



Bulletin of the EU Military Staff

# IMPETUS

Autumn/Winter 2008

Issue #6

## 1998-2008: 10 Years of ESDP

Sharing Intelligence Capabilities

Volatile Environments



THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

## 6-MONTHLY REPORT

# Progress and Achievements

*Lt. Gen. David Leakey, Director General of the EUMS*

Upon taking over my appointment as Director General EUMS on 28 February 2007, I took the opportunity through IMPETUS to acknowledge the work and very professional handover of my predecessor Gen Perruche (FR) but also to state that “there remains much work to be done”. Through my regular contributions to IMPETUS I have endeavoured to outline the main EUMS activities since each preceeding EU Military Committee (EUMC) meeting at Chiefs of Defence (CHODs) level.

The period since the last meeting of 16 May 2008 clearly illustrates that “much work is being done” by EUMS.

**With partners, the EUMS continues to discuss and resolve issues of common interest.**

The EUMS has continued to monitor **EUFOR ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **EUFOR Tchad/RCA**. The EUMS also continued to contribute, mainly through the Civilian-Military Cell (CCM), to the planning and conduct of various civilian ESDP missions in particular **EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) Georgia** and **EU Security Sector Reform (EU SSR) Guinea Bissau**.

Within the framework of implementing the approved Post-Wiesbaden<sup>1</sup> measures the EUMS conducted a series of training and exercises in order to improve its ability to conduct early planning at the strategic level for EU-led operations. On

01 Aug 2008 the **Watchkeeping Capability (WKC)** reached Full Operational Capability and assumed watchkeeping responsibilities for all ESDP military operations and civilian missions.

## Operations and missions

### EUFOR ALTHEA

During the last six months the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has remained unchanged, calm and stable, despite the complex political situation. Due to EUFOR's presence no threat to the safe and secure environment was observed. By implementing Post-Wiesbaden, the EUMS has activated a Mission Monitoring Team (MMT), which continues to monitor EUFOR ALTHEA and provides support to OHQ as required.

### EUFOR Tchad/RCA

The EUMS has established a MMT EUFOR Tchad/RCA and continues to closely follow all aspects of the operation in order to adequately advise the EUMC and to support the OpCdr/OHQ as required. Regular information exchange with the UN (DPKO) is also taking place, whereby the EUMS together with partners



*General Leakey with HR/SG Javier Solana.  
(Photo Council of the EU)*

<sup>1</sup> At the Defence Ministers' Conference in Wiesbaden (May 2007), the SG/HR was invited to “address shortcomings in the EU Military Staff's ability to conduct planning at the strategic level for EU-led operations”

in the Council Secretariat and the European Commission continue to discuss and resolve issues of common interest such as the envisaged smooth handover from EUFOR Tchad/RCA to a UN Follow-On-Force by 15 March 2009.

### EU NAVCO

The Implementation Plan for the EU Military Coordination Action in support of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1816, which calls for a EU Naval Coordination Cell (EU NAVCO), was prepared by the EUMS and subsequently agreed by the EUMC on 01 September 2008. EU NAVCO was officially established on 19 September 2008, relying to a great extent on EUMS support. Reporting directly to the EUMC and PSC, EU NAVCO has established contact with the main players of the maritime community, concerned with the problem of piracy.

EU NAVCO is fully supported by the EUMS Mission Monitoring Team (MMT) "Somalia Anti-piracy".

### EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) Georgia

On 01 October 2008 the EUMM Georgia was launched with over 200 monitors deployed in Georgia,

operating from 4 regional Field Offices in Tbilisi, Gori, Poti and Zugdidi. The planning process for this mission has been very rapid due to political circumstances and the short timeframe for the deployment. The EUMS has significantly

supported the CPCC<sup>2</sup> in the planning, preparation and deployment phase of the mission.

During the early stages of the planning process it was mainly the Civilian-Military Cell (CCM) that provided support but shortly after a wide range of expertise from all EUMS Directorates was required, in particular CIS and LOG.

The support provided by the EUMS has been covering the requirements of the exploratory mission (28 Aug - 01 Sep 08), drafting of the planning documents (CONOPS, OPLAN), contribution to the force generation process as well as ensuring the deployment of both personnel and vehicles to the mission.

### EU Security Sector Reform (SSR) Guinea Bissau

On 16 June 2008 the Head of Mission (HoM) EU SSR, Brig

**The EUMS has provided significant support to EUMM Georgia.**

Gen Verastegui declared Initial Operational Capability (IOC), which marked the official launch of the mission. The political instability in the country over the summer 2008 with an attempted "coup d'état" was not conducive to furthering the mission's mandate. In general, progress varies in the different sectors with the military being the most difficult sector to reach the mission's objectives.

### Exercises and training

#### MILEX 08 and MILEX 09

MILEX 08 (19-27 June 2008) focussed on an EU-led crisis management operation that required the deployment of a military force up to corps size, with the participation of the EU OHQ (Rome, Italy) and an EU FHQ (Betera, Spain). The aim, to exercise and evaluate aspects of EU crisis management at the military strategic and operational level, focussing on the interaction between EU OHQ and the EU FHQ, was achieved.

In addition, the EUMS is preparing for MILEX 09, a Command Post Exercise (CPX) focusing on the

<sup>2</sup> The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), which is part of the Council Secretariat, is the permanent structure responsible for an autonomous operational conduct of civilian ESDP operations. Under the political control and strategic direction of the Political and Security Committee and the overall authority of the High Representative, the CPCC ensures the effective planning and conduct of civilian ESDP crisis management operations, as well as the proper implementation of all mission-related tasks.



interaction between the EU OHQ (Larissa, Greece) and the EU FHQ (Naples, Italy). The scenario is a EU-led military operation which includes maritime aspects, without recourse to NATO assets and capabilities.

## Military co-operation

### NATO

The permanent liaison arrangements between the EU and NATO (EU Cell at SHAPE and NATO Permanent Liaison Team) continue to function well. Both teams have deployed and implemented a proactive approach, thereby facilitating staff to staff contacts and information exchange.

### African Capabilities - Enhancement of African Crisis Capacities

The EUMS continued to provide support to the operationalisation of the African Stand-by Force (ASF), Rapid Deployment Capability (RDC) and the Training Plan. In this respect the second phase of the roadmap for the operationalisation of the ASF was adopted in July 2008, retaining June 2010 as the target date for ASF initial operationalisation.

## Concepts and doctrine

Since last May 2008 the EUMS has developed or updated a number of conceptual documents including Military Planning, C2, Force Generation, Civ-Mil Cooperation,

Logistic Support, Strategic Movement and Transportation, RSOM, Military Intelligence Structures, CIS, Geo-spatial Information. They take into account the lessons learned from recent ESDP operations and developments in ESDP.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, may I once again compliment all EUMS staff for their thorough dedication, commitment and professionalism. It is fair to say that "much work is being done" but as always in such an organisation as EUMS there will always be "much work to be done". ■



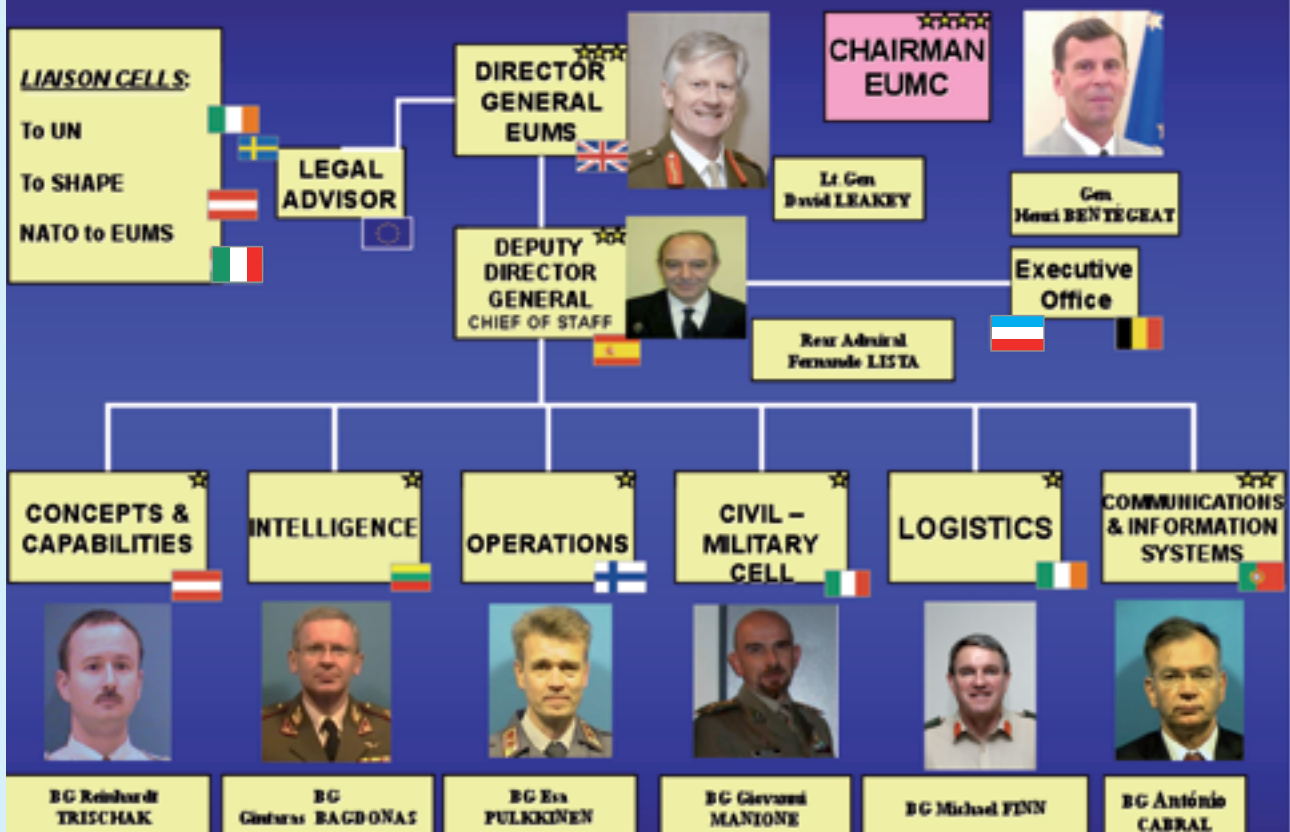
*In the field, European troops contribute significantly to the improvement of challenging security situation. (Photo EUFOR Chad/RCA)*

## EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF ( EUMS ) Sep 08



EUMS

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EUMS



## PERSPECTIVES

# 1998-2008: 10 Years of ESDP

*General Henri Bentégeat, Chairman of the EU Military Committee.*

Since the launching of the European project in 1951, the frontiers of Europe have developed a great deal: in structure, size and aims. In particular, the number of Member States has increased progressively, as has the breath of interests. In 1992 the Maastricht Treaty introduced the current name, European Union, along with clear perspectives for the future single currency as well as for closer cooperation in justice and home affairs and for foreign and security policy (CFSP). Through the latter, the EU could, in its own name, make its voice heard on the international stage, express its position on armed conflicts, human rights and other subject linked to the fundamental principles and common values which form the basis of the European Union. But the tragic developments that occurred in the Balkans during the '90s provided evidence that diplomatic efforts and financial aid were not enough to support a credible CFSP. In fact, NATO was required to intervene in order to impose the Dayton Agreements on the belligerent parties.

**Concepts are continuously updated to assimilate lessons learnt.**

### Kick Off

The recognition of the Union's impotence led President Chirac and PM Blair to suggest to their partners that a European intervention capacity was necessary to affirm Europe's role in the global security arena. This event, which took place in St Malo 10 years ago, on 4 December 1998, is considered as the starting point of the European Security and Defence Policy.

Following the St. Malo Summit, the idea evolved at a modest pace until, in 2001, the essential structures (Political and Security Committee - PSC, Military Committee - EUMC - and Military Staff - EUMS) were established and then, in 2003, the first operation was launched. Moreover, in the same year the EU approved its Security Strategy (ESS), a cornerstone document identifying challenges and threats, as well as strategic objectives, principles and goals of the European Union in the security domain.

From the very beginning I have been involved in ESDP: in 1998, as assistant to the Director for Strategic Affairs of the French Ministry of Defence; from 1999 to 2002, as Chief of the Military Staff of the President of the French Republic (President Chirac); from 2002 to 2006, when the first missions and operations were launched, as French Chief of Defence; since 2006 as President of the European Union Military Committee and military adviser to the EU Secretary General and High Representative for the CFSP, Mr. Solana. As a matter of fact, I have had the

privilege to follow quite closely the development of ESDP: I saw its birth, I helped develop it during its childhood and now I have a role to play in its growth.

I am therefore in a good position to give a glance at the main achievements of ESDP, and to make it simple, it makes sense grouping them in the following three functional areas: Strategy and Concepts, Capabilities, and Operations.

### Developments

In the first area I have already mentioned the ESS, that has been guiding the European Union external action since 2003 and that is currently under consideration in order to accommodate emerging challenges like climate changes, illegal immigration and cyber security.

Along with the ESS, the EU disposes now of a consistent set of concepts that are continuously updated in order to take into account the lessons identified out of the real operations. In particular, I would like to mention the EU Rapid Response Concept, which led to the development of the Battlegroups, whose importance I am going to explain while exploring the Capabilities area. It is significant to stress that EU concepts are compatible with those developed by NATO, so that forces will employ the same basic rules regardless of the organisation that is exercising command and control over them.

As far as Capabilities are concerned, first a word on command and control structures is necessary. Besides the above mentioned strategic level bodies (PSC, EUMC and EUMS), 5 national Operational Headquarters, recourse to an OHQ at SHAPE, and a Brussels-based Operations Centre are available to lead EU operations; on the civilian side, it is worth citing the recently shaped



General Bentegeat (left) with General Leakey at the meeting of EU Chiefs of Defence (CHODs)  
(Photo Council of the EU)

Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), whose Director is the Commander of all EU civilian missions. The EU has also recently improved its capability to plan, at strategic level, ESDP operations. This goal has been achieved by reorganizing and reinforcing the EUMS, with particular attention to enhance synergy between the civilian and the military wings of ESDP.

In terms of rapid reaction, the Member States have formed 15 multinational Battlegroups, 2 of them are continuously on stand-by for quick intervention in operational scenarios ranging from conflict prevention to humanitarian assistance. Although a Battlegroup has yet to be deployed, they have already enhanced the interoperability, which is an essential aspect of operational effectiveness.

The EU has also made significant steps forwards in its strategic planning process, that has firstly allowed it to declare the capability to conduct a

Corps size operation and to sustain it for a period of at least one year<sup>1</sup>, then to plan the conduct of simultaneous operations covering the whole spectrum of ESDP tasks, as well as those additional tasks identified in the European Security Strategy, such as joint disarmament operations, support for third countries in combating terrorism and security sector reform. Moreover, the military capability shortfalls identified with the strategic planning process have been the foundation of the Capability Development Plan, launched by the European Defence Agency, with the support of the EUMC, to guide and coordinate cooperative capability development activities throughout the Union.

## Global Reach

Finally, the most valuable and visible products of the ESDP: operations and missions. Since 2003, the EU has launched 5 military operations and 16 civilian missions, intervening in Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia

and Far East. While a further military operation is being considered to counter piracy activity off the shore of Somalia, two military operations are ongoing in Bosnia Herzegovina, where we took over from NATO in 2004, and in Chad/Central African Republic, where we are expected to remain until mid-March 2009. Both have successfully managed to improve safety and security in the respective areas of responsibility. Moreover, the latter has proven the capability of the European Union to launch an operation in a very harsh

environment, with challenging and demanding logistics requirements.

On the civilian side, the aims of the 11 missions that are still in progress range from monitoring peace plan implementation to assisting national authorities to reform the local security sector. In 2008 the EU launched its largest ever civilian mission, EULEX Kosovo with about 2000 personnel, and demonstrated its ability to act decisively, when necessary, as was the case for the EU monitoring mission in Georgia, launched within one month of the crisis, within a framework agreed by the International Community and the opposing parties.

Much has been done, taking into account the limited timeframe, but much remains to be done. In particular, along with exercising the strongest possible support to the above mentioned ongoing activities, we should focus our efforts on enhancing our strategic relationship with NATO, as well as on fostering our relations with our Mediterranean and eastern neighbours.

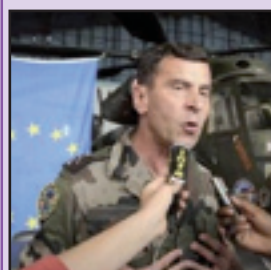


Police training in Afghanistan. (Photo Council of the EU, June 2006)

In conclusion, in the first decade of its existence ESDP has grown up, from scratch, its structures and capabilities, achieving a level of maturity that has allowed the EU to manage security crises and to assist countries undermined by internal instability.

In so doing, ESDP has made it possible for the EU to become a global security player, resulting in a valuable, reliable and unique asset for the Secretary General in his capacity as High Representative for the Common Foreign Security Policy ■

## PROFILE



**General Henri Bontégeat (FR)** was appointed Chairman of the European Union Military Committee by decision of the European Council on 6 November 2006.

Serving from the Marine Armoured Corps, he has assumed operational responsibilities in Africa (Senegal, Djibouti). He also has experience in Germany and in the USA. His overseas expertise includes the command of the French forces in the West Indies.

After being assigned to the Elysée Palace as the Chief of the Military Staff of the President of the Republic (1999), he became Chief of the Defence Staff (2002).

<sup>1</sup> Helsinki Headline Goal



## INTELLIGENCE

# Sharing Capabilities

*Brig Gen. Gintaras Bagdonas, Intelligence Director at the EUMS answers questions on the development of coordination within the Intelligence community through a recent Intelligence Workshop in Slovenia.*

*Q: What spurred the initiative of EUMS to start organizing an Intelligence Workshop?*

**Brig Gen. Bagdonas:** I have to emphasise that EUMS intelligence is bound to the Member States Defence Intelligence Organizations (DIO), which are the main providers of intelligence inputs. Upon these inputs, our analysts draft and release intelligence assessments and various other intelligence products to decision-makers. In other words the EU military intelligence is a solid and undivided community, which consists of the Intelligence Directorate of the EUMS and DIOs. Therefore all EU military intelligence procedural and organisational issues need to be consulted with DIOs. The Intelligence Workshop was organised in order to discuss and to solve several substantial questions that first and

“**The EU military intelligence is a solid and undivided community.**”

foremost have to do with support for the planning of possible ESDP operations and the enhancement of intelligence sharing. We also discussed the possibility of improving connectivity between all EU intelligence organisations, including the EU Joint Situation Centre and the EU Satellite Centre, in order to ensure that timeliness – the major intelligence principle – is embodied and guaranteed. By strengthening the connectivity we contribute to the main operational requirement of “information superiority”.

*Q: What can you tell us about the organization of the EUMS Workshop? What about its contribution and the inputs to daily activities?*

**Brig Gen. Bagdonas:** I am very content with the



Information sharing and Intelligence coordination are key assets for decision-makers.  
(Photo Council of the EU, Informal Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers - Gymnich of September 6, Avignon)



outcome of the discussions. All the participants were very well prepared in advance to discuss the issues and during the two working days they thrashed out all points in a very comprehensive manner. We shared our views and concerns directly with representatives of all the EU military intelligence community and the outcomes of our deliberations will encourage and assist us to continue our work in strengthening the EU intelligence capabilities. The real value of this workshop will be evaluated in time when the EUMS will be tasked to provide our leadership and operational planners with necessary intelligence.

*Q: What was the key topic in the discussions?*

**Brig Gen. Bagdonas:** We had several topics, and all of them were related to the enhancement of intelligence sharing among the EU institutions and Member States DIOs. So really there were no real preferences or priorities other than to get through the substantial workload effectively.

*Q: What influenced your decision to organize this EUMS Workshop in Slovenia?*

**Brig Gen. Bagdonas:** As the country holding the EU Presidency, Slovenia took the initiative and proposed to hold the workshop in Portoroz. We were very appreciative and grateful to the General Director and the personnel of the Slovenian Intelligence and Security Service for an outstanding and well organised workshop. I must also acknowledge that Slovenia had to organize this event with a very short notice.

*Q: How would you describe the cooperation between EUMS and Slovenian MOD Intelligence and Security Service? What are your estimations on future cooperation?*

**Brig Gen. Bagdonas:** The best sign of the excellent cooperation between the EUMS Intelligence Directorate and Slovenian ISS is the organization of this workshop. When we contacted the DIOs with our proposal to organise this event, officials in Ljubljana immediately responded positively. Along with other ISS from EU Member States, the Slovenian ISS provides us with necessary intelligence inputs, the lifeblood of our organisation.

In concluding, I can say wholeheartedly that the very positive input of the Slovenian Presidency should be pursued by the coming Presidencies. In the long term, only close coordination and sustained cooperation can impact positively on future European Intelligence capability ■



Intelligence with accurate facts and figures is a key asset for decision-makers in the mission building phase. (Photo EC/ECHO/Daniela Cavini, August 2008)

## ORGANIZATION

At the EUMS, the **Intelligence Directorate** is organized into three departments:

- Intelligence Policy;
- Intelligence Requirements;
- Intelligence Production.

There are approx 38 personnel working in this Directorate with at least 24 different nationalities.

At the EU Council General Secretariat, the **Joint Situation Centre (SITCEN)** brings together an integrated group of analysts from national external intelligence services and internal security services. William Shapcott is the Director of SitGen.

These two bodies closely work together to provide support in the decision-making process of ESDP.

## INTEROPÉRABILITÉ

# PCTAM 2008 : une journée très européenne

*Commandant Fabrice Cohéléach, Représentation Militaire Française auprès de l'UE.*

Les présidences successives du Conseil de l'Union européenne, organisent traditionnellement dans leur pays un «away day»\* du comité militaire de l'Union européenne. La France avait choisi d'associer à cette journée d'information, les ambassadeurs au comité politique et de sécurité. Les invités transportés par avion militaire tactique (Transall), se sont vus rapidement mis dans l'ambiance opérationnelle de cette journée.

Les chefs d'état-major de l'armée de terre et de l'armée de l'air, ainsi que le major général de la marine, montrant en cela l'importance qu'ils accordaient à cette présentation, ont accueilli personnellement les invités Bruxellois sur la Base Aérienne de Reims.

La manifestation, qui a servi de soutien à l'« away day », porte le nom de PCTAM (Présentation Commune Terre – Air – Mer). Les

indispensables notions d'économie des moyens et de concentration des feux, s'appliquent également à l'organisation de toutes les présentations militaires, qui mobilisent des moyens nationaux et des contributions de nos alliés importants. PCTAM est la présentation annuelle institutionnelle des forces armées françaises. Elle s'adresse, en cette journée destinée aux « THA » (très hautes autorités), aux autorités politiques et militaires de très haut niveau.

La visite proprement dite a débuté par la présentation, en groupes très réduits conduits par un officier supérieur ou général, d'une partie des nombreux matériels militaires exposés par les trois armées sur les taxiways de la base aérienne 112 « Marin-la Meslée ». La diversité de provenance et d'emploi des

matériels ainsi que le dialogue instauré avec les personnels qui les servent illustraient pleinement la nécessité de la coopération et de la coordination internationale des actions menées aujourd'hui sur les théâtres extérieurs, en un mot l'interopérabilité. Elle était déjà perceptible au travers de la présence d'unités européennes, qui exposaient également leurs matériels.

Le déjeuner servi à proximité de l'exposition statique, par du personnel militaire venu pour l'occasion, en renfort de nombreuses autres bases aériennes, a permis des échanges approfondis entre les délégations. Après la qualité des matériels exposés, c'est bien celle du repas, préparé par le service restauration de la base, qui a animé les débats.

L'après midi était dédié à une présentation dynamique, sur le camp de Mourmelon, dont la mise en scène générale permettait les démonstrations successives d'emploi des forces armées dans le spectre complet des missions qui peuvent leur être confiées.

Suivant un scénario reprenant les différentes phases d'une crise, les spectateurs ont ainsi pu assister à du contrôle de foule, des actions de sécurité civile en complément des acteurs principaux militaires, des opérations d'évacuation de ressortissants, des interceptions

**Objectif: un contact plus étroit avec la réalité de l'engagement opérationnel.**



Les présentations militaires mobilisent un ensemble de moyens nationaux et des contributions de plusieurs pays européens. (Photo Ministère de la Défense)





Un dialogue permanent est essentiel dans la prise de décision relative aux opérations civilo-militaires. (Photo Ministère de la Défense)

aériennes coordonnées d'avions intrus et le panel complet des actions interarmées de vive force. Cette concentration de moyens, caractéristique de ces journées PCTAM a comblé les invités de la Présidence, et permis un contact plus étroit avec la réalité de l'engagement opérationnel, et les moyens qu'il nécessite.

Une partie de nos invités constituée

des ambassadeurs au COPS a participé activement au succès de cette journée. En effet, leur « évacuation » a promptement été réalisé en avion de transport tactique depuis la piste sommaire immédiatement à l'issue des démonstrations, conformément à ce qu'auraient pu vivre en d'autres contrées moins clémentes, les évacués d'une région en crise.

L'organisation aura permis en quelques heures du temps précieux de nos différents invités, un contact toujours nécessaire avec le personnel militaire, et une certaine proximité avec les moyens mis en œuvre, dans un temps où l'engagement des troupes européennes est bien réel ■

\* NDLR : en français, journée «OFF»

## PROFILE



Le capitaine de frégate **Fabrice Cohéléach**, est entré dans la marine en 1987. Commandant d'aéronef de patrouille maritime, sur ATL2, ATL1 GE et Falcon 200, il a effectué de nombreux détachements opérationnels, et compte 4000 heures de vol. Diplômé de la Führungsakademie, il est actuellement affecté à la représentation militaire française, où il est l'officier relation Présidence.



La présentation dynamique met en scène l'emploi des forces dans un environnement proche du contexte des opérations. (Photo Ministère de la Défense)



## Launch of EU NAVCO

The EU Council has launched a European Union military coordination action (EU NAVCO) to support **surveillance and protection activities** currently undertaken by certain Member States in Somalia and off the Somali coast. The objectives of these activities are to address the raising challenge of insecurity related to **piracy and armed robbery**.

EU NAVCO is established within the framework of UNSC resolution 1816 (2008) which allows States to support the transitional government in Somalia in the fight against piracy and armed robbery.

The coordination action is conducted from Brussels by a Coordination Cell supported by the Military Staff of the EU. **Capt (N) Andrés A. Breijo Claúr** from the Spanish Navy has been appointed Head of the Cell.



This summer, the "BBC Trinidad" freighter was seized and held by pirates for three weeks. (Photo Spiegel)

The main purpose of the EU convoys. coordination Cell is

- to act as a focal point between the EU navies (or even Third States' navies) and the shipping companies to facilitate their maritime activities in a more secure environment.
- to facilitate the provision of support for escorts of humanitarian

to liaise with the different actors present (in particular, the UN, the African Union, the World Food Programme, the International Maritime Organisation and shipowners' organisations) including other forces and Third States' navies.

## A Commander for EU Civilian Operations



**Kees Jan René Klompenhouwer** (NL/FR) was appointed last May as **EU Civilian Operations Commander** and **Director of the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability** (CPCC) at the Council of the European Union. In this capacity, he exercises command and control at strategic level for the planning and conduct of all civilian crisis management

operations.

As the Director of the CPCC (60 staff), he also has functional authority over planning capabilities and expertise contributed by the EUMS through its **Civil/Military Cell** and over the **Watchkeeping Capability** as far as their support to civilian operations is concerned.

Since 2003, **9 ESDP civilian missions** are ongoing: EUPM (Bosnia and Herzegovina), EULEX Kosovo, EUPOL RD Congo, EU SSR Guinea Bissau, EUBAM Rafah (Palestine), EUPOL COPPS (Palestine), EUJUST LEX (Iraq), EUPOL Afghanistan, and EUMM Georgia.

## New EU officials in Georgia



**Pierre Morel**, a French diplomat has been appointed **EU Special Representative for the crisis in Georgia** on 25 September. He is also the EU Special Representative for Central Asia. He is fluent in German, English, Italian, Russian and some Chinese.



The German Ambassador in Beirut, **Hansjörg Haber** was appointed as **Head of EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia**, on 17 September 2008. His experience includes working with the UN. He is fluent in Russian, English, French, Turkish and has knowledge in Arabic (conversational) and Farsi (working).

# EU Missions and Operations



Since 2003, the EU has conducted, or is conducting, 21 missions and operations under ESDP. Five of these are military operations. The rest are civilian missions, although in many cases, a high proportion of personnel are also military. Currently, the EU is undertaking 12 missions and operations under ESDP.

The recent establishment of a “permanent civilian OHQ” (Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability, or CPCC), and the appointment of a Civilian Operation Commander in charge of all civilian crisis management operations, have increased the opportunity to enhance the visibility of ESDP and of the substantial cooperation between the EUMS and their civilian colleagues in the planning and preparation of civilian crisis management operations.

The EUMS, mainly through its Civ/Mil Cell, is considerably involved primarily in the planning of all civilian ESDP operations and, in particular, in the preparation and the deployment of EUMM Georgia, EULEX Kosovo, EU SSR Guinea-Bissau and EUPOL Afghanistan. The emphasis is mainly on operational aspects and planning methodology, as well as in specific fields of expertise such as Security Sector Reform, Intelligence, Security, Weapons Policy, Rules of Engagement, Communication and Information Services, Logistics and Medical Support.

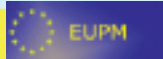
In the broad framework of an EU comprehensive approach to crisis management, therefore, it is expected that cooperation between the EUMS and the CPCC will further increase.

Missions/ Operations	EUROPE	AFRICA	MIDDLE EAST	ASIA
<b>Military</b>	<b>CONCORDIA</b> (FYROM) <i>March-December 2003</i>  <b>EUFOR ALTHEA</b> (Bosnia i Herzegovina) <i>December 2004 -</i>	<b>ARTEMIS</b> (Ituri province, Congo RDC) <i>June-September 2003</i>  <b>AMIS II Support</b> (Darfur province, Sudan) July 05 - December 07. Handed over to the AU/ UN hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID).  <b>EUFOR RD Congo</b> (Congo RDC) June 06 - Nov 06  <b>EUFOR TCHAD/RCA</b> (Chad-Central African Republic) Launched 28 January 2008 IOC 15 March 2008		
<b>Civilian</b>	<b>EUPOL Proxima</b> (FYROM) <i>Dec 03 - Dec 05</i>  <b>EUPAT</b> (FYROM) Followed EUPOL Proxima <i>Dec 05 - June 06</i>  <b>EUPM BiH</b> (Bosnia i Herzegovina) <i>01 Jan 2003 -</i>  <b>EUJUST Themis</b> (Georgia) <i>July 04-July 05</i>  <b>EUPAT Kosovo</b> <i>10 April 2006 -</i>  <b>EULEX Kosovo</b> <i>16 February 2008 -</i>  <b>EUMM Georgia</b> <i>01 October 2008 -</i>	<b>EUSEC RD Congo</b> (Congo RDC) <i>June 05 - July 07</i>  <b>EUPOL Kinshasa</b> (Congo RDC) <i>April 2005 - 30 June 2007</i>  <b>EUPOL RD Congo</b> (Congo RDC) <i>01 July 2007</i>  <b>EU SSR Guinea-Bissau</b> <i>12 Feb 2008 -</i>	<b>EUPOL-COPPS</b> (Palestinian Territories) <i>01 January 2006</i>  <b>EUJUST LEX</b> (Iraq) <i>1 July 2005 -</i>  <b>EUBAM Rafah</b> (Palestinian Territories) <i>30 Nov 2005 -</i>	<b>AMM</b> (Aceh province, Indonesia) <i>Sept 05 - Dec 06</i>  <b>EUPOL</b> (Afghanistan) <i>15 June 2007 -</i>

Note: Missions/Operations in **bold** are ongoing. Missions/Operations in *italics* are completed

# EUROPE

## Bosnia



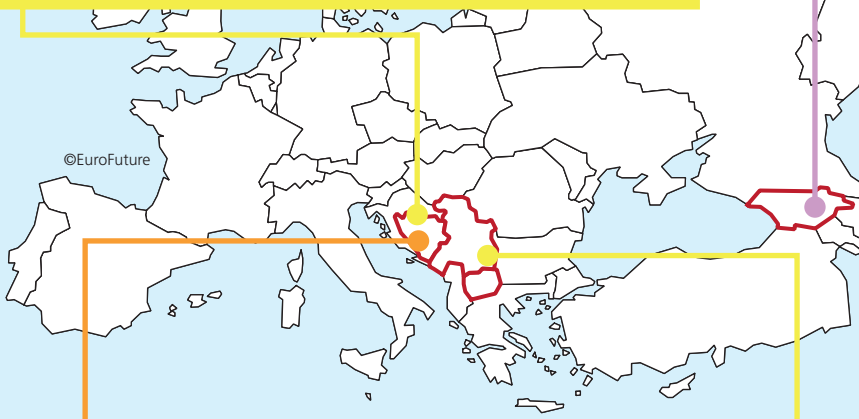
### EUPM

- Type:** **Police mission.** EUPM was the first ESDP operation launched by the EU in 2003.
- Objectives:** Support the **reform and modernisation** of police forces. Provide assistance in the fight against organised crime and corruption. Prepare the establishment of a sustainable, professional and multiethnic police service in BiH
- Mandate:** Initiated in January 2003. EUPM I extended into EUPM II (Jan 2006-31 Dec 2007) with a refocused mandate on the above mentioned objectives. EUPM II has been **extended into EUPM III** from 1 Jan 2008 to 31 Dec 2009, pending Council approval, with the same mandate and same strength initially.
- Commitment:** 174 international staff from 32 countries (25 EU and 6 non-EU) and 220 BiH staff. The budget is **€14.8 M** (2008)
- Head of Mission:** **Brig Gen. Vincenzo Coppola** (IT) is the Head of Mission. **(Miroslav Lajcak** (SK) is the EUSR\* in BiH).

## Georgia

### EUMM Georgia

- Type:** **EU Monitoring Mission** under ESDP framework.
- Objectives:** **Contribute to stability** throughout Georgia and the surrounding regions in accordance with the **six-point Agreement** and the subsequent implementing measures. This scope includes Russian troop withdrawals, as well as violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The focus includes: support to the stabilisation process, normalisation building, return of internally displaced persons and refugees, reduction of tensions and confidence-building measures.
- Mandate:** The mission was launched on 1 October 2008. The expected initial duration is **12 months**.
- Commitment:** **263 personnel** including at least **200 observers**. They will work in close coordination with the OSCE and the UN teams. Most Member States are contributing to the mission. The foreseen budget is **€35 M**.
- Head of Mission:** **Hansjörg Haber** (DE) is the Head of Mission. **(Pierre Morel** (F) is the EUSR\* for the crisis in Georgia).



## Bosnia



### EUFOR ALTHEA

- Type:** **Military EU-led operation.** The largest operation launched by the EU, to date.
- Objectives:** Ensure compliance with the 1995 Dayton Peace Agreement. Contribute to a **safe and secure environment** in BiH. Organize the transfer of Joint Military Affairs (JMA) tasks to relevant national authorities.
- Mandate:** In December 2004, ALTHEA took over from SFOR, a NATO-led mission.
- Commitment:** Some **2,500 troops** from 24 EU member states and 6 troop contributing nations. The EU has reduced EUFOR's size but kept an appropriate robust military presence. EUFOR has **reconfigured successfully** and continues to provide reassurance. EUFOR troops are backed up by **over-the horizon reserves** and remain ready to respond to possible security challenges. The common costs (**€71.7 M**) are paid through contributions by MS to the **financial mechanism Athena**.
- Command:** **Gen. John McColl** was appointed EUFOR Operation Commander in Oct 2007. **Maj. Gen. Ignacio Martin Villalain** (S) is the EU Force Commander. **(Miroslav Lajcak** (SK) is the EUSR\* in BiH).

## Kosovo



### EUPT KOSOVO/EULEX

- Type:** The **EU Rule of Law Mission** in Kosovo (EULEX) is the **largest civilian mission** ever launched under the ESDP.
- Objectives:** The central aim is to assist and support the Kosovo authorities in the rule of law area, specifically in the police, judiciary and customs. In the framework of the UNSC resolution 1244 this **technical mission** will mentor, monitor and advise competent institutions whilst retaining a number of limited executive powers.
- Commitment:** Final staffing target: **around 3,000** (1,900 international - 1,100 local) Contributing states: most EU Member States + Croatia, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and USA. Budget : **€205 M** for the first 16 months
- Mandate:** EULEX KOSOVO was launched on 04 February 2008 (Joint Action) and it is expected to reach its **full operational capability** by end of 2008.
- Head of Mission:** **Yves de Kermabon** (FR) is the EULEX Head of Mission. **Roy Reeve** (UK) is the Deputy Head of EULEX KOSOVO and Head of EUPT (established in April 2006 to prepare EULEX Kosovo) **(Pieter Feith** (NL) is the EUSR\* in Kosovo).



## AFRICA



## Guinea-Bissau

## EU SSR Guinea-Bissau

Type:	Support to <b>Security Sector Reform (SSR)</b> . This is the first mission entirely planned under the newly established headquarters for EU civilian crisis management operations - the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC).
Objectives:	Provide <b>advice and assistance</b> on the modernization of Armed Forces and security forces. Contribute to creating the conditions for implementation of the National Security Sector Reform Strategy.
Commitment:	The mission consists of 21 international staff military and civilian advisers plus 18 local staff. The financial reference amount to cover expenditure relating to the Mission is around <b>€5.6 M</b> .
Mandate:	Launched in June 2008 after a 3-month preparatory phase, for an initial period of 12 months. It comprises a <b>preparatory phase</b> beginning in early March 2008 and an <b>implementation phase</b> beginning in May 2008.
Command:	<b>General Juan Esteban Verástegui (S)</b> is the Head of Mission.



## Democratic Republic of Congo

## EUPOL RD CONGO (ex- EUPOL Kinshasa)

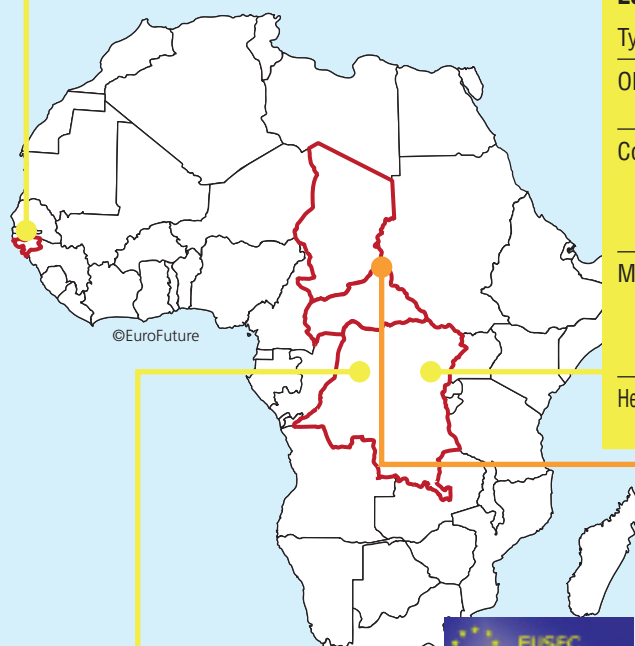
Type:	<b>Police mission</b> with a <b>justice interface</b> .
Objectives:	<b>Support Security Sector Reform (SSR)</b> in the field of policing and its interface with justice.
Commitment:	<b>53 international staff</b> (6 EU Member States and 9 local staff. Expertise include police, judiciary, rule of law, human rights and gender balance. The reference budget is <b>€6.92 M</b> .
Mandate:	Launched 1 July 2007 initially for a year and <b>extended to 30 June 2009</b> . EUPOL RD Congo builds on EUPOL Kinshasa (2005-2007, the first EU mission in Africa). The Force Headquarters is located in Kinshasa.
Head of Mission:	<b>Superintendent Aldo Custodio (PT)</b> is the Head of Mission. ( <b>Roeland Van de Geer (NL)</b> is the EUSR*).



## Chad / Central African Republic

## EUFOR TCHAD/RCA

Type:	Bridging <b>military operation</b> in the framework of ESDP.
Objectives:	<b>Support to the UN presence</b> with a special task establishing a safe and secure environment. <b>Protect civilians</b> (refugees and IDPs) and <b>personnels</b> involved in humanitarian aid.
Commitment:	When fully deployed the operation will include <b>around 3,700 troops</b> with <b>14 EU MS in the field</b> , 18 in theatre, and 22 at the Operations Headquarters (OHQ) located at Mont Valérien, near Paris. Third States may be invited to participate. The common costs budget for the EU military operation stands at <b>€119.6 M</b> .
Mandate:	Launched on 28 January 2008 for a period of 12 months from the declaration of Initial Operating Capability (15 March 2008).
Command:	<b>Lt. Gen. Patrick Nash (IE)</b> is the Operation Commander. <b>Brig. Gen. Jean-Philippe Ganascia (FR)</b> is the EU Force Commander. ( <b>Torben Brylle (DN)</b> is the EUSR*).



## Democratic Republic of Congo

## EUSEC DR Congo

Type:	<b>Support mission</b> in the field of Security Sector Reform.
Objectives:	Provide <b>advice and assistance</b> for the <b>reform of the security sector</b> . Focus on restructuring and reconstructing the <b>armed forces</b> . In the year ahead, the support will also focus on organising a <b>future Rapid Reaction Force</b> .
Commitment:	The mission strength is <b>now 46, eventually up to 60</b> . Civilian and military expertises include defence, police, security, rule of Law, human resources, administrative and financial regulations.
Mandate:	Launched in June 2005, extended in July 2007 for a period of 12 months. The mandate runs <b>until 30 June 2009</b> .
Head of Mission:	<b>Gen. Jean-Paul Michel (FR)</b> is the Head of Mission. ( <b>Roeland Van de Geer (NL)</b> is the EUSR*).



## MIDDLE-EAST/ASIA

## Palestinian Territories



## EUPOL-COPPS

Type:	<b>Police and Rule-of-Law mission.</b>
Objectives:	Provide <b>support to the Palestinian Authority</b> in establishing sustainable and effective arrangements in the wider context of <b>security sector</b> including <b>criminal justice reform</b> . Coordinate and facilitate EU MS assistance, and - where requested - international assistance. The expansion of scope to criminal justice has been approved in June 2005.
Commitment:	Approximately <b>40 unarmed personnel</b> , most of them police experts seconded from 16 EU MS plus Norway and Canada and 15 local personnel. The 2008 budget amounts <b>€6.4 M</b> (March-December).
Mandate:	Began on 1 January 2006 for an initial duration of 3 years. EUPOL-COPPS runs to <b>31 Dec 2008</b> . Negotiations for a <b>renewal until 2011</b> are underway.
Senior Officer:	<b>Colin Smith</b> (UK) is the Head of Mission. ( <b>Marc Otte</b> (BE) is the EUSR* for the Middle East Peace Process).

## Palestinian Territories



## EU BAM RAFAH

Type:	<b>Border Control Assistance and Monitoring mission.</b>
Objectives:	Provide a Third Party presence to <b>build confidence</b> at the Rafah Crossing Point (Gaza-Egypt border). Provide border assistance in support to the "Agreement on Movement and Access" reached between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA).
Commitment:	<b>18 EU staff</b> (from 8 EU MS) and 5 local staff. The reference budget is <b>€7 M</b> for 18 months.
Mandate:	Operational phase began on 25 November 2005 with duration of 12 months. Extended twice, EUBAM <b>runs till 24 November 2008</b> . Since the closing of the crossing point in June 2007, <b>operations are suspended</b> and the mission has remained <b>on standby, ready to re-engage in 10 days</b> from an EU decision to redeploy and awaiting a political solution.
Senior Officer:	<b>Major-General Pietro Pistoiese</b> (IT) is Head of Mission until November 2008. ( <b>Marc Otte</b> (BE) is the EUSR* for the Middle East Peace Process).

## Afghanistan



## EUPOL Afghanistan

Type:	<b>Police Mission</b> with links into wider <b>Rule of Law</b> .
Objectives:	Support to Government of Afghanistan in <b>reforming the police system</b> of the country through advising, mentoring, monitoring and training in criminal investigation, training strategy, border management, counter-narcotics actions, human rights and gender balance, etc.
Commitment:	<b>184 internationals</b> and 90 local staff. 18 EU Member States plus Canada, Croatia, New Zealand and Norway) are contributing to the mission. <b>These figures are to be doubled</b> . Staff is deployed in Kabul and in provinces, through Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). The mission has a budget of <b>€43.6 M</b> to run until November 2008.
Mandate:	Launched in June 2007 and established for a period of at least 3 years, up to 2010.
Senior Officer:	<b>Kai Vittrup</b> (DE) is Head of Mission. ( <b>Ettore F. Sequi</b> (IT) is the EUSR* for Afghanistan).

## Iraq



## EUJUST LEX

Type:	<b>Integrated Rule of Law Mission.</b> EUJUST LEX is the first EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission.
Objectives:	Strengthen the Iraqi <b>Criminal Justice System</b> (CJS) through training in management and criminal investigation and other professional disciplines for senior officials from the <b>judiciary</b> , the police and the <b>penitentiary</b> . Improve capacity and coordination. To-date, the mission has trained approximately 1700 Iraqi senior criminal justice officials in 74 courses.
Commitment:	<b>30 EU staff</b> in Brussels and Baghdad. <b>€21.2 M</b> from the EU budget cover the common costs from July 2005 to June 2009. In addition, MS continue to contribute training courses, trainers and staff.
Mandate:	Launched in March 2005 for an initial period of 12 months. Extended twice, up to <b>30 June 2009</b> .
Senior Officer:	<b>Stephen White</b> (UK) is Head of Mission.

EUSRs \* are mentioned for info only: they are not in any chain of command. **Kees Klompenhouwer** (NL, FR) is the Civilian Operations Commander for all civilian ESDP missions. Heads of missions exercise command at operational level.

EXERCISE

# EUROPEAN ENDEAVOUR 2008: A STEP AHEAD FOR BATTLEGROUPS

*Lt. Col. Peter Fuss, Press and Information Officer, Kommando Operative Führung Eingreifkräfte.*

European Endeavour 08 is one of a series of joint and multinational exercises. By conducting the exercise in May 2008, the Response Forces Operations Command was able to complete the preparations for its role as a Forces Headquarters (FHQ) for an EU Battle Group for the stand-by phase in the second half of the year 2008.

Between 19 to 29 May more than 1,000 soldiers from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Joint Support Service and Medical Service thus trained for cooperation with Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) and Civilian-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) elements, the European Gendarmerie Force, International Police and other civilian organizations. The military strategic superstructure was provided by an Operations Headquarters in France. The aim was to obtain certification for the Force Headquarters and the EU Battle Group.

Along with the nations accredited to the Battle Group II/08, i.e.

Germany, France, Spain, Belgium and Luxembourg, participants from a total number of eleven countries were involved in exercise European Endeavour 08. The Force Headquarters, the Battle Group Headquarters as well as an Air Element were deployed in Camp Heuberg, which is situated near the town of Stetten am kalten Mark in Baden-Württemberg.

## Monitoring Security for Elections

The exercise scenario centred on the provision of security for elections to be held in the fictitious nation of FONTINALIS, thus involving special challenges to cooperation with local security forces. For this reason, there were a number of "extra participants" among the training audience. One of them was Chief Superintendent Oliver Hennings from the city of Kiel. He identified important inputs to cooperation and advised the Force Commander, Admiral Henning Bess, on all matters

from the police's point of view. From his lessons learnt from Kosovo, he also advised that generally, the Bundeswehr and the police should cooperate even more closely within the scope of operations abroad.

**Further development is considered to be the challenge of the future.**

The exercise participants succeeded in obtaining certification for the stand-by phase in the second half of the year. Lieutenant General Jan Oerding, Commander of the Response Forces Operations Command, was very satisfied with the outcome of the exercise. *"We had prepared quite a long checklist with regard to certification – and we completed it successfully."* If the EU Battle Group was activated in the second half of the year, the Ulm Command would provide the Forces Headquarters in theatre.

General Schneiderhan considers the further development of the battle groups to be the challenge of the future: *"Particularly the Navy must be integrated to an even greater extent. However, it still remains to be seen which forces will actually have to deploy to the theatre of operations for the conduct of a possible mission".*

The media also observed the course of the exercise with great interest. Together with the Public Relations Officer of the EU Military Staff, more than 20 journalists attended from Brussels to observe the course of the exercise ■

For further information refer to:  
<http://kommando-operative-fuehrung.bundeswehr.de>



Along with the 5 nations accredited to the Battle Group II/08, participants from 11 countries had been involved in the exercise. (Photo Christian Richter, Bundeswehr)





EUFOR TCHAD/RCA



# Patrols to Dadjoré and Kerfi

*Lt. Alan Rockett, PL Commander from the Irish Battalion, reports on patrolling in a volatile environment.*

The Armoured Personnel carriers (APCs) are prepared and ready for a 5-day patrol as per the Warning Order. As the Weapons PL Comdr, I make my way to the tent for orders. We are informed that we will patrol towards Daguessa, a town near Chad's Eastern border with Sudan and an area on the extremity of our Area of Operations (AO), approximately 110kms east. The Company Commander (Coy Comdr) informs us that the situation is calm along this route presently, however after recent exchanges in Goz-Bieda and along the route there is a chance of encountering rebel patrols and UXO's (unexploded ordnance).

Our Mission tasks us (1) to recce air facilities for our helis; (2) to assess the trafficability of the route to Daguessa; (3) to demonstrate a robust presence in the area; and (4) to establish liaison with local authorities and NGO's.

My Section Comdrs stand behind their cars and wait for my signal to ramp up. The Coy 2i/c gives me the signal to move out and we begin our patrol to Daguessa unaware of the new experiences that lay before me in the upcoming days. On the route the road conditions are good and our progress is steady as there has been very little rain in this area recently. As we travel we encounter abandoned burnt out villages every 15-20kms and negotiate Wadis (river beds) that seem to rise a little bit more each week as the rainy season draws ever closer. This route is one regularly taken by Janjewe

**Locals are obviously aware of EUFOR's presence and clearly relieved.**

and rebels when crossing the border from Sudan and they are responsible for the abandoned villages. That night we harbour on high ground overlooking the town of Koukou-Angerana, after a day of foot patrols and providing security for the Coy Comdr as he met with local authorities and NGOs.

The next morning we stop short of the town of Dadjore outside Daguessa and the Coy Comdr orders me to conduct a foot patrol into town and meet with the Town Chief. We move into town in combat column, weapons slung behind our backs so as not to startle the locals, with the APCs to the platoon's rear. The locals greet us with smiles, handshakes and cries of celebration. They are obviously aware of EUFOR's presence in this region and they are clearly relieved to see us.

With the help of my interpreter I learn that the Town Chief is not in town and in his absence I meet his Deputy. I felt a sense of relief from him and as we spoke, he informed us that other Irish troops (Special Forces) had already visited two months ago and he had a good understanding of the EUFOR mission. He told us that he was very happy to see us and asked that we come to Dadjore more often. From this meeting I gathered useful information in relation to the population and tribal make-up of Dadjore.

He also informed us that there are 36,000 people presently in the town and they are from many tribes and villages along the border. He explains that they were not prepared to go back to their villages as they still feel it is not safe to do so. He stated that rebel forces often come across the border to destroy their crops and loot the towns and that the people remain here as they feel safe in Dadjore. I end the meeting by telling him that we will do our best to come to Dadjore as often as possible. As my platoon moved back through the town I felt we had made the people of Dadjore feel that little bit more secure.

## Troubles around the Corner

On my return to the Coy Comdr he tells me to mount up my platoon, as there have been shots fired in Kerfi IDP (Internally Displaced People) site.



*The operation brings together around 3,700 troops with 14 EU MS present in the field.  
(Photo EUFOR Tchad/RCA)*



*Patrolling a volatile environment is an everyday challenge.  
(Photo EUFOR Tchad/RCA)*

We are informed that there has been an unconfirmed report of bandits entering two NGO compounds, killing one person and injuring several others. Recce Coy, who are QRF (Quick Reaction Force), are on route to Kerfi to scout an area for MEDEVAC and are also offering to extract NGOs. Our mission is to meet with the QRF, provide security for the MEDEVAC, investigate the incident, and restore the safe and secure environment in the area. Five minutes later we are heading 35km southwest to the Kerfi IDP site.

As we enter Kerfi we are met by the QRF. Recce Coy commander updates us on the situation. They lead us to the MEDEVAC site and the Coy goes into all round cover. Word spreads around the Coy that there has been a number of injuries among the civilian population after a shooting in the town. Members of two tribes, the Dadjo (minority) and the (Mouro) majority, had been involved in a clash over a job vacancy with an international medical NGO.

The Coy Comdr moves to the hospital along with the QRF and learns that the Chef du Canton of the Mouro tribe was shot and killed while other members of the Mouro tribe were seriously injured.

A French Puma Heli lands at the MEDEVAC site and the injured civilians are quickly loaded and taken back to Goz-Bieda.

We establish our harbour and it is at this point I realise

that we are halting between the Mouro and Dadjo tribes' settlements. A large gathering of men from the Mouro tribe armed with machetes, spears as well as bows and arrows are directly in front of No.1 platoon. With the aid of our interpreter we discover that the Mouro tribe has set an ultimatum to the Dadjo tribe to leave Kerfi immediately or face being burnt out of their homes.

1 Pl is dismounted as the Coy forms a barrier between the two settlements. The situation is tense as the locals are clearly discontent and both tribes are undoubtedly prepared to clash. The absence of women and children in the area makes it seem all the more likely that trouble is only around the corner. Eventually the irritated mob walk back towards town and the Coy Comdr uses this time to speak with the local Governor who is in charge of the ANT (Armée Nationale du Tchad) in the area, to find out how he intends to bring this situation under control. The Governor, soon after, held a meeting between representatives of the tribes and a truce is agreed on and the Governor informs the Coy Comdr that there should be no reprisals in Kerfi tonight.

For the following two days and nights it rained heavily in Kerfi as the platoon was tasked with providing security with mobile patrols into town by day and night before returning to our HQ.

As the most junior officer in Irishbatt EUFOR Tchad/RCA, I can without question state that the trip so far has been the most challenging, exciting and worthwhile experience I have come across to date in my short military career. The patrols to Djodjore and Kerfi are only the tip of the iceberg in what APC COY has encountered and achieved since our deployment in May ■

LEXICON	
Recce	Reconnaissance
Coy	Company
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
Heli	Helicopter
PL	Platoon



# EUFOR at a Glance

*On 2 December 2004, the EU launched a military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) - Operation ALTHEA. This followed the decision by NATO to hand over its own peacekeeping mission (SFOR) that had maintained security in the region since the war ended.*

*The EU deployed a robust military force (EUFOR) at the same manpower levels as NATO's (just under 7,000 troops) to ensure continued compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement and to contribute to a safe and secure environment in BiH. EUFOR is the largest operation launched by the EU, to date.*

## MISSION

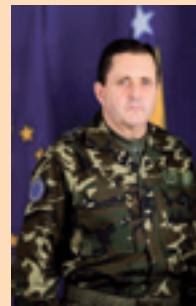
- Contribute to a **safe and secure environment** in BiH;
- Help BiH make further progress towards **European integration** in the context of the Stabilisation and Association Process;
- Provide support to the **International Criminal Tribunal** for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and relevant authorities, including the detention of Persons Indicted for War Crimes (PIFVCs);
- Provide support to the local police's action against **organised crime**.

## CHAIN OF COMMAND

The basic decisions on the operation are taken by the **Council of the European Union**. The operation was launched following the approval of the Operation Plan (OPLAN) and the Rules of Engagement (RoE) and with arrangements regarding Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and Host Nation Support (HNS). Assisted by the EU Special Representative (EUSR) / High Representative (HR), the Council also has powers of decision with respect to the objectives, mandate and structure of the military operation.

Under the responsibility of the Council, the **Political and Security Committee** (PSC) exercises the political control and strategic direction of the operation. The **Military Committee** (EUMC) monitors the proper execution of the EU military operation.

## EUFOR ALTHEA COMMANDERS IN BIH



**Major General Ignacio Martín Villalain** (SP Army) was appointed **EUFOR ALTHEA Commander** in December 2007. [The former EUFOR Commanders were **Major General David Leahey** (UK Army), Dec. 2004-Dec.2005; **Major General Gian Marco Chiarini** (Italian Army), Dec. 2005-Dec.2006; and **Rear Admiral Hans-Jochen Witthauer** (German Navy), Dec. 2006-Dec.2007.]

With a background of Mountain Battalions and the Spanish Legion, Maj Gen Villalain has in-depth experience of managing operational situations. His experience in the Western Balkans began in 1992. He was assigned to Multinational Force HQ in Albania as Chief of the Planning Cell for Operation Alba (April-August 1997) and assigned to G-4 at KFOR HQ in Pristina, Kosovo (January-June 2003). He also has experience of trans-Atlantic cooperation; having attended the US Army War College (Carlisle, PA in 1995) before being assigned to USCENCOM (Tampa, Fla. 2003) as Chief of the Spanish Liaison Team.



Through the "Berlin plus" arrangements between the EU and NATO, **General John McColl** (UK Army) was appointed **EU Operation Commander** for the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in October 2007 by the Political and Security Committee (PSC). He succeeded General Sir John Reith as NATO Deputy SACEUR. The EU Operation Commander (OpCdr) for ALTHEA with the EU Operation Headquarters (OHQ) is located at NATO SHAPE.



EUFOR contributes to stability and normalization. (Photo Mimi Samuel)



## FORCE RE-STRUCTURING

EUFOR ALTHEA has deployed up to **6,300 troops**. In February 2007, the European Council concluded that due to the improved security and stability situation, the force levels of EUFOR could be restructured to meet the reduced threat level. The aim was to reduce the number of manoeuvre troops within the operational theatre whilst at the same time increase EUFOR's overall situational awareness.

Actual troop levels have **decreased to around 2,200**. A total of **28 nations** including 23 EU Member States and 5 non-EU Troop Contributing Nations provide the necessary capabilities.

EUFOR has **3 components**:

- The **Multinational Manoeuvre Battalion** (MNBn);
- The **Integrated Police Unit** (IPU);
- The **Liaison and Observation Teams** (LOTs).

The MNBn and IPU are located at Camp Butmir in Sarajevo. The LOTs are integrated within the BiH community and are supplemented by five Regional Coordination Centres (RCCs).

In addition to the troops stationed in BiH, EUFOR can be reinforced by **over the horizon forces** from EU Operational and Strategic Reserve if required, to rapidly deal with any military contingency. Reinforcement would come from KFOR troops if necessary and up to 4 battalions from France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. EUFOR is also able to provide assistance to KFOR if needed in the form of a Tactical Reserve Company.

### IPU



**Colonel Giovanni Pietro Barbano** (I) is the IPU Commander.

The Integrated Police Unit (IPU), is part of EUFOR. It was reorganized in November 2007 and is led by the **European Gendarmerie Force** (EUROGENDFOR) multinational initiative that involves the **police forces with military status** of

France, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal and Spain;

#### Organization

- A multinational and modular Headquarters;
- 2 mobile companies consisting of three platoons;
- A Specialized Element, consisting of 7 investigation teams;
- A Logistic Support Element.

#### Mission

IPU may conduct operations in support of **BiH Law Enforcement** Authorities, as well as in cooperation with other International actors or even autonomously. As part of EUFOR, the IPU has a wide mission focusing on:

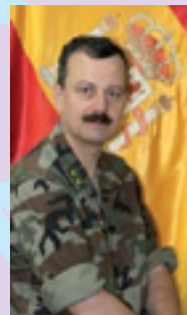
- Assistance in the maintenance of public order and security;
- Supporting the implementation of civilian aspects of the General Framework Agreement of Peace.

#### Training

When not engaged in executing tasks, the IPU performs exercises to refine its expertise. Training includes:

- Executing cordon operations known as Blue/Green Box;
- Applying counter civil disturbance operations (CDO) procedures with crowd and riot control (CRC) techniques;
- Support for investigative operations, when requested by EUSR/HR;
- Anti-terrorism preparation to ensure force protection.

### MNBn



**Lt. Col Jose M. Estevez Payeras** (SP) is the MNBn Commander.

Since 28th of March 2007, the **Multinational Manoeuvre Battalion** (MNBn) is the base of EU new force structure in BiH. It is the only military Manoeuvre unit operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

#### Organization

The MNBn is composed of **526 soldiers** with troops from Spain, Turkey, Hungary and Poland based in Camp Butmir (Sarajevo), and consists of four motorised companies and one Reconnaissance Platoon.

#### Mission

The MNBn contributes to maintain a safe and secure environment (SASE) with **permanent readiness** to conduct operations autonomously or in support of the BiH authorities or European Union/International Community agencies when requested.

#### Training

When not engaged in executing tasks, the MNBn performs **combined and multitasks training** including:

- Cordon operations;
- Crowd and Riot Control (CRC);
- Helicopters procedures;
- Occupation of Forward Operation Bases (FOB);
- Medical evacuation;
- LOT personnel extraction;
- Mine training;
- Military Operation in Urban Terrain;
- Live firing.

# A Work in Progress

**Rear Admiral Fernando Lista** was appointed Deputy Director General of the EUMS on 01 September. He answers questions on his role and the post-Wiesbaden structures.

*Impetus: Can you tell IMPETUS about your previous experience as Chairman of the EU Military Committee Working Group (EUMCWG)?*

**Rear Adm. Lista:** My three year period as Chairman of the EUMCWG from January 2005 to January 2008 proved to be a most rewarding experience both from a personal and professional point of view. I was fortunate to have had some prior 'Brussels experience' having served as the Spanish Mil Rep to NATO in 2003. As CEUMCWG I quickly learned of and appreciated the work of the Military within the EU and the significant contribution being made through ESDP. I was of course dealing directly with very important issues throughout my term such as planning the EU missions in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Chad/RCA. These tasks were made so much easier by working with extremely professional and dedicated delegations and military staff.

*Impetus: What do you see as the role of Deputy Director General EUMS?*

**Rear Adm. Lista:** In general, I see the role of DDG as that of being able to meet our many significant and important EUMS challenges in as professional a manner as possible from within available resources. I am conscious of the fact that we have a staff of just over 200 personnel with many and varied demands on our expertise.

*Impetus: What are your main challenges as DDG?*

**Rear Adm. Lista:** To develop upon the good work of my predecessor RADM Van Der Burg (NL) in continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EUMS through a well motivated and professional EUMS staff. I believe all our personnel within EUMS are our most valuable asset. They bring a tremendous range of experience, positive attitude and skill sets to the organisation. As DDG it is my job to harness and manage the talent we have available in order to ensure the continued development and success of EUMS.

*Impetus: What is your impression of the "Post – Wiesbaden" EUMS structures?*

**Rear Adm. Lista:** The Wiesbaden Defence Minister's

Conference in May 2007 recognised that the time gap between the decision taken, in principle, by the EU member states to conduct a military operation and the designation of the necessary command structure and assets, was not satisfactory. They stressed that corrective measures needed to be taken to improve the situation with regard to EU military strategic level planning capabilities. While necessary measures, including restructuring within EUMS have been adopted, I consider this issue to be a work in progress.

I think that we are moving forward in the right direction ■

**“We have to meet challenges with available resources.”**

## PROFILE



**Rear Admiral Fernando Lista**, from the Spanish Navy, has served at home and abroad in a wide variety of appointments including strategic and operational Intelligence.

His international experience includes appointments to the USCENCOM in Tampa (USA) for Operation

Enduring Freedom (July 2001-May 2002), the Command of the Mine Counter Measures Force Southern Europe (May 2002-May 2003) and the Spanish Mil Rep at NATO in 2003.

His first European appointment was Military Assistant of the Admiral Director of the WEU Planning Cell in Brussels from 1995 to 1998. In January 2005, he became Chairman of the European Union Military Committee Working Group, in Brussels – a position he held until January 2008. Rear Admiral Lista has been the Deputy Director of EUMS since September 2008.

Rear Admiral Lista is married to Blanca Romeu and has one daughter Blanca and two sons Fernando and Ignacio. He has a range of interests, particularly sporting. He is a supporter of Real Madrid Football Club and he enjoys reading, poetry, movies, Broadway shows and classical/rock music.

# Soccer Spirit

**Brigadier General Esa Ilmari Pulkkinen** has been appointed Director of Operations at the EUMS. He shares his first impressions on working at Kortenberg.

*Impetus: What are your first impressions of life in EUMS?*

**Br. Gen. Pulkkinen:** My first impressions are absolutely very positive. I have only seen friendly and happy faces so far. To me this is clear evidence that life in EUMS is going on very well.

*Impetus: Have you had previous experience of working in such an environment? What is your "cooperative background"?*

**Br. Gen. Pulkkinen:** I have actually some experience of working in the EUMS and interim Military Staff (iMS). I came here in spring 2000 and started my work as a member of the small group of experts. My most visible and concrete contribution to EUMS is related to the design of the emblem. I was given a very noble task to lead the design of this product. I don't know if the emblem is the best in the world but most likely it is the most expensive one!

Then, after the establishment of EUMS I worked for two and half years - from 2001 until 2003 - for the CIS DIV as the Branch Chief of Policy / Requirements, and enjoyed a lot of that time. While my new appointment is that of Director of Operations I have no doubt but that my previous experience of working within EUMS will greatly assist me in settling into my new role.

*Impetus: What are your initial objectives as Director of Operations?*

**Br. Gen. Pulkkinen:** I would like to put a lot of emphasis on the internal cohesion in my directorate and cooperation with other directorates, in particular with the Civ Mil Cell. The work at the EUMS and at the Council Secretariat in general requires team spirit and cooperation. As a former soccer player I would like my directorate to function like that of a top level football team with that same sense of team spirit and cooperation.

*Impetus: You have joined a Directorate that has been recently re-organised in the Post – Wiesbaden context. What are your early impressions of the new structure?*

**Br. Gen. Pulkkinen:** As we know, the post-Wiesbaden process puts a lot of emphasis on the improvement of planning at the strategic level, and the Ops Directorate will play an important role in this process. Based on my very first impressions I believe we have taken the right steps. Process is still ongoing, and some fine tuning may be required - it remains to be seen.

*Impetus: Any other comments?*

**Br. Gen. Pulkkinen:** The overall progress of EUMS

has been incredibly quick. Just 8 years ago the military structure in the Council Secretariat was only that of a few officers that Member States had initially assigned to Brussels. Today we have a highly efficient staff of over 200 personnel providing vital military expertise to the EU.

In my view, it is of great importance that through the development of EUMS we have promoted the sense of a positive military culture within the Council Secretariat. Quick considered decision making, adherence to agreed timelines, clear taskings and pragmatism are all examples of where the military contributes positively through EUMS. Each of these qualities are required throughout the different phases of Crisis Response.

I'm very happy to be back in Brussels, and it will give me great pleasure to make my experience and expertise available to all of you ■

**“I believe we have taken the right steps.”**

## PROFILE



**Brigadier General Esa Ilmari Pulkkinen (FL)** started his career as a Platoon Leader and Company Commander in an Armoured Brigade. A former Teacher of tactics in the War College of Helsinki, he has developed knowledge in operations planning and control. He has a post-graduate diploma from the Institute of International Studies, Geneva.

His European expertise dates back to 2000, when he was in Brussels as a national expert at the Interim Military Staff. He was Branch Chief Policy and Requirements Branch, CIS Division, European Union Military Staff between 2001-2003.

2006 was a special "milestone" with the Finnish EU Presidency: Brig Gen. Pulkkinen was Director EU Presidency Task Force at the Finnish Ministry of Defence. He has also served as Director for International Affairs/ACOS J-5 at the Joint Defence Command from January 2007 to August 2008. Brig Gen. Pulkkinen was appointed Director of Operations Directorate at the EUMS in September 2008.

He is married to Hilikka since 1981, and has two children: a son Olli (20) and a daughter Elina (18).



## EUROSATORY 2008

EUMS participated in the EUROSATORY Exhibition in Paris from 16 - 20 June 2008 in order to promote and advertise ESDP to an international military and civilian audience. The 2008 exhibition attracted 52,000 visitors, 117 official delegations from 75 countries and 634 journalists from around the world.



*EUMS Staff coordinated the ESDP presentation.*

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## Change of Command

Before handing over duties of DDG to R ADM Fernando Lista on 01 September 2008, the outgoing DDG R ADM Jan Van Der Berg took the opportunity to join his staff for one last photo....

*From left to right: Maj Kurt Wastyn (MA), R Adm Van Der Berg, Ms Julie Bloom (Asst to DDG), Ms Siw Gustafsson (Admin Asst) and Ms Regina Bruneau (PA to DDG).*

## Promotion

DG Lt Gen David Leakey and Chief Executive Office Col Erik Bloommestijn formally 'toasted' the recent promotion of Lt Col Claire Nestier (EXO). She has been assigned as Action Officer to the Executive Office of the EUMS since August 2007, mainly dealing with planning and restructuring.



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