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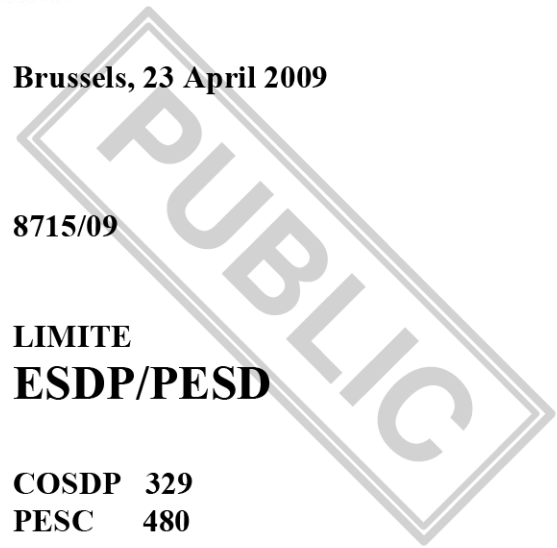
NOTE

From:	Political and Security Committee
To:	Permanent Representatives' Committee / Council
No. Prev. doc.:	ST 8510/09 + COR1, dated 14 April 2009
Subject:	Single Progress Report on the Development of EU Military Capabilities

Delegations will find attached the Single Progress Report on the Development of EU Military Capabilities, as noted by the PSC on 21 April 2009.

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DRAFT SINGLE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE EU MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Table of Content

A. BACKGROUND

1. Progress on EU military capabilities is evaluated either through reports or through reviews of the Progress Catalogue. A Single Progress Report (SPR) is issued at the end of each Presidency between reviews of the Progress Catalogue. The report, together with its advice is communicated to the Political and Security Committee (PSC). The PSC then submits the SPR to the Council for notation.

2. The central element of the capability development is the Headline Goal 2010 (HLG 2010) process with its main documents, the Requirements Catalogue 05 (RC 05)[1], Force Catalogue 07 (FC 07)[2] and Progress Catalogue 2007 (PC 07)[3] with its follow-on work.

B. AIM

3. This document provides an update on the progress concerning the activities undertaken to improve the EU military capabilities and the capability development process in the timeframe November 2008 to April 2009 within HLG 2010 process.

C. SCOPE

4. This SPR compiles and maps information related to capability development in the framework of the HLG 2010 and connected works conducted under the EUMC's responsibility[4].

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[1] Doc. 13732/05, dated 07 November 2005 - Requirements Catalogue 05 (RC 05).
[2] Doc. 5151/1/07 REV1, dated 17 September 2007 and its Supplement, Doc. 561771/07 REV 1, dated 17 September 2007 - Force Catalogue 07 (FC 07).
[3] Doc. 14299/07, dated 31 October 2007 - Progress Catalogue 2007 (PC 07).
[4] Doc. 16531/08, dated 28 November 2008 - The Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities.

D. EU MILITARY CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT

D.1. EUMC INPUT TO THE CDP

Background

5.   In July 2008, the EDA Steering Board noted the delivery and status of the initial CDP as a basis for further work and participating Member States (pMS) identified a first tranche of 12 prioritised actions[5] out of the initial 24 proposed by the CDP-Team (CDP-T)[6]. The first tranche of 12 prioritised actions relates to 50 % of the capability shortfalls contained in the Critical Group of the first prioritisation.[7]

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[5]   The initial tranche of 12 prioritised actions encompasses: Counter Man Portable Air Defence Systems, Computer Network Operations, Mine Counter-Measures in littoral sea areas, Comprehensive Approach - military implications, Military Human Intelligence and Cultural / Language Training, Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance Architecture, Medical Support, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Defence, Third Party Logistic Support, Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED), Increased availability of helicopters, Network Enabled Capability.

[6]   In addition with the 12 selected actions, 12 other were identified in the conclusions of CDP: Information Management - Fuel & Power - Deployable Air Power for ESDP Operations - Rapid Land Manoeuvre in the 21st Century - Sea-basing - Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) – Space - ISR Sensors and Collectors - Electromagnetic Spectrum Management - Wide-area Maritime Surveillance - Reception Staging and Onward Movement - Non-lethal Capabilities.

[7]   Within the Critical Group, capability shortfalls related to Computer Network Operations, establishing and operating from austere bases and locations, Inter Theatre Transport, Vertical Lift, Air to Air Refuelling and ISTAR Collection are of the highest importance. Additionally, capability shortfalls related to Airborne EW Protection, Mine/Ballistic Protection, Medical Force Protection, HUMINT, Airborne Command and Control as well as Power Projection were identified as Critical, although of lower importance.

Progress since last SPR

6.   Tasked by the EDA Steering Board to produce a detailed way forward on the 12 actions, the
        EDA has issued 7 Strategic Context Cases[8], which should be considered as a guide providing
        initial basis for future MS commitments. The EUMC decided that the EUMS would assume
        the leading role in the elaboration of the Comprehensive Approach action, in close co-
        operation with the EDA and other related bodies[9]. Furthermore, the EUMC decided to take
        the lead to perform initial tasks related to the areas of EUMC responsibility for the actions,
        Computer Network Operations (CNO) and Military Human Intelligence (HUMINT)[10].

7.   An appropriate methodology to derive further tranches of potential actions from the CDP was
        elaborated by EUMS[11] and presented to EDA. Close cooperation between EUMC and EDA is
        in progress, in order to capitalise on the experience gained in the work on the HLG 2010,
        especially with developing the Scrutinizing – Assessment – Evaluating (SAE) process and
        elaborating the first prioritisation.

Ongoing developments

8.   The overall approach to the MICA (Military Implications of the Comprehensive Approach) is
        split into two Phases; first to identify possible implications, on which EUMC agreement will
        be sought, second to take actions to address the implications[12]. The first phase is planned to be
        finalised by mid 2009.

9.   Relating to CNO and military HUMINT, the EUMC contribution as proposed by the EUMS
        should be to conduct the conceptual work needed to identify the most appropriate military
        requirements from the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) perspective. Based on
        this foundation, the EU would be able to launch some initiatives to deliver practical capability
        improvements.

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[8]   TPLS, CBRN, CIED, Counter ManPADS, Helos, ISR architecture, NEC.
[9]   EUMS letter to EDA, dated 22 September 2008. EUMS Support to the First tranche of CDP
        results.
[10]   Doc. 17063/08, dated 09 December 2008.
[11]   Doc. DG 16816/08, dated 12 November 2008.
[12]   Doc. 1278/09, dated 12 February 2009.

D.2. EU MILITARY CONCEPTUAL DOCUMENTS

Background

10. On the basis of the Framework for EU Military Conceptual documents[13] the EUMC annually approves the EUMS assessment on the need to review or develop EU military concepts.

Progress since last SPR

11. Since November 2008, the EU Concept for Special Operations has been produced and approved and the EU Military Rapid Response Concept (MRRC) has been revised.

Ongoing developments

12. The EUMS is currently conducting a comprehensive assessment of military concepts in the framework of the annual review process taking into consideration lessons from operations[14] and the first 12 actions derived from the CDP, so that the EUMC can decide on what further work is to be undertaken during 2009 and 2010.

13. The emphasis for the remaining part of 2009 will be on the finalisation of the revision of the EU Use of Force Concept as well as an editorial update of the EU Maritime and Air Rapid Response Concepts to reflect the revised MRRC. The initial planning process for the following concepts has begun - Theatre Air and Missile Defence (TAMD) and CNO. In addition, Expeditionary Operations and Force Protection (FP) concepts will be produced together with a common understanding of military HUMINT for ESDP operations.

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[13] Doc. 7491/08, dated 11 March 2008.
[14] EUMC Doc. 41/1/07 REV 1, dated 09 October 2007 - Lessons EUFOR RD Congo: Priorities and timelines for work on Doctrine.

D.3. MILITARY RAPID RESPONSE

Background

14.   The mandate for the further development of a Military Rapid Response capability is established in the ambition expressed in the HLG 2010. The EU Battlegroup (EU BG) Concept[15] is an example of this particular ambition. The EU Military Rapid Response Concept[16] has subsequently been complemented by other concepts; a Maritime Rapid Response Concept[17] (MarRRC) and an Air Rapid Response Concept[18] (AirRRC).

Progress since last SPR

15.   The MRRC was revised in the MRRC 2008 review. This work is now complete and the new MRRC[19] was agreed by the EUMC in January 2009. The requirement for a Land Rapid Response Concept has yet to be defined.

16.   During the course of the MRRC 2008 review a series of workshops were held. An EU BG workshop was run in conjunction with EU BG Co-ordination Conferences (EU BGCC) using the same experts from MS. The outcome of this workshop which placed specific emphasis on decision making process and deployment timelines was noted by the EUMC.

Ongoing developments

17.   Regular EU BGCCs are held in order to coordinate participation in support of the EU BG Concept. Additionally, Maritime Rapid Response Information Conferences (MarRRICs) and Air Rapid Response Information Conferences (AirRRICs) are held in order to facilitate efforts in these respective fields. In 2009, they will consider the impact of the new MRRC on their particular concepts and mechanisms.

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[15]   Doc. 3618/06, dated 05 October 2006.
[16]   Doc. 5641/1/09REV 1, dated 16 September 2003.
[17]   Doc. 5294/07, dated 15 November 2007.
[18]   Doc. 16838/07, dated 21 December 2007.
[19]   Doc. 5654/09 dated 21 January 2009.

D.4. MULTINATIONAL FORCES (MF) IN ESDP

Background

18. Following the informal meeting of MoDs (Deauville, 01 - 02 October 2008), the Council General Secretariat (CGS) was invited in the PSC meeting on 07 October 2008 to consider options which would facilitate the potential use of MF in ESDP operations.

19. In a first step, the CGS identified MF and headquarters and outlined their specificities in order to be in a position to consider their potential employment in an ESDP framework.

20. On the basis of this list of MF and headquarters the CGS proposed a three steps approach:
    a. Identify the willingness of MS at the political-military level to facilitate the employment of MF in an ESDP framework without prejudging the political decision of a MS or a group of MS.
    b. Undertake an assessment and analysis of possible options which might facilitate the employment of MF in an ESDP framework.
    c. Evaluate the results and recommend a way ahead.

21. The EUMC noted this proposed approach on 17 December 2008 and invited the CGS to continue the study. The PMG was informed on the state of play on 18 December 2008.

Ongoing development

22. On 24 March 2009 a workshop in the framework of the study on multinational forces has been held in Brussels with the aim to establish a common understanding on the topic and to identify a possible aim and scope of the study. This workshop has been conducted by the EUMS in cooperation with DG E VIII and experts from several MS and multinational HQs. The results of the discussion will be compiled in a proposal on the way ahead. On the basis of this proposal, the CGS will then invite MS to conduct Step 1 (to agree to conduct the study).

D.5. EU CAPABILITY TO PLAN AND CONDUCT OPERATIONS

Background

23. The EU does not maintain a standing HQ, therefore effective C2 arrangements are required to
ensure a successful planning and conduct of EU-led military operations. Although specific C2
arrangements for any EU-led military operation are mission-dependent and will require case
by case analysis, the EU military chain of command will encompass three levels below the
Political and Strategic Level.[20]

Progress since last SPR

24. There is currently no integrated planning at political-strategic level. Currently these activities
are spread between DG E VIII and DG E IX, and the Civ-Mil Cell of the EUMS. The
intention is to promote and optimise comprehensive strategic planning at the political-
strategic level through the establishment of the Crisis Management and Planning Directorate.

25. The structures to undertake or support strategic and operational planning already exist. The
EUMC should strive to improve the way they interact. To that end, measures to improve the
way planning are being conducted at strategic levels. These measures will be implemented.

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[20] Doc. 5150/2/08, dated 22 January 2009, Military Strategic Level. Within the EU there is no
standing OHQ. The EU has two basic Command Options:1.Autonomous EU-led military
operations, through one of the national OHQs offered by MS (DE, EL, FR, IT and UK) or the
EU OpsCen. 2. EU-led military operation with recourse to NATO common assets and
capabilities, through the establishment of an EU OHQ at SHAPE. Operational Level. Within
the EU there is no standing FHQ at the Operational Level. Five MS (DE, FR, IT, SE and UK)
have offered to provide an FHQ to the EU Force Catalogue. In addition, a particular (F)HQ
for BG operations may be generated. Tactical level. Tactical level HQs may be drawn from
the EU Force Catalogue, formed from a EU BG HQ or generated during the Force Generation
process.

<u>Ongoing developments</u>

26. The implementation of the Post Wiesbaden measures has generated significant improvement in the ability of the EUMS to undertake early military planning in support of informed decision-making. Time is now required to establish the full impact. Further improvements are required which, in some cases can be achieved internally, but in other cases, may require additional support from MS, more personnel or re-prioritisation of EUMS tasks. An action plan will be drawn as result of these findings to implement the actions required and a final report will be issued by May 2009.

27. The revision of the EU HQ Manning Guide (MG) was prepared by a Working Group under the lead of the FR OHQ with participation of representatives of other HQs and EUMS. The remaining issues of the ECAP were incorporated in the final version. The Manning Guide will be presented in the second semester of 2009 to the EUMC and will serve as a basis for the review of the OHQ and FHQ primary augmentee Databases.[21].

28. The Third EU Headquarters' Conference was held in November 2008, focusing especially on options for the activation of a second OHQ being
    a. designate the already activated OHQ
    b. designate a preferred one
    c. designate a complete different OHQ, whilst considering the following elements:
        i. area of operations,
        ii. manning, as the primary augmentee database is already used for the 1st activated OHQ,
        iii. multi-nationality and
        iv. financing.

29. The overall opinion was that the choice of the OHQ is depending on the area of operations and on the political decision. The possibilities for the manning of a 2nd OHQ (as only one database for multinational augmentees exists) have to be further elaborated. To this regard, the EUMS will present to the EUMC in early 2009 a FFT paper on the implications and risks of an early activation of a 2nd OHQ for EU BG operations."[22]

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[21] Doc. 5150/2/08, dated 22 January 2009.
[22] Doc. 18416/08, dated 11 February 2009.

D.6. INTEROPERABILITY

Background

30. The Headline Goal 2010 states that "Interoperability but also deployability and sustainability will be at the core of Member States efforts and will be the driving factors of this goal 2010". Even though recognized as a key criterion, the Interoperability could not be assessed in the SAE process. Owing to the fact the PC 07 recommends to address this issue, the EUMC decided to conduct the EUMC Interoperability Study.[23]

Progress since last SPR

31. In accordance with the Roadmap agreed by the EUMC in September 2008, the Phase I of the study took place from November 2008 to March 2009. Two workshops were led by EUMCWG/HTF with subject matter experts from MS and different organisations and bodies (EDA, NATO, MIC, FINABEL) and resulted in a Draft List of EU Interoperability Requirements/Issues.

32. As a result of discussion raised on interoperability scale and levels, it was decided to enframe this issue into the ongoing implementation of Lessons Identified from the HLG 2010. This approach enables to provide a connection between identified interoperability requirements and prioritized capability shortfalls. To this end, a development of relevant definition of scale and levels was postponed to the Phase II.

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[23] Doc. 14102/1/07, dated 22 October 2007 (Outcome of Proceedings EUMC 17 October 2007).

33. The Draft List of Interoperability Requirements/Issues is the basis for Phase II. The main objective of the Phase II is to assess the current situation within the EU and propose potential areas of improvement with EU added value. To this end, two principal steps are being undertaken. The first one is to derive, on the basis of identified interoperability requirements/issues, current situation inside the EU and the second one is to verify interoperability issues already covered by related activities outside the EU. As the output of these steps, there are identified areas of improvement where the EU should bring an added value.

34. The main objective of the Phase III will be to derive from findings achieved during the Phase II a package of recommendations for improvement in appropriate areas. EUMC Interoperability Study will continue till November 2009 when the final report is expected.

D.7. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Background

35. Crisis management exercises (CME) in the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy concentrate on how the EU manages crises using both civilian and military instruments. The objective is to test and evaluate the range of EU crisis management structures, procedures and consultation arrangements, including the development of concepts of operation, with a view to improving the EU's capacity to manage crisis.

36.   The exercise CME 08, which was conducted from 24 November to 5 December 2008, was
        a complex large-scale exercise undertaking, as befitted its key focus of exercising in
        a credible manner the EU's comprehensive approach to crisis management, involving a wide
        array of instruments, civilian and military. The exercise provided an opportunity to undertake,
        for the first time, co-ordinated and synchronized planning for an ESDP military operation and
        the reconfiguration of an existing civilian ESDP mission in the same theatre. The Civilian
        Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) participated in an EU exercise for the first time,
        whilst the EU OHQ (at Mont Valérien - FR) also had responsibility, at the same time, for
        EUFOR Tchad/RCA[24]. The CIS architecture utilised was intended to reflect, to the extent
        possible, real life arrangements and took into account the variety of actors, as well as the
        different scopes of the systems involved. The importance of ensuring to the greatest extent
        possible the provision of adequate means for the exchange of secure information, as needed,
        was confirmed, including between the OHQ and the CPCC.

37.   The EUMS provided the EUMC with its assessment on the utility of the Shared Training
        Facilities Catalogue in January 2009. The EUMC agreed to invite the EUMS to continue the
        utilization of the Catalogue without any modification and reassess the utility of the Catalogue
        by the end of 2009, including the possible incorporation of Third States.

Ongoing developments

38.   Planning is ongoing regarding exercises activities in 2009. MILEX 09 will focus on the
        interaction between an EU OHQ (Greece) and an EU FHQ (Italy). CME 09 will focus on EU
        crisis rapid response, which would include operational planning for both a military and
        a civilian operation. Players will encompass i.e. the EU Ops Center (OPSCEN), the Council
        General Secretariat, including the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability, the EU Satellite
        Center (SATCEN) and the Commission. PSC agreed to recommend to the Council that the
        conduct phase of CME 09 will be moved to December 2009 provided that augmentees to
        CPCC are made available in time; otherwise, as soon as possible at the beginning of 2010,
        taking into account de-confliction with other exercise activities.

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[24]   Doc. 5826/09, dated 28 January 2009.

D.8. INFORMATION EXCHANGE REQUIREMENTS (IER)

Background

39. Work on Information Exchange Requirements aims to identify operational requirements for the exchange of information between all entities, both civilian and military, that may interact in support of ESDP operations, within a comprehensive approach. The first step of the methodology (Global Overview and the Roadmap) and the second step (Vignettes concerning some past and ongoing ESDP operations) were finalized by April 2008. The third step connectivity identification is the major milestone in this project, which is expected to be achieved in May 2009 and will be funded by EDA. The final step, related to validation, would then follow.

Progress since last SPR

40. Two intermediate progress reports have been provided to the CGS project management group in October and December 2008. Results for review purposes have been handed over to the project management team by the end of March 2009. An additional workshop for EULEX Kosovo has been successfully completed in the beginning of March 2009.

Ongoing developments

41. Final results will be delayed due to the complexity and quantity of information being captured and because of a wider debate on the future use of the IER findings currently ongoing.

D.9. EUMS/CGS CIS CAPABILITY PROJECTS

Background

42. The Military CIS Concept for EU-led Crisis Management[25] stated that the EU itself must have all required CIS means at its disposal, to ensure the necessary communications links at Political/Military level. The EU OPS WAN was therefore created as the networked solution to address the requirement to connect Brussels with potential EU HQs and other relevant actors such as SATCEN.

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[25] Doc. 13791/01, dated 12 November 2001.

43. The EU OPS WAN proved to be successful in supporting MILEX 08. It provided the important links between EU SATCEN and Brussels, for both tasking and product transfer. The EU OPS WAN turned out to be the major network communication link between Brussels, FR OHQ and EU SATCEN for EUFOR Tchad/RCA. Initial accreditation and operational service for SECRET UE was provided to EUMS, FR OHQ, IT OHQ, DE OHQ, UK OHQ and EU SATCEN.

Progress since last SPR

44. Initial accreditation and operational service for SECRET UE was provided to DE OHQ and UK OHQ.

Ongoing developments

45. Remaining potential EU HQs (EL OHQ and FHQs in DE and SE) are in the process of being accredited to OPS WAN while FHQ IT is in the process of being connected.

46. Other capability improvements to provide secure exchange of information between EU bodies, OHQs and MS are expected with several ongoing programmes and projects[26].

D.10. INFORMATION GATHERING TOOL (IG Tool)

Background

47. The current IG Tool available in the EUMS, the Headline Goal Questionnaire - HGQ (based on the NATO Defence Planning Questionnaire - DPQ 04), and the latest version of the NATO DPQ 08, used by some MS to express their new contributions to the FC, are no longer technically compatible.

48. In September 2008 experts from the DGE VIII, DGE IX and the EUMS held a dialogue with NATO experts who expressed their readiness to work with the EU. Those experts concluded that a common approach should be further explored.

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[26] SESAME, EUCCIS, LOGFAS, Military Intelligence Systems Support.

49. On 07 January 2009 the EUMC agreed to take forward the option 1b[27] (use the upgraded NDPASS software (currently in use by NATO) which covers the current and future needs of EU and NATO processes) with precise associated conditions. This cooperation will be undertaken with full respect for the decision making autonomy of both organizations, whilst ensuring coherence and transparency with regard to the capability planning process; the EU and NATO databases will be owned autonomously by the two organizations. The EUMS was invited to advance option through staff-to-staff technical contacts with NATO.

Ongoing developments

50. The EUMS produced a Draft Way Ahead paper on IG Tool development for EUMCWG/HTF consideration. The Presidency supported by EUMS contacted NATO, DGE VIII and DGE IX for coordination on IG Tool development. The plan is to gather the EU requirements both from MS and EUMS and then to validate them by EUMCWG/HTF to be approved by EUMC.

E. CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS (HLG 2010)

Background

51. In the framework of the HLG 2010 Process, the Force Catalogue 2007 (FC 07) and the Progress Catalogue 2007 (PC 07) have been produced on the basis of the MS contributions. These important catalogues have been produced in accordance with the Capability Development Mechanism (CDM) by applying the Scrutiny, Assessment and Evaluation process.

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[27] Doc. 5152/09, dated 08 January 2009, Para 19.

52. The results established in the PC 07[28] led inter alia to the recommendation that the European Union Military Committee (EUMC), in co-operation with the European Defence Agency, is directed to undertake the appropriate actions in order to address the capability shortfalls within the respective areas of responsibility and taking also into account ongoing work on the Capability Development Plan. This should include the issue of Interoperability and a Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities. [29]

Progress since the last SPR

53. The Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities and application of this methodology, based on MS contributions, has been agreed by the EUMC in November 2008[30]. The methodology offers a set of procedures to conduct the measurement of progress and review of priorities within the area of responsibility of the EUMC, taking into account the developments in the framework of the CDP.

54. The Lessons Identified Report (HLG 2010) has been agreed by the EUMC on 12 November 2008 and its recommendations have been noted[31]. The report derives conclusions in order to improve the EU Military Capability Development Process.

55. The factors relating to a further Capability Development Process have been noted by the EUMC in December 2008[32]. The EUMCWG/HTF has been invited to present an analysis of these factors likely to influence the decision to launch further Capability Development Process as soon as practicable no later than the end of June 2009.

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[28] The PC 07, based on Member States (MS) contributions, is accepted by MS as an expression of the capability shortfalls and their associated operational risks for potential European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) Operations" (see PC 07, recommendations).

[29] Progress on EU military capabilities is evaluated either through reports or through reviews of the Progress Catalogue. (see CDM, para 33).

[30] Doc. 16531/08, dated 28 November 2008.

[31] Doc. 16902/08, dated 07 November 2008.

[32] Doc. 17490/08, dated 18 December 2008. The factors are separated into two categories: Strategic aspects (likely to generate change sufficient to trigger a decision to launch a further process), and cooperative aspects (related to bodies that may be considered to cooperate with the EUMC in the field of capability development). Additionally there are some technical aspects that may influence the implementation of a further process.

56. The European Council adopted the declaration on capabilities in December 2008, which sets numerical and precise targets to enable the EU, in the coming years, to conduct simultaneously a series of civilian missions and military operations of varying scope.

Ongoing developments

57. In accordance with the CDM and the methodology on measurement of progress, the EUMCWG/HTF, assisted by the EUMS, currently reviews the Force Catalogue 2007 on the basis of updated contributions from several MS. Nine MS have updated their responses to the FC 07. EUMS first quantitative analysis indicates that several deficits could be reduced. Amongst others this refers to the deficit in Helicopters (Medium/Heavy Transport, MEDEVAC), Bare Base Kits, and Logistics Units in general.

58. The results of the Assessment phase, envisaged for mid-summer 2009, will identify possible changes in the capability shortfalls. On the basis of this updated list of capability shortfalls, the Evaluation phase will be conducted and might result in an update of the Progress Catalogue, which in turn will serve as an input to the CDP in 2010.

59. In line with the recommendations from the report on lessons identified (HLG 2010), the EUMCWG/HTF supported by the EUMS currently investigates the improvement of the tools (Detailed List of Required Capabilities, Detailed Task list and List of Reference Units) and methodologies developed in support of the HLG 2010 process. Results are expected by June 2009.

60. This analysis is to be seen in conjunction with the developments in the civilian capability planning process, the IG Tool and the possible factors likely to influence the decision to launch a further Capability Development Process.

F.   CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT FROM OPERATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Background

61.   The EUMC Strand D input to the Capability Development Plan was drawn from Lessons
identified in ESDP military activities extracted from the ELMA database (European Lessons
Management Application) and Lessons Identified in other operations provided by the MS. All
these lessons were inserted into an overarching database, proper to the strand D activities
called "ELIOCAD (Exploitation of Lessons Identified in Operations for Capability
Development) database.

62.   The description of the initial 24 proposed actions identified by the CDP[33] reflects most Strand
D inputs. A total of 97 inputs have been introduced in the 2008-2012 timeframe of the CDP-
tool. Out of the "Initial tranche of 12 selected Actions" for Capabilities development seven
actions encompass some capability trends derived from Lessons Identified in recent
operations, emphasising the need to consider the feedback of the operations in the Capability
Development Process.

Progress since last SPR

63.   The EUMS has produced an analysis of the first application of the CDP Strand D
Methodology. The aim of the follow on is to improve the methodology and to run the process
on a regular basis[34]. Two observations can be made concerning the used inputs. On the one
hand the consistency with the overall approach of the EU Lessons Process should be
preserved. On the other hand the Methodology should continue to provide for the possibility
for exploitation of Lessons Identified coming from sources other than ELMA, e. g. the NATO
Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre (JALLC), EDA or MS' lessons from non-ESDP
operations in order to take into account the MS' concerns and maintain flexibility, with the
understanding that all these lessons will be available to all MS and agreed by the EUMC.

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[33]   See § 5 and 6.
[34]   Doc. 513/09, dated 12 February 2009.

64. This permanent process would be in line with the Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities. As an integral part of the measurement of progress the results of the process would contribute to the SPR, presented to the Council biannually.

G. CO-OPERATION

G.1. SYNERGY WITH THE CIVILIAN CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Progress since last SPR

65. Cooperation between military and civilian part of the Council is characterised by increasing expert staff to staff contacts and exchange of information on the development of military and civilian tools to support the EU military and civilian capability development processes respectively. The civilian part provided information on the state of play and a way ahead to finalize the EU Civilian Capability Management Tool, which should inter alia facilitate the exploration, on a regular basis, of possible synergies between civilian and military capabilities.

G.2. CO-OPERATION WITH EDA

66. Within the EU Capability Development Process, the cooperation between the EDA and the EUMC was focused, in particular, on development and implementation of the Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities and on application of the CDP Strand D Methodology for analysis and processing lessons from recent operations.

67. An effective cooperation between the EDA and the EUMC has led to a significant progress in solving the issues of helicopter availability.

68. Cooperation work took also place during the Interoperability study conducted by the EUMCWG/HTF.

G.3. CO-OPERATION WITH NATO

69. In the area of the IG Tool, in accordance with the appropriate decision, staff-to-staff contacts between EU and NATO experts were established in order to advance the development of a common tool based on the NATO Defence Planning Automated Software System (NDPASS).

70. The EU/NATO Capability Group has continued to exchange information, in accordance with the CDM and the document "Considérations sur le Groupe UE-OTAN des Capacités Militaires"[35]. Airworthiness and Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Improvised Explosive Device (EOD/IED) were presented by both sides during the first meeting while the second one was focussed on Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAVs). In order to have sufficient amount of national matter experts available in the meeting, it was organized within the NATO "UAV week". The third EU/NATO Capability Group meeting was dedicated to Rapid Response, helicopter' availability, the EU capability development process and NATO Defence Planning Process (DPP). Besides special attention to the selected important capability issues, both organisations informed each other, in accordance with CDM and in all the meetings, on the main activities related to the progress of capability improvements. All MS were informed about the results of these meetings.

71. The permanent liaison arrangements between the EU and NATO (EU Cell at SHAPE - EUCS and NATO Permanent Liaison Team (NPLT) are functioning effectively and efficiently. The Terms of Reference (TORs) of both teams are assessed to be sufficient. Both teams have developed and implemented a proactive approach to their tasks and have contributed to the increased transparency and interaction between their two respective organisations. It is recognized that there are some limitations and restrictions, but these do not significantly affect the effectiveness of either team.

72. Encouraging progress has been achieved in EU-NATO cooperation on the specific issue of helicopter availability for future EU and NATO operations.

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[35] Doc. 13905/2/07 REV 2, dated 13 November 2007.

H.   CONCLUSIONS

73.   This conclusion presents a short summary of the progress made and activities undertaken to improve the EU military capabilities and the capability development process in the timeframe November 2008 to April 2009. Significant aspects of the progress made are the:

- update of the Force Catalogue based on the voluntary MS contributions;
- development of the IG Tool to support the EU military Capability Development Process by means of staff to staff technical contacts with NATO;
- EUMC Interoperability Study focusing in the first phase on identification of EU interoperability requirements/issues;
- Increasing interaction between the EUMC and the EDA in the CDP focused on the development of the Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities;
- Application of the CDP Strand D Methodology for analysing and processing lessons from recent operations.
- The ongoing work in the capability development and reporting which will be based on the agreed Measurement of Progress and Reviewing of Priorities, and possible results which will be available by mid 2010.

74.   The following issues should be considered for the period of May to October 2009:

- Implementation of the Methodology for Measuring Progress and Reviewing Priorities,
- Finalisation of the EUMC Interoperability study,
- Carrying out the possible follow on work of the updated Force Catalogue,
- As necessary, follow-on implementation of the Lessons identified from HLG 2010,
- As required, follow-on work deriving from the analysis of the factors that are likely to influence the decision to launch a further Capability Development Process.

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