



## **COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY**

### **EUROPEAN TRAINING MISSION MALI (EUTM Mali)**

Updated: 19/02/2018

#### **Mission Background:**

The restoration of a lasting peace in Mali is essential for long term stability in the Sahel region and in a broader sense for Africa and Europe.

At the request of the Malian Government and on the basis of UN resolutions, in particular the UN Security Council Resolution 2085, the Member States of the European Union agreed to establish a mission to train the Malian Armed Forces (MaAF), in the framework of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The First Mandate for the EU-Training Mission in Mali was established in February 2013.

#### **Mandate and Objectives**

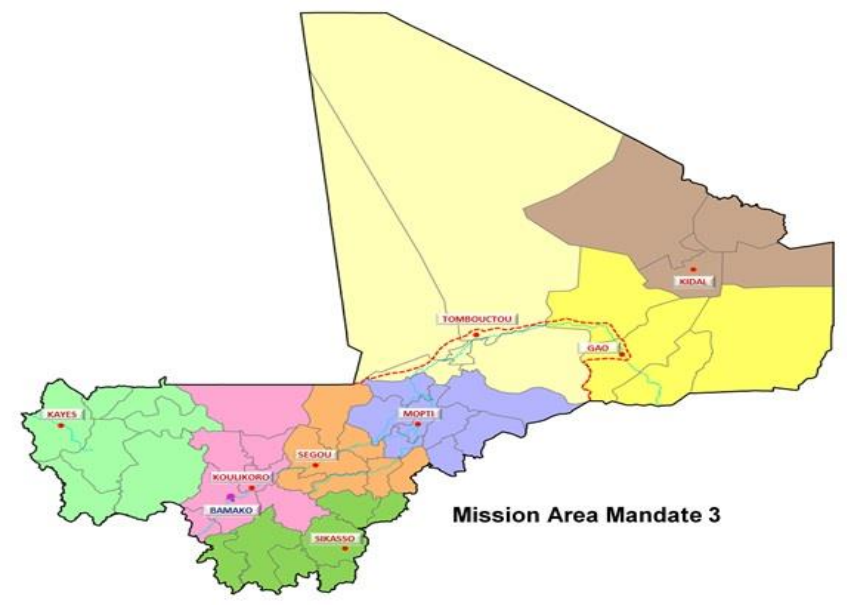
At the request of the Malian Government, and on the basis of UN resolutions, in particular UN Security Council Resolution 2085, the Member States of the European Union agreed to participate in a mission to train the Malian armed forces. Established in February 2013 under the framework of the EU Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), the European Union approved EUTM Mali's third Mandate, which will last until May 2018. The strategic direction for Mandate Three places greater emphasis on leader education, and the provision of operational advice to the headquarters staff of the military regions. Consequently, the mission area was extended northwards towards the river Niger loop and now includes the municipalities of Gao and Timbuktu.

EUTM Mali trains, educates and advises the MaAF under the control of legitimate civilian authorities, in order to contribute to the restoration of their military capacity. This will better enable them to contribute to maintaining a safe and secure environment within their national borders and, working with G5 Sahel partners across the region, to reduce the threat posed by terrorist groups.

EUTM Mali shall respond to the operational needs of the Malian Armed Forces through the provision of:

- Training support for the benefit of the Malian Armed Forces.
- Training and advice on command and control, logistical chain and human resources, as well as training on International Humanitarian Law, protection of civilians and human rights.
- A contribution, upon Malian request and in coordination with MINUSMA, to the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration process framed by the Peace Agreement, through the provision of training sessions in order to facilitate the reconstruction of inclusive Malian Armed Forces.

Support to the G5 Sahel process, within the activities of EUTM Mali in support of the Malian Armed Forces, by contributing to enhancing coordination and interoperability within the G5 Sahel national armed forces.

<b>FACTS and FIGURES</b>	
<b>Mission Area:</b>	 <p><b>Mission Area Mandate 3</b></p>
<b>Headquarters: Hotel Azalaï Nod-Sud (Bamako)</b>	
<b>Mandate started: 18 May 2016</b>	
<b>Mandate renewed: 18May16 – 18May18</b>	
<b>Mission Commander: Brigadier general (OF6) Enrique Millán Martínez (Spain)</b>	
<b>Mission Strength: 581</b>	
<b>Troop Contributing Nations (TCNs):</b> AT; BE; BG; CZ; DE; EE; FI; FR; GR; HU; IE; IT; LT; LU; LV; NL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SP; UK AL; GE; ME; RS ZA	
<b>Mission Budget: 39.000.000 €</b>	



### **Activities:**

- Malian armed forces (MaAF) students in total: 11846
- GTIA (Groupement Tactique Interarmes) trained: 8
- GTIA retrained: 5
- ETIA (Elément Tactique Interarmes) trained: 7
- CMATT (Combined Mobile Advisory and Training Teams) conducted: 10
- Company Commanders' courses: 6
- Company Commanders' courses National Guard: 1
- Train the Trainers courses: 11
- G5 Sahel LNO courses: 3
- G5 Sahel Staff Officers courses: 1
- Sniper courses: 5
- Indirect Fire (Mortar, Artillery, Tactical Air Control Party) courses: 14
- Logistic courses: 6
- Medical courses: 3
- DSM Platoon training: 2
- Engineer courses: 7
- Leadership & education team (LET) interventions in military schools: 8
- Recce courses: 1
- Security Forces Courses: 3
- CIMIC: 1
- Counter-IED courses and Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law included in all courses.

### **Political Control and Strategic Direction**

Under the responsibility of the Council of the European Union and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) exercises the political control and strategic direction of any CSDP mission. The PSC, at regular intervals, receives opinions and reports regarding the conduct of the military mission, and reports to the Council of European Union.

### **Military Direction**

The Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC), being the command authority of the mission, monitors at the strategic military level the execution of the EU military mission conducted by the Mission Force Commander

### **The EU's integrated approach**

The EU is implementing a comprehensive approach to the crisis in the Sahel region. In March 2011, the Council welcomed the presentation of an EU Strategy for Security and Development in the region. That strategy is notably based on the fact that development and security are closely linked and can be mutually reinforcing, but also on the fact that the solution to the complex crisis afflicting the Sahel demands a regional response.

The EU has allocated over € 1.569 billion to Mali, Mauritania and Niger under the 10th European Development Fund (2007-2013). In its strategy for the Sahel, the EU has not just mobilised additional financial resources for projects relating to development and security. In July 2012, with a budget of € 167 million, it also launched a civilian mission under the CSDP, named "EUCAP Sahel Niger", to contribute to combating crime and terrorism in Niger and the region. Liaison officers for that mission are currently deployed in Nouakchott (Mauritania) and Bamako (Mali).

The EU is the largest contributor to Mali's development. At the donors' conference in Brussels on 15 May 2013 for Mali, the international community made commitments worth € 3.2 billion (including € 523 million from the European Commission).

The EU is determined to maintain its commitment to Mali, to help the Malian authorities consolidate peace and security and more generally to find lasting solutions to the crisis in the Sahel region, in close coordination with other regional and international stakeholders.

*The European Union's **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** includes the gradual framing of a common defence policy that may in time lead to a common defence. The CSDP allows the Union to develop its civilian and military capacities for crisis management and conflict prevention at international level, thus helping to maintain peace and international security, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The CSDP includes a strong conflict prevention component.*

**More information and background documents available on:**

[www.eeas.europa.eu/csdp/missions-and-operations/](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/csdp/missions-and-operations/) (mission title) - [www.eeas.europa.eu](http://www.eeas.europa.eu)