



COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

EUROPEAN TRAINING MISSION MALI (EUTM Mali)

Updated: 31/10/2018

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 Defense Policy (CSDP). The First Mandate for the EU-Training Mission in Mali was established in February 2013.

Mandate and Objectives

European Union has approved EUTM Mali's Fourth Mandate, which will last until May 2020. With the focus on four pillars of activity: advice, training, military education and support G5S Joint Force.

EUTM strategic objectives are to:

- a. Contribute improving the capacity of MAF under the full control of political authorities in view to:
 1. Consolidate the operational and strategic improvements of the MAF obtained with the support of EUTM Mali;
 2. Contribute to the political and security stabilization of Mali, through the technical support to the implementation of the Agreement;
 3. Support the "restoration" of state control, Rule of Law and Order over the whole territory of Mali.

- b. Support the G5 Sahel, through the operationalization of the G5S JF with a view to strengthen regional cooperation to address security threats in the region, notably terrorism and all forms of trafficking, including human trafficking.

FACTS and FIGURES	
Mission Area: MA comprises the South Malian territory up to the Niger river loop and Timbuktu and Gao cities. It also includes G5S JF Sector HQ in Niger, Chad and Mauritania.	
Headquarters: Hotel Azalai Nod-Sud (Bamako)	
Mandate mission started: February 2013 Mandate renewed: 18May18 – 18May20	
Mission Commander: Brigadier general (OF6) Enrique Millán (Spain)	
Mission Strength: 593	
Troop Contributing Nations (TCNs): AT; BE; BG; CZ; DE; EE; FI; FR; GR; HU; IE; IT; LT; LU; LV; PT; RO; SE; SI; SP; UK; AL; GE; ME; RS	
Mission 2018-2020 Budget: 59.700.000 €	

Activities

- Malian armed forces (MaAF) students in total: 12924
- GTIA (Groupement Tactique Interarmes) trained: 8
- GTIA retrained: 5
- ETIA (Elément Tactique Interarmes) trained: 7
- CMATT (Combined Mobile Advisory and Training Teams) conducted: 14
- Company Commanders' courses: 7
- Company Commanders' courses National Guard: 1
- Train the Trainers courses (including Instructor courses): 15
- G5 Sahel LNO courses: 3
- G5 Sahel Staff Officers courses: 3
- Sniper courses: 5
- Indirect Fire (Mortar, Artillery, Tactical Air Control Party) courses: 17
- Logistic courses: 10
- Medical courses: 3
- Direction de Sécurité Militaire Platoon training: 2
- Basic Military Search (BMS) Course – 6 / BMS for Engineers – 2 / BMS Instructor - 2
- Leadership & education team (LET) interventions in military schools: 8
- Security Forces Courses: 3
- Recce courses / CIMIC Courses / Topography course / Signal course / NCO course / IHL course
- Course CSCO : training the MaAF Joint Ops CENTRE personnel : 3
- Counter-IED, First Aid and Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law training included in all courses.
- 6th Military Region Training Activity: 3

Political Control and Strategic Direction

Political control, and strategic direction is exercised by the Political and Security Committee (PSC), under the responsibility of the Council, and of the HR/VP for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. Director of Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC), in exercising the functions of mission commander, acts under the political control and strategic direction of the PSC.

Military Direction

It is exercised by the Director of MPCC, located in Brussels, who reports EUMC at regular intervals. At operational level, Mission Force Commander (MFCdr) exercises command with the support of a MFHQ located in Bamako (Mali)

The EU's integrated approach

The EU is implementing a comprehensive approach to the crisis in the Sahel region. In March 2011, the Council presented an EU Strategy for Security and Development in the region. This document is based on 2 facts: development and security are closely linked (they must be mutually reinforced) and the Sahel crisis solution demands a regional response.

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 Defense Policy (CSDP)** includes the gradual framing of a common defense policy that may in time lead to a common defense. 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/ (mission title) - www.eeas.europa.eu