skies are among the busiest and most complex in the world and the number of flights is increasing year-on-year. Unfortunately, the capacity of the airspace has not grown at the same pace as demand, with the result that in 2018, there were over 11 million flights in the EUROCONTROL Network with delays at an unacceptable level, nearly 15 minutes on average. In the first 10 months of this year, traffic grew by 1.2% and while we've seen some improvement in delays compared to last year, we are still 83% worse than we were in 2017.

Over the past year, we have been working closely with all stakeholders to put in place measures to mitigate this shortfall in capacity. This includes shifting traffic away from the most delayed areas and working closely with the military authorities in the affected airspace.

haul flights flying higher as aircraft develop and there is growing pressure to optimise the trajectory of the flight (both horizontally and vertically) in order to save money and reduce emissions. At the same time, we are seeing more extreme weather events – for example, higher temperatures mean more summer storms, which are yet another challenge for the Network as well as new types of aircraft wanting to share the same airspace, such as drones or very high altitude flights ascending or descending.

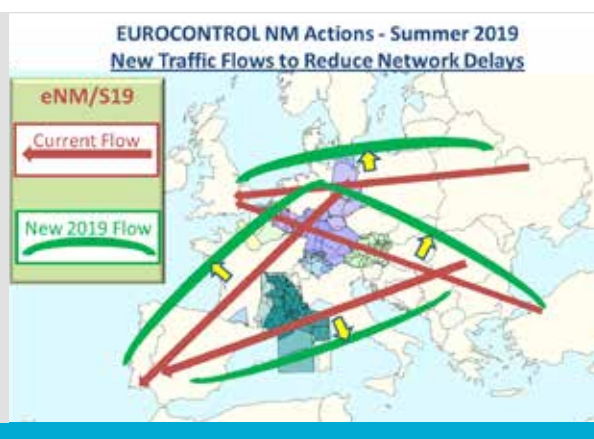
One well-established method of increasing capacity is to reduce the size of overloaded sectors. So if a controller has more aircraft than can be safely handled, then that sector could be split into two so that two controllers handle the load. However, there is a limit to this – sectors need to be at least a certain size. An alternative is to split sectors vertically and this can also help – but only up to a point.

Another approach is to improve the predictability of flights. Each air navigation service provider (ANSP) declares how many aircraft can be safely handled, taking into account the complexity of the airspace and also allowing a 'buffer' to take account of aircraft arriving early or late, or at a different altitude than expected from their flight plan. If we can reduce this buffer by making flights more predictable, then that means we can handle more aircraft.

Already we are improving predictability by establishing closer links with airports and by getting a much better idea of the status of flights coming into Europe. For some years we have been exchanging real time operational data with the US and now this has been extended to Brazil – so we can see whether flights are running ahead of, or behind, their flight plan. We are working on expanding data exchange to other areas of the world; another alternative is to use commercial flight tracking services.

Longer term, the concept is to move to from managing flows just by dictating the take-off time to giving aircraft specific times for entering key constrained sectors. Aircraft will be assigned a "Target Time Over" for entering the sector, with a narrow window. So ANSPs will have a very accurate picture of traffic over the coming hours and that will help to maximise capacity safely.

This is all part of the journey towards the Single European Sky ATM Research (SESAR) operational concept of real time updating and sharing of trajectories, with much more data exchange. Controllers will move from issuing specific instructions to pilots and will focus on monitoring flights – making sure that safety is not compromised.



We estimate that as a result of the measures taken by the EUROCONTROL Network Manager, perhaps as many as 20 million minutes of delay have been saved. However, we will need more capacity - not just to cope with the traffic levels today but also with the traffic of the future – an estimated 16 million flights by 2040.

It's not just the growth in flights that is making air traffic management more complicated. We are also seeing short

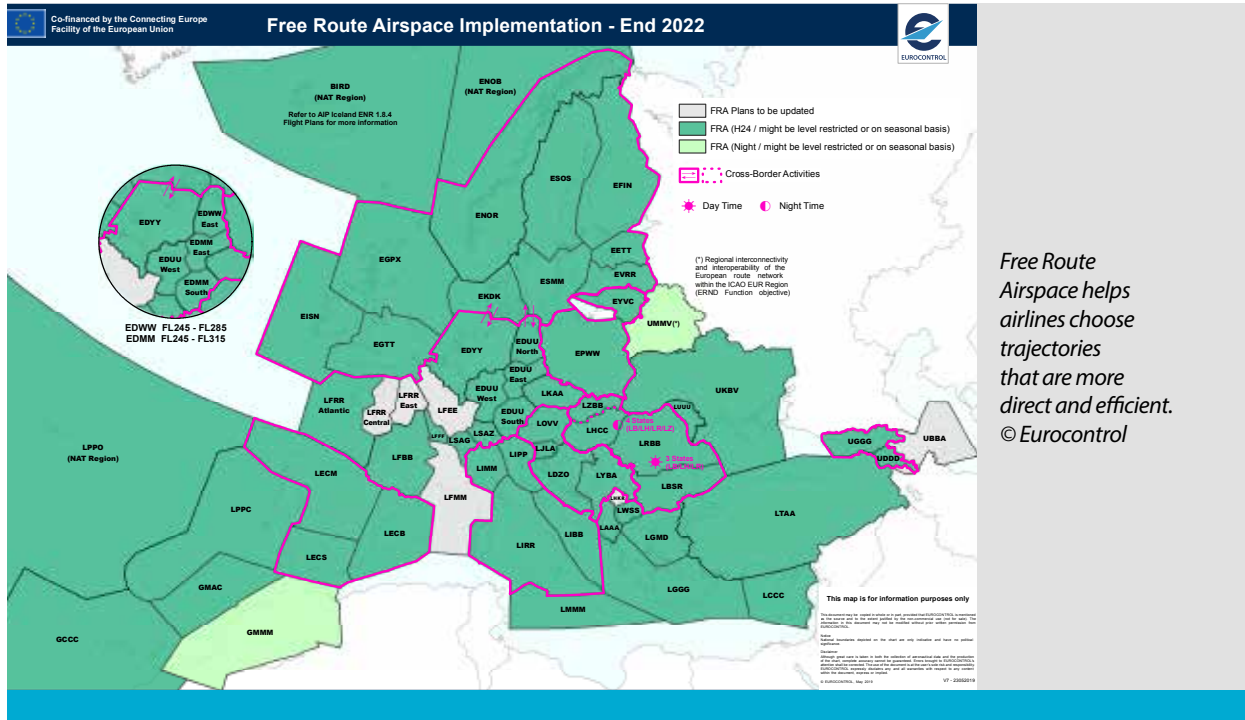
One aim of the measures is to reduce demand in the most delayed areas of Europe.  
© Eurocontrol



Another way of helping to improve performance is the introduction of Free Route Airspace (FRA). The concept of specific routes in the sky dates back to when aircraft navigated between radio beacons. However, for decades aircraft have not needed to do this – indeed many waypoints do not have beacons. So the retention of fixed routes has been more for the controllers rather than the pilots. Now we are moving away from this system and changing to FRA – making airspace more efficient. It is not an easy process but more and more of Europe is making the change and introducing FRA 24/7 both within individual countries and also cross-border.

per airspace of Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands and northern Germany. Here the centre has provided air navigation services to military traffic in Germany and the Netherlands since 2017. From the end of this year, the military air traffic controllers in Belgium and the controllers at MUAC will all be using the same traffic management system – a concept known as the Shared ATS System (SAS2). This will enhance coordination and improve communications, as well as leading to economies of scale.

Air traffic management is often seen as being slow to change, slow to use the latest technology and slow to



*Free Route Airspace helps airlines choose trajectories that are more direct and efficient.*  
© Eurocontrol

Working with the military is another key part of the process – we all share the airspace and making sure that the military can fulfil its mission is just as important as improving the performance of civilian traffic. EUROCONTROL is a civil-military organisation and operates as a vital link between the two.

What this means in practice has a number of elements:

- Ensuring that future developments in ATM take account of military needs;
- Making sure that the military is fully informed on the future of ATM and how it might affect their activities and their equipment requirements;
- Tactically making sure that ANSPs are informed of military exercises that might affect them (even if the exercise is in a different country) so that they can prepare and increase the capacity of their airspace if required;
- Working with the military on a day-to-day basis to ensure that exercises (where possible) take account of ANSP problems (such as strikes) and that airspace reserved for military purposes is released as soon as possible – and that this is communicated to civilian airspace users so they can re-plan their flights.

adapt to new ways of doing things. There is a lot of truth in that – and many reasons, ranging from the need to maintain safety to the fragmented nature of the industry (both on the ground and in the air). It is also an industry where major developments, requiring new equipment, may have to be fitted into the normal equipment upgrade cycle and where there can be little or no incentive to be an ‘early adopter’.

However, the industry as a whole can no longer hide behind those excuses, both because of the capacity crunch, but also due to the increasing need to address the environmental footprint of aviation. In April this year, a report was produced by the ‘Wise Persons Group’ of which I was a member, as well as a representative from the European Defence Agency (EDA). The report has 10 recommendations on moving to a network-centric approach, implementing a Digital European Sky, evolving the role of the people delivering ATM Services and simplifying the regulatory framework. The ATM community is now working on how to implement these recommendations, which I strongly support and which are vital for the development of ATM over Europe. We know that the industry needs to change and to change fast if we are to be an enabler for economic development in Europe and not a hindrance.

The links between civil and military are improving all the time and EUROCONTROL is committed to continuing this. A good example is at the Maastricht Upper Area Control Centre, operated by EUROCONTROL and covering the up-

# Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity (SIAC) and its role in supporting EU decision making

BY NICOLA DELCROIX – EU INTCEN

Decision making within the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) needs proper, solid and timely situational awareness. Since 2001, EU Member States and their intelligence services have been engaged in supporting CSDP, CFSP and Security decision making with voluntary intelligence contributions and secondments of expert staff to conduct intelligence analyses. According to Article 4 (2) TFEU, national security is the exclusive remit of EU Member States. An intergovernmental format had therefore to be created in order to organize intelligence support within the regulatory framework of the European Treaties.

The EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (INTCEN) and the Intelligence Directorate of the European Military Staff (EUMS INT) have been established as the two intergovernmental functional entities providing intelligence analysis and situational awareness to EU decision-makers.

With the creation of the EEAS following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the INTCEN and the EUMS INT became part of the newly established EEAS structures in 2011.

INTCEN is now a directorate directly attached to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP). The Directors of INTCEN and EUMS INT act as the principal advisors for the HR/VP on intelligence based situational awareness and on policy matters of intelligence support.

## 1 - SIAC: role and functions, structure, areas of work and priorities.

INTCEN and EUMS INT are the only EEAS structures capable of delivering all-source intelligence reporting based on the intelligence contributions provided voluntarily by the EU Member States' civilian and military intelligence organisations. The mission of INTCEN and EUMS INT is to provide intelligence analysis, early warning and situational awareness to the HR/VP and leadership of the EEAS, and also to other EU institutions and Member States. INTCEN and EUMS INT are structurally separate but work closely together under the Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity

(SIAC) concept in order to provide the customers with the best possible intelligence.

In addition, SIAC supports the various EU decision-making bodies in the CFSP, CSDP, counter-terrorism and countering hybrid threats domains, among them the Political and Security Committee (PSC), the EU Military Committee, the European Council and, where appropriate and possible, the Commission. Moreover, SIAC products are also disseminated to Member State governments and intelligence services.

SIAC does this by monitoring and assessing international events, focusing particularly on sensitive geographical areas, terrorism, hybrid and other global threats.

SIAC products range from top level Flash Briefing Notes to in-depth Intelligence or Threat Assessments. They are based on intelligence provided voluntarily by EU Member States' intelligence and security services, reports from EU Delegations, CSDP missions, satellite imagery (from the EU Satellite Centre - SATCEN), as well as from a wide range of open sources, including social media analyses provided by INTCEN's Open Sources Research (OSINT) Division.

## INTCEN

The EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (EU INTCEN) is the exclusive civilian intelligence function of the EU, providing in-depth analysis for EU decision makers. INTCEN is a directorate of the European External Action Service (EEAS).

Due to the growing importance of intelligence based support to EU decision making, the INTCEN Directorate is now directly attached to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.

INTCEN comprises the Intelligence Analysis Division, and the Open Source Research and Support (OSINT) Division.

The Intelligence Analysis Division covers all regions and areas of major CFSP/CSDP relevance in accordance with the 2016 EU Global Strategy, but also on matters of security interest to the EU, such as counter-terrorism, counter-pro-

liferation, migration, energy security, cyber and hybrid threats. The EU Hybrid Fusion Cell, created in 2016 by decision of the European Council, provides intelligence support to all EU actors.

INTCEN's Open Source Research and Support Division explores and exploits in depth a wide range of open sources on topics of special importance to the EU, using advanced research and analytical tools and services, thereby complementing and developing the results of the EU Situation Room's 24/7 open sources monitoring.

### **EUMS Intelligence Directorate**

As the mission of the European Union Military Staff is to perform early warning, situation assessment and strategic planning for CSDP missions and tasks referred to in Articles 42 (1) and 43 (1) of the Treaty of the European Union, the EUMS Intelligence Directorate has a critical role in the fulfilment of those operational functions. It is also the source of EU's military expertise in the field of intelligence.

EUMS INT is staffed with military intelligence professionals seconded from the Member states (MS). The Intelligence directorate is reliant upon the support of a broad network of MS Defence Intelligence Organisations (DIOs).

EUMS INT is divided into three branches: Production, Policy and Support. The Production Branch is the key component of EUMS INT that fuses all sources and DIOs' intelligence contributions. The Policy Branch is responsible for developing intelligence related concepts in close coordination with relevant EU civilian bodies. It also contributes to the planning of EU CSDP missions and operations, prepares scenarios and intelligence specifications for exercises, and contributes to capability development. The Support Branch serves as information manager and provides a central communication hub to efficiently distribute, share and archive information and products.

### **2 - How SIAC works: general information on collection, analysis, and production.**

Supported by the OSINT division and SATCEN, SIAC analyses, processes and distributes strategic intelligence.

#### **Specific aspects:**

- INTCEN and EUMS INT are the single point of entry for the Member States' (MS) civilian and military intelligence and security services as they provide strategic classified documents or briefings to the EU institutions;
- SIAC delivers a unique joint production, integrating intelligence from all three intelligence communities (security/internal, civilian external, and military). More than 90% of INTCEN and EUMS INT production is made in this exceptional SIAC format.
- It applies an 'all sources approach', combining classified input with information from open sources,

including social media intelligence (SOCMINT), EU institutions and satellite imagery. INTCEN alongside EUMS INT are the primary EU consumers of SATCEN imagery products.

- These two intelligence production structures combine the expertise of seconded MS intelligence and security analysts complemented by selected and motivated EU officials.

### **3 - SIAC intelligence products**

With their wide range of timely products and situational advice INTCEN and EUMS INT are at the heart of EU decision-making processes inside the EU Institutions and with Member States.

SIAC products are based on voluntary contributions provided by EU Member States' intelligence and security services, reports from EU Delegations, CSDP missions, satellite imagery from the EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN) and open sources including social media products.

#### **SIAC product types are based on customer requirements, but fall under the following categories:**

##### **Morning Brief**

The Morning Brief covers significant events of the preceding 24 hours in no more than a short paragraph for each topic, including assessment.

##### **Intelligence Summaries and Reviews**

These are current expert judgements consisting of an article on a country, region or theme for the considered period.

##### **Threat Assessments**

These are intelligence reports specifically produced to cover CSDP operations and missions.

##### **Intelligence Flash/Regular Briefing Notes**

Intelligence briefing notes are short products that are to be used either in FLASH format to provide early warning on a fast developing situation or routine to inform key customers in order to support their agendas.

##### **Intelligence Assessments**

Intelligence Assessments provide a strategic assessment on a given country, region or topic.

##### **Oral Presentations**

SIAC oral presentations are briefings made by the Directors, their deputies or designated SIAC representatives to EU decision-makers or important Committee/Working groups such as: the Political and Security Committee (PSC); the EU Military Committee (EUMC); Council Working Groups.



# Major-General Hermínio Teodoro Maio

## Deputy Director/Chief of Staff **Military Planning and Conduct Capability** (MPCC)



As of the 1st of September 2019, Major General (Maj Gen) Hermínio Maio assumed his current duties as Deputy Director/ Chief of Staff in the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) having previously served as Mission Force Commander (MFCdr) of the European Union Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA) from January 2018 to July 2019.

Having joined the Portuguese Military Academy in 1980, Maj Gen Maio graduated in 1986 as a Military Engineer. He is a graduate of both the Command and Flag Officers and the National Defence Courses. He has also completed the Portuguese Joint Staff and War College and both the Cours Supérieur d'État-Major (114ème Promotion) and the Collège Interarmées de Défense (9ème Promotion) in France.

Hermínio Maio has had a full and varied career commanding units, participating in Security Sector Reform Missions in Africa, serving at the political and strategic level as an adviser to military and political decision-makers and training forces for various missions at national and multinational level. As Portuguese Deputy Military Representative to NATO and the EU Military Committee (EUMC) from 2014-16, he contributed to the development of EU Missions, concepts and capabilities, and NATO adaptation. Promoted Brigadier-General on the 14th September 2016 he served as Military Academy Deputy Commander and Dean of Academics.

He assumed command of EUTM-CAR on the 11th January 2018 and was promoted to Maj Gen on the 18th December 2018. As EUTM RCA MFCdr, Maj Gen Maio gained a deeper knowledge and experience of EU missions, interacting with multinational partners in a complex and difficult environment. His responsibilities included the provision of advice to the CAR MoD and the Chief of Defence (CHOD), as well as being appointed advisor to the President of the Central African Republic (CAR).

Reflecting on his eighteen months as MFCdr EUTM RCA, Gen Maio truly appreciated the honour of commanding an extraordinary set of military personnel from twelve nations serving under the European Union (EU) flag.

“Commanding soldiers of different cultures in a particularly demanding and complex operating environment was a permanent challenge, but also an extraordinary privilege.

With twelve different ways of “doing” (France, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil (embedded with the Portuguese contingent), Georgia and Serbia), all aligned together in a common plan and geared to the same effort, it was possible to contribute to one objective: the reconstruction of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic (FACA).”

As MFCdr he recognised the value of partnerships as EUTM RCA and other EU entities, working and cooperating together with the CAR authorities, other countries and International Organisations, primarily the United Nations through MINUSCA and the USA in making an important contribution to peace and stability in Africa. During his tour as MFCdr, the Bangui Peace Agreement between the CAR Government and the Armed Groups was signed on the 6th of February 2019 and must be highlighted as one of the most significant and promising recent developments.

“Our actions in CAR were also very important steps in the European Security and Defense domain. As European citizens, we shared our individualities and this contributed to our unity and the building of our common identity. As military people we have proven that we can go further by working together, valuing multi-nationality and centuries of our EU and partner countries military histories.”

Regarding the development of FACA, the main changes Maj Gen Maio witnessed during his tenure were the significant increase in FACA operations throughout the country; with EUTM RCA having trained many FACA personnel prior to their operational projection. This operational output honours EUTM RCA and has contributed to the CAR State broadening its presence and authority throughout the territory and to the peace process, compelling the Armed Groups to participate in and respect the negotiations.

“For me it was a great honor and a unique privilege to be able to serve the European Union with those men and women, helping to make CAR a safer and more dignified place for its citizens.”

Maj Gen Maio has been honoured with many national and international decorations. His national awards include the Avis Military Order (Knight), the Distinguished Service Medal, the Military Meritorious Medal, the S. Jorge Cross and the D. Afonso Henriques Medal. He has also been decorated with the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy Medal for Extraordinary Meritorious Service, la Cruz de Mérito Militar con distintivo Blanco from Spain, l'Ordre du Mérite from France (Officier), and l'Ordre de la Reconnaissance Centrafricaine (Commandeur).

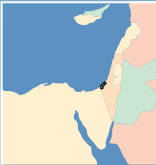
All information correct at time of print – 15 July 2019

Note: Missions/Operations in **bold** are ongoing. Dates refer to agreed mandates and do not mean that missions/operations will necessarily close on dates indicated. Information correct at time of print 30 Apr 2018.

# EU Missions and Operations


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

Operations	MILITARY MISSIONS	CIVILIAN MISSIONS
MIDDLE EAST	-	<p>EUJUST LEX-Iraq (Iraq), Mar 2005 - Dec 2013</p> <p><b>EUPOL - COPPS</b> (occupied Palestinian territories), 01 Jan 2006 - 30 Jun 2020</p> <p><b>EUBAM Rafah</b> (occupied Palestinian territories), 25 Nov 2005 - 30 Jun 2020</p> <p><b>EUAM Iraq</b> 16 Oct 2017 – 17 Apr 2020</p>
EUROPE	<p>CONCORDIA (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mar - Dec 2003</p> <p><b>EUFOR ALTHEA</b> (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Maintain Safe and Secure Environment (SASE) and supports combined and collective training activities and exercises with the AFBiH. Dec 2004 – Nov 2020.</p> <p><b>EUNAVFOR MED – Operation SOPHIA</b>. Contribute to disrupting the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean. Training and monitoring of the Libyan coastguard and prevention of arms smuggling, Jun 2015 – Mar 2020</p>	<p>EUPM BiH Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jan 2003 - Jun 2012</p> <p>EUPOL Proxima (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Dec 2003 - Dec 2005.</p> <p>EUPAT (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) followed EUPOL Proxima, Dec 2005 – Jun 2006</p> <p>EUJUST Themis (Georgia), Jul 2004 - Jul 2005</p> <p>EUPT Kosovo, Apr 2006 - Feb 2008</p> <p><b>EULEX Kosovo</b>, 04 Feb 2008 - 14 Jun 2020</p> <p><b>EUMM Georgia</b>, 15 Sep 2008 - 14 Dec 2020</p> <p><b>EUAM Ukraine</b>, 22 Jul 2014 – 31 May 2021</p>
ASIA	-	<p>AMM (Aceh Province, Indonesia), Sep 2005 - Dec 2006</p> <p>EUPOL AFGHANISTAN (Afghanistan), 12 Jun 2007 - 31 Dec 2016</p>
AFRICA	<p>ARTEMIS (Ituri province, Congo RDC), Jun – Sep 2003</p> <p>EUFOR RD Congo (Congo RDC), Jun – Nov 2006</p> <p>EUFOR TCHAD/RCA (Chad-Central African Republic), Jan 2008 – Mar 2009</p> <p>EUFOR RCA (Central African Republic) Apr 2014 - Mar 2015</p> <p>EUMAM RCA Mar 2015 – Jul 2016</p> <p><b>Operation ATALANTA</b> (EUNAVFOR Somalia Operation to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia) Dec 08 – Dec 2020</p> <p><b>EUTM Somalia</b> (Training Mission, Somalia), Apr 2010 - Dec 2020</p> <p><b>EUTM Mali</b> (Training Mission, Mali), Feb 2013 - May 2020</p> <p><b>EUTM RCA</b> (Central African Republic, Africa) July 2016 - Sep 2020</p>	<p>EUPOL Kinshasa (Congo RDC), Apr 2005 - Jun 2007</p> <p>EU SSR (Guinea-Bissau), Jun 2008 - Sep 2010</p> <p>AMIS II Support, Darfur Province (Sudan), Jul 2005 - Dec 2007</p> <p>EUVASEC South Sudan, Sep 2012 - Jan 2014</p> <p><b>EUCAP SOMALIA</b>, Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, 01 Jul 2012 – 31 Dec 2020</p> <p><b>EUPOL RD Congo</b> (Congo RDC), 01 Jul 2007 - 30 Sep 2014</p> <p><b>EUCAP Sahel Niger</b> 15 Jul 2012 – 30 Sep 2020</p> <p><b>EUCAP Sahel Mali</b> 15 Jan 2015 – 14 Jan 2021</p> <p><b>EUBAM LIBYA</b> 22 May 2013 – 30 Jun 2020</p>



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

### **EU BAM RAFAH**




TYPE	EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point
OBJECTIVES	To provide a "Third Party" presence at the Rafah Crossing Point (RCP) on the Gaza-Egypt border mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of the Palestinian Authority (PA) border police and customs services at the RCP and to contribute to confidence building between Israel and the PA
MANDATE	Operational phase began on 25 November 2005. However, operations at the RCP have been suspended since June 2007 due to Hamas' takeover of the Gaza Strip. The Mission has maintained its readiness and capacity to redeploy to the RCP once political and security conditions allow. It supports capacity building of the PA's border agency to enhance their preparedness to return to the RCP. The Mission mandate runs until 30 June 2020
COMMITMENT	The authorised strength of the Mission is 16. The budget for the period from July 2019 to June 2020 is € 2.15 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Guenther FREISLEBEN</b> (DE)



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

### **EUPOL COPPS**





TYPE	EU Police and Rule of Law Mission
OBJECTIVES	To contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective policing and wider criminal justice arrangements under Palestinian ownership in accordance with best international standards, in cooperation with the EU's institution building programmes as well as other international efforts in the wider context of Security Sector and Criminal Justice Reform
MANDATE	Launched on 1 January 2006, the current Mission mandate runs until 30 June 2020
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Ramallah, the Mission has an authorised strength of 110 staff. Mission members include police experts, judges, and prosecutors. The budget for the period from July 2019 to June 2020 is €12.43 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Kauko AALTO</b> (FI)

 <b>IRAQ</b> <b>EUAM IRAQ</b> 	
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission in support of Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Iraq, (EUAM Iraq)
OBJECTIVES	EUAM Iraq focuses on assisting the Iraqi authorities in the implementation of the civilian aspects of the Iraqi security strategy. EU experts provide advice and assistance in priority work areas responding to the needs of the relevant authorities, assist the EU Delegation in the coordination of EU and Member States actions in this sector and also assess potential further EU engagement in SSR in the long term in the context of future EU policy towards Iraq
MANDATE	Launched 16 October 2017, with the current mandate running until 17 April 2020
COMMITMENT	Authorised 98 staff. The budget from October 2018 until April 2020 is €64.8 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Markus RITTER</b> (DE)

 <b>KOSOVO</b> <b>EULEX KOSOVO</b> 	
TYPE	EU Rule of Law Mission
OBJECTIVES	As the largest civilian Mission launched under the CSDP, EULEX Kosovo's objective under the new mandate is to support selected rule of law institutions in Kosovo through monitoring activities and limited executive functions - with the aim of handing over remaining tasks to other long-term EU instruments and phase out residual executive functions. In addition, it provides support to the implementation of the EU-facilitated Dialogue agreements and the Specialist Chambers/Specialist Prosecutor's Office
MANDATE	Launched on 4 February 2008, the Mission's current mandate runs until 14 June 2020
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Pristina, the Mission has an authorised strength of 503 staff. A budget of €83.6 million is allocated for the budget period from June 2018 to June 2020
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Lars-Gunnar WIGEMARK</b> (SE)

# Middle East

 <b>BOSNIA AND HERZGOVINA</b> <b>EUFOR OPERATION</b> <b>ALTHEA</b> 	
TYPE	EU- led Military operation, (European Union Force)
OBJECTIVES	Under the authority of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2443 (2018), EUFOR's primary aim is to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) efforts to maintain a safe and secure environment (SASE). Currently it delivers support to the Armed Forces of BiH (AFBiH) for their demining efforts, and also supports the AFBiH in the disposal and management of surplus weapons and ammunition left over from the 1992-95 war. Additionally EUFOR supports AFBiH through combined and collective training and exercises
MANDATE	EUFOR assumed responsibility for maintaining a SASE in BiH in 2004 from the NATO-led Stabilisation Force (SFOR). Operation ALTHEA is a United Nations (UN) sanctioned Chapter VII mission
COMMITMENT	EUFOR Operation ALTHEA comprises circa 600 personnel from 15 EU-member states and 5 partner Troop Contributing Nations. The in-theatre troops can be reinforced by Intermediate Reserve Forces and stand ready to respond to any security challenges
HEAD OF MISSION	Major General <b>Reinhard TRISCHAK</b> (AT) is the Force Commander (COMEUFOR) for EUFOR Op ALTHEA. The Operation is conducted under the Berlin+ arrangements with the NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) acting as the EU Operational HQ. Vice Chief of Staff (VCOS) SHAPE, Lieutenant General <b>Olivier RITTIMANN</b> (FR), is the EU Operation Commander.

 <b>GEORGIA</b> <b>EUMM GEORGIA</b> 	
TYPE	EU Civilian Monitoring Mission
OBJECTIVES	Following the August 2008 armed conflict in Georgia, EUMM provides civilian monitoring of all parties' actions, including full compliance with the EU-brokered Six Point Agreement and subsequent implementation of measures on a countrywide basis throughout Georgia, including South-Ossetia and Abkhazia. The mission works in close coordination with partners particularly the UN/OSCE and complements other EU activities, in contributing to the stabilisation, normalisation, confidence building and also helps inform European policy in support of a durable political solution for Georgia
MANDATE	Launched 15 September 2008, the Mission's current mandate runs to 14 December 2020
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Tbilisi with 3 Regional Field Offices in Mtskheta, Gori and Zugdidi. The Mission has an authorised strength of 411. The budget for the period December 2018 to December 2020 is €38.2 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Erik HOEEG</b> (DK)

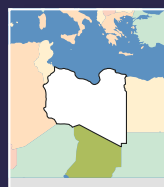
 <b>UKRAINE</b> <b>EUAM UKRAINE</b> 	
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform
OBJECTIVES	To assist the Ukrainian authorities towards a sustainable reform of the civilian security sector through strategic advice and hands-on support for specific reform measures based on EU standards and international principles of good governance and human rights. The goal is to achieve a civilian security sector that is efficient, accountable, and enjoys the trust of the public
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 22 July 2014 and its current mandate is until 31 May 2021
COMMITMENT	Headquartered in Kyiv with field offices in Lviv, Odesa and Kharkiv as well as mobile outreach to other regions. The Mission has an authorised strength of 357 staff. A budget of €54.1 million is allocated for the period from June 2019 to May 2021
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Antti HARTIKAINEN</b> (FI)




## SOMALIA Operation ATALANTA – EUNAVFOR OPERATION TO COUNTER PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA



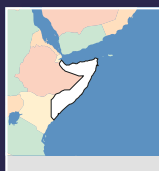
TYPE	Maritime counter-piracy operation
OBJECTIVES	In support of UN Security Council Resolutions calling for active participation in the fight against piracy. The areas of operation are the Gulf of Aden and the Western Indian Ocean. The operation mandate is to; protect vulnerable shipping and vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) delivering food aid to displaced persons in Somalia; deter, prevent and repress acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast; support other EU missions, institutions and instruments within Somalia and contribute to the EU Integrated Approach and to contribute to the monitoring of fishing activities off the coast of Somalia and report this activity to DG MARE, the EU Commission department responsible for EU policy on maritime affairs and fisheries
MANDATE	Launched on 8 Dec 2008 the mandate has been extended for the 6th time to Dec 2020
COMMITMENT	Subject to the Military Force Flow and the Force Generation process, Operation ATALANTA typically consists of between 1 to 3 surface combat vessels and up to 2 Maritime Patrol Aircraft with a current strength of 800 personnel from 19 EU contributing states and 2 non-EU states
HEAD OF MISSION	Currently the EU Operation Headquarters is located at Rota (Spain) and also at Brest for the MSCHOA (France). Major General <b>Antonio PLANELLS PALAU</b> (ES) is the new EU Operation Commander as of 1st October 2019. Commodore <b>José VIZINHA MIRONES</b> (PT) is the current Force Commander.




## LIBYA EUBAM LIBYA



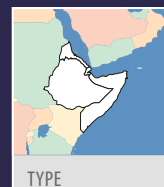
TYPE	EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya
OBJECTIVES	EUBAM Libya actively supports Libyan authorities in contributing to efforts to disrupt organised criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and terrorism. In this, the Mission supports the Libyan authorities in the areas of border management, law enforcement and criminal justice in: a) the development of a broader border management framework in Libya, including a maritime security strategy, through capacity delivery and implementing projects; b) capacity building and strategic planning within the Ministry of the Interior on law enforcement; c) institutional reform and providing strategic planning assistance to the Ministry of Justice and broader capacity building for relevant criminal justice actors; and d) through a strategic coordination and project cell capacity
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 22 May 2013 and has a mandate until 30 June 2020
COMMITMENT	The Mission operates from its Headquarters in Tripoli and from its sub-office in Tunis. The current authorised staff level is 65. The budget for the period from January 2019 to June 2020 is €61.7 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Vincenzo TAGLIAFERRI</b> (IT)




## SOMALIA EU TRAINING Mission, Somalia (EUTM Somalia)



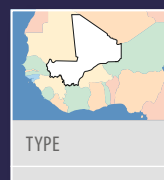
TYPE	Military mission to assist in Training, Advising and Mentoring Somali Defence Institutions, including the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF)
OBJECTIVES	On 01 Jan 2019 the Mission commenced its 6th Mandate, following the adoption of a Council decision in 2018. The Mission has been tasked to provide support and advice on Security Sector Reform (SSR); to Train, Advise and Mentor selected elements of the SNAF and the Ministry of Defence; and to support other EU agencies in Somalia. The Mission aspires to an end state in which the SNAF General Staff and Ministry of Defence are capable of performing their assigned roles, and in which the Somali National Army has developed a functioning, Somali-led training system to generate its own forces
MANDATE	The current mandate has been extended until 31 Dec 2020. In accordance with the Strategic Review of CSPD, Engagement in Somalia and HoA, EUTM-Somalia shall not be involved in combat operations
COMMITMENT	The 6th mandate provides for an establishment of 203 personnel with a current strength of circa 150 personnel from 7 Member States and 1 participating third state (Serbia) plus 18 local staff. The approved budget for the period 01 Jan 19 to 31 Dec 20 is €25 million circa. Since January 2014 all EUTM-Somalia activities including advisory, mentoring and training have been conducted in Mogadishu with the support of a Liaison Office in Nairobi and a Support Cell in Brussels
HEAD OF MISSION	The Director MPCC, Lt Gen <b>Esa PULKKINEN</b> is the Operational Commander located in Brussels. The Mission Headquarters is situated in Mogadishu. Brigadier General <b>Antonello DE-SIO</b> (IT) is the current EU Mission Force Commander as of 09 Aug 2019




## HORN OF AFRICA (HOA) AND THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN EUCAP SOMALIA





TYPE	EU Capacity Building Mission
OBJECTIVES	EUCAP Somalia contributes to the resilience and capacity building of the Somali federal and regional maritime civilian law enforcement capabilities. Central aim of the Mission is to advise the Somali authorities on the development of coast guard and maritime policing functions, which since 2019 is complemented with support to broader police development. EUCAP Somalia focuses on the development and implementation of maritime security related policies, legislation and institutional frameworks, mainly through its support to the Somali maritime security coordination mechanisms. The Mission also works on rule of law niches (e.g. police-prosecutor cooperation, law drafting) and gender equality. EUTM Somalia and EUNAVOR Atalanta operate in the same theatre
MANDATE	Launched in July 2012, the current mandate runs until 31 December 2020
COMMITMENT	The mission has its headquarters in Mogadishu with an administrative Back Office in Nairobi and Field Offices in Somaliland (Hargeisa) and Puntland (Garowe). Authorised strength is 170. The budget allocated for 2019 is €32.1 million and for 2020 €34 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Chris REYNOLDS</b> (IE)







## MALI EUCAP SAHEL MALI





TYPE	EU Capacity Building Mission
OBJECTIVES	The Mission supports the restructuring of the Malian internal security forces (the Police Nationale, Gendarmerie Nationale and Garde Nationale) with a view to helping Malian authorities implement their Security Sector Reform (SSR) through a combination of training activities and the provision of strategic advice. In this, it complements the work of the EU Military Training Mission (EUTM Mali)
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 15 April 2015 and its current mandate runs until 14 January 2021
COMMITMENT	The headquarters of the Mission is in Bamako. The authorised strength is 194 staff. The annual budget for the period from 01 March 2019 to 14 January 2021 is €68.15 million
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Philippe RIO</b> (FR)

 <b>NIGER</b> <b>EUCAP SAHEL NIGER</b> 	
TYPE	EU Capacity Building Mission
OBJECTIVES	Through training and advising, the Mission aims to improve the capacities of Nigerien Security Forces (Gendarmerie, National Police, National Guard) to fight terrorism and organised crime as well as better control irregular migration flows in an effective and coordinated manner, with a view to contributing to the enhancement of political stability, security, governance and social cohesion in Niger and in the Sahel region
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 15 July 2012 and the current mandate runs until 30 September 2020
COMMITMENT	Headquarters in Niamey with a Field Office in Agadez. Authorised 210 staff. An annual budget of € 63.4 million is allocated for the period from October 2018 to 30 September 2020
ACTING HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Frank VAN DER MUEREN</b> (BE)

 <b>G5 SAHEL</b> <b>Regional Advisory and Coordinating Cell (RACC)</b> 	
TYPE	CSDP advisory and coordination regional activity. To be noted that this is not a CSDP mission, but a CSDP action, administratively attached to EUCAP Sahel Mali
OBJECTIVES	This CSDP action is intended to provide strategic advice and coordinate EU CSDP support from existing CSDP missions to G5 Sahel regional structures, and defence and security cross-border cooperation amongst the five members of the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Mauritania), while taking into account other international actors
MANDATE	Launched 20 June 2017, no formal end of mandate
COMMITMENT	Authorised 22 staff. The regionalisation's expenditures are covered under EUCAP Sahel Mali's budget. HQ in Nouakchott, Mauritania
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Daniel GRAMMATICO</b> (FR)

 <b>MALI EUTM MALI</b> <b>(MILITARY TRAINING MISSION)</b> 	
TYPE	Military mission to contribute to the training and advice of the Malian Armed Forces (MaAF)
OBJECTIVES	In line with the "EU Strategy for Development and Security in the SAHEL", EUTM Mali aims to support the training and reorganisation of the MaAF and to help to improve its military capacity in order to allow, under civilian authority, the restoration of the country's territorial integrity. More than 13,000 MaAF personnel have been trained by EUTM Mali. The mission also supports the implementation of the structural reforms encompassed in the Defence Programming Law ("Loi de programmation militaire - LOPM) and supports the MaAF in the establishment of the G5 Sahel Joint Force (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger)
MANDATE	Launched on 18 February 2013 the mission mandate has been extended until May 2020. EUTM Mali shall not be involved in combat operations. Its actions extend up to the river Niger Loop, including Gao and Timbuktu
COMMITMENT	The mission comprises circa 600 personnel from 23 EU member states and 5 non-EU states. The Mission Headquarters is located in Bamako. A budget of €60 million is allocated for the current mandate
HEAD OF MISSION	The Director MPCC, Lieutenant General <b>Esa PULKKINEN</b> is the Operational Commander located in Brussels. Brigadier General <b>Joao RIBEIRO</b> (PT) is the current EU Mission Force Commander having succeeded Brigadier General <b>Christian HABERSATTER</b> (AT) as of 12 Dec 2019

 <b>CENTRAL SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN</b> <b>EUNAVFOR MED</b> 	
TYPE	EUNAVFOR Med Operation SOPHIA (ENFM) is a military crisis management operation that is contributing to improving maritime security in the Central Mediterranean and supporting the return of stability and security in Libya
OBJECTIVES	ENFM is a multifaceted naval operation instrumental in returning stability to the Central Mediterranean (following the 2015 migration crisis) through contributing to disrupting human trafficking activities, implementing the UN arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya, gathering information in relation to illegal trafficking including oil smuggling, as well as training and monitoring of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy (LCG&N). ENFM's contribution to the exchange of information with EU, UN, international and national agencies and organisations, including NGO, and other CSDP missions and operations remain a key enabler for the Operation. The operation is but one element of the EU's wider comprehensive approach to migration and Libya complementing wider EU actions in the region
MANDATE	NFM is operating in accordance with the political, strategic and politico-military objectives set out in order to contribute disrupt the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean. On 26 September 2019, with the Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1595 the mandate of EUNAVFOR MED operation SOPHIA has been extended until 31 March 2020
COMMITMENT	7 air assets deployed, subject to change in accordance with Member States contributions. The mission has a total of around 400 personnel and 26 participating Member States. Additional support is provided by EU, international and NGO organisations including FRONTEX, EASO, UNSMIL, UNHCR, IOM, CISOM and the RAVA IT foundation
HEAD OF MISSION	The EU Operation Headquarters is located in Rome (Italy), Vice Admiral <b>Enrico CREDEINDINO</b> (IT Navy) is the Operation Commander

 <b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b> <b>EUTM RCA</b> <b>(MILITARY TRAINING MISSION)</b> 	
TYPE	EU CSDP Military Training Mission
OBJECTIVES	EUTM RCA is part of the EU's integrated approach in the Central African Republic (CAR). This approach contributes to the African and wider international efforts to restore stability and support the political transition process in the country. EUTM RCA follows on from the EU Military Advisory Mission in CAR (EUMAM RCA)
MANDATE	Launched on 16 Jul 2016, its mandate expires on 19 Sep 2020
COMMITMENT	EUTM RCA contributes to Defence Sector Reform within the broader Security Sector Reform process coordinated by MINUSCA, and works towards the goal of a modernised, effective and democratically accountable Central African Armed Forces (FACA), EUTM RCA is mandated not only to provide strategic advice to the Ministry of Defence, military staff and the armed forces, but also to the President's cabinet, and provides advice on civil-military cooperation, including to the Ministry of the Interior and the gendarmerie. To date EUTM RCA has delivered basic military training to over 5,500 FACA personnel and of these 1,100 are amongst the circa 1,500 FACA troops deployed outside of Bangui. The mission has also educated 2,458 FACA (Officers: 635; non-commissioned officers: 1,088; privates: 735) in specialised areas such as signals, leadership, tactics, International Humanitarian Law, human rights and prevention of sexual abuse and HIV/AIDS. It also coordinates closely with the EU Delegation in Bangui
HEAD OF MISSION	The Director MPCC, Lt Gen <b>Esa PULKKINEN</b> is the Operational Commander located in Brussels. The EU Mission Headquarters is located in Bangui. The EU Mission Force Commander is Brig Gen <b>Eric PELTIER</b> (FR)



# EU GEOSPATIAL CAPABILITY

## European Union Geospatial Capability Board (EUGCB) meeting Maps and Imagery in support of EU CSDP Missions and Operations

BY LT COL SOENKE FISCHHOEFFER, GEOSPATIAL OFFICER, EUMS

Co-chaired by the Director of Intelligence of the European Union Military Staff (EUMS), Brigadier General Radoslaw JEZEWSKI and the Director of the EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (INTCEN), Jose Casimiro MORGADO the annual conference of the European Union Geospatial Capability Board hosted by the EUMS was held in Brussels on the 12th September 2019.

The EU Geospatial Capability Board is the annual meeting of the EU Geospatial Community organised by the EUMS. Therefore most of the delegates hail from the military geospatial organisation of the Member States. Additional attendees from EU Geo-related organisations included; the statistical office of the European Union (EU-ROSTAT), the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), Military Planning Conduct and capability (MPCC), EU Operational Headquarters (OHQs) in ROME and ROTA, (Spain), European Defence Agency (EDA), Space Task Force, EU Satellite Centre (SatCen), and the Multinational Geospatial Support Group (MNGSG). The Chief Geospatial Officer from SHAPE, Col Fabrizio BORGONOV and his team also attended and provided an overview of the NATO military geospatial community's activities.

The topics discussed related to the current status of geospatial support, that is mainly support to the EU CSDP Missions and Operations through the provision of digital and analogue maps. The conference also focussed on geospatial support to the EU Training Mission (EUTM) Mali and the EU naval operations in the Mediterranean Sea (Operation SOPHIA, run from the OHQ in ROME) and at the Horn of Africa (Operation ATALANTA run from the OHQ in ROTA since the 29th March of this year). Representatives of the audience provided situational updates from their respective OHQs / FHQs.

Member States play a significant role either as Geospatial Supporting Nations or in the provision of Geo-

spatial Data Also important in support of the ongoing operations are the activities of EU SatCen, an EU owned asset situated in Torrejon near Madrid, which mainly focusses on Imagery Intelligence and Geospatial Intelligence, and the newly established Multinational Geospatial Support Group, a German Ministry of Defence supported military unit based in Euskirchen, Germany. The latter group focuses on database-management and geospatial support in a broader sense with maps and other Geospatial Services like terrain analysis. Both elements co-operate closely especially in the support of EUTM Mali and EU military exercises. Further discussions centred on the development of a common way ahead in geospatial operations, policy and technical developments such as the broader exploitation of satellite imagery.

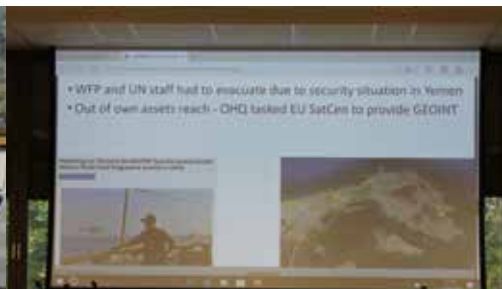
EU SatCen, the EDA and Germany delivered presentations on technical capability development in the Geospatial Domain and the new Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) projects with a military focus in the Geospatial Meteorological and Oceanographic Support (GEOMETOC) domain. A potential EU centre for military usable geospatial data was discussed in an early stage in the audience and in the margins of the meeting.

In the evening the group reconvened for a non-hosted dinner to discuss the information provided during the day in a more casual environment.

On Friday 13th September an additional Focus Group meeting took place at the request of a member state in order to clarify technical details relating to the Geospatial Support of EUTM MALI.

The next meeting will take place in Finland from 08 - 09 September 2020 and will be supported by the Finnish Defence Geospatial Centre.

EUGCB conference delegates (©Soenke Fischhoeffer)



Slide from the EUGCB conference showing EU SatCen Image (©EUMS)

# EUTM Somalia

BY MAJOR MAURIZIO GRECO – PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER EUTM SOMALIA

*Since 2010, the European Union has deployed a Military Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM Somalia), to provide Advisory, Mentoring and Training support to the Somali Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and Somali National Army (SNA).*

The mandate of EUTM Somalia Mission has been extended from the 1st January 2019 until 31st December 2020. Now in its sixth mandate, EUTM Somalia continues to work through the Advisory, Mentoring and Training pillars which seek to focus activities in order to increase the proficiency, effectiveness, credibility and accountability of the Somali Defence sector so as to enable the Somali authorities to progressively take over responsibility for their own security. EUTM Somalia can be considered as a proving ground for the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

## EUTM Somalia Objectives

The Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF), thanks to the activities performed by the EUTM Somalia personnel, will be:

- **Acceptable**, to the Somali people and International Community. This requires an Armed Forces that have to be perceived as a truly National Forces, acting with discipline in order to gain the approval of the people;
- **Accountable**, to the Government and civilian oversight;
- **Able**, to protect the people of Somalia.
- **Affordable**, in order to create a federal structure, aligned with the Somali budget, which is to be self-sustaining and is not reliant on funds from foreign donors;

EUTM Somalia activities are tailored to the best interests of the Somali Defence Institutions and are coordinated with other International partners. During this Mandate, EUTM Somalia is focussed on increasing the proficiency, effectiveness, credibility and accountability of the Somali Defence sector to enable Somali authorities to take over security responsibilities progressively.

Key to this is EUTM Somalia's drive to support the development of a sustainable Somali-owned training system that provides the SNA with the policies, procedures, expertise and experience to manage their own force generation. In this manner EUTM Somalia, on behalf of the EU and in cooperation with other EU Missions, performs an important role in supporting the development of functioning and accountable Somali institutions that serve the Somali people.

EUTM Somalia continues the development of the MoD, Defence Institutions and the SNA General Staff level, through its Advising and Mentoring activities, and continues to provide tactical training, at company level.

## Activities

The EUTM-S Advisor and Training Teams in liaison with CAS Strand 2A partners, AMISOM, UNSOM, US CJTF MCC Horn of Africa, TUKSOM, Operation TANGHAM and other actors, play an active role supporting the Somali military authorities in the design and development of their own sustainable system.

The work performed will be totally different from the one carried out in the previous Mandates, where the activities were focused primarily on the provision of direct training to Somali personnel.

During this sixth mandate, EUTM Somalia is focussed on advising and mentoring in the operational arena, in order to facilitate the development of planning and

*An SNA Instructor, trained by EUTM Somalia, speaks with his Commander.*



*An EUTM Somalia trainer coaches a Somali soldier on the firing range.*





*Mutual respect  
between SNA and  
EUTM-S personnel*

command and control capabilities in support of the SNA Staff personnel. Other principal outcomes of the advising effort will be the development and drafting of keystone documents and policies, the encouragement of civilian oversight over the SNA, and the development of functioning staff branches in order to ensure an effective coordination, and focused training in accordance with Somali needs.

The training activities will also be oriented towards increasing and prioritising the mentoring of SNA instructors (Train the Trainers), in order to have SNA personnel qualified to deliver training autonomously.

Since 2010, EUTM trainers have trained over 6600 Somali soldiers, through a variety of activities, including; courses for Officers, NCOs, basic specialisation courses, company Commanders courses, platoon commanders, combat engineer and CIMIC courses.

EUTM-S personnel also continue to provide mentoring to the commander, staff and Headquarters Training Branch at the General Dhagabadan Training Centre (GDTC).

### **EUTM Somalia and the EU's integrated approach in the Horn of Africa**

The EU supports the principles laid down in the Djibouti Peace Agreement, including the spirit of reconciliation and the search for an inclusive process in Somalia and plays a significant role in supporting Somalia's efforts to become a peaceful, stable and democratic country by taking progressive ownership over its own national security.

The EU, through the presence of its Delegation (EU-DEL) in Somalia, supports local Somali institutions in the process towards a peaceful Somalia through a wide range of assistance measures that include development programs, active diplomacy, EU staffed missions and operations in support of rule of law and security. It continues to engage with the Somali Federal Government and supports its efforts towards the delivery of basic services and improving the overall living conditions of the population while promoting a peaceful environment in which human rights are respected and upheld.

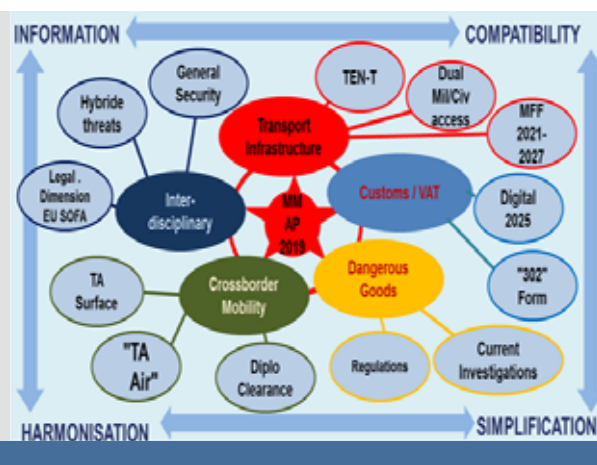
EUTM Somalia, as part of the EU's 'Integrated approach', is one of the three EU security and defence missions that the EU is contributing to the development of the Somali security sector. EUTM-S continues to working, in close coordination with the EU NAVFOR Somalia (Operation Atalanta), which in co-operation with various counter-piracy partners has become highly effective in deterring, preventing and repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia, and EUCAP Somalia, the EU Mission that enhances the country's maritime civilian law enforcement capacity by supporting federal and regional authorities in developing legislation, strengthening the criminal justice process in the maritime domain and providing advice on policy to the Somali ministry of internal security and the Somali Police Force.

Furthermore, EUTM Somalia collaborates with other international partners operating in the Somali territories.

# EUMS Logistics Directorate Military Mobility

BY COL MARC HUISKES CHIEF OF RESOURCES SUPPORT BRANCH, LOGS DIRECTORATE, EUMS

Military Mobility  
Action Plan 2019  
(©EUMS)



- Secondly the Joint Military Mobility Action Plan (MMA) launched in March 2018. This plan guides the EU institutions with clear Lines of Operations, with responsibilities set for each of the institutions and with timelines for the respective deliverables. In line with the MMA, the EU Military Staff (EUMS) developed together with MS and partners the Military Requirements for Military Mobility (MRMM) within and beyond the EU. This Council approved document further explains the MMA. It sets the definitions to be used; the requirements to be met and identifies the actors to be involved and the factors to be examined. The infrastructural requirements are divided between technical and geographical infrastructure requirements. The MRMM within and beyond the EU approved by the Council now further guide the EU institutions in their respective responsibilities under the MMA.

Military Mobility is a political initiative with the aim of enhancing the ability to move military forces within and beyond the EU. This political initiative is not to be confused with military operations such as Strategic Deployment or the conduct of Reception Staging and Onward Movement operations. In fact Military Mobility sets the prerequisites and enables an effective conduct of these type of military operations.

## The PESCO project Military Mobility and the Joint Commission-EEAS Military Mobility Action Plan

-Firstly the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) project on Military Mobility. This is one of the first PESCO projects launched and with almost all EU Member States (MS) participating. The aim of the project is to establish and maintain the political commitment for the Military Mobility file, to design new avenues of approach for improving military mobility and to coordinate with other PESCO projects which are related to military mobility. The Council Conclusions on Security and Defence of June 2018 are a clear example of the output of the PESCO project. The firm commitments made by MS in these conclusions, such as the granting of Cross Border Movement Permissions (CBMP) within five working days and the establishment of a strong interconnected network of National Point of Contacts, further guides the Member States and EU institutions efforts on the file.

Looking at these two projects and their respective outputs, the associated tasks can be divided into three Lines of Operation; infrastructural improvements, procedural improvements and organisational improvements.

## What has been achieved so far?

On the infrastructural Line of Operation, the EUMS together with the EU Member States and partners, especially NATO, have developed the military technical infrastructure parameters for air, road, rail, sea and inland waterways, which enable MS to move military forces across Europe. Additionally the EU Member States have identified the geographical parts of their transport network, which they consider best suited for Military Movements. These two parts (technical and geographical) have been the inputs for the Commission (DG MOVE) to develop a Gap-analysis between the existing civilian requirements (often referred to as TEN-T<sup>2</sup>) and the military requirements. After the Gap- analysis was finished, the EUMS together with MS and partners produced an update of the military requirements which focussed on achieving consistency in the technical part and identifying specified border crossing points on the geographical part.

More recently, DG MOVE together with the EUMS developed the first draft of the Dual-use definitions. This is an important step in the infrastructural Line of Operations, because these definitions will be used to propose infrastructural improvements in support of military mobility and qualify for Co-Funding of up to 50% from the Connecting Europe Facility budget.

Existing Barriers to  
Military Mobility  
(©European  
Commission)



Infrastructure not suitable for the weight or size of military assets  
Insufficient height or load capacity of bridges, insufficient load capacity of rail



Regulatory and procedural issues  
Lengthy and complex procedures, including customs formalities related to military operations, diverging national rules on the transport of dangerous goods in the military domain

1. Launched on 11 Dec 2017, PESCO is a Treaty-based framework and process to deepen defence cooperation amongst EU Member States who are capable and willing to do so. The aim is to jointly develop defence capabilities and make them available for EU military operations. This will thus enhance the EU's capacity as an international security actor, contribute to the protection of EU citizens and maximise the effectiveness of defence spending  
2. The Trans-European Transport Network.

On the procedural Line of Operation the EUMS supports the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the EU Member States on two work strands; CBMP and Customs. The aim is to facilitate the EU Member States in fulfilling their commitments as mentioned above.

For CBMP, the EDA established an Ad-Hoc Working Group. The aim of this Cat A project is to develop two documents, one for Air Transport and one for Surface Transport in order to meet the MS' commitment to grant CBMP within five working days with an efficient standardised procedure adopted by all.

Regarding customs, the EDA has developed an EU 302 form (based on the NATO 302 form). The EU-302 form has been approved by the MS and will now be the basis for further discussions with the Commission (DGTAXUD) with the aim of simplifying customs procedures for military forces.

Besides CBMP and Customs Procedures, the EUMS supported the EDA in the analyses of both legal and transport of dangerous goods questionnaires. The outcomes of these analyses will, inform the Commission's work in improving the European Directives on the transportation of dangerous goods.

On the organisational Line of Operation, as part of the PE-SCO military Mobility project, the EUMS supports MS in honouring their commitment to establish a strong interconnected network of National Points of Contact for CBMP.

Besides the establishment of this network, the EU-NATO cooperation on this file is of key importance. 22 of the EU Member States are also NATO allies and NATO is also looking at how to improve military mobility. To avoid duplication and enhance cooperation and transparency, the EUMS and NATO International Military Staff (IMS) meet regularly in formal meetings, workshops and conferences. In 2019, NATO and the EU also conducted a table-top exercise on Military Mobility.

## What are the next challenges?

Regarding the infrastructural Line of Operation, once the Dual-use definitions are approved the EU Member States can propose infrastructural projects to enhance Military Mobility. This so called project pipeline in 2020 is to be implemented from 2021-2027. Aside from this implementation, DG MOVE together with the EUMS and other stakeholders will in 2020 examine whether the generic TEN-T infrastructure requirements should be updated based on the developed Dual-use definitions and Military Requirements of 2019. This could lead to a revision of the TEN-T requirements in 2021-2023.

Pertaining to the organisational Line of Operations the EUMS will focus their 14th EU Deployability Conference (in March 2020) on the establishment of a strong interconnected network of National Point of Contact for CBMP. The sharing of best practices by MS and developing the Terms of Reference for the network will be the key focus of the conference.

The EUMS will further engage with NATO on the military mobility file, in line with the Joint Declaration, through the EU-NATO structured dialogue, in NATO - EU conferences, ad-hoc working groups and table-top exercises.

## Conclusion

The Military Mobility initiative in the EU is a really challenging file. It requires close cooperation within the EU institutions, with the EU Member States and with multiple stakeholders outside the EU. The enhancement of military mobility cannot be done over-night. It requires continuous effort from all stakeholders not only in the present but also in the coming decades. The Lines of Operation are on track, quality deliverables are being produced in time and implementation within Member States is underway.



Identification of the sections of the trans-European transport network suitable for military transport, including necessary upgrades of existing infrastructure. The aim is to reinforce **civilian and military synergies**. It is not a question of prioritising one at the expense of another.



Explore the opportunity of a dedicated EU financial support for **dual use civilian-military infrastructure projects**.



**Streamlining and simplifying rules** related to customs, and the transport of dangerous goods.



Support Member States in developing arrangements for **cross-border movement permissions**.

*Taking work forward through cooperation*  
(© European Commission)

# EUNAVFORMED Operation Sophia – contributing to Maritime Security in the Central Mediterranean

BY MS. REBECCA WITHEY, POLITICAL ADVISOR, EU NAVFOR MED OP SOPHIA

*Since its launch in 2015 as part of the EU's Comprehensive Approach, EUNAVFOR MED (ENFM) Operation Sophia has contributed to; the disruption of the business model of human smuggling and trafficking in the Central Mediterranean, the implementation of the UN arms embargo and to the collection of information on oil smuggling.*

In March 2019, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) decided to extend the ENFM mandate until 30 September 2019 but with the caveat that, for operational reasons, the deployment of Operation Sophia's naval assets should be suspended. On the 29 September 2019 the PSC once more agreed to extend the Operation's mandate for another six months with the same caveat in place. Whilst the deployment of naval assets has been temporarily suspended, the legal mandate of ENFM has not changed, nor have the desired effects. ENFM has still been able to implement its mandate, partly due to a compensating strengthening of surveillance by aerial assets and the increased capacity of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy (LCG&N).

## Core Task

The Smugglers' Business Model has undoubtedly been disrupted by Op Sophia's activity and there is clear evidence that the smugglers are adjusting their modus operandi in response. Illegal migrant flows from Libya along the Central Mediterranean Route have reduced by 97% since ENFM's inception and continue to decrease. Throughout its history, ENFM has transferred 151 suspected smugglers to the Italian Authorities and disposed of 551 boats used for human trafficking.

Although Search and Rescue (SAR) is not part of Operation Sophia's mandate, due to the overlap between ENFM's area of operations (AOO) and the core migration routes and the obligations imposed by international law, Op Sophia has rescued almost 45,000 migrants in 312 safety of life at sea (SOLAS) events since its launch. With no deployed naval assets since April 2019, increased reliance is now on ENFM air assets which report spotted SOLAS events to all relevant Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs) for coordination of SAR.

## Supporting Tasks

ENFM's supporting and additional tasks undoubtedly contribute to the EU's comprehensive approach in attempting to create a stable security situation in Libya.

### Countering Illegal Arms Trafficking

ENFM has been enforcing the UN arms embargo to counter illegal arms trafficking (CIAT) on the high seas off the coast of Libya under UNSCR 2473 (2019). Suspect vessels are hailed by air assets and the information gathered is passed to the relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies (LEAs). ENFM has conducted over 2500 hailings, 161 friendly approaches, 13 vessel inspections and 2 seizures of weapons since the addition of this supporting task.

### Gathering Information on Oil Smuggling

The operation continues to gather information on illegal smuggling, including information on crude oil and other illegal exports from Libya under UNSCR 2441 (2018). As of today, almost 60 suspected vessels have been recorded in the Vessels of Interest list. The information collected on oil smuggling and countering illegal arms trafficking, is shared through the relevant arrangements with the UN Panel of Experts on Libya, EUROPOL and FRONTEX

ENFM  
Divers training  
activity



Currently, 26 EU Member States contribute to ENFM through either training funds, personnel or assets (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom).

through the Crime Information Cell, in order to enable follow on investigations by Law Enforcement Agencies.

The latest report on oil smuggling was released on 14 February 2019 whilst the next one will be released in the coming weeks.

### **Training and Monitoring of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy**

The provision of training to the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy (LCG&N) and monitoring of their SAR capabilities including the conduct of their vessels at sea has continued. To date ENFM has trained 555 personnel; 298 LCG and 257 Navy. Human Rights, Gender and International Humanitarian Law are integral elements of the training modules. The results are evident: the LCG&N capacity to operate at sea within the SAR area of competence has significantly improved and the LCG&N now respond to over half of all SOLAS events. The fact that there has been no impact from the instability in Tripoli on LCG&N capacity and no reports of improper conduct since 2017 is testament to the positive effect the training packages are having.

### **Outreach**

ENFM efforts have to be considered within the EU's Comprehensive Approach to Libya. The operation is one part of the EU's response to addressing the root causes of illegal migration. Consequently, ENFM's outreach plan has become increasingly important as the operation seeks to achieve the desired effects through means other than ships at sea. In 2019, ENFM convened two 'Shared Awareness and Deconfliction in the Mediterranean' (SHADE MED) conferences in January and September. These conferences are a fine example of ENFM's communications across a large number of regional actors including other military and government organisations, industry stakeholders and NGOs.

Exchanges of information with LEAs also continue to be at the heart of the operation. Following the success of the first report, the Italian National Prosecutor Office for Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism produced a second European Observatory report in August 2019 which provides an in depth analysis of migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

### **Future beyond 2019**

ENFM has achieved some significant results, most notably the decreased flow of illegal migration from Libya, the reduction of deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route (from 4581 in 2016 to 692 persons in 2019, though even one death is too many) and the increased capacity of the LCG&N. The fact that Tunisia is becoming the main country of departure for migrants attempting to illegally cross the Central Mediterranean shows the disruptive effect that ENFM is having on Libyan smugglers. However, the ongoing deteriorating security situation in Libya since April 2019 could threaten future progress.



*ENFM – MPRA aircrew patrolling over the Mediterranean Sea*



*ENFM - Inside the Joint Operation Center (JOC) in Op Sophia OHQ's, Rome*



*ENFM training activity for LCG&N in progress*

## CONCEPTS & CAPABILITY

# DIGITALISATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A WINDING ROAD TOWARDS EU ARMED FORCES MODERNISATION

BY LT COL SERGIO BARRETTA, ACTION OFFICER EUMS CONCAP DIRECTORATE

*The increasing digitalisation of societies and the relentless development of Information Technology (IT) are more and more affecting and transforming our way of living and all of the processes through which we cope, or deal, with daily issues. The military cannot ignore these ongoing changes, but must accept the new reality and the further development of new technologies which will change the future battlespace in a significant way.*

During recent decades we have experienced a significant change in the way warfare is conducted, more often using non-conventional tactics and involving non-state actors. Linear responses to counter opponents have in some cases become ineffective as a consequence of the use of technology (for information sharing and influencing), and the use of cyber and digital domains. Furthermore, the speed of technological development, specifically in the civil sector (accessible by anyone), is shaping the current operational environment.

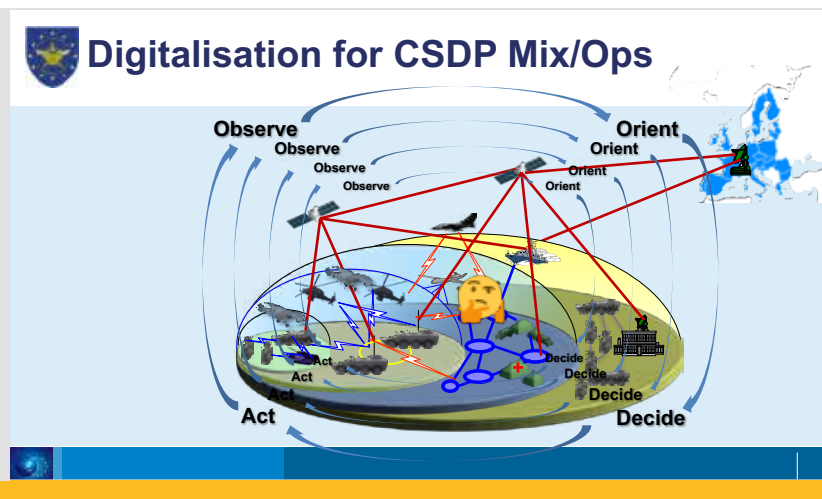
This can range from an extreme form of non-contact warfare to real innovative methods for its conduct when combined with the digitalisation of forces and the use of Artificial Intelligence. For example, we experienced in 2015, the so-called 'battle of Debaltseve', in the Donbass Region. This confrontation was conducted without any shots being fired, employing only the application of elaborate Information Operations techniques; the mass use of SMS texts, radio broadcasts and interference with social network platforms. We also witnessed real network-centred operations, called 'Swarm Tactics', last year when a swarm of drones targeted two Russian bases in Western Syria.

In light of these changes it is reasonable to assume that the future of warfare will be based even more on the use of networks, combat clouds (cloud computing for combat), multi-domain battle (non-military, trans-military and military domains), evolving into 'fusion warfare'. This means Command and Control capabilities to bring information from multiple domains into a sophisticated network that allows faster movement through the 'observe, orient, decide and act loop'.

Furthermore, strategic analyses depict possible scenarios that foresee military operations being conducted in highly urbanised areas, below ground as well as under-sea, featuring the use of ever more advanced technologies. Complex situations will always require timely decisions based on a huge amount of information. Thus, we conclude that the military must in future; (1) be able to take decisions in a quick and timely manner, (2) be technically enabled to manage 'big data', (3) provide reliable situational awareness (down to the tactical level) and (4) be able to combine kinetic and non-kinetic means, within a single set of joint forces, to achieve defined effects. In other words, being connected will enable us to act safely in both the physical and the information domain – connectivity will be the decisive factor for success.

The idea to connect or interconnect force elements in the field is not so new! Going back to the 1990s the US pioneered the idea to network IT assets and platforms employed by their forces in order to increase situational awareness and to share information and assist command. Then, the concept was called Network Centric Operations (NCO) or, Network Centric Warfare (NCW). The main aim of that doctrine was to dominate the information domain. The idea was that computer networking leads to information superiority.

Nowadays we use the term 'digitalisation', not just because it is trendy but because of the rate of progress in IT and the ever-growing diffusion of social networks that places information at the core of everything, becoming more and more prized. This is changing how we conduct



Connectivity will be the decisive factor for success for future CSDP Missions and Operations.



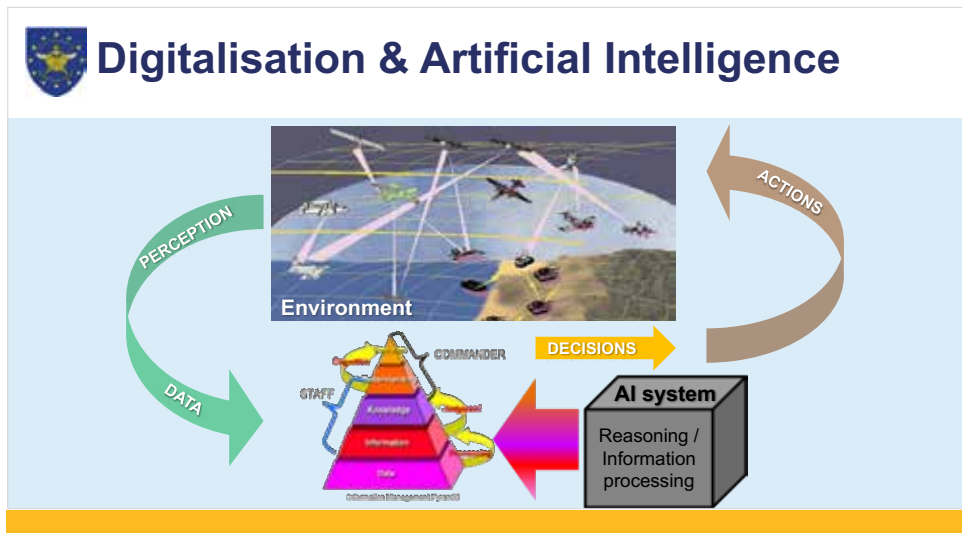
our business. From a military point of view it consists of the application of multiple instruments of information technology to acquire, process, disseminate, and employ information across the battlespace. Hence, it is an old idea that today is even more tangible thanks to the evolving technology and computer science. At the same time it becomes mandatory for the military to evolve to counter the threats and challenges brought about by these innovations when employed by potential adversaries.

Digitalisation is a comprehensive process of networking transformation through which forces are able to connect sensors, namely technical or human elements which detect and survey natural and social activities; decision-makers (personnel who adopt a decision based on the information available); and actuators (weapons or soldiers that implement the decision taken). AI refers more to advanced computing technology which, within the EU, focusses on systems that show intelligent behaviour: by analysing their environment they can perform various tasks with some degree of autonomy to achieve specific goals. Thus, AI should be seen as a strategic enabler for digitalisation, useful in automating once traditional tasks, and to provide some platforms with a certain degree of autonomy.

The digitalisation of forces is now within the scope of European Forces. Recently, just ahead of the Finnish Presidency, the debate started to highlight the importance of dealing with this innovation. As they are in the main 'dual-use', commercial off-the-shelf technologies, produced in the civil sector are accessible to everyone and thus can be 'weaponised' and applying 'swarm tactics' can subvert any attacker-to-defender ratio. In this context, speculating on the deployment of digitalised forces on military Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) executive or non-executive missions is irrelevant. EU Forces need to adapt to be ready to cope with this.

Digitalisation of EU forces is not going to be simple. Conceptually, it is all about information, time and interoperability. From a holistic perspective (DOTMLPFI) it raises cross-cutting issues that require courage and diligence. In fact it is not limited to a purely technological issue, with its specific challenges; but it impacts deeply on the entire approach for all CSDP Missions and/or Operations.

On this basis, we need to change our perspective on missions and operations. Traditional concepts of warfare domains (land, maritime, air) are partly overcome. It is not important where the adversary is opposed, but rather where the operations take place and whether they are



*Digitalisation in combination with Artificial Intelligence (AI) will drive the modernisation of European forces. However, two different issues remain; one, digitalisation constitutes a process whereas AI acts in a complementary way to the process.*

effective. So, the Information domain becomes the most strategic; the Cognitive domain, where all human elements, from Commanders to soldiers, are able to better understand the operational situation, and the Physical domain, where sensors, decision makers and actuators are constantly linked.

The strategic value of the information domain can be easily explained. Its importance to understanding the situation and acting properly is pivotal for offensive or defensive actions as well for the protection of forces. It is also decisive for commanders in the employment of hard and soft power tools. In this regard AI plays its big role: it solves the information saturation problem for people and networks through its capacity to analyse and assess large amounts of information, known as Big Data, in near real time. It facilitates the sorting, filtering and analysis of data and exploits the potentialities in the fields of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR). These are augmented by a wide range of unmanned, remotely controlled, semi or completely autonomous sensors, already in the field or in development.

Interoperability is the most challenging aspect of the digitalisation of EU Member States' (EU MS) Armed Forces – through which its level of maturity can be measured. Moving beyond national single service networks to one Integrated Network, based on common technical and procedural standards, will be the hardest test for EU MS' capacities. Whatever the level of maturity reached in this field, for sure modernised forces cannot still rely on 'swivel chair' solutions, or other analogical ways to bypass incompatibilities between systems.

It is time to conceive and carry out an implementation plan. This plan should firstly focus on the interoperability of all contributed forces. Since the coming of Network-Centred Warfare the concept of interoperability across lines of personnel, leadership and chain of command, procedures, training, infrastructure and material has always been praised as a common goal for all participants in an EU operation. Now, with IT ever more pervasive across the globe and in every possible crisis area, making this concept a reality becomes an absolute necessity.



# EUFOR Althea completes Exercise Quick Response 2019

BY LT CDR TIMOTHY LECKEY (RN), SPOKESPERSON EUFOR BIH

## Background

When on the 2nd December 2004 the EU's Operation ALTHEA replaced NATO's Stabilisation Force (SFOR) as the peace keeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), it had under its command approximately 7000 troops. Over the last 15 years the security situation in the country has been such that it has been possible for the numbers of troops kept permanently in theatre to be reduced to a much smaller contingent. Military credibility, is however, maintained by EUFOR's access to quickly deployable 'over the horizon' reserves.

Exercise QUICK RESPONSE is the annual test of EUFOR's capability to rapidly reinforce its troops in BiH with part of these reserve forces which are held at high-readiness outside the country. Every year the exercise is run in cooperation with the BiH authorities, the Armed Forces of BiH, (AFBiH) and Bosnian Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). This year, planning for QUICK RESPONSE 2019 or QR19 was particularly ambitious, with the intent for the exercise to take place in multiple locations all over BiH, from 7th – 11th October.

## Arrival

Although the 'live' part of the exercise only runs for a week the reserve troops arrive a week earlier to allow time for integration training with troops already in theatre. The UK's contribution to QR19 comprising troops from 1st Battalion the Royal Gurkha Rifles, were airlifted in to Sarajevo International Airport, in a Royal Air Force Voyager aircraft along with their vehicles and equipment which arrived by Antonov 124. The next day troops from the Austrian 6th Mountain Warfare Brigade arrived by road. The British and Austrian troops joined other elements of EUFOR's reserve contingent from Bulgaria, Greece and Romania making up just a part of the total reserves which EUFOR can call upon under the 'Berlin Plus' agreement with NATO.

## Integration

A range of integration and combat enhancement training exercises were conducted to ensure that the troops from different nations could harmonise their procedures and integrate under the leadership of EUFOR's Force Commander (COM EUFOR), Major General Reinhard Trischak. These included Helicopter Operations, Crowd Riot Control and Explosive Ordnance Disposal training with their comrades from other nations to ensure combined operations could be carried out effectively. One such training serial saw the 1st Battalion the Royal Gurkha Rifles completing integra-

tion training with EUFOR's helicopter crews. The troops trained with Blackhawk and Agusta Bell 212 helicopters from the Austrian Air Force, allowing them to perfect their mounting and dismounting drills.

## Opening Ceremony

Once the reserve troops had reached a high standard of interoperability with their international partners the opening ceremony for QR19 was held at Camp Butmir, Sarajevo, on the afternoon of Sunday the 6th of October.

COM EUFOR Major General Reinhard Trischak, the Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Sead Jusić and the Deputy Minister of Security Mr Mijo Krešić, all spoke at the opening ceremony. COM EUFOR said,

"EUFOR maintains a military footprint in BiH which can be rapidly expanded in both size and strength to address any challenge towards the Safe and Secure Environment. Quick Response Exercises test the mechanisms to rapidly activate and integrate our reserves with our in-theatre troops. The fact that we have on parade the Intermediate Reserve Forces from the United Kingdom and Austria, demonstrates that this process works."

Major General Trischak also paid tribute to the excellent relationships EUFOR has with the AFBiH, Bosnian LEAs and the respective ministries, publicly thanking the State, Republic Srpska (RS) and Federation BiH authorities for their cooperation throughout the planning process.

## Exercise

The troops started deploying to locations across BiH on Monday 7 October to take part in a broad range of challenging scenarios planned for them by the Exercise Director, EUFOR's Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Lázló Szabó.

In conjunction with a unit of the RS Ministry of Interior Gendarmerie and Banja Luka police, elements of the Austrian contingent carried out a high speed civilian evacuation exercise in Banja Luka on Tuesday 8th October. Firstly the gendarmerie secured the surrounding area before the troops effected an entry into the building and 'rescued' the OSCE staff being held 'hostage'. Then in cooperation with the gendarmerie they quickly withdrew from the area in convoy with a high speed blue light escort provided by the police.

An EUFOR spokesperson who observed the scenario said, "The effective cooperation between the gendarmerie and



QR19 - EUFOR OPCOM Lt Gen Rittiman with COM EUFOR Maj Gen Trischak at Banja Luka airport  
 QR19 - Opening ceremony  
 QR19 - MEDEVAC  
 QR19 - Banja Luka, EUFOR Austrian troops and RS Gendarmerie  
 QR19 - AFBiH soldier during joint training with EUFOR  
 QR19 - COM EUFOR Maj Gen Trischak with Mr Sead Jusić, Deputy Minister of Defence and Mr Milo Kresic Deputy Minister of Security

EUFOR allowed this exercise to run quickly and effectively. The professionalism of the gendarmerie in securing the perimeter allowed the troops from EUFOR to focus entirely on their role of getting the OSCE staff out of the building safely.”

The convoy made best speed to the nearest ‘safe area’ which was the Armed Forces of BiH ‘Kozara’ barracks. On arrival, the scenario was complicated by an OSCE member feigning symptoms of a heart attack. The medical team quickly stabilised the patient while a helicopter was called in to carry out a medical evacuation. Within minutes, a EUFOR Agusta Bell 212 had arrived and the patient was transferred to the nearest hospital. The hospital transfer marked the end of this part of the exercise and the troops were able to return to their barracks.

On Thursday 10th October, in conjunction with units from the RS Gendarmerie, the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA), Border Police and the RS Ministry of the Interior anti-terrorist unit, EUFOR demonstrated their ability to secure Banja Luka International Airport and deal with a range of threats to the Safe and Secure Environment.

The COM EUFOR, Major General Reinhard Trischak, was accompanied by the Operation Commander for Operation ALTHEA, Lieutenant General Olivier Rittimann, EU Special Representative Johann Sattler as well as members of the State Crisis Team including the Minister of Security, Dragan Mektić, as they observed the troops and security providers’ deal with the three scenarios set up by the training team.

After troops from the Austrian 6th Mountain Warfare Brigade had dispersed a violent protest on the access road to the airport, SIPA and the RS Ministry of the Interior anti-terrorist unit moved in to deal with a hostage situation before a EUFOR team dealt with an improvised explosive device (IED) that the Border Police dog team had found.

During a press conference given at the end of the scenario Major General Trischak stated how impressed he was with how all parties dealt with the situation and his particular pleasure at the excellent cooperation he witnessed between all the different units.

Whilst these scenarios were happening in and around Banja Luka, EUFOR’s reserve, drawn from Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and the United Kingdom had sufficient

forces to run concurrent scenarios all over BiH, working closely with BiH agencies in locations such as Sarajevo, Mostar, Čapljina, Manjača and Trebinje.

### Finale

The finale of QR19 was a ‘Distinguished Visitors Day’, where representatives from AFBiH, the European Union Special Representative and Ambassadors of the troop contributing nations as well as other VIP’s witnessed a dynamic display showcasing elements of the training completed during the exercise. The guests were able to observe EUFOR’s Multinational Battalion augmented by the reserve forces as well as AFBiH and SIPA elements, carry out an evacuation drill, riot control, checkpoint set-up and a helicopter evacuation.

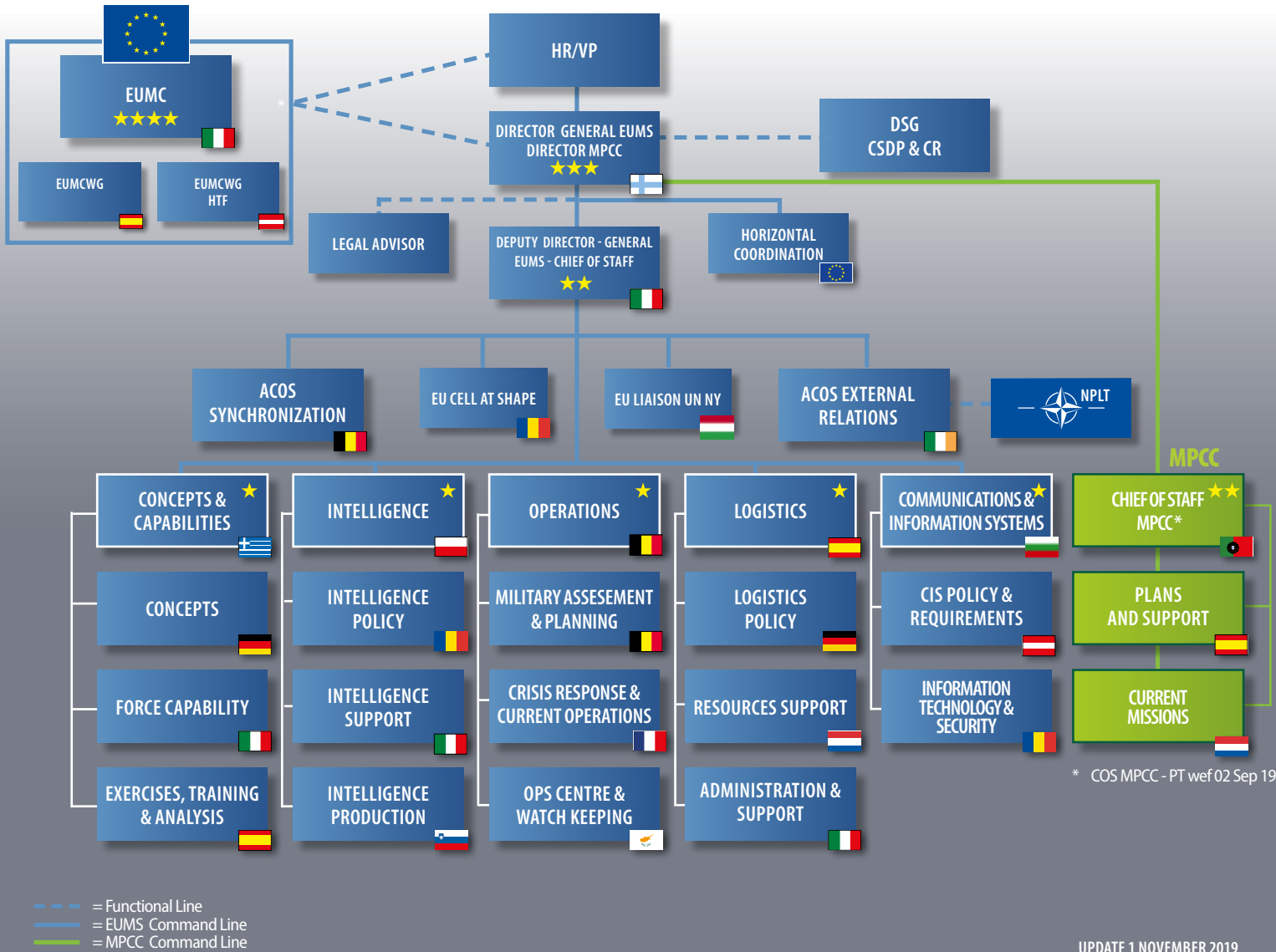
Following the display COM EUFOR addressed the press saying: “If I was to pick my two highlights from Exercise Quick Response 2019 the first would have to be how quickly and smoothly the reserve forces selected for this exercise were able to get into the country and integrate within EUFOR ... My second highlight has been the professionalism that has been shown by the AFBiH and the law enforcement agencies during their involvement in the exercise. The co-operation we have seen here fills me with confidence that together we have demonstrated the commitment and ability to ensure the safe and secure environment.”

Showcasing that EUFOR in cooperation with its contributing nations is able to conduct large scale Peace Support Operations should it be required, Exercise Quick Response 2019 also decisively proved that EUFOR together with its comrades from the AFBiH, Bosnian LEAs and its Reserves are at all times ready and able to respond quickly and effectively to any potential threat to the Safe and Secure Environment in BiH.

### In Brief

EUFOR Operation Althea is currently comprises soldiers from 15 EU Member States and five partner nations. Its primary role is to support BiH efforts to maintain a safe and secure environment, whilst providing support to the overall EU comprehensive strategy for BiH. In December it will reach its 15 year anniversary. Operation ALTHEA in BiH is the European Union’s longest lasting peace support operation.

# EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF - EUMS STRUCTURE



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## EU Military Operations and Missions

