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**Roles and Missions of European Military Forces  
in Homeland Security:  
Current Tasks and Future Challenges**

Euro-Atlantic Perspectives on  
the Role of Military Forces In Homeland Security

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## 2 Key Messages

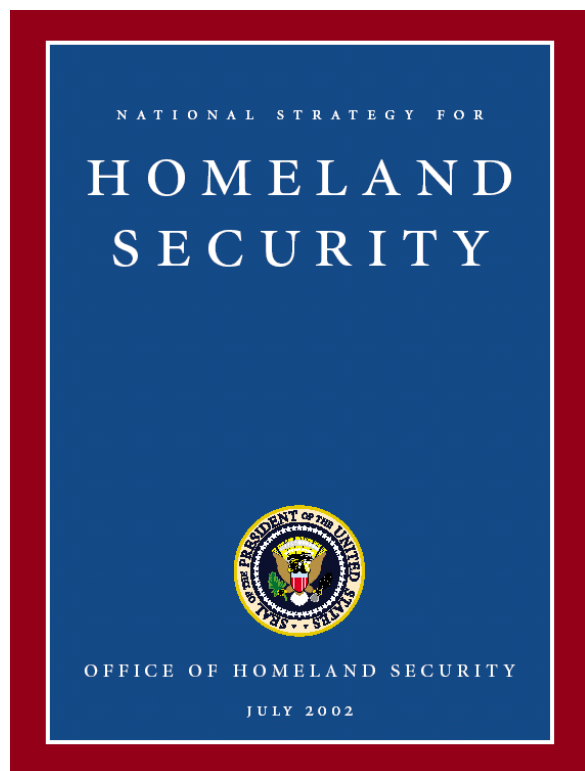
Homeland Security is **not a military problem**

- Challenge to existing mind sets in Europe
- Requires an all-government approach
- Redesign interagency interaction at national and international levels

Military role in homeland security should be **more capabilities and concept driven**, rather than man power driven

- Today: Filling gaps with “boots on the ground”
- Tomorrow: Structural role of the armed forces as a homeland security actor?
- Bring together transformation and homeland security

## Homeland Security in Europe: Why Care?



- "Homeland security is a **concerted national effort** to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from attacks that do occur" (HLS Strategy, p. 2)
- "Homeland security seeks to (...) provide a **secure foundation** for America's ongoing global engagement". (HLS Strategy, p. 5)



There is a causal link between the

- new international risk environment
- way we prepare ourselves to handle these risks and
- resulting political leeway

If Europe remains **vulnerable at home it cannot assume a global leadership role**

## Homeland Security in Europe: Why Care?

### Europe is vulnerable

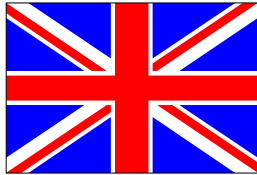
- Size: 4 million km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 450 million
- Gas distribution network: 1,2 million km
- Oil pipelines: 22,000 km
- Inland waterways: 30,000 km
- Road network: 4,3 million km
- Rail network: 155,000 km
- Nuclear plants: 210

- New risks **overwhelm existing capabilities**, in particular in case of cross-national incidents
- Responsibilities, competencies, and capabilities are extremely **fragmented**
- Homeland security falls into **national responsibility**

### What is needed to address these challenges?

- **Integrated civil-military capabilities** in order to overcome the traditional “foreign vs. domestic security divide”
- **Joint philosophy** to bring to play all instruments of public and private power from the DIMLE spectrum
- **Coherent architecture** where every security-relevant public and private agency can plug in based on individual core competencies
- **Joint situational awareness and understanding** among all actors to be involved

## Current Roles and Tasks for the Armed Forces

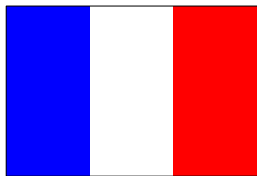


### General

- No statutory constraint, but “absolute primacy of civil authorities”
- Civil Contingency Reaction Forces: 7,000 volunteers

### Tasks

- CIP: Civil authorities and operators (assistance possible)
- Border security: Police, Security Service, and Immigration and Customs. Military in particular for search operations
- Counter-Terror: Support on request by Home Office
- Catastrophic threats: Capabilities of civil authorities?



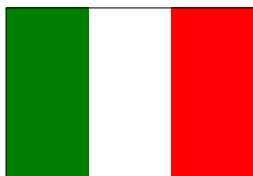
### General

- Civil defense under civil control as general framework

### Tasks (mainly based on “Plan Vigipirate”)

- CIP: Army support (railway, airports, ports), Air Force provides special radar coverage (in particular nuclear plants)
- Air Security: Fully autonomous organization
- Border security: Assistance to Police
- Catastrophic threats: CBRN Defense Group assists Mol

## Current Roles and Tasks for the Armed Forces



### General

- Long tradition of domestic deployment of AF
- Interconnected military and civil defense
- “Public Security Agent” status for soldiers possible

### Tasks

- CIP: Ministry of the Interior, army can assist
- Border security: Guardia di Finanza, army can assist
- Air security: Air force (renegade case: MoD)
- Catastrophic treats: Civil Protection Service (military: CBRN Bat)
- Terror: (1) Terror attacks: MOI, (2) Anti-terror attacks: MoD



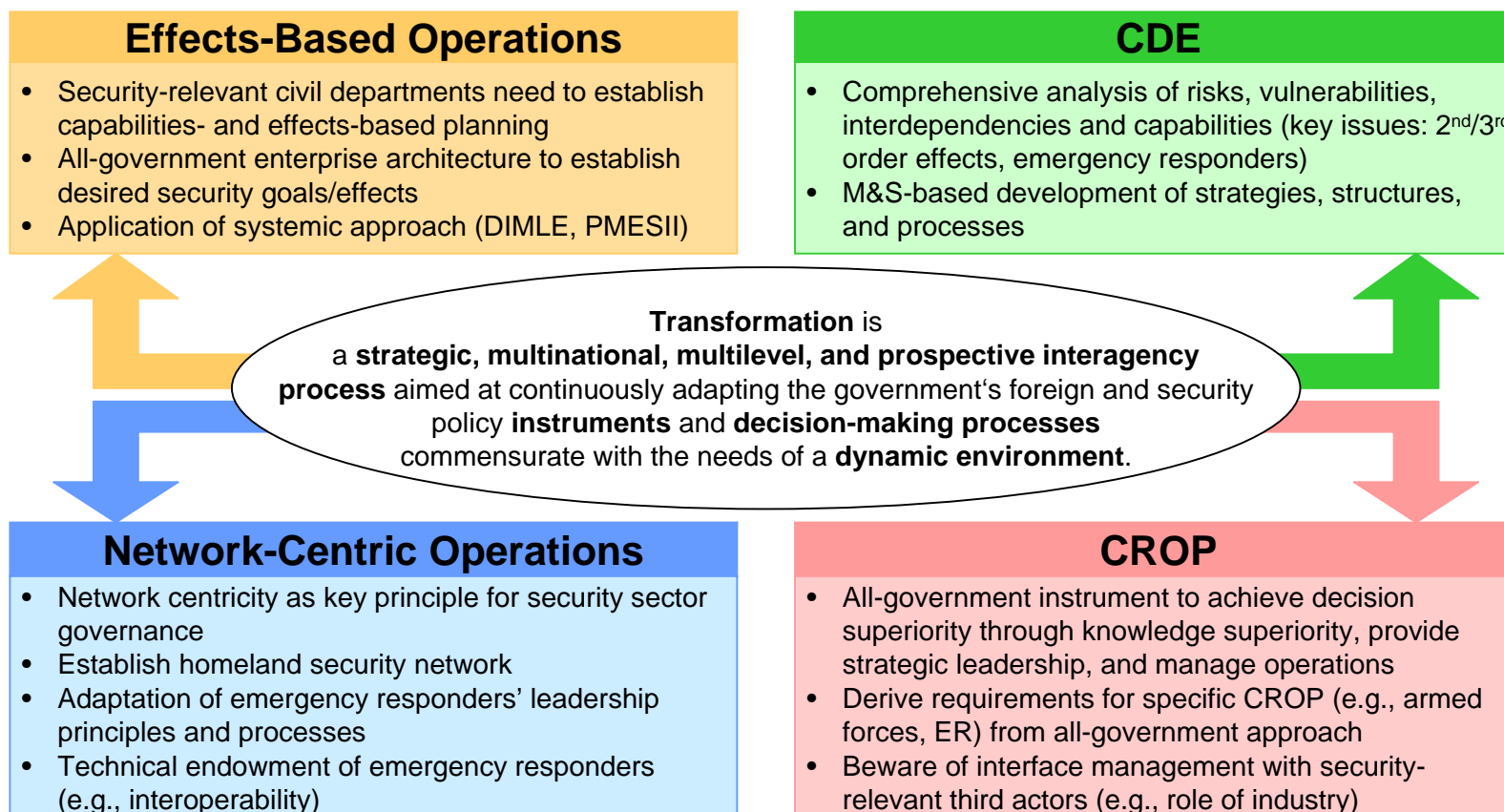
### General

- Subsidiary military assistance
- MoJ: Coordination against terrorism, Mol: Public order and safety

### Tasks

- Framework Agreement: 3,000 soldiers (graded readiness)
- 2 CBRN unit for national deployment (financed by Mol/MoF)
- Military CBRN training open for fire fighters
- Under consideration: use of tactical UAVs for national security

## Future Paradigm: Transformation and Homeland Security



Abbreviations: CDE Concept Development and Experimentation; CROP Common Relevant Operational Picture; DIMLE Diplomacy, Information, Military, Law Enforcement, Economics; ER: Emergency Responders; M&S: Modeling and Simulation; PMESII Politics, Military, Economics, Society, Information, Infrastructure

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## Future Challenges: Integrated HLS Capabilities

### 1. **Joint Risk Assessment and Situational Awareness**

- Integrated CROP/COP as the centerpiece for homeland security
- Establish integrated homeland security enterprise architecture for information diffusion
- Make sure that all homeland security actors have access to a common knowledge base

### 2. **Joint Target or Effects Architecture**

- Continuum of tasks: crisis prevention, crises management, post-crisis stabilization (domestic and international!)
- Delineate specific tasks for each instrument of power
- Integrated assessment approach

### 3. **Include Homeland Security in Capability Planning**

- Set up Capability Action Plan for emergency responders
- Address homeland security tasks in military capability planning
- Harmonize capability-related databases (EU, NATO)

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## Future Challenges: Integrated HLS Capabilities

### 4. **Create Collaborative Homeland Security CDE Environment**

- Develop homeland security scenarios (national/international)
- Use CDE for emergency responders
- Create “M&S federation” involving all relevant stakeholders

### 5. **Establish New Financing Instruments**

- Set up joint funds to provide “dual use” capabilities for security and military purposes
- Make use of alternative financing (e.g. PFI) to provide homeland security capabilities

### 6. **Improve Training and Education**

- Use live exercises to advance interagency interaction at all levels (international, national, regional, local)
- Use M&S to set up a federation of training and education institutions across Europe and the Atlantic