the European Union

Georgios Koumoutsakos MEP (left), presenting progress in Maritime Security. Michael Gahler MEP (right), chairing the panel on "Capability Development in times of austerity" Photos: ESRT

Capability Development

Under the chairmanship of Michael Gahler MEP, the second panel discussed how effective capability building in times of austerity can be achieved. This included the different views from the Parliament, Military Representatives and the EUMS, as well as the European Commission. The Panel discussed not only the possibilities of enhanced Pooling & Sharing, but also the perspectives of European Armaments Policy against the backdrop of the EC Defence Task Force.

The Conference was very successful in highlighting two issues of increasing importance that will with no doubt influence European Security and Defence Policy-making during the coming years. The ESRT will also continue to discuss them throughout its further event program. The next Annual Conference of the ESRT will be held in Brussels in mid-2013.

Maritime Security

The first panel, chaired by Georgios Koumoutsakos MEP brought together very different perspectives from civil and military stakeholders on European maritime policy. The discussants underlined that the EU needs a comprehensive approach including all relevant policy areas to be capable of addressing its maritime interests in such a complex environment.

Europe excels in spending defence budgets ineffectively

Last exit cooperation – is Europe missing out on the pooling and sharing project?

by Reinhard Bütikofer MEP, European Parliament, Strasbourg/Brussels

Over the last 12 months, Europeans learned two tough strategic military lessons. These lessons are connected to the NATO mission in Libya and the new US Security Strategy. Both are pointing in the same direction, are a cause for concern, but neither are being debated as much as they should be. They concern the future of the operational capability of the NATO alliance and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) of the EU.

Learning the hard way: Libya and the pivot
The development of the Libya operation should be disquieting for everyone who believes that Europe should at least have limited military deployment capabilities. Although the Libya mission can be considered to have been a success since all military objectives were achieved and – compared to other interventions – caused a relatively small number of victims among the civilian population. It is noteworthy is that this operation was only for a very limited part European; without the massive support from the US, the two largest armies in Europe might have failed to overwhelm Gadhafi's mercenaries. The second lesson was clearly communicated by the US: their political and military focus will be the Asia-Pacific region. As a consequence Europe cannot expect that the US will automatically fill Europe's military gaps.

These two lessons carry consequences that cannot be ignored. Europe needs, whether within NATO or the EU, to develop a distinctive and sustainable set of capabilities when if it wants to be prepared for future low- or medium-high intensity military conflicts in its immediate surroundings.

Reinhard Bütikofer – in very fine company!   Photo: private

Reinhard Bütikofer MEP
Reinhard Bütikofer has been a Member of the European Parliament since 2009. He was born in 1953. Before becoming an MEP he was financial affairs then European affairs spokesman for the Greens in the Baden-Württemberg State Parliament (1988 and 1992 respectively), Chairman of the Baden-Württemberg branch of the Greens (1997), National Executive Director then Chairman of Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (1998 and 2002-2008). In the European Parliament he is currently Vice-President and Treasurer of the Green/EFA Group, a full member of the Industrial Committee and a substitute member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Subcommittee on Security and Defence. He is also a full member of the Delegation for relations with the US and a substitute member of the Delegation for relations with China.
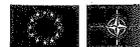
Shrinking defence budgets
As the Libya mission showed, none of the European countries involved were up to par. To put it bluntly: Europe excels in spending defence budgets ineffectively. European countries, despite the financial crisis and shrinking defence budgets, continue to invest in military projects that primarily aim for economic ends, instead of focusing on the protection of the men and women in the field, who if they are sent into operations should be provided with the best possible equipment.

What follows from all this? If all European countries have serious military capability gaps and are not capable of undertaking joint missions beyond mere stabilization operations; if all European Member states experience pressure on their defence budgets with the likelihood that they will continue to decrease; if Europe on the other hand needs to be more self-reliant when it comes to our own security, then there is only one rational response: cooperation, cooperation, cooperation!

Try. Fail. Try again. Fail better.
To understand the pooling and sharing process, let us take a step back. In 1999, the EU Heads of State agreed under the Helsinki Headline Goals to generate by 2003 forces of 50.000

to 60.000 soldiers including the Navy and Air Force, for two parallel missions, which could start within 60 days and last up to a year. In 2003 however, the forces were not available, and so it was decided to postpone the goal to 2010. In order to generate the forces, several Capabilities Commitment Conferences were held. But over a period of 11 years all of this resulted primarily in the better identification of capability gaps.

In autumn 2010, the Swedish and German Defence Ministers then initiated a total change of system at the meeting in Ghent, proposing pooling and sharing. The method of pooling and sharing required all the members to screen their forces on cooperation ability and to organise them according to three different categories, i.e.: 1) Forces considered exclusively national, 2) Forces that could be shared, and 3) Forces that could be pooled. The new method was supposed to lead to a variety of very specific cooperation projects. It was expected that most forces would be categorised under alternatives 2 and 3. In December 2010, the initiative was made official by a decision of Defence Ministers.

Until spring 2011, national general staffs reported up to 300 potential pooling and sharing projects to the chairman of the EU Military Committee. Until November 2011, work on specific projects followed in cooperation with the national authorities and the European Defense Agency. Then, twelve specific projects were approved.

Where is the political will?

The European Parliament supported this process with particular intensity in the second half of 2011 through the so-called Lisek Report regarding the defence sector and the financial crisis. With the adoption of the report by the Parliament certainly a good contribution to the debate was made. But by that time lack of political will at the level of Member States had already become obvious. The political engine of the whole exercise had run out of fuel only shortly after the start. While national and European military experts were able to develop hundreds of ideas, the leadership failed to produce the efforts needed for their implementation.

Time is running out

In order to establish a less costly, a smarter and a more effective defence, Europe will need to engage more seriously in pooling and sharing. And rapidly, because time is running short mercilessly. Does anybody care?

BOOKS: # Defense
by Hans H. Kühl

A book on the security of the soldier as a strategic concept

In his comprehensive guide to the current state of defense against WMD, Kühl provides a unique contribution to the scientific terminology of CBRN, to the theory of military strategy with an emphasis on the operational dimension, and to the practical balance between threat and protection in terms of physiological burden and the impact on operational capability and protection. Kühl's careful in-depth analysis of the consequences for the design of individual protection explains why this level should be considered as a strategic level.
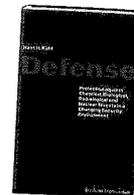
Frankfurter
Allgem. Buch,
2012. Hardback.

ISBN: 978-3-89981-276

The approach
Kühl's professional scientific and military background as a leading expert in CBRN protection contributes to a consolidated scientific approach to the versatile and elusive aspects of this threat to national security as well as to the international strategic environment. Thus the conceptualization of the political aspects and international legal norms relevant to CBRN weapons is carried within a genuinely responsible analysis covering WMD, historical and future trends in the strategic environment, paradigm shifts in conflicts and a careful CBRN integrated threat assessment that detects the core sensitivities of the CBRN challenge and their implications for military operations.

The NBC paradox
The insightful factual complexity of the strategic global environment that Kühl describes is characterized by the NBC paradox in which the majority of states

tend to renounce the possession or use of CBRN weapons whereas other actors pursue them. In an important historical comparative perspective, Kühl refers to the dynamic conditions of the security environment in terms of state and non-state actors, and provides an up-to-date analysis of the asymmetrical aspects of terrorism profiles in relation to CBRN and their implications for the strategic environment.

The security of the soldier - a strategic challenge
At the center of this study stands one particular aspect of CBRN defense - individual protection. The depth and clarity which Kühl attains in the examination of this aspect allows us to situate individual protection as a strategic concept. The security of the soldier is dramatically posed as a strategic challenge in a different paradoxical dimension in which an inversion between the post-modern profile of the general military and the civil-defense and first responders are far beyond the strategic concepts of military technology, especially in its Revolution of Military Affairs (RMA) terms.

Rachel Suissa, Adjunct Professor and Research Fellow, Haifa University, Israel
rswisa@univ.haifa.ac.il

CSDP is lacking an overview of the defence requirements of our continent as a political entity

No Europe without defence, no defence without Europe![1]

by Lieutnant-General (ret.) Jean Paul Perruche, President EuroDéfense-France, Paris

More than 10 years on from the creation of the current CSDP (Common Security and Defence Policy) structures, clearly there has been little progress towards developing autonomous European capabilities; indeed, against the current backdrop of financial and budgetary crisis those capabilities look set to decline.

Why do we need European military capabilities?
Yet the development of a European defence within the EU makes more sense than ever at a time when total dependence on the United States (by its own admission) [2] no longer appears to be a viable solution for the future and when not even the most powerful European states are able any more, on their own, to cover the full range of capabilities needed for their defence. As the place in which the member states create common interests, the EU quite naturally provides the most realistic and effective framework in which to build the capabilities that the European states need. Moreover, in addition to their geographic proximity those states have similar budgetary constraints. But a responsible European defence can only be credible if it is autonomous, which means that the essential pooling and sharing of assets has to be organised by and within the EU, drawing on the full range of civil and military instruments that this organisation has to offer.

NATO and European defence
Arguments frequently put forward against that option are: the desire not to upset the United States, the existence of NATO and the refusal to bear the costs of duplication. However, these arguments are scarcely convincing: the US itself is calling on the European states to shoulder a greater share of the burden for their security, in terms both of the responsibility and of capabilities. As for the duplication that supposedly might arise from the creation of capabilities within the EU, this would be practically negligible, given that military assets are made available both to the EU and NATO by their member states. All that would need to exist within both organisations would be the command structures, but these would represent a minute fraction of their budgets.
Finally, there is no proof that NATO would be affected by the EU's becoming a genuine player in the fields of security (which it already is to some extent) and defence, provided that the EU is given the command structures that would enable it either to take autonomous action (when the US does not intervene) or
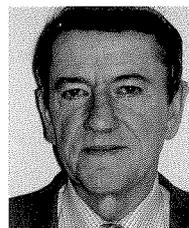
Jean Paul Perruche
Lieutnant-General (ret.) Jean Paul Perruche is President of EuroDéfense-France. He is a member of the Strategic Advisory Group of the Atlantic Council of the United States and a member of the Board of the Institute for Higher National Defence Studies (IHEDN, Institut des hautes études de défense nationale).
General Perruche, was also an associate research fellow at IRSEM. He is a graduate of the War College and of the IHEDN (46th national session) and holds a master's degree in defence from Paris 2 University (Sorbonne-Panthéon).
His military deployments include Chad in 1978/79, Central Africa in 1991 and Somalia in 1992/93. Chief of the French military mission to SACEUR (1999 to 2001) and Deputy Commander of KFOR in 2003. Finally, he was Director-General of the EU Military Staff in Brussels from 2004 to 2007.

to be incorporated into the transatlantic chain of command in the event of an operation under US leadership. A more responsible and more capable European partner, on the contrary, could only strengthen the transatlantic link by offering the prospect of a fairer sharing of the security burden with the US.

The best way to strengthen the transatlantic link
The EU integration project, which is not the same as that of NATO, only makes sense if it is aimed not only at the creation of an integrated chain of command using national assets (as is the case for NATO) but also at the development, through pooling and sharing, of integrated European military capabilities, which in turn implies the gradual creation of a political chain of command that is itself integrated.
This is inconceivable without the understanding and support of European citizens. Hence the priority is to inform our fellow citizens about the common security interests of the EU countries and the advantages of a common approach to their defence, but also about the need for solidarity that this entails. In particular they must understand that the only alternative to the loss of national sovereignty is a sharing of sovereignty at European level. Only a clear and ambitious project has any chance of mobilising their support.

EU is no longer the mere sum of 27 national policies
European defence thus far has not been the expression of an EU defence policy, but rather the common core of the member

states' national defence policies. Yet it is clear that the simple addition of 27 heterogeneous and in some cases divergent security policies cannot meet the EU's defence requirements and the challenges these represent. Without a comprehensive European approach there can be no European defence strategy!

A common defence and the matrix formed by the 27 nations
But there can be no European defence without a European identity, and that in turn cannot exist unless our citizens have adopted it as their own. What is needed, therefore, is a global European vision of defence requirements. This means that European defence must be seen not as the point of intersection between the 27 national defence policies, but as a matrix formed by them. Instead of taking national requirements as the starting point, and then deciding what can be pooled at European level, it is necessary to express global European requirements and to compare these with the result of an addition of national requirements.
A process of rationalisation should then make for greater overall coherence of Europe's capabilities, greater strategic effectiveness of pooling and sharing, and a better understanding on the part of citizens of the global defence challenges. Citizens of the Baltic States would then more easily understand how they are affected by security problems in the Mediterranean, while southern Europeans would have a better grasp

of the issues at stake for the Eastern European states that share their neighbourhood with Russia.

European defence – a collective challenge
The European Union's strength lies in its defence of the European states' common interests, and less in that of their specific national interests. As in any team sport, success depends not only on the calibre of the players, but also and above all on their ability to work as a team. The Union strengthens the power of its member states by means of a collective approach: if confined to being no more than an instrument at the service of national policies, its limits would soon be reached. Any role attributed to the Union must take into account the interests of all its members. National interests must, in order to be asserted and defended, be part and parcel of the Union's general interests. This is particularly true of defence, at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to implement it at national level. Without a doubt this is the most effective way of making the European states stronger and more responsible, which is precisely what our American partner expects of us.

1)This article is based on the work done in recent months by EuroDéfense-France.
2) Cf. the United States' new Strategic Defense Initiative of January 2012 (presented by President Obama and in the statements by Secretaries of State Gates then Panetta in 2012).

Innovative mobility and protection concepts with payloads from 0.5 – 110 t.

State-of-the-art technology and maximum mission protection.

As the world's leading commercial vehicle manufacturer, Mercedes-Benz is able to offer a unique portfolio of vehicles to meet the most demanding military requirements. As well as benefiting from the thoroughly-proven quality and future-oriented technology associated with large-scale production, our range embodies the many years of experience we have acquired in developing and building special-purpose vehicles. During missions, this translates into a high degree of strategic mobility and the highest protection for those on board. The full line of conventional and cab-over-engine vehicles is able to cover a very wide spectrum of applications and ensures

safe handling, whether on the road or negotiating extremely difficult terrain. Vehicle operation is simplified by standardised, user-friendly instruments with an ergonomic layout while the intuitive handling logic of the different vehicle models keeps training requirements to a minimum. Low life-cycle costs along with outstanding durability and reliability make for maximum cost-effectiveness. Furthermore, a comprehensive international network of more than 5000 Mercedes-Benz service stations ensures fast access to parts, maintenance and repairs around the world. More information is available online at: www.mercedes-benz.com/military-vehicles

EUROSATORY

Eurosatory 2012
Please visit us in Paris, June 11-15,
German Pavillion, B310.

Mercedes-Benz
Trucks you can trust

Europe's weakness denies America a key partner

Transatlantic defence cooperation

by Dr Christina Balis, The Avascent Group, Washington/Paris

What The Economist hailed as the most important election for decades was possibly the most inconsequential for Europe. Such a conclusion has little to do with the winner of the recent US presidential race. Rather, it is the inevitable outcome of a seriously unbalanced security relationship – a situation perpetuated by those who would rather deny or accept it than confront it.

Europeans' relief at the re-election of President Barak Obama, however understandable, masks both recent experience and future disappointments. Not only is Mr Obama the least "European" of US presidents in recent memory, his administration's policies – including its much-trumpeted "Asia Pivot" – underline a shift in America's relations with Europe that transcends the current White House.

From US complaints in the 1990s over disproportionate burden sharing to Secretary Robert Gates' warning last year that Europe risked "collective military irrelevance," the message has been clear and consistent. Yet, the response has been a litany of new challenges: NATO's mid-life crisis, US unilateralism, European insularity, the "rise of the rest." In reality, transatlantic cooperation suffers from three fundamental weaknesses related to Europe's military capability, institutions, and political leadership.

Eroding military capability

Statistically, Europe still accounts for a third of global non-US defence spending, but such a figure is meaningless when considering that real spending for two-thirds of European NATO has been steadily declining and three-fourths of EU defence outlays support purely national programs. Faced with such stubborn facts, neither NATO's Smart Defence nor the EU's Pooling and Sharing initiative stands much chance of success. NATO's Libya operation was only the latest reminder of Europe's persistent military flaws, ranging from insufficient precision munitions to poor intelligence gathering.

Political fragmentation, institutional paralysis

While Nordic states have made strides in deepening military cooperation, in key defence areas, Europe has no coherent policy or shared investment approach. This explains why Europeans still lack their own advanced unmanned aerial vehicle program even as they continue to support more than a dozen armoured personnel vehicle providers. It also explains why US policymakers see little value in transatlantic defence cooperation. The recent close working relationship between the European Central Bank and the US Treasury, and even between the European Union External Action Service and the

State Department, is almost absent in matters of defence. Moreover, judging from the experience of NATO's Air Ground Surveillance and the multi-national Medium Extended Air Defense System, international cooperative programs face too many hurdles to serve as a model for strengthening transatlantic ties.

Leaderless Europe

None of Europe's largest states appears suited to claim the mantle of leadership. Germany, the world's third-largest exporter, is regressing to economic nationalism after opposing a much-needed jolt to Europe's fragmented defence industrial base, the proposed merger between EADS and BAE Systems. Britain is flirting with the idea of an EU exit at a time when it should be seeking greater influence within tthe only forum in which its voice still carries some weight. Meanwhile, France is pursuing a "competitiveness pact" against the advice of many who believe only shock therapy can reverse the country's global competitiveness decline.

That Europe's leaders will be forced to embrace defence cooperation, market competition and industrial consolidation is only a question of time. Yet, neither the timing nor the outcome will be within their control, unless they shed, in the words of recently departed EU Military Committee chairman General Håkan Syrén, their current "culture of denial" and take pooling and sharing to the next level.

In his acerbic wit, US critic H.L. Mencken once defined puritanism as "the haunting fear that someone, somewhere, may be happy." For Europeans, complaints about US unilateralism could soon get exposed as the fear that someone, somewhere, may sooner or later call Europe's bluff.

Christina Balis

Christina Balis is the head of the European operations and a principal at The Avascent Group (www.avascent.com), a leading strategy and management consulting firm specialising in defence, security, and government-driven markets.

Allowing persons to travel without being subjected to checks is a most tangible achievement

The development of the Schengen area

by Stefano Manservisi, Director General , DG Home Affaires, European Commission, Brussels

In 1985, five Member States met in Schengen, Luxembourg, to sign an agreement on the gradual abolition of checks at common borders and in 1990, this was followed by the signing of the Convention implementing that agreement. With the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty in 1999, the Schengen acquis was incorporated into the EU framework. Today, the Schengen area encompasses most of the EU Member States and four associated non-EU countries.

The creation of the Schengen area, allowing persons to travel without being subjected to checks, is one of the most tangible and valued achievements of the EU. Some 420 million people are now residing in the area, moving freely across the internal borders, making some 1.25 billion journeys within the EU every year. Still, it should be kept in mind that the Schengen concept is built on Member States' trust in each other's capacity to apply the common rules and that continuous vigilance is needed to safeguard this great success.

A strengthened Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism

In September 2011, the Commission adopted a communication and two legislative proposals aimed at strengthening the overall functioning and sustainability of the Schengen area. Currently, there is a Schengen evaluation mechanism in place to evaluate Member States' implementation of the Schengen acquis. This was established during the early years, when the Schengen area encompassed only six Member States and their cooperation was completely inter-governmental. Such

Stefano Manservisi

Stefano Manservisi is the first Director General for DG Home Affairs since its creation in July 2012. He was born in 1956. Stefano Manservisi holds a law degree from the University of Bologna and also studied at the University of Paris I Panthéon – Sorbonne, and the University of Strasbourg. Stefano Manservisi joined the European Commission in 1983 where he worked as administrator in the Directorates-General of Agriculture and Development until 1991, and then as principal administrator and Member of Cabinet to Vice-President Pandolfi. In 2001 he was appointed Head of Cabinet for Romano Prodi, President of the European Commission and stayed in that position until joining DG Development as Director General. Before holding his actual position at DG Home, he served as Director General for Development and Relations with Africa, Caribbean, Pacific States.

an approach, however, has progressively shown its limits and its inadequacy for an area of 26 participating countries, where the core of the matter now forms part of the framework of the EU acquis. Over time a need has therefore emerged to create a new mechanism, capable of identifying deficiencies at an early stage and ensuring the appropriate remedy and follow-up. The Commission's proposed revised mechanism would serve this purpose, while at the same time granting more transparency.

Still, there might be situations where the recommendations for remedial action are not sufficient to ensure that persistent serious deficiencies in a Member State's control of its external borders are adequately, or sufficiently swiftly, remedied. The Commission proposals therefore allow for a decision, triggered by the Commission, to be taken at EU-level on the temporary reintroduction of controls at internal borders vis-à-vis a Member State failing to manage its external borders. This is an exceptional measure of last resort in a truly critical situation to ensure that the problems can be resolved, while minimising the impact on free movement.

EU-based safeguards for reintroduction of controls at internal borders

The implementation of the Schengen acquis requires safeguards which enable it to deal with exceptional or unforeseen situations. Member States are already today permitted to temporarily reintroduce control at some internal borders in order to deal with serious threats to public policy or internal security of the Member States in question. The Commission's proposals aim to ensure that such decisions take into account the interests of the Union as a whole and the EU citizens, whose right to free movement cannot be limited.
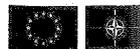
The abolition of controls at internal borders goes hand-in-hand with accompanying measures, including a common visa policy, police and judicial cooperation, and common rules on the return of irregular migrants. In particular, Member States are obliged to ensure that their section of the external border of the Schengen area is effectively controlled, including the deployment of appropriate resources. Hence, safeguarding the area without control at internal borders is closely inter-linked with measures strengthening the control of external border, like a stronger monitoring by the Commission (as explained above), the strengthening of Frontex' mandate or the establishment of Eurosur.

Strengthening Frontex

One of the most important measures to reinforce the control at the external borders and express solidarity between the Member States is the revision of the legal framework of Frontex, which coordinates Member States' operational cooperation at the external border. The revised mandate entered into force in December 2011 and provides Frontex with the necessary tools to enhance the security at the external border, creating European border guard teams that consist of national border guards assigned or seconded by Member States to the agency for joint operations, rapid interventions and pilot projects. Frontex' operational capacity has also been strengthened by allowing it to acquire or lease its own technical equipment and obliging Member States to contribute to a mechanism to put technical and human resources at the agency's disposal.

Another very important part of Frontex' revised framework is the focus on fundamental rights. For instance: A Fundamental Rights Officer is posted in the agency to assist in matters having implications for fundamental rights and a Consultative Forum on Fundamental Rights is established, also involving relevant international organisations and NGOs. Return operations will be monitored according to objective and transparent criteria. Furthermore, cooperation with the relevant authorities of Third Countries is enhanced, on the basis of dedicated working arrangements. Finally, Frontex now has a clear mandate to process personal data obtained during operations, in order to allow for EU law enforcement authorities to step up the fight against criminality, human trafficking and irregular immigration.

Establishment of EUROSUR

In 2008 the Commission presented a roadmap to establish the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) by 2013. The purpose of EUROSUR is threefold: to prevent irregular migration and cross-border crime, such as drug smuggling, as well as to considerably reduce the number of losses of lives of migrants (according to UNHCR 1 500 drowned in the Mediterranean Sea in 2011 alone). This shall be achieved by improving the situational awareness and reaction capability of Member States' authorities and Frontex through near real time information exchange, interagency cooperation and the use of modern surveillance technology. The intention is to move from a 'patrolling-driven' to an 'intelligence-driven' approach in border surveillance.

At the end of 2011 the Commission presented a legislative proposal for EUROSUR, which is expected to be adopted by the Council and the European Parliament during the 1st half of 2013. According to this proposal, EUROSUR should become gradually operational as of 1 October 2013. By December 2012, all 18 Member States located at the eastern and southern external borders will have established the required national coordination centres for border surveillance. And Frontex will have connected all these centres via the secured EUROSUR communication network on a pilot basis by December 2012, allowing for further testing in 2013 in order to make EUROSUR operational as of October 2013.

The way ahead

The Commission welcomes the support received from the European Parliament and the Council on Eurosur. The Commission also hopes that the European Parliament and the Council will be able to reach an agreement on the proposal for a strengthened Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism. By now seizing the initiative, we will ensure that the Schengen area is better equipped to withstand the pressures it will inevitably be faced with. Furthermore, our biannual reports on the functioning of the Schengen area will continue to serve as basis for regular debates in the European Parliament as well as in the Council on this topic. These debates provide an improved political guidance on relevant issues and allow for timely decisions to be taken on future developments. I am looking forward to working intensively together with all parties concerned over the coming weeks and months, and to even more fruitful collaboration in the years ahead.

▌ Documentation

The EP's position on the temporary reintroduction of border controls at internal borders
European Parliament Draft Resolution of 14 June 2012*
Explanatory statement by Rapporteur Renate Weber

(...) The fundamentals of the Schengen cooperation are relatively sound. However recent developments have undermined the confidence in the ability of some Member States to manage the borders in a way that is not detrimental to the free movement of people inside the Schengen area. These events challenged the balance that has to be found between security and freedom of movement. Your Rapporteur insists on the fact that migration per se is not a threat to public policy and national security. Therefore she categorically opposes any attempt to introduce new grounds such as migration flows for reintroducing controls at the internal borders. The root cause of the problems is not external, but internal. Indeed these recent events are symptoms that the current Schengen system, relying on an inter-governmental system of peer review, is not strong enough to remedy weaknesses of some of its Members and to prevent potential abuses. (...) Your Rapporteur supports the principle of a more coordinated and collective decision-making process in case of reintroduction of controls at the internal borders. (...)

*Draft European Parliament legislative Resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 in order to provide for common rules on the temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders in exceptional circumstances

A worldwide non-profit organisation offering services to industry and government

AFCEA Europe – the organisation to head industry's contribution to user requirements

Interview with Klaus-Peter Treche, Major General (ret.), GenManager, AFCEA Europe, Brussels

The European: Major General Treche, you are the General Manager of AFCEA Europe, which has its headquarters in Brussels. Today we are in Rome for the first day of AFCEA Europe's TechNet International being organised in cooperation with the "new" NATO Communication and Information Agency (NCI Agency). You have just opened the Congress. Could you tell us a bit about AFCEA?

Klaus-Peter Treche: AFCEA (Armed Forces Communication and Electronic Association) has more than 35 000 individual members and about 2300 corporate members. It is divided into 140 Chapters and Subchapters in more than 34 countries. It was created in 1946 as a non-profit association.

The European: What is the purpose of AFCEA?
Klaus-Peter Treche: AFCEA provides a panoply of organisations and institutions, including of course the military itself and governments, industry and academia, with an ethical forum for promoting professional knowledge and relations in several areas of security and defence.

The European: Which particular areas are you working on?
Klaus-Peter Treche: Roughly speaking, communication and information applications.

The European: And this year's conference is being held in cooperation with the emergent NATO agency NCI to debate the topic "Creating tomorrow's C4ISR". What are the respective aims of industry and NCI in organising this event?
Klaus-Peter Treche: Our common aim is to inform participants about current and upcoming business opportunities and major

Klaus-Peter Treche

Klaus-Peter Treche, Major General (GAF) ret.
General Manager AFCEA, Europe, Brussels since 2011.
He was born 1946 in Hannover and graduated 1973 from the University Aachen as an Air and Spacecraft Engineer.
1978–1980 General Staff College Hamburg. He held positions as: 1990–1993 Deputy Director and Chief of Staff of German Armed Forces Command in Washington,
1998–2001 Director Air Force Material Command , Cologne
2005–2008 Deputy Commander, Joint Support Command , Cologne.
Before taking over his new function Peter Treche was from 1999 to 2010 Vice-President and Chapter President AFCEA, Bonn e.V.

procurements. On the one hand, we will explain in a dialogue with industry how the Alliance is addressing capability and service delivery, and on the other hand we will learn from industry – through exhibits, presentations and workshops during the conference – about current and forthcoming capabilities.

FIRST DAY

The European: Which is the highlight today that must not be missed?
Klaus-Peter Treche: I would say that there will be not just one but a number of highlights during the course of the conference. For example, the panel discussions with NCI managers and industry experts on Smart Defence, the Future Mission Network, Big Data, the NATO-Cloud, UAS Technology and of

Public in the fully outbooked Conference Center (left); General Manager AFCEA Europe, Klaus Peter Treche, opening the Conference

Photos: Wolfgang Taubert, Brussels
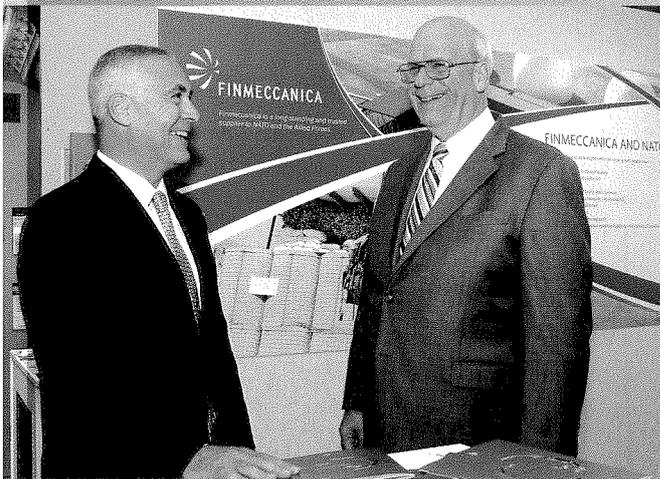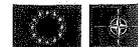
Kent Schneider, President AFCEA Int. with Al Grasso, Chairman of the Board, AFCEA International, at Finmeccanica 's booth (left). An always attentive audience (right)

Photos: Wolfgang Taubert, Brussels

course Cyber Security. You should not miss today's keynote speeches and I'm sure that the issue of NATO Agency reform will be of great interest to your readership:

The European: Your programme clearly covers a broad spectrum. What are your first impressions at the end of the first day's events?
Klaus-Peter Treche: The keynote speech by the Italian Minister of Defence, H.E. Gianpaolo Di Paola, was particularly thrilling and enlightening. He took the subtitles of the conference and presented in a unique, very profound but also humorous way his thoughts on partnership, innovation and imagination at a time of shrinking budgets but increasing challenges. He called for openness to new solutions and encouraged the audience to cope with the challenges we are facing: altogether a very motivating opening address.

SECOND DAY

The European: We have come to the end of the second day of the conference and I am particularly impressed by the exhibition. We are at the stand of Finmeccanica, a company that is clearly playing a major role in the Conference in various ways.
Klaus-Peter Treche: Over the course of the year we hold several conferences each organised by the corresponding

national Chapter. Traditionally, for Italy, Finmeccanica as a leading company in the sectors I mentioned previously plays a big part.

The European: So this means that Finmeccanica heads the list of sponsoring industries from which you and your Italian Chapter receive the necessary support, but without losing your independence.
Klaus-Peter Treche: You have touched upon a sensitive point but the answer is straightforward. As I mentioned earlier, AFCEA is a non-profit organisation that has far-reaching ties with the industrial sector and with NATO. We promote NATO and industry and that support is necessary. And as you can see, we have not only the big ones on board but also many SMEs supporting AFCEA, the right mix! Not to forget that we also organised a pre-conference B2B session to bring together the "market leaders" and SMEs, with about 20 "small ones" in attendance.

The European: At the end of the second day I must say that the presentations from industry were excellent. But I couldn't help noticing that there were many parallel efforts in the same direction. How can companies' efforts be brought together?
Klaus-Peter Treche: "Smart Defence" as promoted by NATO or

AFCEA Conference Rome – First day's Programme (excerpts)

Opening Remarks:	Koen Gijsbers, Gen Manager NCI Agency Klaus-Peter Treche, General Manager AFCEA Europe, Brussels	Panel Session 1 Chair:	NATO Agency Reform Koen Gijsberts, GenManager NCI Agency
Keynotes:	Adm (ret) Giampolo Di Paola, Def Min Italy Amb. Alexander Vershbow, DepSecGen NATO Lt Gen Walter E. Gaskin, Dep Chairman MC NATO	Panel session 2 Chair:	Smart Defence & Industry Dr Velizar Shalamanow, Dir. Demand Management NCI Agency
		Partnership message:	Kent Schneider, President & CEO AFCEA

"Pooling & Sharing", a similar programme run by the European Defence Agency might be key. Smart Defence makes it a prerequisite for industry to harmonise its efforts and the military to curtail its requirements by partnering. The ethical dialogue between industry and procurement agencies must focus on best value for the money to be spent by government.

THIRD DAY

The European: *The conference is ending in a few moments. Are you satisfied?*
Klaus-Peter Treche: Yes! I'm deeply convinced that TechNet International 2012, held together with the NCI Agency's annual

Industry Conference, has been one of the best and most successful conferences we ever organised. Teaming up and creating a truly joint programme has turned out to be more successful than originally anticipated. We were able to welcome nearly 600 attendees (a 25 % increase compared with last year's conference in Heidelberg) from 25 out of 28 NATO member countries , with 185 companies participating.
So, I really have to thank my partners on the NCI Agency side and our partners from industry. They all helped to make TechNet International 2012 such a great success.

The European: *Thank you for three interesting days in Rome!*

COMMENT: Rome was a great partnership event

by Kent Schneider, President and CEO, AFCEA International

The European: *Mr Schneider you have been observing the Rome AFCEA Conference. What is your impression?*
Kent Schneider: This is a great partnership between AFCEA Europe and the new NATO Communications and Information Agency. We have excellent speakers from NATO and industry talking about NATO restructuring and the technologies necessary to support mission success.

The European: *The European Chapters are certainly playing a special role in AFCEA with close relations with NATO. Will this continue or will other partners eg. in Asia become more influential?*
Kent Schneider: We will continue to

focus on NATO, which we will have supported for over 50 years. As our attention to internal security grows, we are developing relations with the European Union as well. I have asked Klaus-Peter Treche to build chapters in the Middle East and in North Africa. We already have an international presence in the Asia-Pacific theatre today. As military forces are rebalancing from Iraq and Afghanistan to the Pacific, we will expand to support that growth – but not at the expense of Europe.

The European: *Besides hosting conferences and exhibitions you have a wide range of other services. Which is the most innovative one?*

Kent Schneider,
President and CEO AFCEA International

Kent Schneider: We help governments with thought leadership and vision, leveraging the expertise in C4ISR and cyber security from our 2300 member companies worldwide. As defence and security forces globally are realigning to become more effective and efficient, input from industry on technology exploitation and evolution becomes most critical. Our member companies are ideally suited to play this role.

News: EU initiatives for the security and defence industry

Action programme for Europe's security industry
On 30 July 2012, the European Commission proposed an action programme to boost Europe's security industry. The EU security market has an estimated market value of between €26 billion and € 36.5 billion with around 180,000 employees. The priority is to overcome fragmentation of this market by harmonising standards and certification procedures for security technologies. Emphasis should be given to a better exploitation of synergies between (civil) security and defence research. To reduce the gap between research and market, especially in European and international procurement,

the Commission will use novel funding schemes foreseen in Horizon 2020 such as Pre-commercial Procurement, to test and validate results stemming from EU security research projects. A dedicated Expert Group will meet at least once per year to bring together all relevant actors in the field of security.

Communication on strengthening of European industry
On 10 October 2012, Commissioner Antonio Tajani, responsible for enterprise and entrepreneurship, presented the Communication "Stronger European Industry for Growth and Economic Recovery". As regards

the security and defence sector, the Communication states: *"Further progress needs to be made towards the full internal market integration of certain sectors, such as security and defence. Despite the implementation of the Defence package, the defence sector still maintains a strongly national dimension and is therefore unable to benefit from the potential economies of scale that are necessary to improve competitiveness and profitability."*

Communication on the defence market
The Commission will develop a comprehensive strategy to support the competitiveness of the defence industry. A Communication is expected by April 2013.

RAYTHEON
IN EUROPE

A COMMITMENT THAT SPANS 100 YEARS AND BEYOND.

Raytheon's long-standing presence in Europe is built on strong partnerships. By investing in European companies and products — and by opening the global market for our European partners and suppliers — we're turning local solutions into lasting success. We continue to leverage the expertise of over 3,000 employees and 500 European suppliers across 12 EU nations to fuel innovation and ensure customer success.

Learn more about Raytheon Integrated Air and Missile Defense Solutions, Air Traffic Management, Cybersecurity and Global ISR.
Raytheon.com | Keyword: Europe1

Follow us on:

Raytheon

Customer Success Is Our Mission

Your partner for customized solutions

The steep GmbH is a medium-sized service company with its headquarters in Bonn and more than 30 sites all over Germany.
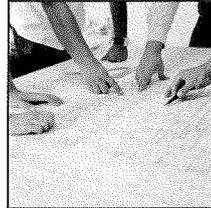
The service portfolio is presented in the individual letters of „steep": Service, Training, Engineering, Energy and Products.
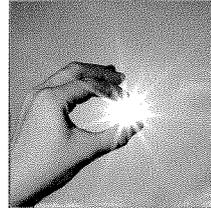

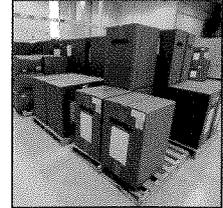**Service** **Training** **Engineering** **Energy** **Products**

The range of services spans from individual services (e.g. system integration, technical service, training, documentation) to process-optimized consulting, IT support and designing entire service fields. An additional business activity of steep GmbH is focused on innovative solutions in the field of Renewable Energy.

Deriving from our core competences, we integrate premium and innovative products in our customized service solutions.

2 pioneer products of our new division "Products":

MUP - Mobile Unified Platform

SmartBeam

ELEK LUFT

→ **serco** →

STEEP
THIS WAY UP

1961 **1999** **2012**
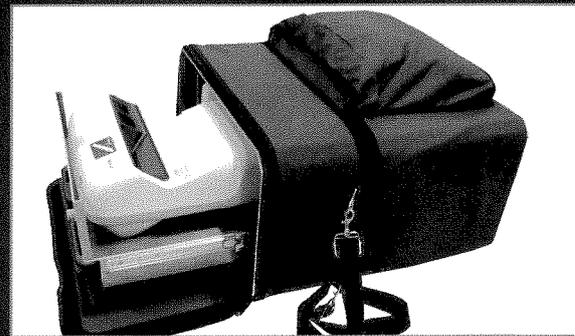
For further information:

Creating a new quality of situation awareness

High performance visualisation for command and control superiority

Interview with Stefan Pauwels, Sales Manager DACH/NATO, Luciad

The European: Luciad started business in 1999 as a privately owned company with its European headquarters in Leuven Belgium and its US headquarters in Washington DC. The company also has local offices in France and Turkey. Luciad is recognised as the worldwide leader for high performance geospatial situational awareness. You support the world's leading integrators in their situational awareness applications?

Stefan Pauwels: Correct, Luciad is the supplier of choice for leading systems integrators, at both the national and international level, for their situational awareness applications. Luciad is focused on the defence and security as well as aviation industries.

Luciad products are perfectly geared to bringing situational awareness into C2 Systems. These systems always require retained accuracy and performance and traditional GIS solutions often cannot cope with those requirements.

Luciad offers a product range that covers the requirements for the different levels of command, from headquarters level to usage in the field by the individual soldier.

The European: What is the benefit for your customers of using LuciadLightspeed?

Stefan Pauwels: Some of the benefits that Luciad customers appreciate about all Luciad products are the domain focus, the clean design, the unparalleled performance and the retained accuracy.

Due to the Luciad domain focus on defence & security and aviation and our cooperation with the major worldwide systems integrators we have built up an industry expertise. The clean design of the Luciad products enables developers to achieve a higher speed of development and bring their solutions to market much quicker. New customers are often surprised by the capabilities that Luciad offers out of the box. When talking to systems integrators I often hear that fielded systems lack certain functionalities; with LuciadLightspeed it is easy to fill these functionality gaps because of the flexible nature of the product.

All Luciad products enable you to build "sustainable applications". Especially in the current economically challenging times, customers want their system to meet future requirements and evolve to the 2nd phase, and possibly to a 3rd phase.

Luciad can help to deliver "sustainable applications" through our Committed Lifecycle Methodology.

Stefan Pauwels

Stefan Pauwels is Sales Manager at Luciad. He is responsible for Luciad's business in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Stefan Pauwels is also involved in the day-to-day business with NATO. Stefan Pauwels obtained a Masters in Economic Sciences at the HUB in Brussels where he specialised in International Relations. After university he worked in several positions within the ICT Market. Prior to joining Luciad in 2008, he was EMEA Region Manager for Brooktrout.

The European: Where are Luciad products typically used?

Stefan Pauwels: Luciad's worldwide customer database includes organisations in national departments of defence and security agencies in all major European countries, and at NATO level. Examples of applications are NATO ICC & iGeoSIT. In addition, Luciad products are often used in applications for the aviation industry, for example by the FAA, Eurocontrol and Belgocontrol.

The European: Are you in direct contact with customers' development teams?

Stefan Pauwels: Absolutely. It is important to have a good relationship with customers' development teams. This enables us to better understand the customer's requirements and to support them where needed. The Luciad Support Desk has an excellent reputation in supporting our customers' needs.

In addition to our technical support team we have a Professional Services division. The Luciad Professional Services team provides training, consultancy and also application development support. Working with our experienced software developers is not only a solution for customers with limited resources, but also helps customers to reduce their development time and budget.

The European: As the protection of crisis-management forces is a crucial issue for societies, has Luciad met the requirement to give information superiority to single soldiers or civil servants before and during engagement and to integrate them into the full system of conduct of operations?

Stefan Pauwels: The homeland security market is an interesting and growing market.

Picture 1: Real-time video draping from a UAV feed; picture 2: Overlay any type of data, in different geo-references, into a COP with high performance and accuracy; picture 3: Clear visualization of military symbology, at any scale, during a joint exercise of Armed Forces   Photos: Luciad

Police and security forces need situational awareness solutions to support them in their day-to-day work. Luciad products add high value to these domains as well. For example, Luciad products have been used by leading systems integrators to develop solutions for dispatch centres, emergency operation centres and mobile display solutions.

The European: *Luciad offers a product called LuciadMobile that has been specifically developed for the Integrated Soldier and which runs on the Android operating system. How is it that LuciadMobile is so perfectly suited to the needs of the Integrated Soldier?*
Stefan Pauwels: Luciad developed LuciadMobile in very close cooperation with Thales Canada and the Canadian Army. Thales Canada did a thorough investigation of the needs of the Integrated Soldier. This investigation was conducted in direct cooperation with the Canadian Army and through a detailed analysis and field trials. LuciadMobile was developed to include all the capabilities that Thales Canada and the Canadian Army indicated as being important for the situational awareness of the Integrated Soldier. As a result, LuciadMobile offers a set of readily available capabilities for the integrated soldier and is a unique product in the market.

The European: *Are civil organisations interested in your capacities for creating situational awareness?*
Stefan Pauwels: Yes, civilian industry has an increasing need to incorporate situational awareness into its systems. Civil organisations often have a lot of valuable data available but no applications to take advantage of those collected data. Luciad is already in use in many applications for civilian industry, for example in the chemical, mining and maritime sectors. There is a large and growing potential for situational awareness on the civilian market.

The European: *Luciad has been working for years for NATO's ICC, the world Integrated Command and Control software for Air Operations. Why was Luciad chosen by the Alliance and what is the added value for your company in terms of your portfolio?*
Stefan Pauwels: The NATO-wide Integrated Command and Control software for Air Operations (ICC) is an integrated Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I)

system that provides information management and decision support to NATO air operation activities during peacetime, exercises and wartime. Over the years, ICC has also become a capability for joint operations. NATO selected Luciad products to provide the geographic digital map component of the ever-evolving ICC system. Luciad has been able to meet these evolving needs by continuously increasing its product capabilities. The company has succeeded in providing NATO with the first C2 system able to provide a Common Operational Picture showing situational awareness both at theatre and local level. The system can use map data in many formats and is equally compatible with the latest Open GIS Consortium standards (WMS, WFS).

The European: *Luciad invests a lot into technology research. Why is this important for Luciad?*
Stefan Pauwels: Luciad has a strong reputation in the industry for its R&D efforts and is an important participant in many international research projects such as Astute, FedSS and OGC OWS working groups. By participating in these international research projects, Luciad wants to cooperate with the industry and end-users in order to take situational awareness to the next level.

The European: *The EU is trying to organise the EDTIB, the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base in order to finally achieve the EDEM, the European Defence Equipment Market. A new effort was made by the Commission in creating a Defence Task Force to place SMEs in a better position on the market. What is your opinion of the added value?*
Stefan Pauwels: The EU's Defence Task Force initiative is a means of protecting the European defence industry and helping industry to operate freely in all Member States.
I'm very much in favour of such initiatives. I think that the European defence industry is very capable and that companies can offer very good and powerful solutions.
We must also do more to ensure that when tenders are issued the defence customer does not narrow down the technological options and that competition remains open to the best of breed solution providers.

The European: *Mr Pauwel, thank you for this interview.*