

## ADMIRAL SANTIAGO BOLÍBAR PIÑEIRO

He was born in Pontevedra (Spain) and in 1970, he entered the Naval Military School and obtained the office of ship lieutenant at the Naval Military School in 1975.

As for non-command destinations, in this job he played destinations in the frigate "Andalucía", participating in the Sahara Conflict during 8 months (frigate "Vicente Yáñez Pinzón") and destroyer "Méndez Núñez". Promoted to lieutenant of the ship in 1978, he embarked on the frigates "Balears" and "Cataluña", was a student brigade commander and teacher at the Naval Military School and was at the Juan Sebastián de Elcano School Ship, carrying out the Instruction Cruise on 1986.

He was promoted to a corvette captain in 1988, serving destinations in the Fleet General Staff and Aircraft Fleet as Chief of the Weapons Division. He was promoted to frigate captain in 1995, playing in the General Staff of the Fleet the fate of Chief of the Intelligence Section for two years. He was promoted to ship Captain in 2001, and served as Secretary of the General Staff of the Navy.

Promoted to Rear Admiral in 2005, he was assigned as Chief Admiral of the Division of Information and Communications Systems of the General Staff of the Navy and Admiral Chief of the Information and Communications Systems of the Navy.

In September 2006 he was appointed Commander of the Fleet Projection Unit Group. In May 2008 he was promoted to the employment of Vice Admiral and appointed Admiral Chief of the Ferrol Arsenal. As for ship controls, and Force has served as a ship lieutenant of the tugboat "Mahón" (1986/1987) participating in numerous salvages such as "Casón" and "Myterasatiria"; Corvette captain of the historic nao "Santa María" and the command of the nao flotilla and the two caravels in celebration of the V Centenary of the Discovery (1990/1992). They covered 27,000 miles in 300 days of sea arriving in 70 ports of Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, the Caribbean and the East coast of the USA. This trip was known to more than 80 million, being the one with the greatest impact and most representative of those of the V Centenary and a very important contribution to the knowledge of Spanish-American history.

The high-profile patrolman "Chilreu" also commanded in this job, participating in several fishing "conflicts" such as the one in Bonito in 1993. The frigate captain sent the frigate "Balears" (1999/2000) participating in multiple exercises and maneuvers and integrated into the NATO Permanent Force in the Atlantic for four months. The captain of the ship was the commander of the Center for Evaluation and Support for the Qualification for Combat (CEVACO) (2000/2002) qualifying two ships of the Fleet, 1 French frigate and 2 Moroccan ships and commander of the school ship "Juan Sebastián of Elcano" (2002/2003), carrying out the LXXV instructional cruise that was the tenth round the world of the school ship for ten and a half months.

As Rear Admiral and as Commander of the Fleet Projection Unit Group in 2006, he commanded the Operational Amphibious Force 150 deploying two months in Lebanon until the Marine Corps units re-embarked, carrying his badge aboard the "Galicia Landing Ship".

In 2007, he commanded the Tactical Group during the GALIBER 07 deployment, the first deployment of the three-month Combat Group in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, carrying its insignia on the "Prince of Asturias" Aircraft Carrier.

In 2008, he commanded the Amphibious Force carrying his badge on the "Galicia" landing vessel during the deployment of ESPABRAS 08 for three months in the Atlantic ocean, performing amphibious exercises in Brazil and the Canary Islands, being the first deployment of an Amphibious Group of this duration in the current times.

He was promoted to Admiral on April 8, 2011, the day he assumed command of the Fleet. As Admiral of the Fleet he commanded the entire Navy Force and had as main responsibility the preparation and generation of the Force, as well as the planning, direction and control of the execution of the specific missions, which, on a permanent basis, were assigned in time of peace.

In 2012, due to organic changes in the Ministry of Defense, the Maritime Security and Surveillance Command was created within the operational structure of the Armed Forces and directly subordinated to the Chief of Staff of the Defense that he assumed until July 2015. As Commander of the Maritime Security and Surveillance Command, Admiral Bolívar was responsible for planning, conducting and monitoring the surveillance and security operations of the maritime spaces of sovereignty, responsibility and national interest. Since 2013, he also held the command of the European Maritime Force (EUROMARFOR) from its headquarters at the Rota Base.

In the field of military studies, he has completed the specialty of Artillery and Naval Shooting, the ability of Aircraft Operations, the Course of Coordination of fires at the Division level, the Naval War Course, the Defense of NATO in the College of Defense of this organization in Rome and the Course of Ascent to the employment of Brigadier General / Rear Admiral.

On July 22, 2015, when he turned 10 in the employment of "general officer," he went on the reservation.

In November 2015, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company HISDESAT, S.A, where he continues.

Admiral Bolibar is in possession of three National Grand Crosses, that of the Royal Order of Naval Merit, that of the Royal Order of Saint Hermenegildo and the Grand Cross of Merit of the Civil Guard and of two Great Foreign Crosses, that of "Caballero Grande Ufficiala of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic "and also has fifteen Spanish and foreign military decorations.