

Under the high patronage of

Monsieur François HOLLANDE
President of the French Republic

Preparing the war Conducting operations Winning the peace

Chaired by

Madame Patricia ADAM
*Chairwoman of the National Defence
and Armed Forces Committee
of the French National Assembly*

And Monsieur Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN
*Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Defence
and Armed Forces Committee
of the French Senate, Former Prime Minister*

5 & 6 september 2016 PARIS-Ile-de-France



14th

Defense Summery University

Program

Sunday
4
september

20 : 00

Welcome dinner in honour of the international guests

8 : 15

Buses departure from the Hotel/ National Assembly / Senate to Palaiseau

8 : 45

Guests welcomed at the École polytechnique - Palaiseau

9 : 30

Raising of the flags

9 : 45

Presentation of the Armed forces :

« Today and tomorrow's challenges:
the armed forces and their operational environment

- Protecting citizens and their homeland
- Integrating the armed forces into their environment
- Commanding in a digital era
- Protecting the future

11 : 00

Welcome addresses and opening of the Summer Conference
Grand Amphithéâtre

- Jacques BIOT, President of the École polytechnique
- Patricia ADAM, Chairwoman of the National Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the National Assembly
- Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the Senate, Former Prime Minister.

11 : 20

Address of General Pierre DE VILLIERS, The Joint Chief of Staff

11 : 45

Plenary session :

SECURITY IN THE SAHEL: A REGIONAL, COORDINATE RESPONSE

- With the participation of the Chiefs of Staff of the G5

13 : 00

Lunch

14 : 30

Workshops

16 : 30

Meeting Forum

18 : 00

Buses departure to Paris

Free time

20 : 00

Cocktail reception and addresses - Senate

- Gérard LARCHER, President of the Senate
- Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the Senate, Former Prime Minister.

Return to the Hotel or departure to the After event

22 : 00

AFTER, the discovery of Paris on the Seine

Return to the Hotel

23 : 30

First stop of stopover

1 : 00

End of After and return to the Hotel

Monday
5
september

8 : 30 Departure from the Hotel

8 : 45 Coffee at the École militaire (vehicles entrance, 1 place Joffre
pedestrians entrance, 5 place Joffre)

9 : 15 Role of the Armed Forces in Security and Defence

10 : 15 Plenary session

INCREASED CAPABILITY IN EUROPE: THE 2% OBJECTIVE?

In the presence of:

- **Jean-Yves LE DRIAN**, French Minister of Defence
- **Michael FALLON**, The United Kingdom Minister of Defence *
- **Ursula VON DER LEYEN**, The German Federal Minister of Defence *
- **Patricia ADAM**, Chairwoman of the National Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the National Assembly
- **Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN**, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the Senate. Former Prime Minister

Facilitate by Olivier ZAJEC, CEIS expert

12 : 00 Official addresses

- **Jean-Yves LE DRIAN**, French Minister of Defence
- **Patricia ADAM**, Chairwoman of the National Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the National Assembly
- **Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN**, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the Senate. Former Prime Minister

13 : 00 Closing Cocktail / lunch

- **Claude BARTOLONE**, President of the National Assembly
- **Patricia ADAM**, Chairwoman of the National Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the National Assembly

14 : 45 End of the Defence Conference

15 : 00 POST-CONFERENCE

Simulation tools at the CEA-DAM in Bruyères-le-Châtel
ONERA in Palaiseau

**Still awaiting confirmation*

Monday
5
september

1

WORKSHOPS - École polytechnique

14 : 30

MEASURING RISKS AND FIGHTING AGAINST THREATS : HOMELAND OPERATIONS

Homeland operations are nothing new to the armed forces. Although a new command structure for the national territory has been created in the framework of the “Au Contact” Plan for the Army, the three armed forces are participating, with varying degrees of involvement - and have been for many years - in the Posture Permanente de Sûreté (“PPS”, or the Permanent Security Unit), as demonstrated in particular by the air defence missions of the Air Force (the CDAOA of Lyon Mont-Verdun) and the State’s sea operations (AEM). Nevertheless, what has changed is the nature and scope of the threat. The SENTINELLE operation was an urgent response to a serious security crisis in support of domestic security units. However, this mission, which has been extended over time, has had an extremely strong impact on all of the armed forces. Thorough discussions, led in part by the SGDSN, have been ongoing regarding the issue of homeland operations engaged by the armed forces, in particular targeting their Doctrine for the Employment of the French Armed Forces in this theatre. One of the solutions identified to best respond in a coordinated manner to internal and external challenges that are facing France and growing is to target an “overall” approach in the framework of overseas operations (“OPEX”)/ homeland operations (“OPINT”), by taking the entire range of strategic roles into consideration. To achieve this goal, there are many points to fine-tune. How to preserve the operational expertise of the armed forces—the envy of our partners and acquired in OPEX after hard work and at a high cost—in the framework of different types of homeland missions? The issues facing domestic and overseas territories differ significantly, as do the related preparation and actions, whether in terms of personnel training or implementing capabilities. The goal is to find room to manoeuvre to ensure actions are effective and responsive when security situations suddenly worsen. From this perspective, a few points to be studied emerge. What is the best way to train, mobilise and use reserves for domestic operations? What can be done so that the armed forces have the means to optimally manage OPINT missions from a capability and logistics perspective to ensure that the capabilities dedicated to OPEX do not suffer from greater tension and unavailability than is the case today? How can we improve the sharing of intelligence between defence and security forces? Measuring risks and fighting against internal threats: the subject is vast and requires in-depth reflection that covers political, operational and industrial aspects.

2

COMMITMENT AND COMBAT : THE OUTCOME OF THE MOST RECENT FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Foreign operations (“OPEX”) meet a number of political and military objectives: they ensure the protection of our citizens abroad; they defend our strategic and security interests, as well as those of our allies; but they also allow us to comply with our international responsibilities, in particular by honouring our alliances. France assumes its responsibilities in this regard thanks to the renowned operational excellence of its armed forces, even with pressured resources, as demonstrated by the growing number of foreign operations over recent years. A distinction may be made between operations conducted independently (Côte d’Ivoire in 2002, Mali in 2013), coalition operations (i.e. in the framework of the EU or NATO wherein France played a leading role, e.g., the intervention in Libya in 2011) and coalition actions in which we played a subordinated role (as in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2013). What are the results of these 10 to 15 years of intervention? Were they fitting and what were the effects? Since 2013, French Defence has officially made a distinction between

“coercive operations”, which may involve confrontation between our armed forces and others, and “crisis management operations”, which focus on stabilisation. Is this distinction relevant today? Are the operational goals of the armed forces realistic, nevertheless, in light of the challenges inherent in new foreign operations in terms of commitment and combat? And what about the regeneration and maintenance of the equipment deployed? Is the quality of personnel training adequate in light of the rhythm of rotations? Finally, a delicate but fundamental question: are all of the operations truly worth it? Are military operations sufficient to solve crises without an overall simultaneous, consistent and coherent approach?

3

BORDERS AND MIGRATION

Over the past 40 years, the number of international migrants has doubled. In 2015 alone, according to the World Bank, 250 million migrants (political, economic, etc.) left their country of origin. The south-south flow of migration represents 38% of this total, and south-north, 34%. In the latter case, the causes are poverty, conflicts and deadlocked political situations in a number of southern countries. A growing portion of the population comes north to seek work, social protection and asylum. The collapse of certain states and the rise of organised crime that takes advantage of every opportunity to acquire funds (smugglers and traffickers, etc.) exacerbate this phenomenon. Today, the political, economic and security-related consequences of this mass migration are a major challenge for European solidarity and stability. That said, “rich” countries are not the only ones impacted, although this is not typically thought: a strategic analysis cannot ignore, for example, the impact of intra-African migration on the future and political stability of Africa, the number one region affected by this migration.

In terms of defence, the scope of this phenomenon should not be neglected whether at home or in foreign operations. This workshop will endeavour to identify the interactions between the management of borders and the massive migratory flows facing Europe. What analyses can be conducted? What kind of cooperation can be implemented? What are the solutions?

4

SPACE AND SURVEILLANCE

Space plays an increasingly greater role in modern defence and security systems. This is corroborated by many analyses performed within projects implemented by states with significant space capabilities, as well as by technological advances. For close to 25 years, now, the United States in particular have turned this into a cornerstone for their strategic superiority and have increased efforts to preserve their pre-eminence in this field. Other countries, such as Russia, maintain their capabilities and skills. Finally, China is an example demonstrating that emerging powers have also become aware of the importance of this strategic area. They have created an aerospace industry to acquire independent capabilities to access space. For nations, control over or access to space have become leading concerns and essential indicators of their power. The European Union’s Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities published in December 2008 is based on the concept of collective management of activities in space. Through this initiative, the European Union has demonstrated its goal of becoming a standard-laying power to «prevent an arms race in space». This goal is worthy, but this standard-setting exer

cise has not yet prevented the armament of space. France is aware of military challenges regarding space. Four essential capabilities are sought: secure optical, infrared and radar imaging (CSO satellites); long-distance communications (SICRAL 2 and, soon, COMSAT NG); electromagnetic signal intelligence (CERES); and surveillance of outer space. The latter is no doubt the number one response to the current strategic situation concerning space. The Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) Consortium, which was created on 17 June 2015 by France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Spain, must reinforce Europe's autonomy in controlling the spatial environment. How can we progress in this regard from a strategic and technological perspective? What capabilities must be developed as a priority and how can we organise cooperation between states and industry at the European level?

5

GLOBAL APPROACH TO CRISIS MANAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF STATE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

An overall approach improves harmonisation and coordination among international and local players, whether civil or military, during security crises both in controlling violence and in helping countries rebuild. As indicated by the CICDE, “ An overall approach is one that focuses on developing different degrees of interaction between the parties in the fields of governance, security, and economic and social development to achieve greater consistency and efficiency in settling the crisis both in the design and the execution of the intervention. ” The coordination aspect is crucial for the armed forces who must plan the space and time of foreign operations and count on civilian operators, in particular local ones, to implement a strategy to exit the theatre, based on a medium-term stabilisation. Coordination between Ministries is fundamental to breathe life into an effective overall approach. The ties between the initial military action, stabilisation of security and aid for development must therefore be the subject of extensive study. How can this be done more effectively? At the national level, as a German officer recently noted in a recent article in *Le Monde*, “ Different Ministries and official civilian agencies, often fearful for their prerogatives that they call ‘ areas of responsibility ’ or ‘ fields of expertise ’, abide by different cultural rules. This is an obstacle to a concerted overall approach. ” How can we bypass these rifts to produce long-term political effects? The example of the recent British Stabilisation Units, which conduct concerted actions that combine diplomacy, development and defence, or that of the security and development actions implemented in Northern Mali by the AFD may be interesting cases to study. There are many others, which this workshop will explore.

6

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE EAST

The rapid changes in the geostrategic environment, marked by the complexity and simultaneity of crises both in Eastern and Southern Europe, have led many countries to reassess their defence and security policies, whether nationally, within the EU or within NATO. The European Council has asked the High Representative for Foreign Affairs to draft an overall strategy for the EU on foreign policy and security issues before the summer. For its part, in early July, NATO will host a summit of heads of state and governments, which will assess, in particular, the effectiveness of the response and reassurance measures for the East decided in September 2014 at the Newport Summit in Wales. The two organisations face the

same key question, which relates to the assessment of the threat that exists at the doors of Europe and the attitude to adopt towards Russia. The Ukrainian crisis has not been solved, although some stabilisation has been observed over recent months. Countries of Eastern Europe continue to call on the solidarity of NATO allies to prevent and dissuade Russian aggression. Taking advantage of its positioning in the north of Europe (Kaliningrad exclave) and the southeast (Crimea), Russia is now able to control, and even prevent, access by NATO's forces to zones that are strategic for the defence of some of its members. In parallel, the economic sanctions adopted against Russia after Crimea was annexed weigh on European countries and solutions to solve this impasse are urgent, all the more so as Russia is involved in the Syrian crisis and demonstrated true operational capabilities in the deployment of armed forces and the positioning of air space and sea control systems. In these circumstances, a strategic discussion with Russia seems difficult but crucial, and the bases of this dialogue should be redefined.

MEETING FORUM - Grand Amphithéâtre

STRATEGIC DIALOGUE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN

16 : 30

In the presence of:

- **Fédérica MOGHERINI**, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
- **Farhat HORCHANI**, Minister of Defence for Tunisia
- **Général Sedki SOBHI**, Minister of Defence for Egypt
- **Roberta PINOTTI**, Minister of Defence for Italy
- **Patricia ADAM**, Chairwoman of the National Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the National Assembly
- **Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN**, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee of the Senate, Former Prime Minister
- Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean (CECMED)

For France, and for Europe as a whole, the Mediterranean is one of the zones in which growing threats and trafficking (Libya, migrants, etc.) call for the European Union's adoption of a security policy. The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) favours, for example, bilateral dialogue between Europeans and countries on the south and south-eastern banks of the Mediterranean. The goal is to establish concrete bilateral action plans whose terms can be effectively implemented. The current security situation, marked by the breaking up of the Levant region, along with the chaos in Libya and threats facing IS's allies all the way to Tunisia, require a reinforcement and restructuring of the EU's approach to the Mediterranean region. To this end, the interactions between the many tools - the CSDP, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the ENP, to name just three - at the disposal of European countries for their relations with Mediterranean partners must be better understood. How can these tools be rationalised? How can they be used within the «Mediterranean dialogue» implemented by NATO? Finally, France's bilateral relations - for example its recent partnership with Egypt - should be included in this thought process. Today, with the migratory crisis and threat of IS weighing on shared security of the Mediterranean region and the serious impact thereof on the political stability of the EU, this workshop, which will include a number of talks by members of parliament and foreign guests, is intended to contribute to an overall discussion that is both urgent and crucial.

Under the chairmanship of:



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For any application for participating at the Defence Conference, please contact :

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