

# IMPETUS



MAGAZINE OF THE EU MILITARY STAFF, EEAS, BRUSSELS - SPRING/SUMMER 2019 ISSUE #27



EU MILITARY STAFF CONTRIBUTING TO EU GLOBAL STRATEGY

**EU NAVFOR ATALANTA,  
new OHQ, same principles**

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**Military Planning Conduct  
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to achieving EU CSDP Level  
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Dear Readers,

We hope that you find IMPETUS 27 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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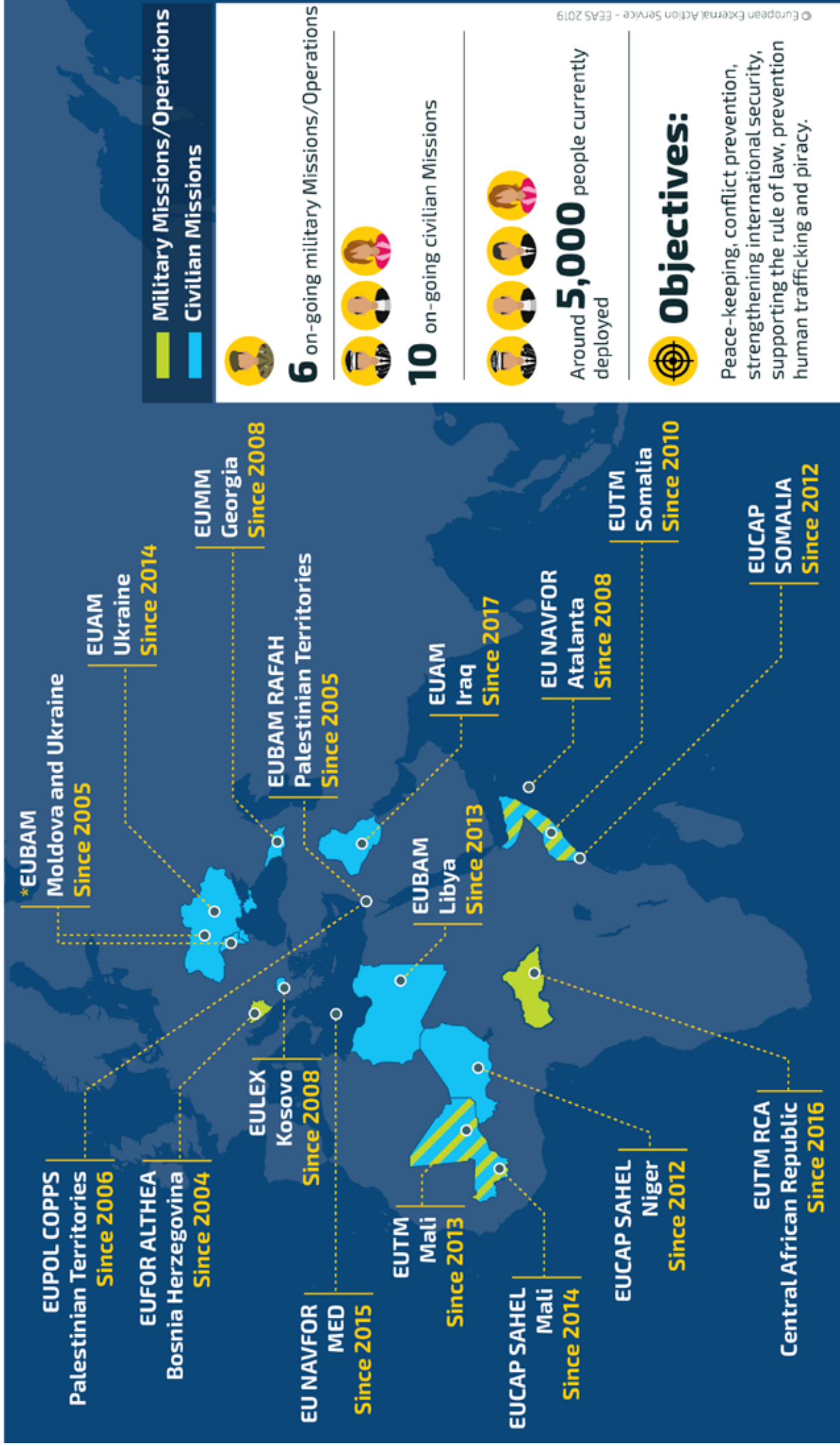
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# EUROPEAN UNION CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS 2019



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

# EUFOR OP ALTHEA

## Exercise Quick Response 2018 and Associated Media Campaign

BY LT CDR PAUL CLARK RN, FORMER SPOKESPERSON EUFOR BIH, OP ALTHEA

UK troops landing at Sarajevo International Airport prior to the start of Exercise Quick Response 18



*'Quick Response' is an annual European Force (EUFOR) led peace support operation exercise. In 2018 it took place in the areas of Sarajevo, Tuzla and Brcko among others. After the previous year's successful cooperation, the 2018 exercise again brought together Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Law Enforcement Agencies, the Armed Forces of BiH (AFBiH) and EUFOR, in order to test their respective contingency plans.*

EUFOR is able, if required, to call on mobile and versatile Over the Horizon Reserve forces, to augment in-theatre forces and deal with any threat to the maintenance of the safe and secure environment in support of the BiH Ministries of Security and Defence. EUFOR is governed by the UN Security Council's executive mandate for this task and is required to regularly rehearse the reinforcement plan. Therefore, 'Quick Response 2018' practiced EUFOR's capability to call in parts of their reserve forces and engage them in an international exercise. This annual

EUFOR helicopter undertaking a simulated MEDEVAC on day 3 of the exercise in Kalinovik



international exercise involves EUFOR's Multinational Battalion, the elements of the reserve forces from Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Romania and the United Kingdom. It also includes the NATO Kosovo Force Tactical Reserve Battalion.

### Opening Ceremony

Monday 3rd September saw the opening ceremony of Exercise Quick Response 2018. The EUFOR BiH Commander (COMEUFOR), Major General Martin Dorfer was joined by the BiH Minister for Defence, Mrs Marina Pendeš and Minister for Transport and Communication Mr Ismir Jusko as well as distinguished guests from the AFBiH, BiH Law Enforcement Agencies, and Defence Attaches from a number of Embassies in Sarajevo.

Minister Pendeš spoke of her hope for a successful and integrated exercise when she said:

"I expect that the mutual co-operation between police agencies in BiH, institutions of Defence and the Armed Forces of BiH will result in an overview of the capabilities of Defence and Security institutions in order to be able to jointly respond to the current security challenges together with the colleagues and partners from EUFOR."

### Day One

Day one of the Exercise saw training scenarios in the regions of Sarajevo International Airport, Pazaric and Camp Butmir.

The scenarios exercised were a simulated attack on a VIP convoy at the airport, defending a weapon-storage site at Pazaric, and crowd riot control (CRC) at Camp Butmir.

These realistic scenarios tested the contingency plans of the airport authorities, SIPA and the Border Police at the airport and tested the soldiers of EUFOR's Multinational Battalion and reserve forces at Pazaric and Camp Butmir.

### Day Two

Day two saw the exercise scenarios move to Mrkonjic Grad and Tuzla and concentrated on troop movements and cooperation with the AFBiH and local Law Enforcement agencies. At Kula near Mrkonjic Grad, Hungarian troops from the Kosovo Tactical Reserve Battalion were diverted from a convoy in the area of Travnik to assist with the protection of an ammunition storage site.

This involved moving the convoy towards Mrkonjic Grad and liaising with both the AFBiH based there and the Republika Srpska Police.

### Day Three

Day three of Exercise Quick Response 2018 saw the scenarios take place in Kalinovik and Brcko with the Turkish and Austrian companies taking the lead. In Kalinovik the Turkish company had to deal with the evacuation of a EUFOR LOT house with a number of 'training injects' that tested the company Commander and his soldiers. This included the need for a helicopter medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) as well as a crowd control situation.

Brcko saw the Austrian soldiers secure a landing site for a VIP aircraft flight and then escort the VIP road convoy through a fictitious 'dangerous' area to meet with key leaders, including the Mayor in the local community.

### Day Four

Day four saw the end of the 'Live' phase of Exercise Quick Response 2018. The finale was held at Camp Butmir where COMEUFOR presided over a dynamic scenario and demonstration within the grounds of the camp.

The demonstration included a number of action scenarios which also included helicopter operations in an impressive display of the capabilities of EUFOR and Reserve Forces. Units from SIPA and the AFBiH Military Police were also present and showed the assembled VIPs their skills in building clearance and perimeter security operations.

Helicopters from both EUFOR and NATO's Kosovo Tactical Reserve Battalion impressed the crowd with their skills in both troop delivery and medical evacuation.

COMEUFOR gave a statement in which he expressed his satisfaction with a job well done:

"Today's scenario and demonstration marks the end of the 'LIVE' part of Exercise Quick Response 2018 and I am delighted to say that it has been a success. After the exercise we will continue our training with AFBiH on the way to European integration. And we will support BiH authorities to serve the citizens in BiH under the common motto: "One Mission – One Team".

### Media Campaign

In a concerted effort to inform the BiH public about the exercise, a large scale public information and media campaign was launched shortly prior to the arrival of the first exercise troops. The EUFOR Public Affairs Office (PAO) cross-media campaign included an in-house produced video, radio spot, billboards/posters, and information packages that were disseminated throughout BiH via multiple media channels including television, radio, newspapers, selected cinemas, billboards, and public transport vehicles, as well as the uploading of videos and posts on social media platforms such as Youtube, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Three main media events

were hosted during the Exercise Quick Response 18: the opening ceremony, a media day in Camp Butmir, and the first day of the LIVEX at Sarajevo International Airport.

### Open Social Network

Intensive exercise-related activity on EUFOR's official Facebook profile started on 23 August, with the launch of the campaign video and the story about the arrival of UK troops and equipment to Sarajevo International Airport.

During the period between 23 August and 12 September 21 Exercise related posts were published on Facebook, generating a total of nearly 1.2 million impressions in total.

The single most successful Facebook post was the campaign promotional video that was viewed more than 280,000 times, it was shared more than 200 times by other Facebook users, and was liked more than 1,500 times (1,000 on EUFOR's page and additional 500 on shares).

There were two periods of intense activity on the EUFOR Facebook page. The first between 26 and 30 August reached an audience of nearly a half a million views with the campaign video and stories about the arrival of troops. The second period of intense activity started on 3 September with the opening ceremony post (reaching nearly 160,000 views) followed by daily videos regarding exercise related activities, each reaching 80 - 100,000 views.

A hugely successful Exercise was backed up by a Media Campaign that was well planned, well executed and delivered on its goals of informing and reassuring the public, spreading the EUFOR message as well as being visually impressive and entertaining. The use of drones to capture footage in the exercise areas was a particular highlight that received much positive feedback from a variety of sources. This effective media campaign showed what can be achieved by a relatively small team and modest budget.



*Turkish soldiers undertaking a foot patrol and dealing with "exercise injects" (unknown problems that test their responses and tactical abilities)*



*Austrian soldiers dealing with simulated security issues from a rioting crowd in Camp Butmir on day 4 of the exercise*

# EU Training Missions in Review

BY LT GEN ESA PULKKINEN, DGEUMS & DMPCC

*EUTM Mali, EUTM-S and EUTM RCA personnel at the EU Open Day, Brussels 04 May 2019*



It is always important to reflect, analyse and take stock of work done and to critically assess achievements and progress made. In considering the achievements of the three current European Union Training Missions (EUTMs) and reflecting on their respective contributions in building host nation security capacities in the Central African Republic (CAR), Mali and Somalia it is also necessary to consider how their work also provides for the security of the EU. As Mission Commander of EUTM RCA, EUTM Mali and EUTM Somalia (EUTM-S), I am extremely proud of the achievements of the military personnel from all the contributing EU Member States and our partners to the Training Missions. Our Training Missions are deployed in some of the poorest countries of the world that are emerging from very recent internal conflict trauma. In very challenging operational environments personnel have continually displayed true determination and leadership in carrying out their respective tasks. When viewed in that light the impact of the EUTMs in the host countries is hugely significant. There will always be ongoing difficulties, problems and barriers placed in the way of mission achievement, but by being adaptable, flexible and innovative, progress can and will be made.

The context of the Training Missions' work is vital and the provision of advice, education and training to the respective national security forces enables them to take ownership and action in providing security for themselves. This is the essential element of capacity building in the security sector. When the military aspect is combined with the civilian missions' capacity building work in areas such as governance and Rule of Law, the benefit and effectiveness of the EU's Integrated Approach and development aid becomes clear.

The central context of course is the EU Global Strategy (EUGS) and the role the missions play within this by implementing security and defence plans. The strategy has heralded a unified approach to providing for the security of European citizens by addressing security concerns outside its borders. In pointing to the necessity to provide for the security of European citizens, underlining it as

a responsibility, we can see that internal and external security issues are mutually dependant. Security at home depends on peace beyond Europe's borders. This is the important role the Training Missions therefore ... play.

## EUTM Somalia



*DGEUMS & DMPCC Lt Gen PULKKINEN presents EUTM-S personnel with their EU medal*

The problems encountered when implementing any mission plan are often all-consuming in time and energy, but adaptability and innovation can help overcome these. In Somalia significant progress has been made in recent months despite impediments. EUTM-S' framework activities in building the capacities of the Somali National Army (SNA) are contributing to this overall trend. In parallel with the ongoing Security Sector Reform (SSR) processes the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has launched a military operation in Lower Shabelle focused on securing the wider Mogadishu region. This operation has been made possible due to the core training and advisory work of the Training Mission in coordination with the support of other international actors. This, of course, has taken time but the SNA are developing their abilities to conduct further operations, and EUTM trained personnel are key to this evolving Somali ownership of their own security. This would not have been possible a number of years ago, but progressive developments in governance and Rule of Law support guide these security actions which are led by the FGS authorities as part of a coherent national plan to build a safe and secure environment (SASE).

The Advisory Pillar team has been a key factor in major operational and strategic level progress. The team advises both the Somali MoD and the SNA General Staff on a

daily basis. Patience and persistence are paying dividends as officers more open to change are now taking leading roles. As a result EUTM-S advice and mentoring has achieved more tangible effects as SNA planning teams conduct joint planning using Western military planning processes. This is modest but important progress for an organisation that had previously relied on oral orders to launch operations – often by mobile phone.

## EUTM RCA

If we look closely at the Central African Republic (CAR) we see a country that has experienced power struggles for much of its history. This has resulted in numerous coups and the deprivation of the population. In 2013, CAR finally witnessed a “total breakdown of law and order”<sup>\*</sup>, with rival Muslim and Christian armed groups accused of serious ethnic atrocities. This is not an easy environment in which to support the rebuilding of a functioning security sector. But this is exactly what the personnel of EUTM RCA are trying to achieve and contribute to every day. The CAR authorities and its people need all the support available in the EU’s soft-power toolbox to help them build a functioning and stable state.

EUTM RCA maintains its central role in the CAR Defence Sector Reform process. It is making steady progress in achieving its operational objectives and with the recent deployment of a training presence in Bouar, the mission is directly supporting the extension of state authority outside the nation’s capital. The mission continues to advise the Ministry of Defence and the Force armées centrafricaine (FACA) at all levels on the implementation of the National Defence Plan. The training output is also significant; throughout its time the mission has trained 1,550 Officers and NCOs in leadership and other education courses. Additionally some 3,000 operational troops have also been trained in cohesive and effective battalion sized units. FACA’s capacity to run their own military education and training activities using the ‘Train-the-Trainers’ concept is slowly being implemented. The commencement of training of over 1,000 new recruits, in Bangui and Bouar in June marks another important step in increasing FACA’s capacities, personnel renewal and National Defence Plan implementation.

There remain many challenges and obstacles for the EUTM RCA to overcome; an ongoing Peace Process; a Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reconciliation and Reintegration (DDRR) programme; a very challenging security environment; a country that is slowly developing its basic structures with international assistance. These factors should provide the context for assessing the achievements of the mission and all the personnel that have served therein. In broadening the mission mandate to incorporate an Interoperability Pillar supporting cooperation between the civilian Internal Security Forces (ISF) and FACA with the provision of strategic advice the application of the Integrated Approach has been deepened. Unfortunately this has yet to reach operational status but will greatly enhance ISF effectiveness when it does.

\* UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon.

## EUTM Mali



*Brig Gen Christian HABERSATTER, MFCdr EUTM Mali receives the Mission flag from Lt Gen Esa Pulkkinen, DGEUMS & DMPCC*

EUTM Mali has been implementing its mandated tasks in an increasingly volatile political and security environment. In training the Malian Armed Forces (MaAF) the mission has continued to combine centralised and decentralised activities with a focus on basic training, ‘Train-the-Trainers’ and other specialised courses that build MaAF’s capacity. The purpose is to develop the MaAF’s ability to take over responsibility for training. In the last two years EUTM-Mali has trained 4,700 personnel (since 2013 the mission has trained 12,500 personnel). All of these troops allow for state authority to be extended out to all regions of Mali. This is followed up with further advice and mentoring at regional and national headquarters level. By training the Malian staff officers in operations planning the use of trained troops becomes more effective.

## Way ahead

Progress overall is challenging in these countries, as poor infrastructure and limited host nation funding to support the soldiers we are training is evident. But even with these obstacles it must be considered that much has gradually been achieved.

The mission’s concept for decentralised activities – the Military Region Advisory Activity (MRAA) is now being tested to maintain the high tempo of EUTM’s activities while addressing the needs of the Military Region HQ’s Staffs. The MRAA’s are a response to the current security environment – they make us more agile and allow us to continue to have an impact and are an example of the innovation and commitment that exemplify the work of all mission personnel.

The way ahead is to remain focused on mandate implementation and to be adaptable and innovative in highly complex operational environments. The many challenges are presented to the Member States (MS) through regular reporting and assessments. Central requirements highlighted to MS are; for staffing to reach approved manning levels; specialist advisors; resources to secure mission personnel and basic equipment to assist those we are training.

The training missions play an integral part in the delivery of the EU Global Strategy. They are a key component of the ‘Integrated Approach’ to overall regional security and development. The EUTM’s have, over time, built a lasting credibility and demonstrated the EU’s commitment to supporting the peaceful development of these nations.

## EU NAVFOR Somalia - **Operation Atalanta: new OHQ location, same principles**

BY MAJ DOMINGO EXPOSITO ALVAREZ – SPOKESPERSON OP ATALANTA

Operation Atalanta  
Commander, Rear  
Admiral Antonio  
Martorell Lacave



EU NAVFOR air assets guard the high-risk area and help to contribute to the monitoring of fishing activity off the coast of Somalia.

*The European Union (EU) first launched EU NAVFOR Somalia, Operation Atalanta in 2008. In co-operation with her counter-piracy partners, the operation has become highly effective in deterring, preventing and repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia. At the height of Somali piracy in 2011, pirates held as many as 736 people and 32 ships hostage in the high-risk area of the Horn of Africa. By 2016, thanks in significant part to EU NAVFOR Somalia, those numbers had both reduced to zero.*

a new command and headquarters, 2019 will be a very exciting and challenging year for Operation Atalanta.

### History of Operation Atalanta

The Council of the EU launched the EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Somalia in December 2008. It was then that the journey of the Operation Atalanta began, establishing the foundation of what it has become today. Its work in Northwood thus far has enhanced relationships amongst all the various participating countries and improved its rapport with regional governments, multinational forces, the international shipping industry, and multiple international, governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Since 2008, Operation Atalanta has focused its efforts on the protection of the vessels of the World Food Program (WFP), the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and other vulnerable vessels. The operation works diligently to avoid, prevent and suppress all violent acts related to piracy at sea. Additional tasks to this primary goal include the monitoring of fishing activities off the coast of Somalia and providing support to EU and international organisations that also aim to strengthen maritime security and capacity in the region.

Operation Atalanta has been a continuous success since its establishment. In its integrated approach to the Horn of Africa, Operation Atalanta has been successful in both the efficient management of resources that Member States provide and the effective coordination with other nations present in the region (China, South Korea, Japan, India and Russia). Another notable achievement has been the mission's exceptional coordination with the international fishing and merchant marine community.

Through relationship building, EU NAVFOR enhances its partnership network and continues to work toward a thorough understanding of the dynamics of the maritime industry."



In recognition of its consistent operational success and the persistent risk of piracy (there were two failed attempted piracy attacks in 2018), the Council of the European Union (EU) again extended EU NAVFOR's Operation Atalanta's mandate in July of last year- this time until 31 December 2020. However, this operational extension differed to those that had preceded it. This time, because of the United Kingdom's planned departure from the EU, the decision was taken to transfer the location of the Operational Headquarters (OHQ) from Northwood, England to the Rota Naval Base in Cádiz, Spain. With



## Preparation and official handover

Rota, Cádiz officially became the new designated location of the OHQ of EU NAVFOR Operation Atalanta in July 2018. Two months later, many of the core staff members had been selected; Rear Admiral Antonio Martorell Lacave was designated the Operation Commander, in succession to Major General Charlie Stickland RM. Captain Luis Díaz, current Chief of Staff, was designated the Project Officer with responsibility for coordinating the handover between the two staffs.

Throughout the transfer of headquarters and the handover of command, EU NAVFOR Somalia maintained its operational focus. To ensure Operation Atalanta's progress during the relocation, the OHQ in Rota first installed the Communication and Information Systems (CIS) infrastructure. This ensured that staff could access the existing communication networks of the operation, which at this time was still managed in Northwood. Members of the European Union Military Staff (EUMS) then trained the new OHQ staff, delivering the Foundation Training course and an update workshop. In this interim period, Operation Atalanta staff in both Northwood and Rota managed the operation in parallel. This was the first time in history that an EU team had completed both a handover of command and a change of location for an ongoing operation.

During this crucial and eventful phase, Spain also joined forces with France to share responsibility for maritime security in the Horn of Africa region. Under a consistent chain of command with the OHQ in Rota, the Maritime Security Centre for the Horn of Africa (MSCHOA) is now located in Brest, France.

In its initial months, the new OHQ in Rota became an exemplary operational infrastructure. With every feature designed specifically for the OHQ, the headquarters boasts habitability, functionality and safety to best serve the Operation Atalanta team. The official handover ceremony took place on March 29th in Rota.

## Operation Atalanta today

The OHQ in Rota is now fully operational and is continuing in its mission as entrusted by the European Union. The mandate remains the same: deter, prevent and repress piracy and armed robbery to allow freedom of navigation for international and humanitarian vessels off the coast of Somalia. With a growing and evolving team in Rota, EU NAVFOR also continues to focus on the commitment of the EU Member States and key partners to ensure the protection of WFP and other vulnerable vessels.

Atalanta has, evidently, been an operational success, perhaps one of the most significant in the short history of the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP). However, to maintain this positive progress, a permanent, ongoing maritime presence is essential. Without the continued deployment of the EU NAVFOR operation, piracy would undoubtedly reappear as an attractive



*EU NAVFOR Operation Atalanta works to protect the World Food Programme and other vulnerable shipping, and deter and repress piracy and armed robbery at sea.*

option for Somalis and others seeking lucrative business opportunities, and increased risks to maritime security in the area would again ensue.

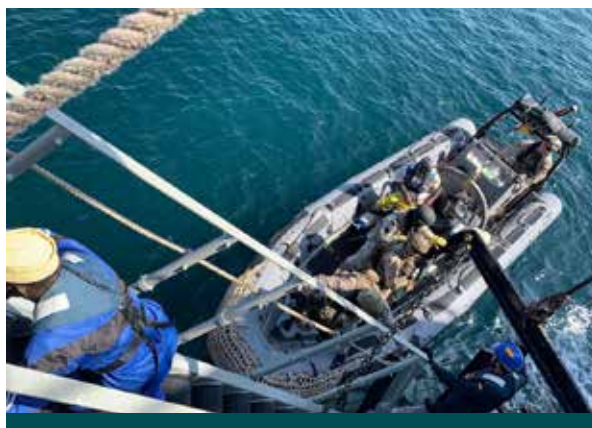
## About the new Operation Commander

Rear Admiral Antonio Martorell Lacave was born in Bilbao (Spain) on 22nd August 1960. He joined the Naval Academy in 1979 and graduated in 1984. To date, his command assignments have included: Commander of Minesweeper "Miño," first Commander of Minehunter "Turia," Commander of 1st MCM (anti-mine measures) Squadron, Commander of Permanent Countermeasure Measures Group no. 2 of the Atlantic Alliance, and Commander of Amphibious Assault Ship "Castilla."

In Afloat Staffs, Rear Admiral Martorell Lacave was Executive Officer of the 2nd Minesweeper Squadron and Executive Officer of the 21st Escort Squadron. Abroad, he was assigned for three years to NATO's Joint Headquarters in Naples, Training Division.

He obtained his Military Staff Diploma and is an Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) specialist. He has completed many courses including the Advanced Tactics Officer and Communications Course. Abroad, he completed the CSDP High Level Course at the European Security and Defence College (ESDC), the NATO Senior Officer Police Course, and the Bi-SC Command and Control Course.

Rear Admiral Martorell Lacave assumed operational command of EU NAVFOR Somalia, Operation Atalanta with effect from 29 Mar 2019.



*EU NAVFOR warships engage the Somali community in Key Leader Engagements to ensure maritime security now and for the future."*

# Military Planning Conduct Capability (MPCC)

By Col Ramon Ribas de Reyna, Chief Plans & Support Branch, MPCC

DMPCC, Lt Gen Pulkkinen and COS MPCC, Maj Gen Grammatico with MPCC staff, May 2019



## Background

On 14 November 2016, the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) endorsed the approach “to improve the EU’s capacity to react in a faster, more effective and more seamless manner, as part of an effective EU’s Comprehensive Approach”. The Council thus invited the High Representative to present proposals, with a view to their implementation in the first semester of 2017, to establish an interim planning conduct capability (IPCC) as a short term objective and in accordance with the principle of avoiding unnecessary duplication with NATO that would:

- Enhance political strategic level planning and oversight of missions and operations with particular emphasis on civilian – military (civ-mil) synergies.
- Have a permanent operational planning and conduct capability at the strategic level for non-executive military missions, working jointly and ensuring an integrated civ-mil CSDP engagement, with the planning and conduct capability for civilian missions.

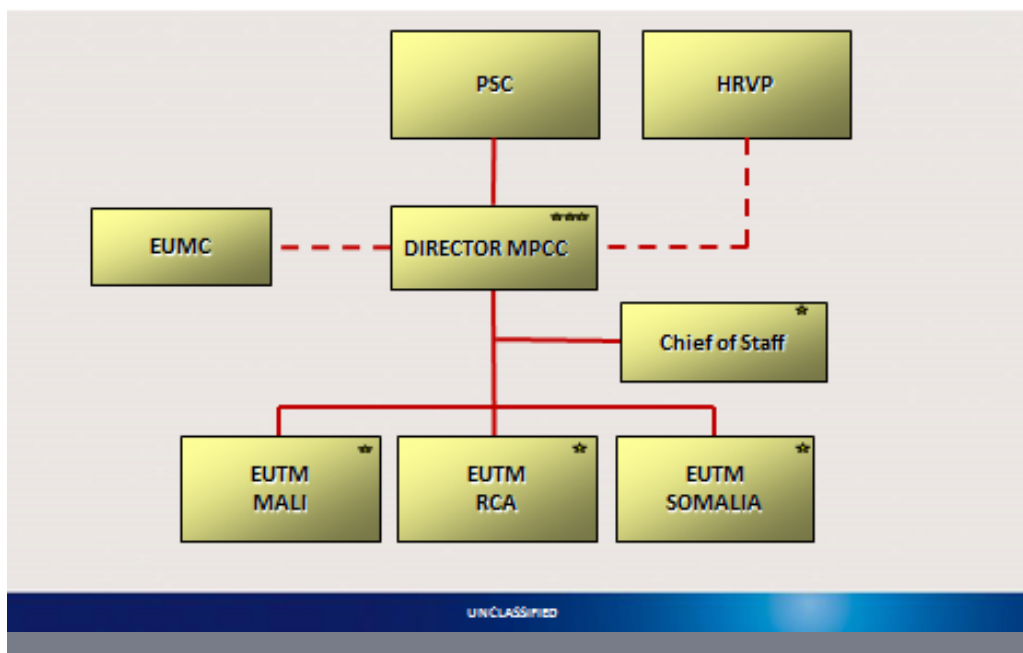
On 15 December 2016, the European Council endorsed the Council Conclusions of 17 October and 14 November 2016 on implementing the EU Global Strategy (EUGS) in the Security and Defence domains, calling for the establishment of a permanent operational planning and conduct capabilities at the strategic level.

On 6 March 2017 the Council agreed the Concept Note on Military Planning and Conduct Capabilities (MPCC) within the EU Military Staff (EUMS) in Brussels. The Director General of the EUMS (DGEUMS) would also be the Director of the MPCC (DMPCC) and in that capacity would assume the functions and responsibilities of Mission Commander for non-executive military CSDP missions, specifically the three current EU Training Missions (EUTM) deployed in the Central African Republic, Mali and Somalia.

On 8 June 2017 on foot of a Council Decision and the approval of the revised terms of reference for the EUMS, the MPCC assumed the responsibilities at the strategic level for the operational planning and conduct of the EU’s non-executive military missions, working under the political control and strategic guidance of the Political and Security Committee (PSC).

The Council reiterated that the MPCC would work in a parallel and coordinated way with the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) bringing together civilian and military expertise in key missions support areas within a Joint Support Coordination Cell (JSCC) in Brussels in order to further strengthen and enable effective civ-mil coordination and cooperation in the operational planning and conduct of CSDP civilian and non-executive military missions, while respecting the respective civilian and military chains of command and the distinct sources of financing.

The Council iterated that the establishment of the MPCC and the JSCC should be reviewed one year after becoming fully operational, but not later than by the end of 2018, based on a report by the High Representative and on lessons learned. This review was to be prepared in full consultation with the Member States (MS) and would not prejudge any political decision.



## Current manning and structure

The MPCC has been designed with the same structure as that of its civilian counterpart the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), with two branches: Plans & Support and Current Missions.

It is staffed through a combination of single-hatted personnel and double-hatted personnel from the different EUMS Directorates, as well as additional experts seconded by MS covering specialist areas not currently staffed within the EEAS.

The MPCC initially relied on the following core staff:

- 1 DMPCC /DGEUMS
- 14 double hatted EUMS staff and 1 EEAS (Civil Servant)
- 24 single-hatted personnel from MS (five coming from the EU Activated OPCEN /IPCC)

Additionally six officers from the Mission Support Cells (MSC) augment the current operations cell (CJ3), (these officers belong to the MFHQ, not to the MPCC).

- Additional support from specialist EUMS staff as required.

## State of Play

On 9 June 2017 the Director of the MPCC acquired the appropriate command authority to assume the functions of mission commander for the EU non-executive military missions deployed in the Central African Republic, Mali and Somalia. This also encompassed the command and control authority at the strategic level for the planning and conduct of any future EUTM.

The MPCC is the lead for coordination and liaison between the three missions and all relevant civilian and military stakeholders in crisis management matters outside the Area of Operations and at the EU institutional level. The MPCC filters and passes all relevant requests down to the missions themselves and remits the appropriate answers back to the international organisations. This is a deliberate policy designed to enable missions focus on their assigned core tasks.

Regarding current manning levels; 21 (of 24) single-hatted military posts are currently filled with vacancies in the CIS, finance and current missions portfolios.

Although the Joint Support Coordination Cell (JSCC) has not yet been formally stood up, a standard operating procedure has been adapted and cooperation is ongoing through routine and formal meetings .

## MPCC achievements

From the outset the MPCC has responded effectively to crisis events such as the terrorist attack of 18 June 2017 at ‘Le campament’ in Bamako (Mali), in which an EUTM soldier was tragically killed and that of 18 May 2018, when a soldier on convoy escort duty was fatally injured in a traffic accident. More recently the response to the terrorist attack of 24 Feb 2019 on the EUTM Mali training Camp in KOLIKORO was monitored and coordinated by the MPCC in Brussels.

By definition, until 2017 the EU Mission Commander (MCdr) deployed in theatre merged at the same time the military strategic, operational and tactical levels of command: “The EU MCdr is a commander nominated by the Council or the PSC to conduct a defined military mission (e.g. Training Mission) and authorised to command the assigned forces within the AOO. The MCdr exercises the functions of EU Operation Commander and Force Commander”. This created anomalies both in the planning and conduct, sometimes leaving missions deployed in dangerous locations in need of more proactive support from a strategic level HQ.

Prior to June 2017 the EU did not have its own standing military Command and Control (C2) structure. The first step in improving the C2 structures within the MPCC was therefore to separate the Military Strategic and operational levels, introducing the key position of the Director MPCC (DMPCC) as the Operation Commander (OpCdr) for all non-executive military Missions, with

Brussels Feb  
2019 – 2nd MPCC  
Commanders  
conference with (from  
left) Col Hillinger, COS  
EUTM Mali; Lt Gen  
Pulkkinen, DMPCC;  
Maj Gen Maio, MFCdr  
EUTM RCA and Brig  
Gen Spreafico, MFCdr  
EUTM Somalia



responsibility for developing the Concepts of Operation (CONOPS) and the Mission Plans (MPLANs). The DMPCC is simultaneously the OpCdr, MCdr and Authorising Officer for budget/procurement purposes. This improves the coordination, cost-efficiency and employment of resources on behalf of non-executive missions. Moreover the DMPCC ensures the continuity of command as he/she can serve up to four years as the OpCdr whereas MFCdrs typically rotate every six to 12 months.

Under the DMPCC's command, Mission Force Commanders (MFCdr) deployed in theatre exercise delegated Operational Control (OPCON) and are responsible for activities in the mission area, supported by their Force HQ. This increases the flexibility of the MFCdr in implementing their mission, without limiting the Commanders' freedom of action.

The MPCC is the legally recognised strategic HQ between the three current Mission Force HQs and the EU institutions in Brussels, International Organisations (UN, NATO, AU, etc.) and NGOs, thus reinforcing the two main principles of 'unity of command' and 'unity of effort'. Mission plans are driven by the MPCC, while also supporting the Integrated Strategic Planning for CSDP (ISP) (in close coordination with the EUMS) in the conduct of mission strategic reviews. The MPCC has standardised processes and provided the three current missions with a common strategic approach ensuring coherence in their planning and execution. In line with Dir MPCC's strategic planning guidance, the MPCC reviewed the Mission Plans for the three non-executive Missions and developed new standardised and coherent Missions Plans focused at the military strategic (Mil Strat) level for EUTM Mali's fourth mandate and EUTM RCA's second mandate. In case of a crisis incident, the MPCC relieves the burden of the MFCdr in managing the crisis responding with a single and harmonised message delivered at the strategic level.

Finally, the MPCC C2 structures also provide the necessary conditions for enhanced civ-mil synergies as regards

operational planning and conduct, as it creates a permanent counterpart to the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC). Whereas the civilian and military chains of command need to remain distinct, these developments allow for closer coordination of the overall CSDP effort (the EU's integrated approach) with joint trips between the MPCC and CPCC already taking place and joint planning to identify practical solutions to issues such as medical support for our sister CPCC missions in EUCAP Somalia and EUCAP Mali.

#### **MPCC review and way ahead.**

In accordance with the Council Decision, the MPCC and the JSCC were reviewed at the end of 2018. In this vein a working group was established within the EUMS /MPCC to produce a Decision Note for the HR to agree the end state for the MPCC depending on the desired level of ambition and the willingness of MS to contribute the resources required.

In accordance with the aforementioned Decision Note, it was stated that the MPCC would be able to command, within its current size and shape, and only when fully manned, (this is a clear prerequisite), up to five non-executive military missions. The Council also agreed on the basis of the report by the H/R, to integrate the current executive tasks of the EU Operations Centre (OPSCEN) into the MPCC. This would create an EU military capability able to command a small-scale executive operation of battlegroup (BG) size (up to 2500 personnel); with the Operation Commander in Brussels.

This enhanced operational crisis response and contingency planning capability at the military strategic level is to be fully achieved by the end of 2020 with the MPCC capable of effecting the operational planning and conduct of non-executive military CSDP missions and one executive military CSDP operation limited to BG size, (including deployment of an EU BG where the MPCC has been selected as the preferred OHQ).

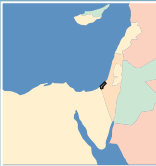
All information correct at time of print – 15 July 2019


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	-	EUJUST LEX-Iraq (Iraq), Mar 2005 - Dec 2013 <b>EUPOL - COPPS</b> (occupied Palestinian territories), 01 Jan 2006 - 30 Jun 2020 <b>EUBAM Rafah</b> (occupied Palestinian territories), 25 Nov 2005 - 30 Jun 2020 <b>EUAM Iraq</b> 16 Oct 2017 – 17 Apr 2020
EUROPE	CONCORDIA (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mar - Dec 2003 <b>EUFOR ALTHEA</b> (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Maintain Safe and Secure Environment (SASE) and conduct capacity building of AFBiH. Dec 2004 - Nov 2019 <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 – Sep 2019.	EUPM BiH Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jan 2003 - Jun 2012 EUPOL Proxima (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Dec 2003 - Dec 2005. EUPAT (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) followed EUPOL Proxima, Dec 2005 – Jun 2006 EUJUST Themis (Georgia), Jul 2004 - Jul 2005 EUPT Kosovo, Apr 2006 - Feb 2008 <b>EULEX Kosovo</b> , 04 Feb 2008 - 14 Jun 2020 <b>EUMM Georgia</b> , 15 Sep 2008 - 14 Dec 2020 <b>EUAM Ukraine</b> , 22 Jul 2014 – 31 May 2021
ASIA	-	AMM (Aceh Province, Indonesia), Sep 2005 - Dec 2006 EUPOL AFGHANISTAN (Afghanistan), 12 Jun 2007 - 31 Dec 2016
AFRICA	ARTEMIS (Ituri province, Congo RDC), Jun – Sep 2003 EUFOR RD Congo (Congo RDC), Jun – Nov 2006 EUFORTCHAD/RCA (Chad-Central African Republic), Jan 2008 – Mar 2009 EUFOR RCA (Central African Republic) Apr 2014 - Mar 2015 EUMAM RCA Mar 2015 – Jul 2016 <b>Operation ATALANTA</b> (EUNAVFOR Somalia Operation to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia) Dec 08 – Dec 2020 <b>EUTM Somalia</b> (Training Mission, Somalia), Apr 2010 - Dec 2020 <b>EUTM Mali</b> (Training Mission, Mali), Feb 2013 - May 2020 <b>EUTM RCA</b> (Central African Republic, Africa) July 2016 - Sep 2020	EUPOL Kinshasa (Congo RDC), Apr 2005 - Jun 2007 EU SSR (Guinea-Bissau), Jun 2008 - Sep 2010 AMIS II Support, Darfur Province (Sudan), Jul 2005 - Dec 2007 EUVASEC South Sudan, Sep 2012 - Jan 2014 <b>EUCAP SOMALIA</b> , Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, 01 Jul 2012 – 31 Dec 2020 EUPOL RD Congo (Congo RDC), 01 Jul 2007 - 30 Sep 2014 <b>EUCAP Sahel Niger</b> 15 Jul 2012 – 30 Sep 2020 <b>EUCAP Sahel Mali</b> 15 Jan 2015 – 14 Jan 2021 <b>EUBAM LIBYA</b> 22 May 2013 – 30 Jun 2020





## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

### EU BAM RAFAH

<b>TYPE</b>	EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point.
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	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.
<b>MANDATE</b>	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.
<b>COMMITMENT</b>	The authorised strength of the Mission is 16. The budget for the period from July 2019 to June 2020 is € 2.15 million.
<b>HEAD OF MISSION</b>	<b>Guenther FREISLEBEN</b> (DE).

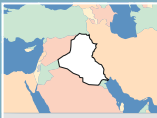





## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

### EUPOL COPPS

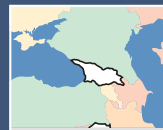

<b>TYPE</b>	EU Police and Rule of Law Mission.
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	To contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective policing and wider criminal justice arrangements under Palestinian ownership in accordance with best international standards, in cooperation with the EU's institution building programmes as well as other international efforts in the wider context of Security Sector and Criminal Justice Reform.
<b>MANDATE</b>	Launched on 1 January 2006, the current Mission mandate runs until 30 June 2020.
<b>COMMITMENT</b>	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.
<b>HEAD OF MISSION</b>	<b>Kauko AALTO</b> (FI).

 <b>IRAQ</b> <b>EUAM IRAQ</b> 	
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission in support of SSR in Iraq (EUAM Iraq).
OBJECTIVES	EUAM Iraq focuses on assisting the Iraqi authorities in the implementation of the civilian aspects of the Iraqi security strategy. EU experts provide advice and assistance in priority work areas responding to the needs of the relevant authorities, assist the EU Delegation in the coordination of EU and Member States actions in this sector and also assess potential further EU engagement in the Security Sector Reform 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>Dr. 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. 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>Alexandra PAPADOPOULOU</b> (EL).

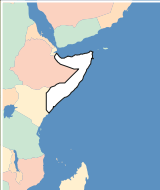

# Middle East

 <b>BOSNIA AND HERZGOVINA</b> <b>EUROPEAN UNION</b> <b>FORCE ALTHEA</b> (EUFOR ALTHEA) 	
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).

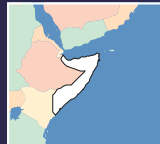

 <b>UKRAINE</b> <b>EUAM UKRAINE</b> 	
TYPE	EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform.
OBJECTIVES	To assist the Ukrainian authorities towards a sustainable reform of the civilian security sector through strategic advice and hands-on support for specific reform measures based on EU standards 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).



 <b>CENTRAL SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN 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	ENFM 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 29 March 2019 the mandate was extended until 30 September 2019 temporarily suspending the naval assets deployment.
COMMITMENT	6 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. The common budget from April to September 19 is 2.7 million euros. 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), Rear Admiral (UH) <b>Enrico CREDENDINO</b> (IT Navy) is the Operation Commander.



 <b>SOMALIA Operation ATALANTA – EUNAVFOR OPERATION TO COUNTER PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA</b> 	
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). Rear Admiral <b>Antonio MARTORELL LACAVE</b> (ES) is the new EU Operation Commander from 29th March 2019 when OHQ was transfer from Northwood (UK) to Rota (ES). Rear Admiral <b>Ricardo A. HERNÁNDEZ</b> (ES) is the Force Commander.

 <b>LIBYA EUBAM LIBYA</b> 	
TYPE	EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya
OBJECTIVES	EUBAM Libya assists in the comprehensive civilian security sector reform (SSR) planning process, as well as actively supporting the Libyan Authorities in law enforcement, border management and criminal justice, with the aim of disrupting organised criminal networks.
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 22 May 2013 and has a mandate until 30 June 2020.
COMMITMENT	The Mission has its Headquarters in Tripoli, with a 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).



 <b>HORN OF AFRICA (HOA) AND THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN EUCAP SOMALIA</b> 	
TYPE	EU Capacity Building Mission.
OBJECTIVES	The Mission aims to strengthen the maritime security capacity of Somalia to effectively govern its territorial waters and to ensure maritime security, as well as broader police development. The Mission's efforts in Somalia concentrate on mentoring and advising Somali partners. This strategic level advice and mentoring is supported by the coordination and facilitation of specialised training to support capacity building efforts. The Mission is complementary to EUNAVFOR ATALANTA and EUTM Somalia.
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>Maria-Cristina STEPANESCU</b> (RO).

 <b>SOMALIA EU TRAINING Mission, Somalia (EUTM Somalia)</b> 	
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 CSDP, 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 16 local staff. The approved budget for the period 01 Jan 19 to 31 Dec 20 is €22.9 million. 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>Matteo SPREAFICO</b> (IT) is the current EU Mission Force Commander and will be succeeded by Brigadier General <b>Antonello DE-SIO</b> as of 09 Aug 2019

 <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 contribute to enhancing political stability, security, governance and social cohesion in Niger and in the Sahel region. In March 2019, the area of operation has been expanded to all G5 Sahel countries.
MANDATE	The Mission was launched on 15 July 2012 and the current mandate runs until 30 September 2020.
COMMITMENT	Headquarters in Niamey and Field Office in Agadez. Authorised 205 staff. An annual budget of €64.3 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>MALI</b> <b>EUCAP SAHEL MALI</b> 	
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. In March 2019 the area of operation has been expanded to all G5 Sahel countries.
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 211 staff. The annual budget for the period from March 2019 to January 2021 is €68.15million.
HEAD OF MISSION	<b>Philippe RIO</b> (FR).

 <b>MALI EUTM MALI (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 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 is composed of about 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>Christian HABERSATTER</b> (AT) is the EU Mission Force Commander since November 2018.

 <b>G5 SAHEL</b> <b>Regional Advisory and Coordinating Cell (RACC)</b> 	
TYPE	Supporting cross-border cooperation, regional cooperation structures – in particular of the G5 Sahel and in the context enhancing national capacities of G5 Sahel countries. (Please note, that this is not a CSDP mission, but a CSDP action, embedded within EUCAP Sahel Mali, but with a wider geographical area of responsibility and a more encompassing mandate.)
OBJECTIVES	This CSDP action is intended to provide strategic advice and support with capacity-building activities which will be launched and coordinated with cross-border cooperation amongst the five members of the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, and Mauritania), as well as the existing CSDP missions and other international actors.
WORKING PERIOD	Phase 1 launched 20 June 2017, Phase 2 started 1 June 2019.
COMMITMENT	Authorised 22 staff. The regionalisation's expenditures are covered under EUCAP Sahel Mali's budget. HQ is in Nouakchott.
HEAD	<b>Daniel GRAMMATICO</b> (FR)

 <b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b> <b>EUTM RCA (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. This approach aims to contribute to the African and wider international efforts to restore stability and support the political transition process in the country. EUTM RCA follows on from the EU Military Advisory Mission in CAR (EUMAM RCA).
MANDATE	Launched on 16 Jul 2016, its mandate has been extended until 19 Sep 2020.
COMMITMENT	In order to contribute to the Defence Sector Reform in CAR within the Central African Security Sector Reform process coordinated by MINUSCA, and working 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 <b>President's cabinet</b> , and provides advice on <b>civil-military cooperation</b> , including to the Ministry of the Interior and the gendarmerie. Additionally EUTM RCA provides education to the FACA's commissioned and non-commissioned officers and specialists, and operational training to the FACA. At the end of its first mandate, the mission has advised, educated and trained over 3,000 FACA soldiers (men and women). 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).



# PESCO Project Contribution to the Achievement of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (LoA)

BY A TEAM OF AUTHORS EU MILITARY STAFF, DIRECTORATE CONCEPTS AND CAPABILITIES

*This article is designed to highlight how Permanent Structured Co-Operation (PESCO), with its emphasis on cooperation and collaboration, can through the identification of High Impact Capability Goals (HICGs) contribute to the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations and consequently to the fulfilment of the EU CSDP military Level of Ambition (LoA)\*. Before going into detail we need to focus on the situation we are in. In this context the reader should be aware of the fact that political ambitions are different from military ambitions and while the former may often be aspirational, the latter must stay grounded in the achievable. This rationale resulted in the selection of a manageable approach to finally support the political ambition derived from the 2016 EU Global Strategy (EUGS) with appropriate military means. The phased approach as described below came about as a result of the recognition by the EU CSDP community that the EU's ambition was not attainable (in the short term), and the desire to move towards a more realistic situation where it would become more achievable.*

## The Phased Approach to Achieving the LoA.

The phased approach refers to the methodology approved by the EU Military Committee (EUMC) in the EU Chiefs of Defence Staffs (CHODs) format in May 2018 and agreed as part of the adoption of the Progress Catalogue 2018 (PC18), to contribute towards the achievement of the LoA. Achieving the EU CSDP Military LoA in a phased approach, as agreed in the PC18, is also a realistic and efficient way of increasing the EU's strategic autonomy in the short and medium term. This requires a clear definition and prioritisation of planning goals and EU military capability development initiatives to be achieved by Member States, all in a coherent and synchronised manner.

\* The Illustrative Scenarios along with the Strategic Planning Assumptions, including the concurrencies as described in the Requirements Catalogue (RC), reflect the EU CSDP military LOA, see Figure 1 for an illustrative example.

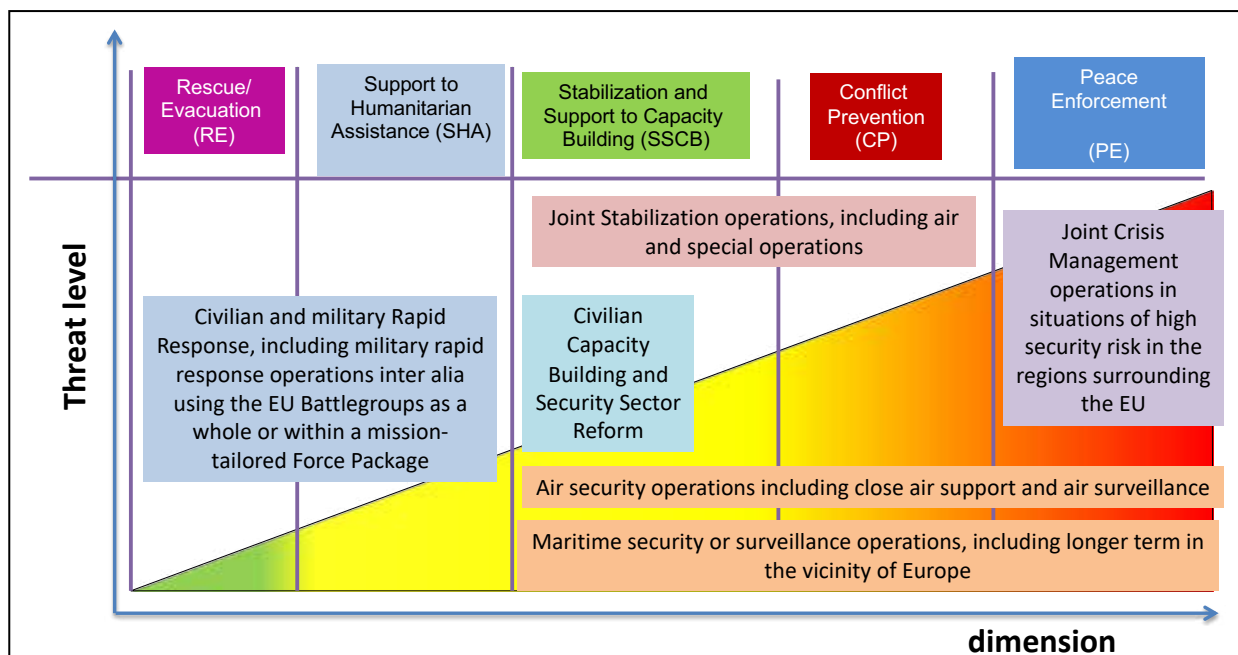
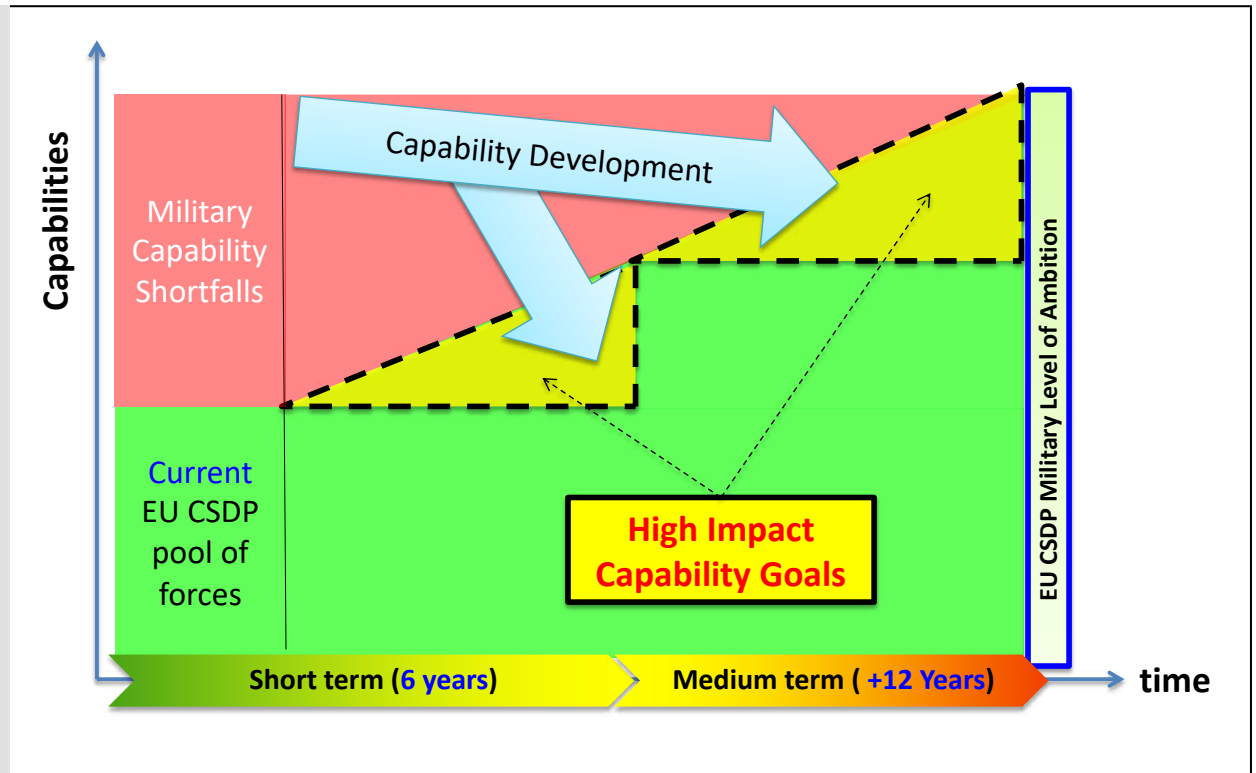


Figure 1: EU CSDP Military LOA

In terms of available military capability from within the current EU CSDP pool of resources the last Progress Catalogue (PC18) provided concrete feedback to the political level regarding what is possible (green), what is partially possible (yellow) and what is not possible (red).

As part of its reasoning PC18 identified short and medium term HICGs, which, when met, will enable EU CSDP to make the more likely parts of the EU CSDP Military LoA feasible/achievable with acceptable operational risk. In the medium term Member States should continue to develop and provide capabilities for more demanding tasks and operations.

Figure 2:  
Phased Approach  
towards achieving  
the EU CSDP  
Military LOA



### How PESCO can contribute

While the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD) will deliver information on the capability landscape and its deficiencies, PESCO is to be seen as the primary vehicle that can deliver and mitigate military capability gaps in an EU context. Although national, bilateral and other European Defence Agency (EDA) facilitated initiatives remain valid, PESCO provides an overarching collaborative framework aimed at bridging capability gaps through increased cooperation and collaboration. This includes closing capability gaps as well as connecting existing capabilities together in order to build up coherent multinational formations.

Ideally, participating Member States ought to be able to use the process to plug identified gaps of their own and consequently those within the EU CSDP capability landscape. From an EU CSDP military perspective the most prescient gaps to fill through PESCO in particular are those identified as HICGs as discussed earlier.

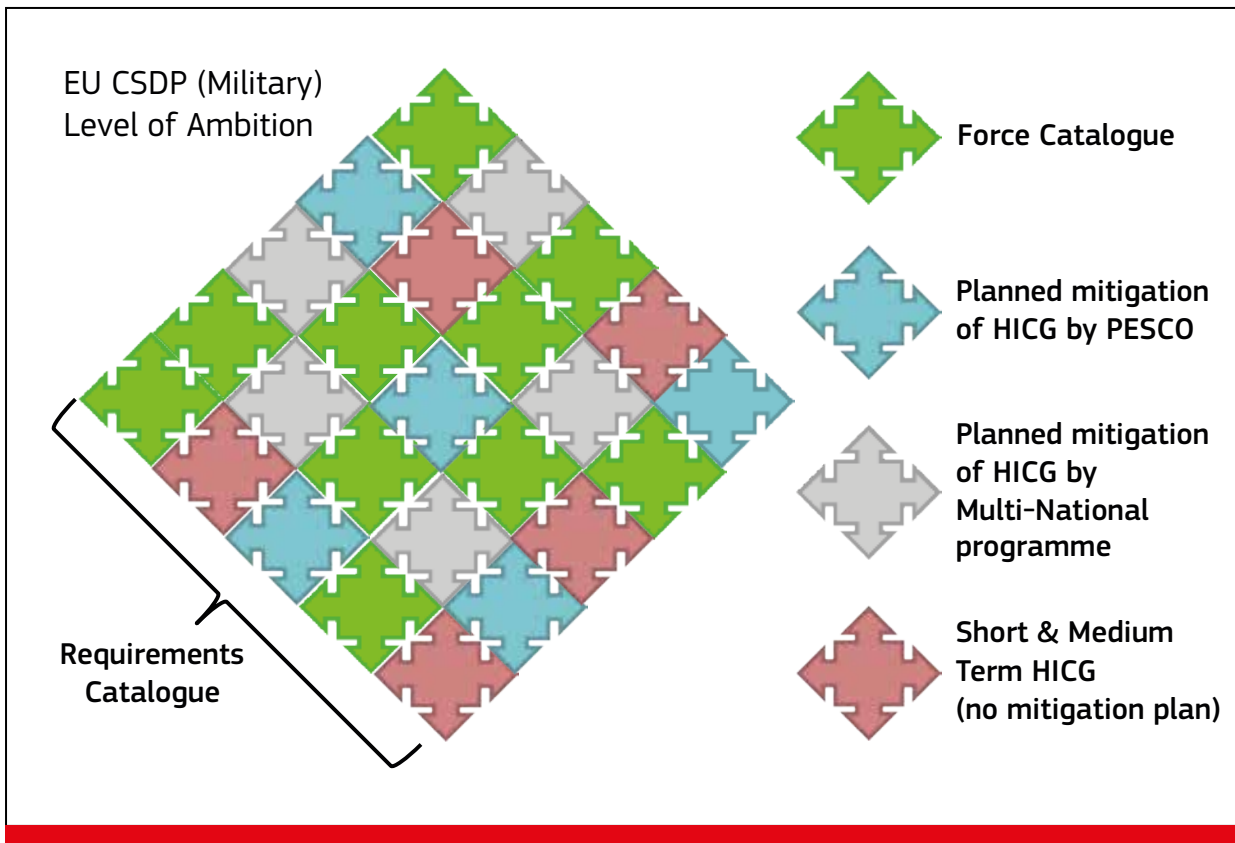


Figure 3: PESCO Contribution to the EU CSDP Military LOA

## Conclusion

In conclusion the capability development community in its wider PESCO sense (Member States, European External Action Service (EEAS), including the EUMS, EDA, Commission and Parliament) expects rational consistency and logic in shaping the European Capability landscape. Ultimately this will result in a coherent set of usable, deployable, interoperable, sustainable capabilities and forces with the ability to contribute positively to the LOA.

The desired approach envisions common priority setting through the Capability Development Priorities (CDP) process, with a particular military focus on the Headline Goal process (HLG) results, with defence review and opportunities for cooperation identified through CARD leading to common planning and project implementation, using PESCO, supported with European

Defence Fund (EDF) financing. While developing this landscape will be an ongoing and dynamic process, from the military operational perspective, the key measure of effectiveness of PESCO is the extent to which PESCO projects contribute to the achievement of the EU CSDP military LoA through the mitigation of identified military capability shortfalls. PESCO projects should clearly focus on HICGs and our ability to fulfil the EU CSDP military LoA.

The use of the phased approach to guide the process represents a continuation of this logic. Encouraging projects that assist this process is also logical. This will, if fully supported by Member States, increase the EU's ability to be militarily capable of carrying out crisis management operations and missions up to the desired EU CSDP military LOA.

# EUTM Mali

BY LT COL SEBASTIAN BANGERT – CPAO EUTM MALI

*Sandpit lessons are the basis for any tactical training.*



*The mandate of our EU training and advisory mission in Mali was extended last year and the fourth mandate now runs until 2020. Since February 2013, EUTM Mali has been the military pillar of the EU's integrated strategy in Mali, the purpose of which is to enhance the military capacity of the Malian Armed Forces (MaAF) and ensure that this important part of Mali's sovereign responsibility is fully integrated under civilian authority. We stand shoulder to shoulder with our Malian partners who work hard with us every day to improve their military capabilities and skills. So much has been done in the last months. Much remains to be done.*

*Theory in the classroom can never replace a view of the terrain.*



At present, around 620 soldiers and civilians from 28 countries including 22 EU Member States serve in EUTM Mali. Since November 2018, the mission was led by the German Brigadier General, Peter MIROW who handed over command to his Austrian successor, Brigadier General Christian HABERSATTER in June 2019. Everyone in the Mission works daily to meet the operational needs of the MaAF by providing training support as well as training and advice in subjects such as; leadership, logistics and human resources management. Training content in the fields of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), protection of the civilian population and Human Rights are of particular importance and are integral modules of all EUTM Mali delivered training courses. In order to achieve our mission goals, we run a wide variety of training courses and seminars. In addition to advice, the holistic approach adapted includes instruction and, above all, practical training for the MaAF at the strategic, operational and tactical levels. This broad spectrum is reflected in the various methods used: from one-week intensive training to several years of mentoring and planning at the strategic level. Structurally, two components within the Mission deliver the important functions of education and advising: firstly, the Advisory Task Force (ATF) and secondly the Educational and Training Task Force (ETTF).

With the fourth mandate, efforts in the area of Human Rights, which have played an important role from the very beginning of the mission, were substantially increased. As previously stated all EUTM Mali training activities therefore include teaching units on IHL and Human Rights. In November 2018, the first "Train the

Trainers' courses were conducted with, 27 Malian officers and NCOs successfully graduating and these are now qualified to train these subjects themselves in their respective units.

The ATF, stationed at EUTM Mali Headquarters, is responsible for advising and training the various departments of the Malian Ministry of Defence, the Defence Staff and the Army and Air Force Staffs. EUTM Mali with its ATF advises the Malian Armed Forces at the strategic and operational levels. Advice is also provided to the headquarters of the Malian military regions ensuring that operational level advice can have an effect on the tactics of Malian units in the conduct of their own training and routine operational deployments. The ATF also works with the Main and Sector headquarters of the G5 Sahel Joint Force. In this case the ATF advises on how different armed forces can conduct integrated Joint planning and conduct joint operational deployments. This international co-operation is critical for improving the security situation in Mali and its neighbouring countries as the terrorists groups and criminal gangs, that cause so much misery in the region, operate across transnational borders with apparent ease.

French-speaking military advisors pass on their knowledge in areas such as personnel management, logistics, intelligence, information systems, finance and planning to our Malian partners. The ATF works directly with senior officers in the Ministry of Defence in the capital Bamako. The ATF also plans and manages decentralised training. This training is carried out by Combined Mobile Advisory Training Teams (CMATT) with six of these month-long CMATTs being conducted in different Malian cities during 2018 alone. As important as the face-to-face work is, the ATF also helps with developing policy and doctrine. Working closely with the relevant Malian military departments, the ATF develops and drafts a series of manuals and guidelines. The objectives set on behalf of the Malian Ministry of Defence to progressively improve their operational capabilities and capacity through 2020 to 2024 are also being reviewed and refined with the help of the ATF. Here, it is particularly important to guide the MaAF as to how they can determine and assess the current and future needs of their own forces.

EUTM Mali's main location is in Koulikoro, approximately 60km northeast of Bamako. The Koulikoro Training Camp (KTC), where the ETTF is based, is located in the Malian barracks, the "Centre d'instruction de Boubacar Sada Sy de Koulikoro". Most of our training takes place there. The main mission of the ETTF in Koulikoro is the centralised training of Malian soldiers of all grades in all training topics. Soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers take part in a variety of training courses. ETTF also works closely with a number of Malian Military Schools such as the Malian Staff College, Ecole D'Etat Major. A full schedule covering the three study semesters was drawn up on behalf of the MaAF. This programme began in October 2018 with the first classes in English and computing. The programme was expanded in November and December with additional lectures in leadership and management. Altogether EUTM Mali



*The gratitude of our Malian partners is always tangible.*



*The TACP course is about assigning ground targets to air assets.*

has trained over 13,000 Malian personnel since the start of the mission.

But Koulikoro also stands nowadays for something else. Koulikoro stands for a caesura after six years of the Mission in Mali. Koulikoro, the gates to the Capital from the strife-ridden North-East where KTC was attacked by terrorist armed groups (TAGs) on 24 February 2019. In this complex attack, two vehicles loaded with explosives tried to break through the main gate. Thanks to the careful long-term preparation and the professionalism of personnel on the night of the incident, the attack was repelled with thankfully no serious injuries sustained by soldiers in KTC, either Malian or EUTM. The attack inevitably led to a changed response in the security environment. Infrastructure and building work, changes to procedures and security measures and modification to training delivery were the immediate consequences. We work closely with our Malian partners and we both have made even greater efforts to improve our existing shared security. The measures taken so far have been well thought out and are being implemented with the involvement of a large number of relevant agencies. In many areas, there is confidence that their training is also approaching European standards.

It is our intent that our Malian partners will continue to improve and gain the necessary confidence to meet their operational commitments at all levels from the individual soldier to the highest level of command. They have real and serious challenges: they are continuously in action and suffer losses. In March alone, the MaAF had to mourn more than 40 dead comrades.

It is remarkable what the MaAF, with support from EUTM Mali, has achieved over the past six years despite massive resource constraints. How the situation will be until the end of the mandate cannot be predicted, however EUTM Mali will continue to refine the support it offers in line with MaAF requirements.

# EU BATTLEGROUP (EUBG)

## EU HYBRID EXERCISE – MULTILAYER 18

### (PARALLEL AND COORDINATED EXERCISE) EU HEX-ML 18 (PACE)

BY LT COL ANDRZEJ KRZYWICKI – ACTION OFFICER, TRAINING, ANALYSIS AND EXERCISES BRANCH, EUMS CONCEPTS AND CAPABILITIES DIRECTORATE



*“Exercising is an essential component of the EU effort to ensure a timely and coherent response to crises and to turn the Integrated Approach into comprehensive action through the coordinated and synergic use of all available EU instruments”.*

From 05 to 23 November 2018, the European Union conducted EU HEX-ML 18 (PACE), a comprehensive and combined exercise, composed of a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) planning part and an event-driven phase which were designed to influence one another.

The main focus of EU HEX-ML 18 (PACE) was on the management of a fast paced trans-national crisis of a ‘hybrid’ nature, with internal and external dimensions and in cooperation with NATO in the framework concept of Parallel and Coordinated Exercises (PACE).

It was the largest ever EU exercise with approx. 1000 experts participating from a variety of EU institutions such as; the European External Action Service (EEAS, including the EUMS), European Commission, the General Secretariat of the Council, as well as EU Member States, EU agencies and two military headquarters with over 200 military personnel.

The exercise was conducted in parallel with NATO to develop interaction between both organisations at a staff level in situational awareness, cyber, crisis response and strategic communication in crisis situations. The EU exercised its entire crisis response cycle in the case of a hybrid attack utilising all the instruments at its disposal.

#### **CSDP Part**

EU HEX-ML 18 (PACE) focused on the activation and functioning of an EU Headquarters at the military-strategic and operational levels for an envisaged EU-led crisis management operation. The main deliverable was the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) commonly drafted, aligned and harmonised by the military Hellenic OHQ together with the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) to simulate the deployment of a CSDP operation in one of the countries affected by an emerging crisis.



EL EU OHQ  
Work Up Staff  
Training

Photo BELCC

The EU Operation Headquarters (EU OHQ) and the EU Force Headquarters (EU FHQ) were located in Greece (Larissa and Nea Santa Kilkis respectively).

The EU Operations Commander (OpCdr) was Lieutenant General Dimokritos ZERVAKIS. The core EL EU OHQ staff was reinforced by augmentees from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden and UK.

The EU Force Commander (FCdr) was Brigadier General Paris KAPRAVELOOS.

The CSDP Cell of the Directing Staff (DISTAFF) was established in the European Union Military Staff (EUMS) in Brussels and together with a supporting liaison element on the ground was responsible for providing the necessary oversight and control of the exercise in the framework of civilian-military CSDP planning.

This was a completely new exercise in terms of the location of the potential CSDP action in Africa which required a totally new set of geospatial data prepared in close cooperation between EUMS and SATCEN.

In the initial stage of the exercise, shortly after planning authority was transferred to the OHQ, the OpCdr personally briefed the EU Military Committee (EUMC) on his initial thoughts on the situation. In the course of the exercise, additional updates and injects on the developing state of play were delivered to EUMC by the EUMS Core Planning Team supported by intelligence analysis, as well as by the OpCdr via video teleconference in the final stage of the conduct phase.

The presentation of the planning product was the final part of the exercise. The OpCdr personally delivered the CONOPS briefing to the Political and Security Committee (PSC) in Brussels on 23 November which triggered in depth discussions relating to potential civilian-military activities.

### Event driven (hybrid) part

As the stated aim of the exercise was to improve and enhance, in a safe-to-fail environment, the EU's ability to respond to a complex crisis of a hybrid nature with both internal and external dimensions, as well as enhance cooperation with NATO, the EU HEX-ML 18 (PACE) practiced the interaction between the EEAS Crisis Response Mechanism (CRM), the EU Council Integrated Political Crisis Response arrangements (IPCR), and the EU Commission ARGUS rapid alert system to progress high-level coordination amongst EU sectorial crisis management capabilities within the scope of a hybrid threat.



OpCdr's update

These mechanisms can be activated at different levels, and in diverse configurations and modes, to monitor and report on developing situations as well as to exchange information or to make decisions. The coordination among them is a complex task requiring a variety of contributions.

In the final analysis the EU HEX-ML 18 (PACE) significantly contributed to practicing the nexus between the internal and external dimensions of European security in order to better protect the Union and its citizens.

The EU military participated in the respective crisis mechanisms throughout, maintaining situational awareness and contributing military expertise as required.

This important exercise offered added perspectives on how to enhance the EU's protection and resilience in areas such as migration, border management, maritime security and protection of critical infrastructure.

It was a very ambitious event involving numerous institutions, bodies and Member States, which irrespective of the complexity of preparation and conduct enabled all actors to test their environment and, in the future, to apply the lessons identified as drivers for the improvement and development of potential real-life performance.



POLAD update during DV-Day

# EUTM RCA

BY LT COL MIGUEL SILVA - PIO CHIEF, EUTM RCA

*“Diplôme d'Application d'Infanterie” family photo at opening ceremony (camp Kassai)*



On the 30th July 2018 the European Council extended the mandate of EUTM-RCA by two years, until 19th September 2020. This second EUTM-RCA mandate is in line with the previous one, establishing the support of Central African authorities in the preparation and implementation of the Defence Sector Reform in full collaboration with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). The main changes are related; on one hand with the enlargement of the mission area to the Bouar region in order to enable the development of EUTM-RCA training activities in support of the future Central African Armed Forces (FACA) Military Instruction Centre and Sergeants School at Camp Leclerk. On the other hand, the scope of the mission advisory pillar has been extended to the Central African Republic (CAR) Ministry of Interior, enhancing the cooperation between the Internal Security Forces (ISF) and the Armed Forces.

Since January 2019, three Brazilian officers integrated in the Portuguese contingent have joined the mission, reinforcing EUTM multinationality and international en-

gagement in the CAR. The mission is engaged in three areas: strategic advice, education, and operational training.

## **Strategic Advice Pillar**

The Strategic Advice Pillar (SAP) assists the FACA and the ISF in several domains (doctrinal corpus, recruitment, planning and management of operations, finance, infrastructure and logistics). Over the past months, the pillar has participated in the conception, proposal and validation of the Military Programming Law (2019-2023) approved by the National Assembly at the end of 2018.

Privileged advisers to the ISF, the growing Gendarmerie cell drafted the ISF programming law and works upon many topics including; the recruitment committee for the 2019 planned intake of 1,000 ISF recruits, the training plan of CAR Gendarmerie and its special status in coordination with UNPOL (United Nations Police), and the United Nations weapons embargo as applied to the CAR.

Daily, the SAP advisers support both the Defence and Interior ministries in the development of their 2019 and 2020 action plans, taking into account factors such as; human resources constraints, the logistics, operational monitoring and garrison facilities, while promoting the deployment of CAR armed and security forces throughout the country in accordance with the National Defence Plan.

## **Education Pillar**

The Education Pillar (EDP) is organised in “Education Teams” in charge of subjects such as Tactics, Shooting, Leadership, Foreign Languages, Topography, Pedagogy, and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The Pillar

*BIT 4 shooting range session at camp Kassai*





also has some specialist instructors for matters related to Logistics, Human Resources, Intelligence, Informatics and Combat First Aid.

At present and for the first time at EUTM-RCA, the mission is carrying out the Course “Diplôme d’Application d’Infanterie” the objective of which is to train participants as Platoon Commanders. For 6 months, 30 young infantry officers undergo advanced training based on infantry section techniques, taking into account all the aspects of command responsibility, namely the physical, intellectual, and moral. These officers will be able to draft an Initial Order, responding to the missions and tasks entrusted to them by their respective unit commanders. In addition to being a good tactician, it is also important for the platoon commander to take into consideration procedures in human resources, logistics, and signals.

The EDP is also running two Technical Certificates courses. The “Certificat Technique du 1er degré - Administration” is about teaching reception techniques, written expression, military correspondence, mail processing, and also includes human resources management. The “Certificat Technique Elementaire - Emploi des Réseaux Mobile” aims to revise and refresh FACA signals specialists knowledge, both materially and organisationally, including the application of various tools and teaching methods. EDP instructors are often called to reinforce Operational Training Pillar (OTP) teams in several domains.

In the near future, besides the ongoing courses and others that will naturally arise with the establishment of the “Etat-Major des Zones de Défense”, EDP will surely have the enormous challenge of supporting the first recruits across several domains of expertise, as has happened until now with the training of the five FACA battalions.

### **Operational Training Pillar**

The main task of the Operational Training Pillar (OTP) is to support the training of the FACA Battalions, enabling them to conduct operational missions, unaided and in close coordination with MINUSCA. At the individual level, the infantryman’s training takes 12 weeks, covering basic military training in subjects such as; combat first aid, marksmanship, individual combat techniques and procedures, weapons handling (AK 47b rifle, mortars, Browning machine gun) and Infantry combat tactics.

On 16th January 2019, OTP started training the 4th Infantry Territorial Battalion (BIT 4). OTP instructors trained 2 companies, in a total of 332 FACA soldiers, at Kassai Training Camp. At the end of their training, OTP supported the organisation and execution of a Field Training Exercise to evaluate the trainees at squad and platoon level.

In the future, OTP will continue to support the FACA’s training activities, shifting from a “train the trainers” concept to an “advise the trainers” one, following the development of their own sustainable education and training



*EUTM-RCA instructor teaching “Employ des Réseaux Mobile” FACA attendee*



*EUTM-RCA instructor during Combat First Aid training*

system. Paving the way to achieve this goal, EDP and OTP have already conducted several “Train the Trainers” courses. These newly qualified FACA instructors will now be in charge of basic training for new FACA recruits, the “Formation Elémentaire Troupe Toutes Armes (FETTA)”. It is the first time that FETTA is being conducted since the beginning of the EUTM-RCA mission. With FACA instructors taking an active role in training their own recruits, OTP will continue to provide sound advice and adjust the training schedule in order to meet the established objectives.

FACA with EUTM-RCA support will soon cross two important landmarks. Firstly, 1,000 new soldiers will undergo FETTA which will increase FACA’s operational deployment capability and secondly the stand-up of FACA training and education in Bouar, which is a very significant development of the FACA training system.

As of today, EUTM-RCA has trained more than 4,000 FACA personnel that can be deployed throughout the CAR.



*EUTM-RCA Strategic Pillar meeting at the CAR Defence Minister to discuss FACA recruitment*

## EU BATTLEGROUP

# The headquarters of the “Castillejos” division successfully completes **EXERCISE QUICK LION 2018**

BY COL (OF-5) DOMINGO JOSÉ MOLINA PACHECO, CHIEF OF STAFF, “CASTILLEJOS” DIVISION

*Special Forces during a rescue mission. (San Gregorio (Zaragoza) military practice field)*



*During the first semester of 2019, Spain is in the lead of one of the two European Union Battle Groups (EUBG).*

With its Headquarters collocated with that of the “Castillejos” Division (which was the Unit in charge of its creation and preparation) EUBG PKG assumed its operational standby readiness on 01 Jan 2019.

Although training had been ongoing for a considerable time, final certification of the Battle Group as a whole, was assessed and validated through Exercise “Quick Lion

*Inside the TOC in Igríes (Huesca) military camp*



18”, a LIVEX conducted from 19 - 30 November 2018, between the Igríes (Huesca) military camp and the San Gregorio (Zaragoza) military practice field. Living and working in conditions in accordance with the expeditionary essence of this Division, the exercise simulated the environment in which this High Availability Unit could deploy, in accordance with the EU Military Staff (EUMS) established requirements for the deployment of Battle Groups.

The EUBG PKG, with its quick response capability, comprises a Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ), as well as a Tactical Group, Logistics Unit, Helicopter Unit, IS-TAR Battalion, CIS Battalion and CG Battalion, which, together with some trainers (Special Operations, Civil Guard, Search and Rescue in urban environment, Naval and aerial media), allow this unit to deploy in complex scenarios, with the intervention of multiple actors and in which the global approach plays a significant role. This Battle Group represents a shared effort amongst European Union Member States, with Portugal contributing five military personnel to the Force Headquarters (FHQ) and CBRN response cell and Italy providing 11 members of the FHQ and the Tactical Association Company.

As the lead nation, some 2000 Spanish Army soldiers (including the Exercise control and evaluation personnel) and approximately 90 troops (combined) from the Air Force, Navy, Civil Guard and Military Emergency Unit participated in the exercise.

The main objective of Exercise Quick Lion 18 has been to optimise the training of the Units that make up the EUBG PKG, as well as effectively integrating all their capacities with the consequent certification of the FHQ and, therefore, of the EUBG PKG as a whole. For this, the FHQ trained in the planning and execution of joint operations across the spectrum of missions (as specified in the Petersburg Declaration) under which the EU may require of the deployment of the Battlegroup.

This exercise presented a real challenge for all the participating Units due to the need to effectively integrate all the available capacities, whilst at the same time planning activities in a joint environment, and conducting operations in real time, with the units deployed on the ground.

# Picture Parade



*HR/VP Mogherini visiting EUTM Somalia and EUCAP Somalia 22 May 2019*



*HR/VP Mogherini speaks during her visit to EU NAVFOR Atalanta on 23 May 2019*



*Col Leurs MPCC with personnel from EUTM Mali, EUTM RCA and EUTM Somalia at EU Open Day 2019*



*ENFM Operation Sophia staff at EU Open Day 2019*



*CIVCOM Mr. Vincenzo Coppola visiting CPCC Missions at EU Open Day 2019*



*HR/VP Mogherini with EEAS colleagues at EU Open Day 2019*

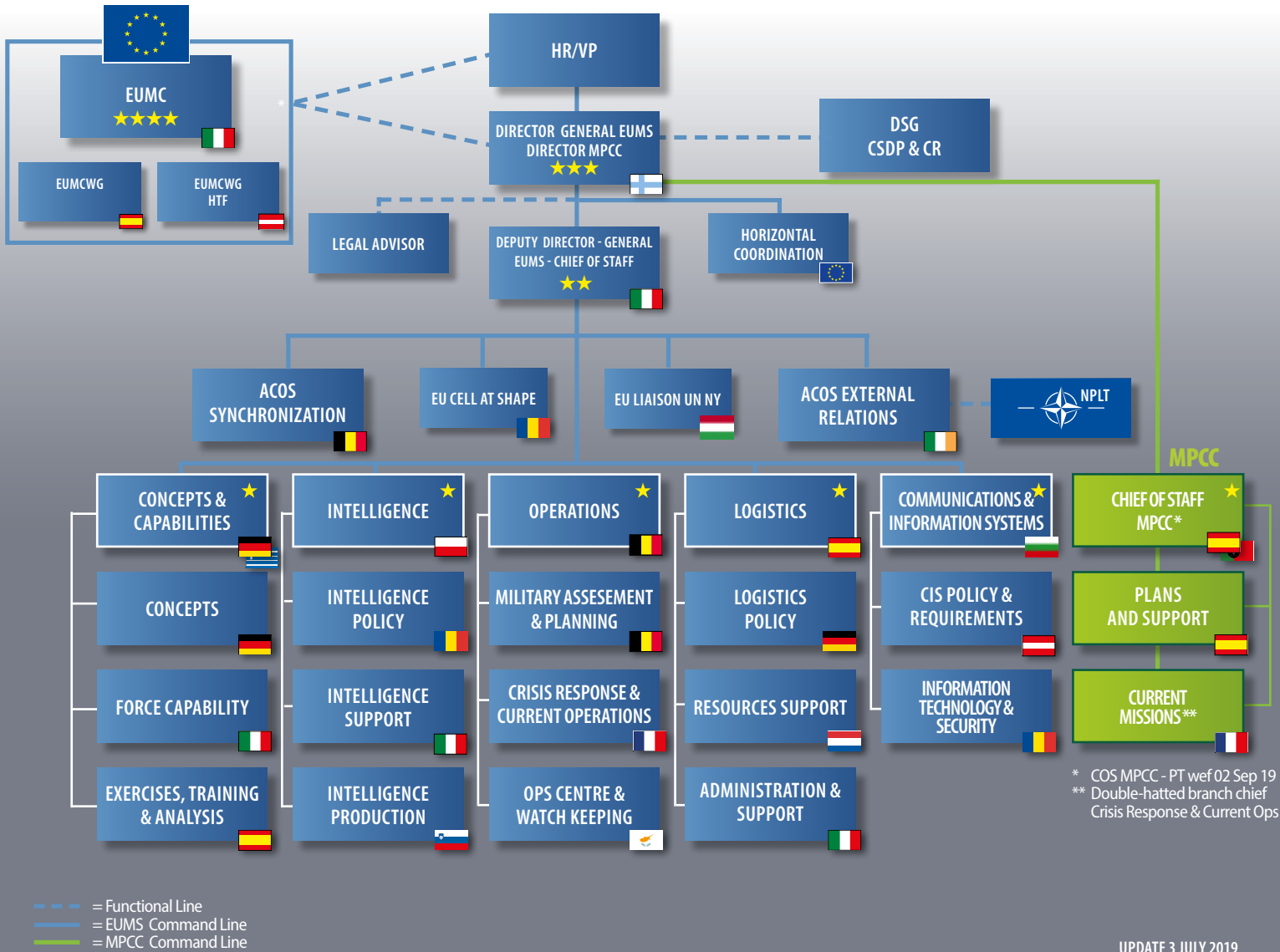


*HR/VP Mogherini with EUFOR Op Althea personnel at EU Open Day 2019*



*HR/VP Mogherini with ENFM Op Sophia staff at EU Open Day 2019*

# EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF - EUMS STRUCTURE



UPDATE 3 JULY 2019

## EU Military Operations and Missions

