

Chapter 1 : Finland coordinates NATO's crisis management training - Mission of Finland to Nato

Crisis management is one of NATO's fundamental security tasks. It can involve military and non-military measures to address the full spectrum of crises - before, during and after conflicts - as outlined in the Strategic Concept. It is one of NATO's strengths based on experience, tried and.

Three ideas underlie this year seminar as clustered in the shape of three plenary sessions. The event brings together flag-level representatives of governmental bodies from several NATO countries and 4 PfP nations. Fruitful syndicate work with important deliverables for the exercise development process were held. The aim of the course was to introduce the attendees to the competences and tools, enabling successful application of solutions in response to crisis in national or international environment. The objectives were fully covered over the course of three days which resulted in common understanding on NATO Crisis Management and Political-Military relations and armed the participants with proper tools for management of main activities connected to Political-Military Estimate at Strategic Level. Involving participants from NATO states plus Australia, Japan and Ukraine it had the aim to finalize and adapt the training efforts in order to carry out successfully the upcoming CMX as effectively and efficiently as possible. We have to maintain and further develop our capabilities as to fulfill the expectation that the public has entrusted us", pointed Mr. Kyumyurdzhiev in his opening speech. Depending on the nature of the crisis, different types of crisis management operations may be required. The course will be held in English at Shipka hotel, Sofia, Bulgaria. Opening ceremony of the CMDR COE as an International Organization "We have to learn to counter effectively to the new hybrid type of crisis and disasters, destabilizations and confrontations. And this Centre is a way ahead", stated the Bulgarian president Mr. The ceremony was with the presence of ambassadors and military attaches of diplomatic missions accredited to the Republic of Bulgaria, commanders of the armed forces, and representatives of other ministries and departments. During his visit, Maj. The event took place from 1st to 3rd July, in Sofia. Interagency interaction in crisis management and disaster response was the main topic of the seminar. If we are united and share our common experiences we will be ready to tackle the different and sometimes unexpected crises and disasters. Crucial for this is the interagency cooperation The purpose of this visit was to make acquaintance with the TEMA procedures and practices of designing and conducting disaster response exercises. The current one was on a scenario of an earthquake with magnitude 7. He also highlighted ideas for further cooperation as more significant contributions by civilian organizations from NATO countries. Expressing special thanks, the Croatian site states the desire to develop cooperation in future. The 3-day workshop focused on topics related to principles and practices of medical and psychological support in military missions as well as in operations in response of disasters. Informative presentations delivered by instructors of th Combat Support Hospital and Military Medical Academy and fruitful discussions during each session treated of important issues like framework of disaster planning process, components of basic and contingency plans, psychological aspects of disaster reaction and preventive medicine. The participants were familiarized by members of the MTT with NATO and EU approaches in crisis management and disaster response as well the main exercise planning documents and stages. Ambassador to Bulgaria, Marcie B. The Ambassador familiarized with the objectives and goals of Saber Guardian 14 provided realism to the exercise execution. Saber Guardian is a multinational training exercise designed to reinforce U. The MTT was led by col. The event is under the patronage of George C. The purpose of the meeting was to present them the scenario and storyline of their engagement into the exercise. The Republic of Bulgaria is co-organizer and participates actively in the conducting of the exercise together with the Host Nation. The principal exercise focus is the civilian-military cooperation and coordination. The scenario supports exercising a wide range of peace operations functions e. In February the Civil-Military Interaction: Disaster Preparedness and Response Workshop will take place in Sofia. The workshop is sponsored by the George C. The workshop comprises lectures dedicated to NATO and EU Crisis Management, role of military in civil security, risk management, as well as discussions and tabletop exercise. The main focus of the seminar was the crisis in Syria. Ivan Ivanov, who welcomed the participants and

underlined the importance of the topics that the workshop focused on.

The Crisis Management and Disaster Response Centre of Excellence (CMDR COE) organized and conducted the NATO Crisis Management Exercise (CMX17) Final Planning Conference (FPC) from 06 to 10 February at Boyana Residence, Sofia, Bulgaria.

I use this opportunity to thank Allied Command Transformation for the opportunity to host this important conference here in Helsinki. We welcome the openness and the transparency that the Alliance has displayed here. It is important that the partner countries have the opportunity to communicate their views during this process. This is a benefit of this conference. Dear colleagues, We live in an increasingly interdependent world. Finland has a long tradition in international crisis-management operations. Finland was actually the first partner nation ever to lead a multinational brigade in a NATO-led crisis management operation. This was in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We see these leadership responsibilities as an acknowledgement of Finnish military know-how. This year our overall contribution to military crisis management is approximately troops. Most of them serve currently in NATO-led operations. We have now about soldiers under the RC North, and we are increasing the number of our soldiers to by early next year. In addition, we will continue to enhance our rapid reaction capability. This is the first flight squadron of any partner country to reach this level. These activities indicate that Finland is an active partner of NATO in our common work for peace and stability. Dear Colleagues, Crisis-management operations are growing increasingly complex. Consequently, the comprehensive approach to crisis-management is a necessity. Finland considers it important that military and civilian crisis management as well as development cooperation and humanitarian aid are efficiently coordinated to reach lasting security. The comprehensive approach is not a side-track of crisis management, but an essential element of the assessment, planning and implementation. It is a basic, and irreplaceable element of success. However, comprehensive crisis-management is a relatively new concept and there are still challenges in relation to understanding and implementing it in the field. A cultural change amongst our militaries and also amongst our civilian cooperation partners is required - a cultural change which over time will reshape the utilisation of military means in modern crisis-management operations. Every exercise and event between NATO, the UN, EU and other international actors, where we can promote a common culture, improve cooperation and coordination avoiding unnecessary duplication would be most welcome. But partnership plays a prominent role in the new Strategic Concept. Therefore we partners follow with interest what form and role the Concept will get. Ladies and Gentlemen, Partnership programs were in the past mainly a preparatory stage for actual membership in the Alliance. Many partner nations proceeded to become full members. Others developed a close partnership with the Alliance. The advantages and the value of partnership manifest themselves especially in the interoperability of our troops in the common operations. In this light the following question can be raised: Will the current cooperation relationship be satisfactory also in the coming decade? If not, what is foreseen in such a case? Partnership is as important to NATO as it is to the partners. Partner nations are heterogeneous though. This has been acknowledged in the report of the Albright Group of Experts. We plan in the Planning and Review Process. We train in the Military Training and Exercise Plan. We generate and evaluate troops according to the Operational Capabilities Concept. These activities culminate in the actual deployment of our forces in common crisis-management missions. We regard this as a useful process and thank for the support given to us. We recommend it to the others to use the same process. I would encourage a more flexible usage of cooperation forms. The Operational Capabilities Concept, OCC is a very good tool in creating state-of-the-art capabilities for crisis management: It has brought added value and new capabilities into our national system and force structure. The OCC was our primary tool for preparing and evaluating these forces for high readiness. The end result was judged by the evaluation teams to be outstanding. Dear colleagues, The Finnish Defence Forces will integrate all international development goals into our national development program. The next step will probably be the integration of those development goals that stem from the military cooperation with our Nordic peers Sweden, Norway and Denmark into our new integrated national development policy. These steps will enable more cost-effective military spending,

ensure that there is "a single set of forces for all purposes" and create increasing international interoperability in every capability area. Ladies and Gentlemen, This brings me to the end of my presentation. I hope that my thoughts will spark discussions in the coming debates and working sessions. I wish you a good, successful conference.

Chapter 3 : Essentials - Women, Peace and Security - NATO LibGuides at NATO Multimedia Library

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What is the importance of integrating the gender perspective in the military, why women play the key role in every successful NATO operation and on which way women can contribute in resolving issues in the region, European Western Balkans spoke with admiral Howard. Aside from the talks she had with the representatives from Serbian institutions, Howard met several successful women in the field of politics, civil society and media. What is the reason for your visit? Facilitating stability and security is a high priority for NATO. Stability and security here in Serbia benefits stability and security in Europe. Integrating a gender perspective in the military is an important part of how we approach security challenges in NATO. The international community continues to further understand the importance of gender perspective not only in the military, but government and business. The women here tonight are highly successful Belgrade-area women leaders. Women comprise roughly 50 percent of the global population. In the disciplines of defense, development and diplomacy, we must approach challenges comprehensively by thinking of the whole of the population, including women. Women comprise some 18 percent of my service, the U. Women are a part of all NATO militaries. We know that a key indicator of a successful military operation is when women in an affected society are able to conduct their traditional daily tasks with confidence, and without fear. What is the value of gender perspective to NATO? NATO is also taking action within its own organisation and structures to promote gender equality and the participation of women in all activities. Serbia declared military neutrality 11 years ago. It is entirely up to Serbia to decide what kind of relations it wants to have with the Alliance in the future and we will always respect your decision. Many countries are members of both. From a military perspective, I find membership in one or both a good thing. NATO has a solid relationship with Serbia through the Partnership for Peace program, based on mutual respect, confidence, and cooperation. The latest survey by the Centre for Security Policy published this year showed that less than one in ten citizens favour NATO membership. NATO is an alliance founded on democratic values and the rights of individuals. We respect the choices of the Serbian government and the people. We already conduct several exercises a year with Serbia military and we stand ready to further develop our relations with Serbia. Major General Giovanni Fungo said that the situation in the whole region is fragile and unstable. What are the main reasons and how do you see the role of KFOR in maintaining the stability? KFOR will continue providing safety and secure environment and freedom of movement for all. We will retain a flexible, deterrent presence, and will make changes only when the security situation allows. KFOR continues to support a peaceful, stable and multi-ethnic Kosovo, with a force of around 5, soldiers who are capable of quickly responding to any security challenge. NATO is committed to supporting the implementation of the Belgrade-Pristina agreement and our intention is to maintain our current troop levels for the coming months.

Chapter 4 : Essentials - NATO Comprehensive Approach - NATO LibGuides at NATO Multimedia Library

The purpose of the Multinational Crisis Management Course is to introduce the concept of Crisis Management, NATO Crisis Management Process (Organization, Systems and Procedures), and NATO's Cooperation and Partnership with International Organizations and Non-NATO Nations.

Chapter 5 : Table of contents for NATO's gamble

The situation of the country was the key in the perspective of the NATO integration, because it was the only member state adjacent to Yugoslavia. The last part of the war was the occupation of Yugoslavia in July,

Chapter 6 : Five-Day Crisis Management and Disaster Response NATO Selected Course Concludes

perspective into the NATO Crisis Response and Operation Planning Processes. The participants of the NCGP meeting were national delegates from NATO Nations and Partners in addition to representatives from NATO Headquarters.

Chapter 7 : A Finnish Perspective on NATO's Strategic Concept - Mission of Finland to Nato

to improve system of NATO Crisis Management, to improve cooperation with the UN, other international organizations, NGOs - humanitarian organizations, authorities in the field of crisis in.

Chapter 8 : NSO > Academics > eLearning > Course Catalogue

By NATO The first group of officers from Iraq's national security forces started their NATO training course at the King Abdullah Special Operations Training Centre in Amman, Jordan, on 2 April

Chapter 9 : NATO Innovation | Gender Awareness

management, by contributing to effective conflict prevention and, in the event of a crisis, by taking appropriate action to resolve the crisis when there is consensus among the member.