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Subject:	EUBAM Libya Six-Monthly Report from 23 August 2025 to 22 February 2026

Delegations will find attached document EEAS(2026) 236.

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**CIVILIAN OPERATION COMMANDER'S OBSERVATIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS ON EUBAM LIBYA'S SIX-MONTHLY REPORT****I. Introduction**

The Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management receives Six-Monthly Reports by the Civilian Operation Commander and the Head of Mission EUBAM Libya, as provided by the Council Decision (CFSP) 2013/233 and by the Operation Plan (OPLAN). The Civilian Operations Commander submits the following observations and recommendations on the basis of the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission Libya (EUBAM Libya) Six-Monthly Report for the period of 23 August 2025 – 22 February 2026.

II. Observations

Over the past six months, EUBAM Libya continued to operate in a challenging environment marked by political tension, security challenges, and emerging operational opportunities.

A significant step forward was taken in advancing the Mission's newly mandated geographical outreach to the East Libya. In December, the Head of Mission, together with Head of EU Delegation and IRINI operation Commander, conducted joint high-level visit to Benghazi. This visit marked an important milestone in opening space for future cooperation in the East and illustrated a coordinated EU approach to strengthening Libyan capacities, while underscoring the importance of continued careful and calibrated engagement.

The Mission has experienced positive developments in administrative facilitation, with improvements in the issuance visas for the Mission's personnel. While the process remains vulnerable to political considerations, recent smoother procedures have allowed for more predictable planning and reduced operational delays.

During the reporting period, two Joint Committee meetings took place, attended by key Libyan authorities, reaffirming Libyan support for the Mission's two Lines of Operation and recognising the value of the technical working groups on land and maritime borders that resumed their work during the reporting period. While Libyan counterparts encouraged continued focus on land border management and maritime issues, they deferred decisions on counter-terrorism engagement to higher-level authorities. As a consequence, the Mission's engagement in this area remains limited.

Implementation of the Western border project in Ras Ajdir, Abu Sharaf and Al Assah – covering infrastructure upgrades, provision of surveillance equipment, and training – has reached near completion, with the final step pending being the installation of a long-range electro-optical camera. Once operational, this project will enhance situational awareness, response capability, and cross-border cooperation along the Libya-Tunisia border.

The Mission has continued to apply an integrated approach, coordinating with both EU institutions and agencies, and other international actors to align activities, maximise resources, and avoid duplications. This has been particularly relevant in joint initiatives on maritime security, land border management, and capacity building efforts.

III. Recommendations

Against the backdrop of the above-mentioned observations, as well as the comments of the Head of Mission, it is recommended for EUBAM Libya to:

- Deepen high-level dialogue with Libyan authorities, to consolidate recent progress in the processing visas, and residency permit documents. Sustained political engagement can help ensure predictability and reduce administrative obstacles affecting Mission operations.

- Follow up on the joint EUBAM LY, EU DEL and EUNAVFOR MED IRINI visit to Benghazi, identify operational priorities, potential partners, and potential areas of Mission's engagement, and ensure operationalization of next steps to open a structured dialogue at a technical level. This should be coordinated with other international actors present in the region to ensure an integrated approach, and conducted in a full awareness of political sensitivities.
- Pursue the timely completion of ongoing activities at Western border, while progressively preparing for engagement in the new locations in line with evolving Libyan needs and agreed strategic priorities, ensuring continuity of impact and responsiveness to the national context.
- Maintain a forward-looking approach to project planning, ensuring that implementation momentum is sustained throughout the year and aligned with strategic objectives.
- Explore avenues for dialogue with relevant Libyan stakeholders to clarify conditions under which cooperation on counter-terrorism could advance, ensuring readiness to provide targeted support when political clearance is obtained.
- Continue close coordination with EU institutions and other international entities to ensure that activities are mutually reinforcing, resource-efficient, and tailored to the Libyan context. Integrated planning should be systematically applied to both existing and new geographic areas of engagement.
- Proceed with the orderly closure of the sub-office in Tunis by the end of June 2026, in line with the relevant CivOpsCdr Instruction.

1. Executive Summary

During the last six months, EUBAM Libya initiated its eighth mandate and achieved progress across the two Lines of Operation. After some localised flare-ups, no significant security challenges impacted the Mission. Slow bureaucratic procedures, coupled with a fragmented political scenario and power competition among counterparts, limited EUBAM Libya's ability to perform site visits, conduct training, and deliver advisory to the extent planned in the Mission Implementation Plan (MIP) for the current mandate.

The Mission delivered projects worth a total of EUR 167,058.58, spanning across three study visits – to Spain, Czech Republic, and Italy – and three training activities, for a total of 78 participants. These included representatives from Libyan Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Defence (MoD), and Libyan Customs Authority (LCA), under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), and focused on border management techniques and integrated procedures, forensic analysis, international humanitarian law in the context of border management and migration, and illicit trafficking of cultural heritage. Of particular note, the Mission launched a cooperation with the Women Affairs and Human Rights Offices of the MoI, which led to the development of a tailored Training of Trainers programme, delivered at the Women's Training Centre, in Tripoli.

During the reporting period, for the first time, the Head of Mission, the EU Ambassador, and the Commander of the European Union naval Force Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR MED) IRINI visited the east of Libya. The team Europe met with the Commander, Deputy Commander, and Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces/Libyan National Army, who expressed interest in engaging with the EU and requesting support on migration and border management.

Lastly, as of 1 January 2026, EUBAM Libya is led by a new Head of Mission, Frederik Petersen, whose work, during the first weeks, has focused on engaging with Libyan counterparts and like-minded international actors, with the intent to build trust and discuss topics of mutual interests for the current and future cooperation.

2. Mandate Implementation

Since the renewal of the Mission's mandate on 1 July 2025, the Mission co-chaired, together with the Libyan counterparts, two Joint Committee meetings¹. The first, on 7 September, saw the Libyan side express appreciation towards the Mission's work and support, with no objections to the rescheduling of postponed activities from the previous mandate (due to the violent clashes in Tripoli mid-May) or on the Mission's intentions under the new one. The main outcome of the Joint Committee on 14 December was the acknowledgement by the Libyan side on the importance of reactivating the two working groups (the land border had not convened since mid-August, and the maritime since end of July), and to aim for more frequent meetings. Subsequently, the land border working group met on 16 and 29 December, and the maritime one on 13 January; important steps to keep momentum of Mission mandate implementation.

Regarding mandate implementation, EUBAM Libya reminded its counterparts of the complexities of the EU project management cycle and emphasised the need to accelerate Libyan decision-making, adhere to established deadlines, and prevent delays in projects execution (especially in view of the month of Ramadan, between mid-February to mid-March, during which decision making is minimal). The primary outcome of the two land border working group meetings was a shift from planning to implementation. Participants agreed on a comprehensive assistance package for Wazin and Nalut, launching the project inception phase for this initiative. The session also resulted in consensus on the planned capacity-building activities for the first quarter of 2026, ensuring seamless continuity between infrastructure development and operational preparedness. In the long awaited maritime working group meeting, new Libyan points of contacts were introduced and discussions reviewed both progress and next steps across several key projects.

¹ The Joint Committee is the strategic-level forum, between the Mission and its Libyan counterparts, meeting every three months, in an inter-agency setting, with the scope to review projects delivered and agree on future activities.

Among these, the Mission informed counterparts that the assessment phase is completed regarding the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), thereby enabling the provision of technical support at all relevant maritime sites. Notably, the Libyan side stated its commitment to convene promptly national stakeholders to facilitate a swift implementation. Regarding the complex procurement process of the electro-optic surveillance camera, in January, the Mission finally signed the contract with a Libyan service provider. The device is expected to be installed at the Abu Sharaf watchtower during the second quarter of 2026.

The Mission has established a close working relationship with the MoI and the Women's Training Centre. Through collaboration with the Centre, and by sharing know-how from various EUBAM Libya experts, the Mission developed and organised two training activities in January and February. The first activity was a four-day course on International Humanitarian Law, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in the context of border management and migration. The training was attended by 12 women and three men from various parts of the Ministry of Interior, i.e. General Administration of Coastal Security, Port Authorities (land, sea and air), Border Guard Agency (under the MoI), and Passport and Immigration Authority. A second activity was a Training of Trainers course for the Women's Training Centre, attended by 14 police officers (twelve women and two men), from Tripoli, Sabha, Khoms, Zliten, and Misrata. The training incorporated theoretical instructions on adult learning, educational methods, micro-teaching as well as practical applications of skillsets learned, with the intent to empower women police officers and ensure multiplication and sharing of know-how.

On 7 December, the Mission held its first engagement with the eastern authorities, when the Head of Mission, the Head of EU Delegation, and the Commander of EUNAVFOR MED IRINI conducted a high-level mission to Benghazi, holding separate meetings with the LAAF/LNA General Commander, Khalifa Haftar, Deputy Commander, Saddam Haftar, and Chief of Staff, Khaled Haftar. The visit took place in a constructive atmosphere, and counterparts revealed strong interest in relaunching and elevating dialogue with the EU and its Member States.

The parties agreed to pursue early engagement at senior-official level to define a roadmap for cooperation and identify practical confidence-building measures, involving EUNAVFOR MED IRINI and EUBAM Libya. To maintain momentum, a technical follow-up meeting was proposed for the first quarter of 2026.

2.1 Border Management

During the reporting period, the Mission planned follow up visits to conduct operational assessments of previous capacity building and infrastructural activities in the western border.

Despite setbacks such as not receiving travel permits to some of the locations, the Mission managed to conduct a visit to the area of Al Assah, where it previously provided an upgrade of the border guard operations room with solar panels, security infrastructure, photo-voltaic power, closed-circuit television systems, and IT connectivity etc. During the on-site assessment, conducted with senior Libyan border guard officials, the Mission received useful feedback and learned that based on the perception of the counterparts, the daily routines and performance has significantly improved, in terms of documentation, administrative workflows, printing correspondence, and issuing documents. Regarding the radio system, communication between the operations room, the vehicles, the checkpoints, and the observation tower has also improved, and increased efficiency of response times to incidents. It is expected that future visits to the western border will provide additional assessments, including a gender perspective, of the capacity building activities conducted at Ras Ajdir border crossing point, Abu Sharaf watchtower, and Al Assah operations room.

As a follow-up to the visit to Wazin border crossing point, Nalut Border Guard Agency headquarters, and Nalut LCA headquarters (August 2025), on 9-11 September, the Mission conducted a comprehensive needs assessment at the three locations. The Mission advisers engaged with various law enforcement agencies, including Passport, Immigration and Foreign Affairs Authority, LCA, Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs Control Agency (ANGA), and Border Guard Agency. The results were subsequently presented to the land border working group, where stakeholders agreed upon a way ahead at the end of 2025.

In November, the Mission organised a study visit to the Spanish National Police, in Madrid and Avila, for nine members of the land border working group (MoI, MoD, MoFA, and LCA). The activity aimed to strengthening knowledge, skills, and operational capacity of Libyan border management authorities, as well as to promoting European best practices in migration management, international cooperation, and border policing, and to foster inter-agency cooperation.

On the maritime side, the Mission enhanced its communication with EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, sharing updates and regarding operational planning, including EUNAVFOR MED IRINI's plan to assess the possibilities of establishing a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in Benghazi. The discussion also covered long-term training plan at sea, aimed at maritime capacity-building efforts and coordination among relevant actors. Moreover, the Mission engaged with Libyan Coast Guard at the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Tripoli, discussing the creation of a GMDSS Project Team, vessel support, and following-up on the status of the approval of the national search and rescue plan, which is reportedly pending with the Libyan Government of National Unity (GNU) Prime Minister for approval.

A four-day course on Combating Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Heritage was conducted on 11-14 January, for 16 participants from LCA and the MoI, including the Border Guard Agency and the Tourism Police. The course aimed to strengthen the operational capacities of Libyan law enforcement agencies to prevent, detect, and combat illicit trafficking, import, and export of cultural heritage across borders. Topics focused on the vulnerabilities of border crossing points and green borders, and training modules combined theoretical and practical modules to enhance participants' knowledge, legal awareness, and inter-agency coordination, with the overall aim of supporting a more effective national response to the protection of cultural heritage.

2.2 Fight against Cross-Border Crime and Terrorism

EUBAM Libya continued designing and delivering targeted training programmes through organising study visits. At the end of September, the Mission organised and accompanied three forensic experts from the Criminal Investigation Directorate's (CID) Forensic Laboratories Departments of Tripoli and Benghazi, accompanied by two representatives from MoFA, on an exploratory visit to the Institute of Criminology in Prague, Czech Republic. The visit served as a preliminary event related to future training activities that will be planned at the Institute, strengthening the capacity of Libyan forensic experts to implement forensic investigation techniques at their laboratories and at crime scenes.

The Mission is developing a training agenda for 15 participants from the CID laboratories located in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha, for enhanced training in forensic genetics, anthropology, toxicology, crime scene investigation, and fingerprint analysis.

The third iteration of a study visit to the University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy, took place in the second half of October for 17 forensics experts, including four women, from CID laboratories of Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sabha. The activities included the collection, preservation and analysis of forensic evidence. The visit was followed by the groups' participation in the International Conference on Forensic Sciences in Rome. The feedback from the Libyan counterparts is that the study visit has developed essential forensic skills, such as forensic toxicology hair analysis, skeletal identification, genetic fingerprinting, and sample extraction processes. The Mission was informed that the processes of analysis findings at crime scenes have improved and that the lead time of investigations have reduced significantly.

In mid-November, the Head of Mission visited European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and discussed the current security and crime landscape in Libya. In addition, he facilitated the planning for a high-level visit to Europol's European Migration Smuggling Centre, expected to take place during the second quarter of 2026, with a Libyan delegation from CID, ANGA, AGO, and the Office for Arab and International Criminal Police.

The aim is to foster exchange of information and police cooperation between Libyan law enforcement agencies and EU Member States, through Liaison Officers stationed at the Embassies in Libya.

Lastly, the Mission engaged with the Attorney General Office (AGO) in September, upon a request for cooperation aimed to strengthen counterparts' capabilities to fight transnational organised crime; and with Libyan Intelligence Service, in January, to discuss capacity building and procurement of specialised forensic tools.

3. Political and Security Context

Libya remained structurally unstable with a volatile security situation. The fragmentation of power brokers into competing armed actors, with shifting alliances, renders forecasting difficult. Reunification based on the political process and elections remains a distant prospect.

During the reporting period, Tripoli has avoided significant violence. Despite minor disturbances, the general balance of power between the GNU and armed groups has held up in the second half of the year. A milestone agreement was reached in September, when the Rada Special Deterrence Force (SDF) agreed to hand over the civilian sector of Mitiga International Airport to the GNU. Nevertheless, ongoing back-channel negotiations regarding security apparatus reshuffle threaten to disrupt existing alliances and spark new hostilities. Outside Tripoli, west Tripolitania remains more prone to sudden escalation of violence, although Misrata also saw clashes in October. Zawiyah and Sabratah remain flashpoints for militia tensions; while most clashes are brief, mobilisations can last several days and affect routes, impacting Mission movements toward border areas.

Foreign involvement remained a fixture of Libya's security landscape. Turkey has continued its "two-track" strategy, moving beyond its exclusive support to the GNU, as evidenced by the visit of the head of Turkey's National Intelligence Organisation to Benghazi in August.

On 22 December 2025, the Turkish Parliament approved the 24-month extension for Turkish military deployments in Libya. The step was somewhat overshadowed the following day by the deadly crash of the plane carrying a military delegation from Tripoli including the GNU's Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, near Ankara. Finally, the United States reasserted its military and diplomatic footprint to counter Russian expansion; this included announcing that segments of the Flintlock military exercise would be held on Libyan soil for the first time in 2026.

4. Integrated Approach

As part of the EU's integrated approach, cooperation with the European Union Delegation (EUDEL), implementing partners, and Member States is well established across the Mission's two lines of operation and its cross-cutting issues, including human rights and gender. EUBAM Libya regularly participated in coordination meetings with EUDEL (Heads of Missions; Heads of Cooperation; and working group on maritime and land border management) and with international actors, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and information, as well as reducing the risk of overlap in the field of expertise of the Mission. Of particular note, on 12 February 2026, EUBAM Libya hosted the annual international technical coordination meeting on forensics².

As a continuation of the technical dialogue between representatives of the EU and Libya, the Mission participated to the seventh and eight technical working groups on migration, in Brussels (October 2025) and in Tripoli (February 2026). During the dialogues, attended by the European External Action Service (EEAS), the Directorates General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) and for Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf, (DG MENA), EUDEL, Europol,

² Attended by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD); embassies of Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), and EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, participants covered a wide range of expertise, including migration governance and protection, and anti-smuggling and trafficking.

Lastly, in Rome, EUBAM Libya also participated to the seventh and last steering committee meeting of the EU-funded project Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya. The Mission provided an overview of its activities, both those delivered and underway, to enhance the capabilities of Libyan maritime law enforcement agencies. The Mission also provided contribution to the scripting of the follow-up project Human Rights-Based Border Management and Search and Rescue in Libya, launched in January 2026, also funded by the European Commission and implemented by the Italian MoI and IOM.

5. Visibility and Public Communication

The Press and Public Information Office continued to inform external audiences about the Mission and its mandate implementation. The office regularly updates the website, hosted by EEAS, and accounts on LinkedIn, X, and Facebook. This array of channels enables EUBAM Libya to efficiently reach out to various audiences. All publications have been posted both in English and Arabic. In numbers, since the last reporting period, the Mission has achieved a growth of 23.8 per cent in followers across its social media: as of 19 February 2026 (previous reporting period in brackets), 21,295 (15,255) on LinkedIn; 7,091 (7,033) on X; and 4,448 (4,235) on Facebook.

On 29 September 2025, at the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, established by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the Mission provided the EEAS Task Force Equality with photos depicting women leadership and empowerment during the Mission's activities, that were displayed at an exhibition, officially opened by the High Representative / Vice President, Kaja Kallas, at EEAS headquarters, on 4 November 2025.

Two noteworthy highlights were the publication of a series of daily posts to promote the campaign “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence”, and the former Head of Mission’s farewell video, promoting the main results achieved by the Mission over the past 24 months.

6. Lessons Identified

During the execution phases of multiple activities, the Mission had a limited ability to accurately track progress of its projects, monitor the budget implementation, and timely manage exceptions, such as in the case of last-minute changes during study visits. A partial solution could be the adoption of an integrated project management tool, which includes task tracking and budget dashboards. This would enable cross-departmental collaboration, proactive follow-up, and goal-oriented delivery of projects. The acquisition of a dedicated software, combined with the drafting of operating procedures or a policy for project management, standard across CSDP missions, has the potential to ensure interoperability, reduce discussions on processes related to the project life cycles, and enhance reporting quality between the Missions and the CivOpsHQ.

7. Planning for the Next Six Months

During the next six months, the Mission will continue to provide its support to Libyan counterparts across both land and maritime domains. In particular, EUBAM Libya is ready to award the contract for the infrastructure upgrade at the Wazin border crossing point and LCA headquarters in Nalut, as well as initiate the procurement of specialised detection and control equipment, such as spectrometers, Communication and Information Systems (CIS), to improve cross-border flows and modernise frontline units. The Mission plans to provide Ras Ajdir border crossing point and Al Assah operations room with joint controls training, to improve inter-agency cooperation and reduce bottlenecks, along with the provision of surveillance systems to enable real-time monitoring and faster threat identification along the Libyan-Tunisian border.

In the maritime domain, EUBAM Libya plans to launch the procurement of equipment for the GMDSS, a critical enabler of compliant search and rescue communication, along 385 kilometres of the Libyan coast. The Mission will also conclude the setting up of the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Tripoli; support the operationalisation of the National Search and Rescue Plan with relevant advisory; and initiate the mid-life upgrade of three 15 metres-long Damen Stan patrol vessels to extend the seagoing capability of Libyan Coast Guard.

In support of countering cross-border crimes, EUBAM Libya plans to deliver specialised equipment for CID and ANGA, such as drug detections kits, that enable counterparts to rapidly identify narcotics, precursors, and hazardous materials during deployments; procure forensic detection tools, such as universal forensic extraction devices, for evidence-based investigations; deliver courses on Open Source Intelligence, at the intermediate and advanced levels, and provide participants with a data mining, relationship mapping, and link analysis software. Lastly, the Mission plans to promote international cooperation through the organisation of a high-level study visit to Europol's European Migration Smuggling Centre, in The Hague.

As a novelty, the Mission will build on the first engagement with the LAAF/LNA General Command to initially propose technical-level support and to then deliver operational equipment and skillset also in the east of the Country, in close coordination with relevant actors.

8. Comments by Head of Mission

On 10 December 2025, the Political and Security Committee has adopted the decision to appoint me as the new Head of Mission with EUBAM Libya. I am honoured to embrace this challenge and opportunity. I thank my predecessor for his contributions to the Mission and for the milestones achieved during his tenure. In my role, I am committed to continue building on what is already working well and keep moving the Mission forward, towards the execution of its mandate. Teamwork, trust, open communication, and mutual respect are cornerstones in my leadership approach. Over the past few weeks, I focused on matters external and internal to the Mission.

Externally, I conducted a series of courtesy meetings in order to formally introduce myself to both our Libyan partners, starting from MoFA and MoD, to Member States, and our international partners. These exchanges are targeted at exchanging views, building trust and ensuring continue cooperation. As part of this intent, I had the opportunity to meet Libyan border guards and discuss with them the benefits of the newly procured electro-optical camera, which will be installed at the top of Abu Sharaf watchtower in the following six months, and will provide our counterparts with a 24/7 surveillance capability. Internally, I hosted a series of all-staff meetings with the twofold intent to make sure that the Mission is well equipped and organised to execute the mandate assigned by the Member States, and to address staff's expectations on how we will work together. In particular, we discussed the results of the 2025 staff survey, and I launched a bottom-up "feedback to action" process, as part of the CivOpsHQ "safe and respectful workplace" initiative.

In terms of closing the sub-office in Tunis, we are looking for a space where to store the Mission's archive, with options in Tunis, Valletta, and Brussels. Other activities include the shipment of items to Tripoli (pending export-import permits), donation of items to the Danish Refugee Council (pending confirmation from the counterpart), and disposal of obsolete or broken inventory items.

During the past months, the Mission has been affected by several vacancies, including Deputy Head of Mission, Head of Mission Support Department, and Financial Verification Officer.

The Mission has also faced challenges in deploying Armed Protection Operators, stemming foremost from complex external constraints.

To ensure business continuity, the new Chief of Staff and I are working closely to cover many of these additional tasks. However, while I am grateful for the resources provided by the Member States – particularly Spain, Czech Republic, and Italy, for hosting our study visits – I continue to encourage the Member States to second personnel in EUBAM Libya. The contributions from the individual Mission Members are essential ensuring that the Mission's activities have an impact on the ground, as I will elaborate below.

First, let me highlight the on-the-job training programme for the forensic experts of CID, conducted at the Toxicology, Genetics, and Anthropology laboratory of the Department of Forensic Medicine, Social Security and Toxicology of Tor Vergata University, coupled with the high-level international conference on forensic science, held in Rome, last October. Two months after the event, the Head of CID informed the Mission that, thanks to the newly acquired skills and techniques, Libyan forensic laboratories are now able to distinguish human remains from animal ones within a few hours, compared to the 30 days required in the past.

The second activity that I wish to reflect on is the Joint Committee, as a concept. My intent is to use this venue as an opportunity to discuss selected projects, by addressing ongoing issues and agreeing on potential solutions. Rather than providing a strategic-level overview of activities, I wish to leverage the Joint Committee as an operational mean to conduct our projects. My focus is on execution.

Lastly, during the first months of the reporting period, EUBAM Libya developed its Mission Implementation Plan, a tactical-level document that provides direction and guidance to achieve the objectives defined in its two-year mandate. I will use this document as a compass to complete ongoing activities and initiate the approved new tasks, through a balance of strategic advisory, capacity building, and infrastructure upgrade.

Approved by Head of Mission,

Frederik Petersen

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ANNEX I: Benchmarking

EUBAM LIBYA

Tasks as per OPLAN	<i>For each task describe in few words (max. 250) progress achieved since last SMR/ obstacles and the reasons for this blockage / suggestions</i>	Status of task delivery
LINE OF OPERATION 1: Border Management		
DECISIVE POINT 1.1: The operational capacity and infrastructure of Libyan border agencies are enhanced.		
DESIRED OUTCOME 1.1.1: Enhanced infrastructure and operational readiness at western border crossing points.		
<p>Task 1.1.1.1: Assess and support improvements to infrastructure and operational systems at key border locations to enhance functionality, safety, and service delivery.</p>	<p>Comprehensive technical evaluations of infrastructure requirements at Wazin and Nalut and Al Assah were conducted through on-site visits and inspections along the western border. Based on the assessment for Wazin/Nalut, a detailed plan encompassing infrastructure development, engineering improvements, upgrades, and renovations was formulated, establishing the groundwork for the initiation of a dedicated project. Currently, the project is in its inception phase and will be succeeded by a procurement phase scheduled to commence in the first quarter of 2026. A visit to Ras Ajdir was planned in October (not approved by Libyan authorities) and will be re-scheduled to take place in the next six-months.</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>
<p>Task 1.1.1.2: Strengthen border monitoring capabilities through advisory support notably in installing and integrating of</p>	<p>The contract for the procurement of the electro-optical surveillance system at the Abu Sharaf watchtower has been signed, with procurement to occur in the first quarter of 2026 and installation and beta-testing of the system planned for the second quarter of the year.</p> <p>An agreement was reached with the relevant Libyan beneficiaries regarding a support package that includes the provision of specialised equipment, such as rapid response vehicles equipped for search and rescue, civilian-use drones, situational awareness tools</p>	<p>Moderate progress</p>

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<p>modern technologies.</p>	<p>(e.g, night vision binoculars and GPS locators), and communication equipment for operations rooms. This package, which targets the western border hot-spots, is scheduled for development in the first quarter of 2026 and will facilitate the initiation of a dedicated procurement process.</p>	
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 1.1.2: Strengthened capacity of Libyan border security personnel in line with international humanitarian law and standards as well as international human rights law.</p>		
<p>Task 1.1.2.1: Design and deliver capacity-building initiatives to enhance border management practices in line with international standards and human rights principles.</p>	<p>Training requirements were identified and agreed upon within the first three months of the renewed mandate, also thanks to the efforts conducted by the Mission through the decisions taken at the technical working group on land border. Customised training curricula are currently being developed and coordinated through the regular meetings of the working group on land border and direct coordination with relevant beneficiaries.</p> <p>Close cooperation has been established with the Women’s Training Centre (under the Ministry of Interior). A four-day training activity was conducted in January at the Women’s Police Academy, in collaboration with IOM, on the subject of International Humanitarian Law in the context of border management and migration. Addressing the challenges of migration and border management necessitate a comprehensive understanding of states’ obligations under human rights law and international criminal law, particularly at border.</p> <p>In addition, a four-day course on Combating Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Heritage was conducted for Libyan Customs Authority and the Ministry of Interior, including Border Guard Agency and the Tourism Police. The course aimed to strengthen the operational capacities of Libyan law enforcement agencies to prevent, detect, and combat the illicit trafficking, import, and export of cultural heritage across borders.</p> <p>A second training activity took place at the beginning of February in the format of a</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>

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	<p>Training of Trainers course for personnel at the Women’s Training Centre, with focus on women leadership; gender and human rights topics were incorporated in the training modules. Topics covered included principles of learning; laws of learning; dynamic presentation; experiential learn; and repetition of theory. The event provided attendees also with a two-week platform for exchanging ideas and sharing experiences, challenges, and lessons identified.</p>	
<p>Task 1.1.2.2: Promote inter-agency cooperation through the development of information sharing procedures, communication systems, and joint operational exercises and activities.</p>	<p>In line with the MIP, the launch of activities relevant for this task is scheduled for the second quarter of 2026, with no obstacles anticipated at the time of this report.</p>	<p>Not commenced</p>
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 1.1.3: An operational-level engagement is initiated with relevant Eastern/Southern entities, depending on the security conditions, in full respect of political guidelines and conflict sensitivities; the need for inclusive buy-in from all relevant actors; and with the rigorous application of duty of care measures.</p>		
<p>Task 1.1.3.1: Engage with relevant entities in the East/South of Libya to assess needs, and identify opportunities for collaboration in the area of border management and fight against border crimes, building up from a technical-level engagement.</p>	<p>Significant key entities in eastern Libya were identified, notably during the visit of EUBAM Libya, EUDEL, and the European Union military operation in the Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR MED IRINI) to Benghazi in December. Libyan authorities emphasised the necessity for advanced investigative tools that extend beyond conventional law enforcement methods, including open-source intelligence, cyber investigations, and early-warning systems. EUBAM Libya affirmed its commitment, in close collaboration with EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, to support the establishment of a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in Benghazi, evaluate the expansion of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System coverage along the eastern coastline, and deliver specialised training in advanced investigative techniques. To sustain progress, a technical follow-up meeting has been proposed for the first quarter of 2026.</p>	<p>Moderate progress</p>
<p>Task 1.1.3.2: Conduct advisory and capacity building initiatives in the</p>	<p>Subject to concrete developments linked to Task 1.1.3.1, to be assessed throughout the next reporting period.</p>	<p>Not commenced</p>

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<p>East/South of Libya, with relevant entities.</p>		
<p>DECISIVE POINT 1.2: The operational capacity, infrastructure, and sustainability of Libyan maritime border agencies are enhanced to ensure effective maritime security, emergency response, and resource management.</p>		
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 1.2.1: Improved maritime communication, surveillance, and response coordination capacity of Libyan maritime agencies.</p>		
<p>Task 1.2.1.1: Support the modernisation and use of maritime communication and surveillance infrastructure to enhance situational awareness and coordination.</p>	<p>The technical evaluation of the existing Global Maritime Distress and Safety System infrastructure along the coast, spanning from Ras Ajdir to Al Kohms, has been completed in accordance with the established plans. The Mission has formulated a comprehensive project plan to initiate the required procurement phase. During the maritime border working group meeting in mid-January (dormant since July), the Mission informed that the assessment phase is completed, enabling for the provision of technical support at all relevant maritime sites. Positively, the Libyan side stated its commitment to convene national stakeholders for rapid implementation. The meeting also saw progress on the establishment of the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre, with radio equipment installation ongoing with support from the Italian Navy. Regarding the mid-life upgrade of three Damen-class patrol vessels for the Libyan Coast Guard, it was decided to launch a dialogue on the next steps to take and Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed that it will reach out to the Mission with more information during the next reporting period.</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>
<p>Task 1.2.1.2: Develop and implement training, simulations, and Training of Trainers programmes on emergency response, maritime procedures, and the use of modern systems.</p>	<p>The Mission encountered a significant challenge in addressing this task due to the departure of the two Mission’s maritime advisers.</p>	<p>Not commenced</p>

<p>Task 1.2.1.3: Facilitate the adoption of operational protocols and joint activities to strengthen inter-agency coordination and rapid response capabilities.</p>	<p>The national search and rescue plan was completed and approved at the technical level by all relevant Libyan authorities. Its final approval is pending the Libyan Prime Minister’s final endorsement. The Mission has pointed out to the Libyan counterparts that a national plan is a cornerstone document for maritime rescue operations, aligned with international conventions and harmonised with procedures of neighbouring Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres.</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 1.2.2: Strengthened operational use and sustainability of maritime assets and infrastructure.</p>		
<p>Task 1.2.2.1: Provide advisory and capacity building support and facilitate joint exercises to ensure proper use, maintenance, and sustainability of maritime platforms and to improve response coordination.</p>	<p>The Mission is facing a considerable challenge in progressing with this task due to the departure of the two maritime advisers. This <i>force-majeure</i> development affected the Mission’s capacity to effectively support the advancement of this task until new specialised personnel is recruited through forthcoming recruitment cycles.</p> <p>Regarding the mid-life upgrade for three Damen-class patrol vessels, the Mission established contacts with one potential service provider, and agreed with counterparts, during the maritime border working group meeting (13 January), to launch a dialogue on the way ahead.</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>
<p>DECISIVE POINT 1.3: The Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy is drafted and endorsed by the relevant Libyan authorities and the Action Plan is finalised and implemented.</p>		
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 1.3.1: A national IBM strategy and its related Action Plan are developed, endorsed and activities are implemented in the medium- to long-term. Both documents ensure compliance with human rights principles as including provisions pertaining to the UNSCR on Women, Peace and Security Agenda.</p>		
<p>Task 1.3.1.1: Identify entry points to provide advice and technical support for the development and endorsement of the national IBM strategy and related Action Plan, building on existing analysis and assessments.</p>	<p>The Mission has compiled relevant analyses, assessments, and position papers related to integrated border management within the country. At present, there is no evidence of a politically endorsed process or high-level engagement indicating the imminent development or active involvement of the Government of National Unity government in the creation of an IBM strategy, in line with earlier reports provided by the Mission.</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>

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<p>Task 1.3.1.2: Provide advice and support capacity building activities to start the implementation of the IBM Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>The implementation of this Task can start only once the IBM Strategy is adopted by local counterparts.</p>	<p>Not commenced</p>
<p>EUBAM LIBYA</p>		
<p>Tasks as per OPLAN</p>	<p><i>For each task describe in few words (max. 250) progress achieved since last SMR/ obstacles and the reasons for this blockage /suggestion</i></p>	<p>Status of task delivery</p>
<p>LINE OF OPERATION 2: Fight Against Cross Border Crime and Terrorism</p>		
<p>DECISIVE POINT 2.1: The investigative and operational capabilities of Libyan Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) are enhanced to combat cross-border crime and terrorism in line with law enforcement principles and international human rights standards.</p>		
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 2.1.1: Improved investigative skills and operational effectiveness of Libyan LEA personnel in line with law enforcement principles and international human rights standards.</p>		
<p>Task 2.1.1.1: Design and implement tailored learning activities to enhance the investigative capacity and operational readiness of relevant Libyan LEA.</p>	<p>The Mission has implemented tangible capacity-building initiatives to enhance the investigative capabilities of CID and ANGA, including the provision of practical training sessions such as specialised training on the use of mobile x-ray scanners, forensic techniques, and forensic medicine. In particular, the professional handling of the equipment enhanced the investigative capacity and operational readiness of law enforcement agencies. The training on the theoretical and practical use of the x-ray devices was very well received by the participants, highlighting the programme's relevance to their operational duties, particularly in vehicle and luggage inspections and narcotics detection, but also identified areas for improvement.</p> <p>Three study visits took place during the reporting period: Czech Republic, Italy and Spain, covering topics in forensics, international police cooperation. In Czech Republic and Italy, the main objective was to strengthen the capacity of the participants in</p>	<p>Significant progress</p>

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	<p>forensic investigations through tailor-made capacity-building activities. The participants' feedback highlights the programme's realisation in developing essential forensic skills, such as forensic toxicology hair analysis, skeletal identification, genetic fingerprinting, and sample extraction processes. In Spain, the objective was two-folded: on one hand, strengthening knowledge, skills, and operational capacity of Libyan border management authorities and promote practices in migration management, international cooperation, and border policing; on the other hand, foster inter-agency cooperation. Based on the feedback, the first objective appears to have been met. Regarding the second, it is difficult to assess; however, the mere fact that that participants from different ministries/agencies participated and interacted during the visit is important in itself.</p>	
<p>DESIRED OUTCOME 2.1.2: Strengthened international and inter-agency cooperation.</p> <p>Task 2.1.2.1: Advise and support relevant Libyan partners in strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat cross-border crimes.</p>	<p>The Mission is actively collaborating with both CID and ANGA on a comprehensive range of initiatives aimed at enhancing international cooperation. Moreover, essential, fit-for-purpose equipment to enhance operational efficiency and inter-agency coordination is being jointly assessed for planning, with both CID and ANGA. In mid-November, the Head of Mission visited Europol and discussed on the current security and crime landscape in Libya, as well as facilitated the planning for a visit by a Libyan delegation, to take place in Q2 2026. The aim is to foster exchange of information and police cooperation between Libyan law enforcement agencies and European Union Member States, such as through participation of Libya to the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) and the deployment of liaison officers posted at the embassies in Libya.</p> <p>The study visit to the Spanish National Police in November for the members of the land border working group strengthen knowledge, skills, and operational capacity of Libyan border management authorities, through promoting practices in migration</p>	<p>Moderate progress</p>

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<p>Task 2.1.2.2: Advise, support and facilitate inter-agency cooperation among relevant Libyan counterparts, notably in the area of cross-border crimes and terrorism.</p>	<p>management, international cooperation, and border policing.</p> <p>Although the Task is not ‘officially’ commenced, the study visit to the National Police in Spain with members of the land border working group (described in Tasks 2.1.1.1 and 2.1.2.1) can be assessed as a soft promotor for inter-agency cooperation; the fact that participants from different ministries/agencies participated and interacted during the visit is important in itself.</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>
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ANNEX II: Security and Duty of Care Department**1. Mission Security**

The political and security situation in Libya remains unstable and volatile. However, there were no major changes to territorial control and key government positions in the past six months. The overall CSDP threat rating for Libya was revised from MEDIUM to HIGH in July 2025 to align with the EEAS Country Threat Assessment, following the approval of the new Security and Duty of Care Policy for Civilian CSDP Missions (Council 11054/25).

In the second half of 2025, the security situation in Tripolitania continued to be shaped by the fallout of the May 2025 clashes, and underlying conflicts between the Government of National Unity (GNU) and other armed actors, primarily Rada Special Deterrence Force (SDF). Tripoli continued to experience militia hostility and posturing in the months directly following the May crisis. Recorded incident levels remained high the following four months (June-September). Tensions manifested, such as in a large mobilisation in Tripoli in late August and early September, raising fears of renewed urban fighting. GNU and Rada SDF managed to reach an agreement in September 2025, facilitated by mediation from Turkey and senior Libyan actors. Despite concessions, it is assessed that Rada SDF has managed to maintain, to an extent, control at Mitiga Airport.

Outside Tripoli, conflicts between militia groups and related instability in western Tripolitania remained a standing consideration for evacuation planning and Mission operational activities in the border region. There were recurring outbreaks of militia violence and high-intensity security operations in the coastal areas (Zawiyah, Sabratha, and Zuwarah). Competition over smuggling routes persisted, prompting GNU-led unmanned aerial vehicle strikes against illicit sites and vessels between Zawiyah and Zuwarah in August and November. Mission movements to the border area were affected by instability along the Coastal Road. In comparison, the situation in Jabal Nafusa and Nalut-Wazin border region remained relatively stable enabling an increase in Mission outreach.

GNU control over the contested regions on the south-eastern outskirts of Tripolitania weakened, following the May 2025 crisis. Elements affiliated with the Western Mountain Military Region and Zintani commander Osama Al-Juwaili deployed to the Ghadames Basin in July 2025, where they met only short-lived local resistance. Al-Juwaili has maintained extensive relations with Libyan Arab Armed Forces/Libyan National Army (LAAF/LNA) and Government of National Stability in the past years, and the move extended LAAF/LNA influence in the strategic region.

Civil unrest levels in Tripolitania remained stable over the past six months, driven by economic grievances, demands for political change, and anti-migrant sentiments. A spike in anti-GNU activity was seen in December 2025 but remained within pre-established patterns. Protest organisers included Souq Al-Jumaa Movement (Rada SDF-aligned) and Misrata Revolutionaries, both identified with political adversaries of GNU Prime Minister, Abdul Hamed Dbeibah. A heightened rhetoric against sub-Saharan migrants has led to an increase in reported attacks, as local population link their presence to perceived security threats. Residents regularly voiced their concerns over the liquidity crisis and general financial instability.

During the reporting period, there were no major changes to the security landscape in eastern and southern Libya, under security structures dominated by the LAAF/LNA. There was no escalation of tensions between southern tribes/armed groups and the LAAF/LNA. In August, LAAF/LNA Commander-in-Chief, Khalifa Haftar, appointed his son, Saddam Haftar, as the Deputy General Commander of the LAAF/LNA, in a move apparently intended to curtail uncertainty over LAAF/LNA leadership and assert continuity. In the face of security crisis in western Libya, LAAF/LNA and the Government of National Stability have demonstrated increased engagement with western actors, exploiting GNU's concentration on Tripoli and its weakened position in the wider region.

A renewal of armed conflict between eastern and western authorities remains a realistic possibility in view of the entrenched divisions and lack of political progress. The UN-led roadmap encountered resistance from Libyan actors, highlighted by a rocket attack near the UN compound in Tripoli on 21 August, which was timed to coincide with the briefing of the head of United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to the UN Security Council. Anti-GNU demonstrations remain a regular occurrence at UNSMIL headquarters in Janzour. Residents have voiced their rejection of the GNU, criticised the UN perceived inaction and called for the holding of general elections. Although these demonstrations have not escalated into physical violence, the hostile behaviour and speeches of certain participants have heightened security concerns regarding the safety of the UN mission. Municipal elections were hailed as a sign of progress, but the process was marred by voter intimidation and attacks on polling stations (small arms fire, rocket-propelled grenades, arson etc.), which led to the postponement of the process in several districts in August.

On 23 December, the Chief of Staff of the Libyan Army (under GNU), Lieutenant General Mohammed Al-Haddad, and four other members of the Libyan delegation died in a plane crash near Ankara. Al-Haddad was a key figure in military unification talks both within and outside Tripolitania. To address the leadership vacuum, the Presidential Council appointed Lieutenant General, Salah Al-Namroush, as new Chief of Staff, but the death of Al-Haddad may further complicate talks on military reunification efforts.

Turkey has remained a key security actor in Tripolitania, closely involved in mediation between Tripoli actors following the May 2025 crisis. In December, the Turkish Parliament approved another 24-months extension for Turkish military deployments in Libya, hailed as another sign of its commitment to the country's stability. However, Turkey has also continued engagement with eastern authorities, marked by official visits to Benghazi and meetings with the Haftar clan. There were increased reports of LAAF/LNA training activities and cooperation with Belarus.

Of note, despite continued engagement, Russia was also openly critical of GNU alleged military cooperation with Ukraine and the presence of Ukrainian drones in west Libya. In another marker of Russia-Ukraine competition translated to the region, Ukraine claimed an attack on a suspected Russian ‘shadow fleet’ tanker north of the Libyan coast on 19 December 2025, following a similar attack in June.

There were no incidents directed specifically against EUBAM Libya or other EU presence. In the past six months, negative sentiment directed towards international actors has centred on UNSMIL. While this primarily manifested in non-violent protests, there were also notable kinetic attacks. In addition to the rocket incident near UNSMIL compound on 21 August, closed sources also reported a shooting at a UN convoy in west Tripoli in October 2025, without casualties. Overall, the overlapping presence of armed groups has remained a source of instability in west Tripoli (Janzour area), which hosts EUBAM Libya headquarters. The situation has deteriorated following the May 2025 crisis, amid deployments of 888th Brigade/General Security Service, Zawiyah factions, Stability Support Apparatus, Judicial Police, Janzour Knights and others. Mission movements were intermittently affected by armed incidents in the vicinity of the Mission location, including skirmishes on 1 and 20-21 September. In November, the killing of Khansa Mujahid (the wife of a prominent Zawiyah figure) led to an armed mobilisation towards Tripoli; a major escalation was avoided, but the incident highlighted the volatile security dynamics in west Tripoli near Janzour.

There were no confirmed terrorist attacks in Libya during the reporting period. In October 2025, the Libyan Intelligence Service announced it had dismantled a Da’esh cell involved in propaganda and recruitment. This was consistent with standing assessments that Da’esh maintain limited presence in the country, but these networks have not demonstrated capabilities or clear intent to conduct operations against Libyan targets. Some incidents raised concerns over extremist motives, but no links to designated terrorist actors were demonstrated. On 2 September, a car detonated outside the 444th Brigade camp in Bani Walid (approx. 180 km south-east of Tripoli).

Despite the initial designation as a ‘suicide Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device’ no reliable sources confirmed suicide attack, and the incident was assessed as likely linked to militia conflicts. There were also attacks motivated by religious extremism (e.g. low-yield explosions against shrines considered heretical in Salafi interpretations of Islam), likely conducted by local actors.

Reporting from Tunisia continued to be dominated by civil unrest. Pro-Palestinian demonstrations continued, culminating in mass rallies in support of the Global Sumud Flotilla for Gaza in September. Two drone attacks targeted flotilla boats during their stopover in Tunis, causing material damages. The conclusion of the ceasefire in Gaza in October has limited mobilisation of pro-Palestinian activist in the last quarter of 2025, but violations of the ceasefire and the continued humanitarian crisis in Gaza remain triggers for intermittent protests. October also saw large-scale unrest in the southern city of Gabes, denouncing toxic contamination by a state-owned chemical plant; mass demonstrations led to confrontations with security forces and arrests. The continued political disfunction and pressure on opposition and activists fuelled general opposition rallies in October and November.

2. Medical

Over the past six months, the Mission Medical Unit has maintained operational continuity through a combination of temporary and surge support, including a temporarily deployed Medical Adviser (MA), an exchange MA, and periodic support from CivOpsHQ.5 at different intervals. This flexible resourcing model ensured uninterrupted medical coverage during a transitional staffing phase.

Looking ahead, the Mission’s medical capacity is set to strengthen further, as two newly selected MAs are currently awaiting visa approval to enable entry into the country. Their arrival will provide increased stability and reduce reliance on temporary arrangements. In addition, the Mission received new medical equipment during the reporting period, further strengthening medical preparedness and enhancing readiness to respond effectively to potential incidents.

In parallel, AMI Clinic in Palm City continued to provide medical support to Mission Members under the existing contractual arrangement. This external medical support contributed to maintaining a stable health environment. Moreover, there were no major illnesses or medical incidents reported during the reporting period.

A compliance visit was conducted by CivOpsHQ.5 in December. The visit confirmed that required contingency plans and standard operating procedures are established and in place, supporting the Mission's duty of care obligations and medical risk management framework. A separate report details the findings and recommendations arising from this visit.

ANNEX III: Mission Support Department**1. Financial Management**

As of 17 February 2026, the overall expenditure of the Mission in the current mandate is EUR 13,216,349.36, which amounts to 47.04 per cent of the year one budget (i.e. EUR 28,093,013.90). In relation to the budget of the second mandate (CFSP 2014/12/EUBAM Libya-Hartikainen), the recoverable amount was transferred to the European Commission on 29 December 2025: based on the pre-information letter from the Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI.4), the bank account is closed, and the closure letter was also issued. In relation to the budget of the fifth mandate (CFSP 2018/35/EUBAM Libya-Tagliaferri/Cea), the closure has been finalised during the month of October 2025. In what concerns the budget of the sixth mandate (CFSP/2021/25/EUBAM Libya-Cea), the Mission has received the pre-information letter, pending closure. In what concerns the budget of the seventh mandate (CFSP/2023/37/EUBAM Libya-Vyčítal), the final report is under preparation.

2. Procurement*Planned Activities*

Within the current mandate, 20 procurement procedures have been successfully completed, for a total amount of circa EUR 921,000.

3. Communication and Information Systems, Logistics, Assets, Supply and TransportCommunication and Information Systems

The CIS Unit has continued to consolidate the security and resilience for the migrated services, from on-prem to cloud. As of November 2025, the unit's activities have been focusing on closing the IT services in the Tunis sub-office and ensuring a smooth transition to its closure. The CIS Unit is following up on systems functionalities and databases in the cloud to detect and address errors

or malfunctions. The unit also continues to enrol all the Mission laptops and smartphones in mobile device management (i.e. Microsoft Intune). The usage of the Microsoft Sentinel Security Information and Event Management has increased by many detection rules and following up with its alerts. Conditional access policies were put in place and monitored along with cloud devices monitoring tools, granted by Microsoft Azure, to keep track of errors and possible malfunctions. The use of RESCOM laptops has been enhanced by adding more users, providing a secure tool to share EU Classified Information between EUBAM Libya and the EEAS.

Logistics, Assets and Supply

The status of the premises in Tripoli has been aligned with the provisions of the new Operation Plan – OPLAN and the Real Estate Guidelines for CSDP Missions. A new rental contract covers the mandate period. The co-location agreement has been extended until 30 June 2026, following the CivOpsCdr instruction to close the Tunis sub-office. In terms of assets, during the reporting period, General Support Services Unit started preparing the shipment of assets to be deployed from Tunis to Tripoli. In parallel, the disposal of no longer serviceable equipment took place. The Mission continues experiencing delays in the release of import permits in relation to equipment to be deployed in Tripoli. In relation to the electronic countermeasure equipment, the Mission continues to look for possible stakeholders who could be interested in purchasing or receiving these assets as a donation.

Transport

At present, the vehicle fleet is fully operational, with an evident positive impact on the level of expenditure linked to the contract for the provision of security services.

Planned Activities

During the next six months, the main CIS objective will be to ensure the smooth closure of Tunis sub-office by dismantling the remaining IT infrastructure. In Tripoli, the CIS Unit focus will be on deploying radio terminals to all Mission Members (pending their release from Libyan Customs Authority), upgrading the WiFi infrastructure in Palm City, and continuing strengthening the Mission's security posture by implementing Microsoft technologies in Microsoft 365 environment.

From a General Support Services perspective, focus will be on the necessary preparations regarding the closure of Tunis sub-office and expanding the rented premises in Tripoli. Lastly, the Head of Mission Support Department position has been vacant since 8 June 2025, which has impacted on the Mission Support Department's ability to deal with activities related to the end of the previous mandate, to include the closure of Tunis sub-office, and the start of the current one.

ANNEX IV: Human Resources

Table 1: Staff overview

International staff: 43			Member States: 16		
PLANNED: 84			Contributing States: 0		
AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE
1	0	2	0	1	1
DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR
1	1	2	2	1	2
HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU
0	2	0	14	0	0
LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO
0	0	5	1	0	5
SE	SI	SK	Visiting Expert	Libyan Local Staff & Tunisian Consultants	Exchange of Staff
2	0	0	0	25 + 4	0
TOTAL	Seconded	Contracted (Head of Mission included)			
	25	18			

Professional Backgrounds of International Mission Staff

Civilians: 24

Police/Military: 19

Table 2: Staff overview by function

Function	Number	Location
Head of Mission	1	Tripoli
Deputy Head of Mission	0	Tripoli
Chief of Staff	1	Tripoli
Head of Mission Office	13	Tripoli
Head of Operations	1	Tripoli
Operations Department	9	Tripoli
Security and Health Department	10	Tripoli
Mission Support Department	8	Tripoli
Local staff	25	Tripoli
Local service contractors	4	Tunis

International Staff

As of 18 February 2026, the Mission is composed of 43 international staff (25 seconded, 18 contracted, including the Head of Mission), 25 local staff in Tripoli and four local service contractors in Tunisia (Table 1). Currently, all the Mission Members are permanently deployed in Tripoli.

International Posts - Occupancy Rate and Vacant Posts

The Mission has launched and finalised one Call for Contribution (CfC) in the reporting period, namely 2-2025 CfC, reflecting the Deployment Plan and Mandate 2025-2027. The Mission has launched 1-2026 CfC in January 2026.

2-2025 CfC had 36 positions advertised: 28 seconded and 8 seconded/contracted. Out of these, 17 seconded positions received no applications, out of which 13 for Armed Protection Operators.

National Staff

In Libya, 25 national staff provide support to the Mission in different areas. During the reporting period, one Call for Applications was launched and finalised: the interview phase is ongoing. The positions advertised were five. The Mission received 311 valid applications, 89 females, and 222 males. In Tunisia, four local staff of service contractors are providing support services.

Gender Balance

Status	Male	Female	Total	Male % by status	Female % by status	Int. Female % in Mission
International seconded	19	6	25	76.0	24.0	14.0
International contracted	11	6	17	64.7	35.3	13.3
Contracted (Head of Mission)	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total International	31	12	43	72.0	28.8	-

Status	Male	Female	Total	Male % by status	Female % by status
National staff Libya	17	8	25	68.0	32.0
National experts Tunisia	2	2	4	50.0	50.0
Total National	19	10	29	55.4	44.6

By the end of the reporting period, the Mission expects to have a total number of international staff members composed of 12 females and 31 males; Libyan national staff: ten females and 19 males, including Tunisia service contractors.

In the Operations Department no women are present; six are present in the Head of Mission Office; three in the Mission Support Department; and three in the Security and Health Department. To address this low presence, the Mission continued to streamline its internal policies and invest in existing capacities to effectively implement its commitments towards gender equality. For instance, the Mission took efforts to mainstream gender considerations in recruitment and selection procedures, including through the adoption of internal policies in line with the EU commitments.

Women's participation among international staff is at 28 per cent. The percentage of women's participation has increased by eight per cent compared to the end of the last reporting period. The fluctuation of the percentage over the past months indicates the importance of continuous collective efforts to achieve the Civilian CSDP Compact's commitments, namely at least 40 per cent representation while striving for gender parity.

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<i>Project no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Participants no.</i>
3a-M3-WP1_25	Study visits on land inter-agency cooperation and best practice to Madrid and Avila, Spain, from 2 to 6 November 2025. Local counterparts: MoFA, MoI, MoD, and LCA.	EUR 21,347.24	Nine
3a-M3-WP3_25	International Humanitarian Law Course in the context of border management and migration, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, from 11 to 14 January 2026. Local counterparts: MoI, MoD, and LCA.	EUR 4,380.00	18
3a-M3-WP6_25	Training on Combating Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Heritage, from 11 to 14 January 2026. Local counterparts: LCA and MoI.	EUR 9,440.00	15
3c-M4-WP1_25	Training of Trainers on women leadership and operational skills, from 1 to 12 February 2026. Local counterpart: MoI.	EUR 8,245.00	14
13b-M4-WP1_25	Study visits to the Forensic Medicine, Social Security and Toxicology Department of Tor Vergata University and to Fondazione Policlinico Tor Vergata in Rome, Italy, from 20 to 31 October 2025. Local counterpart: CID.	EUR 111,750.09	17
13b-M4-WP2_25	Study visits to the Institute of Criminalistic Police in Prague, Czech Republic, from 28 September to 1 October 2025. Local counterpart: CID.	EUR 11,896.25	Five
TOTAL		EUR 167,058.58³	78

³ Since 1 July 2025, the implemented projects expenditure is at 9% of the first year budget for the current mandate.

ANNEX VI: List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGO	Attorney General Office
ANGA	Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs Control Agency
CfC	Call for Contribution
CID	Criminal Investigation Directorate
CIS	Communication and Information Systems
DG HOME	Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs
DG MENA	Directorate General for Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf
EEAS	European External Action Service
EUDEL	European Union Delegation
EUNAVFOR MED	European Union Naval Force Mediterranean
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
GNU	Government of National Unity
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAAF/LNA	Libyan Arab Armed Forces/Libyan National Army
LCA	Libyan Customs Authority
MIP	Mission Implementation Plan
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OPLAN	Operation Plan
SDF	Special Deterrence Force

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UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNSMIL

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

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