

**Our World Heroes Towards Global Security, Development,
Cooperation & Humanity: U.S. Department of Defense, Germany,
United Kingdom, Switzerland, New Zealand, Denmark, Norway,
Australia, Spain & Italy Military Forces (Short Booklet) 1st Edition**



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ISBN: 978-1-77927-185-3

EAN: 9781779271853

Our World Heroes Towards Global Security, Development, Cooperation & Humanity: U.S. Department of Defense, Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, New Zealand, Denmark, Norway, Australia, Spain & Italy Military Forces (Short Booklet) 1st Edition

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ISBN: 978-1-77927-185-3

EAN: 9781779271853

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

This educational textbook is inspired by an already published 2022 book titled “*World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective 1st Edition*” authored by Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7 EAN: 9781779246837. The current 21st century has experienced significant events that will forever shape the lives of the people living in different parts of the world. For instance events such as the global pandemic of ‘Covid19’, the tsunami disaster, nuclear power plant disasters, droughts, volcano eruptions, earthquake disasters, civil or cyber wars and many other disasters. Today the most critical factors that play a part towards helping any country, region and military force in the world to achieve a better tomorrow include: ‘global security & peace studies research’, ‘comprehensive policy planning’, ‘technological innovations’ and ‘climate change security’. The previously highlighted critical factors must be strategically executed in such a manner that helps any country to achieve economic development, research & innovation goals, academic literacy, increased tourist arrivals and humanity. This textbook aims to highlight the fact that military personnel play a critical role towards guaranteeing peace and stability in each and every country around the world. In addition this textbook aims to highlight typical relevant examples of some of the world’s leading military forces. This textbook aims to educate readers about the fact that global security is now strongly influenced by climate change issues. For instance in drought regions where water sources are very scarce in most instances neighboring countries, communities or villages end up becoming more fragile to conflict situations in order to control the supply of this life saving natural resource (*called water*) as it helps to boost their food security. Extreme weather events such as flooding or droughts are now consistently reducing the land size that is used for agriculture purposes around the world therefore this ends up creating the risk of conflict as people or countries fight to gain control of the highly scarce agriculture land resources. Readers of this textbook *please note that the several Ministries of Defence’ and Department of Defense used as examples in this book do not endorse the views expressed in this book.*

Acknowledgement:

I dedicate this book to my future wife and children. I also would like to thank my 6 (*four brothers & two sisters*) siblings for tirelessly supporting me towards my education and personal life goals. I would also like to take this opportunity to greatly thank my late parents, aunties and uncles for the great role they played in my childhood. Furthermore, I shall forever be grateful to the great men and women on the continent of Africa, North America, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania and Asia who contributed towards the writing of this book in particular all the named organizations & the various information sources cited in this book.

Chapter 1: World peace and some of the leading military forces in the world

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Define the following terms ‘world’ and ‘peace’.
- Explain what is peacebuilding, dialogue, peacekeeping & conflict prevention.
- Discuss typical examples of leading military forces (army) in the world.

1.1 Introduction

¹²“Generally ‘unity’ in a society exists when a country establishes highly functional and credible institutions that accommodate, tolerate and value what people think the good is. ‘Unity’ is found in a society where there is mutual consensus on the basics for instance dignity for all via transparent democratic processes, equal distribution of resources, the fair rule of law and a fair amount of balance between majoritarianism and respect for minorities. In addition ‘unity’ occurs when citizens of a country start to live together in peace and harmony as neighbors while at the same time valuing each other’s differences, opinions, ideas and beliefs in a respectful manner”³ (Levin, Y. cited in George W. Bush Presidential Center, 2021, www.bushcenter.org cited in Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022:14). In general the costs of conflict whether it is in a community, organization, country and or family are very high as *the disadvantages are consistently out-numbered by the advantages*. In essence peace is the pillar behind what human beings call ‘life’ since (1) their day-to-day livelihoods are based on its existence, (2) inner peace

¹ George W. Bush Presidential Center (2021) *Creating Unity in a Diverse Society*. Available from:

<https://www.bushcenter.org/publications/articles/2021/02/democracy-talks-creating-unity-in-a-diverse-society.html>
[Accessed October 24, 2021] © Copyright 2021 George W. Bush Presidential Center

² Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-105 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

³ Levin, Y. cited in George W. Bush Presidential Center (2021) *Creating Unity in a Diverse Society*. Available from:
<https://www.bushcenter.org/publications/articles/2021/02/democracy-talks-creating-unity-in-a-diverse-society.html>
[Accessed October 24, 2021] © Copyright 2021 George W. Bush Presidential Center

of mind is dependent on the availability of a peaceful environment surrounding them, (3) a family remains unified when a peaceful environment exists and so on. The responsibility of educating people about the greatness of world peace and how to resolve conflict situations solely lies with all the citizens of this world whether it is a school teacher, executive board of director, manager, academic, diplomat, student, entrepreneur, nurse, pilot, gardener, medical doctor, engineer, parent, government minister or governor, Monarchy Ruler, politician, journalist, media professional, farmer, chef, civil society professional, security sector personnel and so on. Today the world is divided into two parts since: (1) some parts or regions are experiencing civil unrest, fragile democratic processes, civil wars or civil conflict whilst (2) other parts or regions are flourishing in economic stability, peace, transparent democratic processes, rule of law, promotion and protection of human rights and the environment A typical example of some of the many countries flourishing with economic stability, peace, transparent democratic processes, rule of law, high tourist arrivals, high foreign direct investments, investor confidence, promotion and protection of human rights include: Canada, The Netherlands, Botswana, Belgium, Zambia, Norway, Malawi, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, New Zealand, Brazil, India, France, Australia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Finland, United States of America, Liberia, Senegal, The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Spain, Costa Rica, Ireland, European Union Member States and many other countries. ⁴*“Today the absence of peace in other parts of the world results in the prolonged suffering of people, increased poverty levels, lack of national pride, low morale amongst the general populace, high unemployment rates, food shortages, poor healthcare systems, lack of access to education, reduced life expectancy rates, complicated conflict dynamics and the emigration of people into other countries to seek refuge out of fear of losing their lives. Thus a human mind that is happy, calm and fully functional requires a peaceful environment as a critical ingredient thus peace is a necessity for everyone who wants to enjoy life”* (Rudolph Patrick T. Muteswa, 2022:12).

Furthermore, sentiments of world peace, unity, freedom & democracy were clearly highlighted in the speech excerpts of the exemplary Former U.S. President & Former Commander-in-Chief

⁴ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-39 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

Mr. Barack Obama during his official visit to the beloved multicultural great nation the Republic of India in 2015. ⁵⁶According to The Former U.S. President Mr. Barack Obama cited in Somanader, T. (2015) **The Peace We Seek: President Obama Speaks to the People of India. Summary:** President Obama delivered a message from America to the people of India on the importance of our relationship as true global partners. *"The peace we seek in the world begins in human hearts. And it finds its glorious expression when we look beyond any differences in religion or tribe, and rejoice in the beauty of every soul."* On his last day in India, President Obama delivered a message from America to the people of India on the importance of our relationship as true global partners. *"I'm here because I'm absolutely convinced that both our peoples will have more jobs and opportunity, and our nations will be more secure, and the world will be a safer and a more just place when our two democracies -- the world's largest democracy and the world's oldest democracy -- stand together,"* he said. **On what makes the U.S. and India world leaders:** *Do we act with compassion and empathy. Are we measured by our efforts -- by what Dr. King called "the content of our character" rather than the color of our skin or the manner in which we worship our God. In both our countries, in India and in America, our diversity is our strength. And we have to guard against any efforts to divide ourselves along sectarian lines or any other lines. And if we do that well, if America shows itself as an example of its diversity and yet the capacity to live together and work together in common effort, in common purpose; if India, as massive as it is, with so much diversity, so many differences is able to continually affirm its democracy, that is an example for every other country on Earth. That's what makes us world leaders -- not just the size of our economy or the number of weapons we have, but our ability to show the way in how we work together, and how much respect we show each other. "When Dr. King came to India, he said that being here -*

⁵ Somanader, T. (2015) *The Peace We Seek: President Obama Speaks to the People of India*. Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/01/28/peace-we-seek-president-obama-speaks-people-india> [Accessed May 26, 2022]

⁶ The Former U.S. President Mr. Barack Obama cited in Somanader, T. (2015) *The Peace We Seek: President Obama Speaks to the People of India*. Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/01/28/peace-we-seek-president-obama-speaks-people-india> [Accessed May 26, 2022]

- in “Gandhi’s land” -- reaffirmed his conviction that in the struggle for justice and human dignity, the most potent weapon of all is non-violent resistance. And those two great souls are why we can gather here together today, Indians and Americans, equal and free.”⁷⁸(Speech Excerpts from The Former U.S. President Mr. Barack Obama cited in Somanader, T., 2015, <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/01/28/peace-we-seek-president-obama-speaks-people-india>). In addition, sentiments of world peace, unity and freedom were shared by the exemplary Former U.S. Vice President & Former Second Commander-in-Chief Mr. Mike Pence during an official visit to the Munich Security Conference in 2017 in the beautiful great nation the Federal Republic of Germany and excerpts from the speech were as follows: ⁹¹⁰“**Remarks by Vice President Pence at the Munich Security Conference February 18.** Please join me in welcoming my fellow Americans here with us today. It’s an honor to be with you all. Founded in 1963, the Munich Security Conference has long played an important role in international affairs, bringing together political, economic, and social leaders from both sides of the Atlantic to promote peace and prosperity for our nations and our peoples. *History will attest that when the United States and Europe are peaceful and prosperous, we advance the peace and prosperity of the entire world.* Now, the fates of the United States and Europe are intertwined. Your struggles are our struggles. *Your success is our success, and ultimately, we walk into the future together. Our shared values and our shared sacrifices are the source of the United States’ enduring bond to the nations and peoples of Europe. We honor that history by doing our part — all of us — to*

⁷ Somanader, T. (2015) *The Peace We Seek: President Obama Speaks to the People of India*. Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/01/28/peace-we-seek-president-obama-speaks-people-india> [Accessed May 26, 2022]

⁸ The Former U.S. President Mr. Barack Obama cited in Somanader, T. (2015) *The Peace We Seek: President Obama Speaks to the People of India*. Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/01/28/peace-we-seek-president-obama-speaks-people-india> [Accessed May 26, 2022]

⁹ Former U.S. Vice President Mike Pence cited in US Mission to the Netherlands (2017) *Remarks by Vice President Pence at the Munich Security Conference February 18*. Available from: <https://nl.usembassy.gov/remarks-vice-president-pence-munich-security-conference-february-18/> [Accessed May 25, 2022]

¹⁰ US Mission to the Netherlands (2017) *Remarks by Vice President Pence at the Munich Security Conference February 18*. Available from: <https://nl.usembassy.gov/remarks-vice-president-pence-munich-security-conference-february-18/> [Accessed May 25, 2022]

ensure the horrors of war never return to this continent. For generations, we have worked side by side with you to strengthen and defend your democracies. I saw that choice firsthand as a young man. In 1977, at the age of 18, I traveled through Europe with my older brother, and we found ourselves in West Berlin. I marveled at the streets, the people, and the bustling commerce of a city renewed just 30 years after the ravages of war. Then we crossed through Checkpoint Charlie. The vibrant color of the free world fell away, replaced by the dour greys of still-bombed-out buildings and the shadow of repression hanging over the people. In that moment, I came face to face with the choice facing the Western World — the choice between freedom and tyranny. By the grace of God, and through the leadership of Reagan, Thatcher, Kohl, Mitterrand, Havel, Walesa, the wall fell, communism collapsed, and freedom prevailed. Again I had the privilege to see our bond firsthand. Only two weeks after those horrific attacks on 9/11, as a member of Congress I traveled to Germany to participate in an international conference on terrorism. I'll never forget what I saw as we arrived at the American Embassy in Berlin — a wall of flowers, 10-feet high, surrounded it; fragrant tokens of condolences, support, and prayers of your people for ours. That image will forever be etched in my heart and mind. But the support of the European community went well beyond acts of kindness. *If the past century has taught us anything, it's that peace and prosperity in Europe and the North Atlantic can never be regarded as achieved; it must be continually maintained through shared sacrifice and shared commitment. Peace only comes through strength*”¹¹¹² (Speech Excerpts of the Former U.S. Vice President Mike Pence, 2017 cited in the US Mission to the Netherlands, 2017, <https://nl.usembassy.gov/remarks-vice-president-pence-munich-security-conference-february-18/>). The next section will cover the definition of terms.

¹¹ US Mission to the Netherlands (2017) *Remarks by Vice President Pence at the Munich Security Conference February 18*. Available from: <https://nl.usembassy.gov/remarks-vice-president-pence-munich-security-conference-february-18/> [Accessed May 25, 2022]

¹² Former U.S. Vice President Mike Pence cited in US Mission to the Netherlands (2017) *Remarks by Vice President Pence at the Munich Security Conference February 18*. Available from: <https://nl.usembassy.gov/remarks-vice-president-pence-munich-security-conference-february-18/> [Accessed May 25, 2022]

1.2 Definition of the following terms ‘world’ and ‘peace’

¹³According to Rudolph Patrick Tawanda. Muteswa (2022:14) in general many dictionaries including academics, experts and authors have developed numerous definitions of the term ‘world’ over the past number of years. Generally the term ‘*world*’ refers to planet earth and all the (1) humans or mankind, (2) nature and (3) vegetation currently cohabiting in it under the guidance of national boundaries (borders) and geographical regions (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022:14). ¹⁴“In addition the definition of the term ‘*world*’ refers to everything that we see and touch from the North, South East or West in all the countries” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). ¹⁵According to Peace Direct (2021) For some, *peace* means the absence of violence. To others, *peace* means freedom from fear. But what does it mean to you? From Sudan to Sri Lanka, our work shows us that peace means different things to us all. Peace is personal. Peace is much more than just the absence of war, but whatever it means, peace is personal (Peace Direct, 2021, <https://www.peacedirect.org/world-peace-day/>). The following section will cover aspects about information about peacekeeping, peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

1.3 What is peacebuilding, dialogue, peacekeeping & conflict prevention

Some of the common fundamental pillars of peace are depicted by Figure 1.1 below.

¹³ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-39 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

¹⁴ Muteswa, R.P.T. (2021) *The Magnificence of Respecting Human Rights, Democracy & Freedoms in a Country & Organizations: (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Oceania & Europe a 21st Century Perspective*. 1st Edition, ISBN 978-1-77921-415-7, Self Published Book.

¹⁵ Peace Direct (2021) *World Peace Day*. Available from: <https://www.peacedirect.org/world-peace-day/> [Accessed October 24, 2021] © Peace Direct 2021. Peace Direct is a Registered Charity, Number 1123241

Figure 1.1 Common fundamental pillars of peace

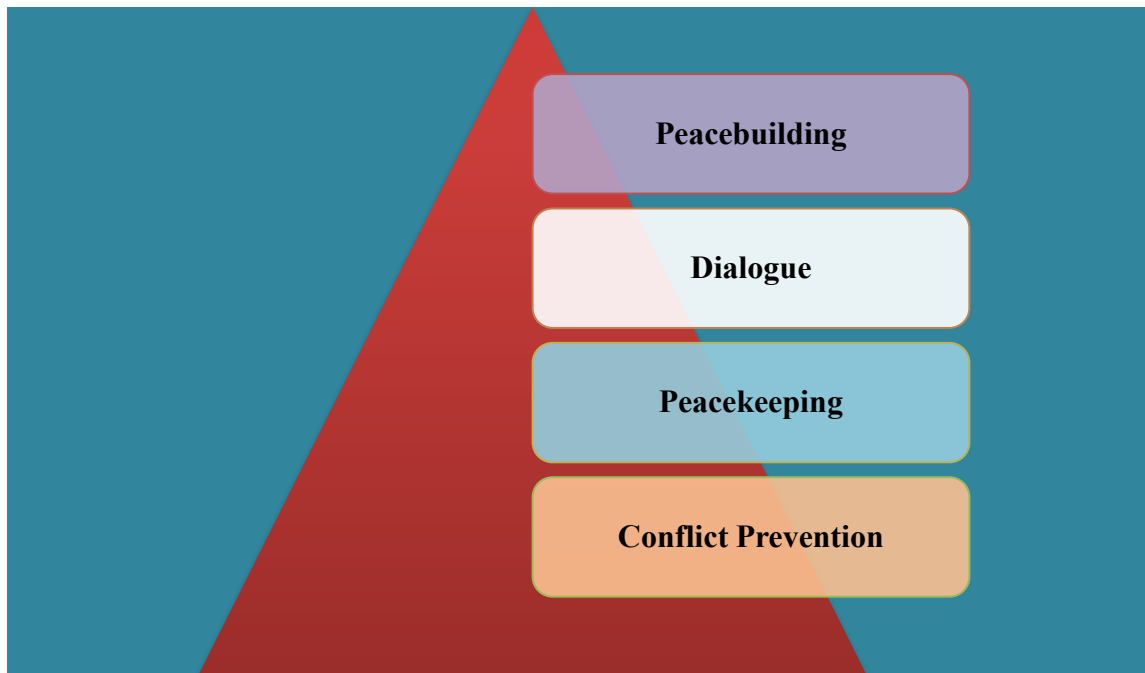


Diagram Created By Author & Inspired By Information From: (Conciliation Resources, 2021, www.c-r.org/; Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, 2021, <https://kroc.nd.edu/>; Peace Direct, 2022, <https://www.peaceinsight.org>; Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, <https://www.usip.org/>)

As highlighted by Figure 1.1 above the three pillars of peace include the following:

1.3.1 Peacebuilding

¹⁶According to Conciliation Resources (2021) *Peacebuilding* seeks to address the underlying causes of conflict, helping people to resolve their differences peacefully and lay the foundations to prevent future violence (Conciliation Resources, 2021, www.c-r.org/).

¹⁷*Peacebuilding* is the development of constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. It aims to resolve injustice in

¹⁶ Conciliation Resources (2021) *What is peacebuilding?* Available from: <https://www.c-r.org/who-we-are/why-peacebuilding/what-peacebuilding> [Accessed October 25, 2021] © Conciliation Resources Company

¹⁷ Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame (2021) *What is Strategic Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://kroc.nd.edu/about-us/what-is-peace-studies/what-is-strategic-peacebuilding/> Copyright © 2021 University of Notre Dame Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies [Accessed October 25, 2021]

nonviolent ways and to transform the structural conditions that generate deadly conflict. Peacebuilding can include conflict prevention; conflict management; conflict resolution and transformation, and post-conflict reconciliation” (Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, 2021, <https://kroc.nd.edu/>).

1.3.2 Dialogue

¹⁸According to Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) dialogue has been around as long as humans faced with a crisis have gathered in circles to talk. It is one of the oldest forms of conflict resolution and is still, when well-conceived and executed, one of the most effective (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). Furthermore, according to Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) USIP’s Academy defines *dialogue* as “a dynamic process of joint inquiry and listening to diverse views, where the intention is to discover, learn and transform relationships in order to address practical and structural problems in a society.” (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). “Dialogue involves face-to-face encounters in focused, facilitated groups with participants representing various stakeholders. Regardless of the format, all dialogue emphasizes:

- deep listening
- participation based on agreed-upon norms and procedures, and
- exploration of complex issues related to identity and conflict, community or national priorities, or contentious socio-political issues” (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). ¹⁹“The term ‘*dialogue*’ refers to a process whereby individuals, groups and or entities with different opinions or perceptions agree to communicate with each other in a civilized, fair and transparent manner with the main aim of finding a common ground that makes their communication highly productive” (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2022:39).

¹⁸ Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) *Dialogue: Calming Hot Spots Calls for Structure and Skill*. Available from; <https://www.usip.org/publications/2014/05/dialogue-calming-hot-spots-calls-structure-and-skill> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

¹⁹ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p39 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

1.3.3 Peacekeeping

“*Peacekeeping* refers to a situation where various individuals, parties or groups contribute towards nurturing and creating a long-lasting environment that fosters peace, love, care and togetherness in a community, country and or geographical region” (Rudolph Patrick T. Muteswa, 2022:32).

1.3.4 Conflict prevention

²⁰ “*Conflict prevention* is a broad term that refers to a variety of activities and strategies within the field of peacebuilding that are deployed to pre-empt and subsequently neutralise potential triggers to widespread violent conflict” (Peace Direct, 2022, <https://www.peaceinsight.org>). The following section will cover information about the various military forces in the world.

1.4 Examples of leading military forces (army) in the world

Every nation needs a well trained, healthy and innovation-oriented army or military force in order to: (1) prevent any form of war (*for instance civil, verbal or cyber*), (2) protect its people, (3) protect its national borders, (4) promote and protect its foreign interests, (5) successfully fulfill its global military obligations with international security treaty organizations or bodies, (6) provide global humanitarian assistance during times of global natural disasters and so on. The value of a morally responsible ‘soldier’ has become more valuable during this 21st century since the world economy’s prosperity is centered around issues related to global security. Thus it has become inevitable for any military force in any country to neglect key issues such as: (1) benchmarking with other military forces in other parts of the world, (2) forming or joining alliance treaties to promote the easy sharing of security studies knowledge or technology transfer, (3) investing more financial/human resources towards (*effective training & development programs, research & development, innovation programs*), (4) developing educational programs that are aimed towards promoting basic/in-depth knowledge of the magnificence of respecting human rights, democracy & freedoms in a country, world peace, climate change literacy, good

²⁰ Peace Direct (2022) *Conflict prevention and early warning*. Available from:

<https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/themes/conflict-prevention-early-warning/?location&theme=conflict-prevention-early-warning> [Accessed January 20, 2022]

governance principles, exemplary leadership, importance of nation branding, impact of global sanctions on economic development & foreign relations and so on. It can be argued that the military forces sector is growing and it will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Nowadays it has become a matter of ‘moral choice’ including effective training amongst military leaders (*commanders*), Presidents, Prime Ministers, Ministers, Governors, Monarchy Rulers, Politicians and governments to lead their armed forces in a ethical and life saving manner. The modern day ‘ultimate or exemplary soldier’ is willing to: (1) be accountable for his/her actions, (2) be transparent or honest to the community they serve, (3) remain committed to their set goals and (4) be able to ask for forgiveness for any wrongdoing despite their mistake in order to avoid any form of conflict. Figure 1.2 will help depict some of the leading military forces in the world.

Figure 1.2 Leading military forces in the world



Diagram Created By The Author & Inspired By Information From: (Australian Government Department of Defence, 2022, <https://www.defence.gov.au/>, New Zealand Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.defence.govt.nz/>, U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>, The Federal Ministry of Defence, <https://www.bmvg.de>, Government of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence>, Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/armed-forces.html>, Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/>, Danish Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.fmn.dk/>, Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://emad.defensa.gob.es>, Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.difesa.it/>).

As highlighted by Figure 1.2 the leading world military forces include the following:

1.4.1 U.S. Department of Defense - United States Army (known as the US Army)

It is true the United States of America's military force is the greatest, well trained, equipped, innovation-oriented and most supportive to its strategic alliance partners or nations in the world due to its values centered and democratic principles²¹. Victory, dedication and strategy are the key pillars that have historically propelled the world's superior military force. The unquestionable strength and high value of the United States of America's national flag and national identity have been successfully strategically positioned by the historical accomplishments of its military force such as: (1) its critical role in carrying-out peacekeeping missions (*in parts of the world such as Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Asia & South America*), (2) U.S. government foreign strategic military alliance partners. The heart of the unquestionable United States of America's foreign diplomacy excellence record lies with its military forces and its highly committed leadership serving in its institutions (*such as the U.S. White House, U.S. Senate, U.S. Congress, U.S. Government Committees, U.S. Judiciary & so on*). In general for centuries the US Army has had a successful succession cycle of highly impactful and exemplary Commander-in-Chief's who have served as 'Heads of Government & the Army' in the historical house of democracy, world peace, education, good governance, economic development & foreign diplomacy the remarkable 'U.S. White House'. **It can be argued that the U.S. Army or the U.S. Department of Defense like any other military institution in the world where human beings are part of its structures it is also susceptible to: (1) mistakes or criticism (2) the achievement of unexpected results during its operational activities since the work results 'may not be 100 percent perfect as planned' and the key task for the U.S. Army will be to place more emphasis towards 'continuous innovation' in order to better serve the global community, (3) technical errors of technology malfunctions and so on. United States Army.**²² According to the United States Army (2022) **ORGANIZATION**. The Army, as one of the three military

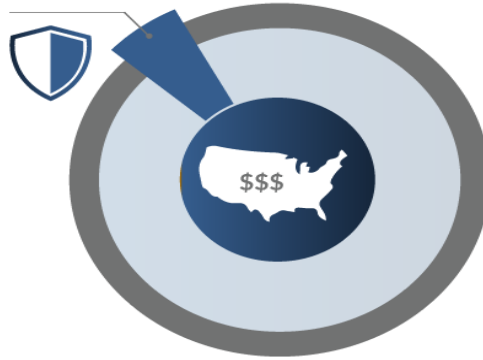
²¹ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-105 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

²² United States Army (US Army) (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.army.mil/about/> [Accessed May 04, 2022]

departments (Army, [Navy](#) and [Air Force](#)) reporting to the [Department of Defense](#), is composed of two distinct and equally important components: the active component and the reserve components. The reserve components are the [United States Army Reserve](#) and the [Army National Guard](#). Regardless of component, the Army conducts both operational and institutional missions. The operational Army consists of numbered armies, corps, divisions, brigades, and battalions that conduct full spectrum operations around the world. The institutional Army supports the operational Army. Institutional organizations provide the infrastructure necessary to raise, train, equip, deploy, and ensure the readiness of all Army forces. The training base provides military skills and professional education to every Soldier—as well as members of sister services and allied forces. It also allows the Army to expand rapidly in time of war. The industrial base provides world-class equipment and logistics for the Army. Army installations provide the power-projection platforms required to deploy land forces promptly to support combatant commanders. Once those forces are deployed, the institutional Army provides the logistics needed to support them. Without the institutional Army, the operational Army cannot function. Without the operational Army, the institutional Army has no purpose (United States Army, 2022, <https://www.army.mil/about/>). **The Department of Defense.** ²³“**About.** The Department of Defense is America's largest government agency. With our military tracing its roots back to pre-Revolutionary times, the department has grown and evolved with our nation. Our mission is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and ensure our nation's security.

²³ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/about/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.3 National Defense Budget

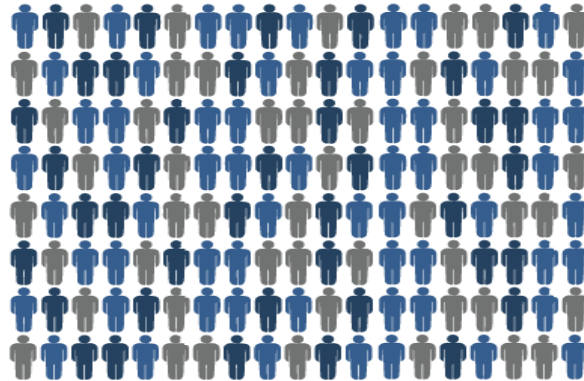


Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

²⁴\$752.9 Billion

National Defense Budget

Figure 1.4 Service Members & Civilians



Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

2.91 Million

Service Members & Civilians

²⁴ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/about/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.5 Sites and Countries with U.S. Army Presence



Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

4,800 Sites

In Over 160 Countries

1.4.1.1 ²⁵ **Armed Forces.** The Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, Space Force and Coast Guard are the armed forces of the United States. The [Army National Guard](#) and the [Air National Guard](#) are reserve components of their services and operate in part under state authority” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/about/>).

1.4.1.2 U.S. Department of Defense: Combatant Commands

The various ‘Combatant Commands’ of the U.S. Department of Defense will be discussed in greater detail below.

²⁵ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/about/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.6 U.S. Africa Command



Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

²⁶“**Our Mission.** U.S. Africa Command, with partners, counters transnational threats and malign actors, strengthens security forces, and responds to crises in order to advance U.S. national interests and promote regional security, stability, and prosperity. **PARTNERSHIPS.** Through multinational exercises and military-to-military engagements, U.S. Africa Command strengthens relationships with African partner nations to help build the defense capability and capacity of their security forces. U.S. Africa Command embraces a holistic approach to security challenges by working closely with U.S. Government interagency counterparts and partner nation militaries from around the world. **OPERATIONS.** Along with regional partners, U.S. Africa command conducts military operations to disrupt, degrade and neutralize violent extremist organizations that present a transnational threat. Operations set conditions for continued partnering to help African partner nations build the capacity they need to secure the region. **READINESS.** U.S. Africa Command stands ready to protect U.S. personnel and facilities within the region. By forging relationships with regional partners, U.S. Africa Command ensures U.S. and partner nation security forces will have what they need, where and when they need it to respond to crisis” (U.S. Africa Command, 2022, <https://www.africom.mil/>).

²⁶ U.S. Africa Command (2022) *Our Mission*. Available from: <https://www.africom.mil/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.7 U.S. Central Command



Central Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

²⁷“**Central Command**. U.S. Central Command builds cooperation among nations throughout the Middle East, responding to crises, deterring and defeating threats, and increasing regional stability” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>).

²⁷ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *Combatant Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.8 U.S. Cyber Command



Cyber Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

²⁸**U.S. Cyber Command**. United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), the nation’s unified combatant command for the cyberspace domain, turned ten years old in 2020. Headquartered with the National Security Agency at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, USCYBERCOM is a military command that operates globally in real time against determined and capable adversaries. The Command comprises military, intelligence, and information technology capabilities. Its mission is to direct, synchronize, and coordinate cyberspace planning and operations to defend and advance national interests in collaboration with domestic and international partners. USCYBERCOM defends the Department of Defense (DoD) information systems, supports joint force commanders with cyberspace operations, and defends the nation from significant cyberattacks. USCYBERCOM represents the latest evolution in a series of organizational designs to enable Department of Defense Information Network (DoDIN) and to optimize U.S. military capabilities in cyberspace” (US Cyber Command, 2022, <https://www.cybercom.mil/About/History/>).

²⁸ US Cyber Command (2022) *Our History*. Available from: <https://www.cybercom.mil/About/History/> [Accessed May 06, 2022]

Figure 1.9 U.S. European Command



European Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

²⁹“**History of USEUCOM.** Since 1952, USEUCOM has participated in or provided support to more than 200 named operations varying from humanitarian and natural disaster relief efforts to peacekeeping and anti-terrorism/force protection operations across Europe. Its past is just as varied as its present. During the Cold War years, USEUCOM focused on preserving peace in Europe. Since then USEUCOM has deployed forces to support more than 95 contingency, NEO, and humanitarian operations and continues to build upon its proud heritage and achievements” (US European Command, 2022, <https://www.eucom.mil/organization/history-of-useucom>).

³⁰“**EUCOM In Command.** During its seven decades of service, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) has had eighteen commanders, all of whom led distinguished careers. Most had also served in some capacity in Europe prior to assuming the post as senior U.S. military leader in theater. The following is a series of short biographical sketches on each” (U.S. European Command, 2022, <https://www.eucom.mil/moments-in-eucoms-history/eucom-in-command>).

³¹“**Commander's Priorities. Vision:** USEUCOM is a combat-ready, war-fighting theater that is postured, relevant and ready. We are united with our Allies and partners, prepared to execute the

²⁹ U.S. European Command (2022) *History of USEUCOM*. Available from: <https://www.eucom.mil/organization/history-of-useucom> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

³⁰ U.S. European Command (2022) *Moments in EUCOM's History*. Available from: <https://www.eucom.mil/moments-in-eucoms-history/eucom-in-command> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

³¹ US European Command (2022) *Commander's Priorities*. Available from: <https://www.eucom.mil/organization/commanders-priorities> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

full range of combined and Joint military operations, and capable of delivering decisive battlespace effects, at speed, and in all domains” (US European Command, 2022, <https://www.eucom.mil/organization/commanders-priorities>).

Figure 1.10 U.S. Indo-Pacific Command



Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

³²“**Indo-Pacific Command.** U.S. Indo-Pacific Command works with its partners to promote development, enhance security, deter aggression and provide humanitarian assistance” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>).

³³“**History of United States Indo-Pacific Command.** The U.S. Indo-Pacific Command was established as a unified command on January 1, 1947, and it is the oldest and largest of the United States' unified commands. The present U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) includes areas originally assigned to two other unified commanders. The Far East Command, which had been established on January 1, 1947, was disestablished on July 1, 1957, and all its responsibilities were assumed by the Pacific Command. That same day the command assumed some of the responsibilities of the Alaskan Command and individual Army and Air Force component commands for the Pacific also were established in Hawaii. U.S. Indo-Pacific Command protects and defends, in concert with other U.S. Government agencies, the territory of

³² U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *About/Combatants Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

³³ US Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM) (2022) *History of United States Indo-Pacific Command*. Available from: <https://www.pacom.mil/About-USINDOPACOM/History/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

the United States, its people, and its interests. With allies and partners, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command is committed to enhancing stability in the Indo-Pacific region by promoting security cooperation, encouraging peaceful development, responding to contingencies, deterring aggression, and, when necessary, fighting to win. This approach is based on partnership, presence, and military readiness. U.S. Indo-Pacific Command is the recipient of six Joint Meritorious Unit Awards” (US Indo-Pacific Command – USINDOPACOM, 2022, <https://www.pacom.mil/About-USINDOPACOM/History/>).

Figure 1.11 U.S. Northern Command



Northern Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

³⁴“**Northern Command**. U.S. Northern Command deters, detects and defeats threats to the United States, conducts security cooperation activities with allies and partners, and supports civil authorities. Northcom's top priority is homeland defense” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>). ³⁵“**Our Strategy**. The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) and U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) are separate commands. Both leverage the commander's singular vision and guidance; develop plans to meet challenges in the same strategic and operational environments; build complementary mission approaches; and share a common goal of defense of the United

³⁴ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/about/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

³⁵ U.S. Northern Command (2022) *Strategy*. Available from: <https://www.northcom.mil/Strategy/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

States and Canada. This NORAD and USNORTHCOM Strategy is a combined strategy that aligns with objectives identified in the Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, National Defense Strategy, and Canada’s Strong, Secure, Engaged policy. **Missions & Vision.** **USNORTHCOM** defends our homeland - deters, detects, denies, and defeats threats to the United States, conducts security cooperation activities with allies and partners, and supports civil authorities. **OUR VISION** is to outpace global competitors, deter adversaries, deny and defeat threats through all-domain awareness, information dominance, decision superiority, and global integration” (U.S. Northern Command, 2022, <https://www.northcom.mil/Strategy/>).

Figure 1.12 U.S. Southern Command



Southern Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

³⁶“**Southern Command.** U.S. Southern command works with allies and partners across Central and South America to enhance peace, promote human rights, deter illegal activities and conduct multinational military exercises” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>). ³⁷“U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), located in Doral, Fla., is one of 11 unified Combatant Commands (COCOMs) in the Department of Defense. SOUTHCOM is responsible for providing contingency planning, operations, and security cooperation in its assigned Area of Responsibility which includes:

- Central America
- South America

³⁶ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *Combatants Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

³⁷ U.S. Southern Command (2022) *About Us*. Available from: <https://www.southcom.mil/About/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

- The Caribbean (except U.S. commonwealths, territories, and possessions)

The command is also responsible for the force protection of U.S. military resources at these locations. SOUTHCOM is also responsible for ensuring the defense of the Panama Canal. Under the leadership of a four-star commander, SOUTHCOM's staff is organized into directorates, component commands and Security Cooperation Organizations that represent SOUTHCOM in the region. SOUTHCOM is a joint command comprised of more than 1,200 military and civilian personnel representing the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and several other federal agencies. The services provide SOUTHCOM with component commands which, along with our Joint Special Operations component, two Joint Task Forces, one Joint Interagency Task Force, and Security Cooperation Organizations, perform SOUTHCOM missions and security cooperation activities. SOUTHCOM exercises its Combatant Command authority through the commanders of its components, Joint Task Forces/Joint Interagency Task Force, and Security Cooperation Organizations. ³⁸*Vision & Mission Statements. Our Vision.* U.S. Southern Command is a mission ready and trusted partner that works collaboratively to ensure the Western Hemisphere is secure, free, and prosperous. *Our Mission.* U.S. Southern Command deters aggression, defeats threats, rapidly responds to crises, and builds regional capacity, working with our allies, partner nations, and U.S. government (USG) team members to enhance security and defend the U.S. homeland and our national interests”” (U.S. Southern Command, 2022, <https://www.southcom.mil/About/>).

³⁸ U.S. Southern Command (2022) *About Us*. Available from: <https://www.southcom.mil/About/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.13 U.S. Space Command



Space Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

³⁹“**Space Command.** U.S. Space Command conducts operations in, from, and to space to deter conflict, and if necessary, defeat aggression, deliver space combat power for the joint/combined force, and defend U.S. vital interests with allies and partners” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>). ⁴⁰“**FROM THE ULTIMATE HIGH GROUND.** U.S. Space Command conducts operations in, from, and to space to deter conflict, and if necessary, defeat aggression, deliver space combat power for the Joint/Combined force, and defend U.S. vital interests with allies and partners. Space impacts virtually every aspect of our daily lives. **CONNECTING AIR, LAND, SEA & CYBER.** Our competitors have demonstrated their intent to hold our space capabilities at risk. Therefore, we will always defend our national interests, deter aggression and support our allies and partners. Should deterrence fail, the combat power generated by our Combined and Joint Force will enable us to win. **NEVER A DAY WITHOUT SPACE.** For over half a century, space power has provided the United States with an important strategic advantage. Today, space enables nearly every facet of society and is central to our way of life. Space is a vital interest that is integral to the American

³⁹ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *Combatants Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

⁴⁰ U.S. Space Command (2022) *Mission*. Available from: <https://www.spacecom.mil/About/Mission/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

way of life and national security. **TO THE LAST TACTICAL MILE.** Space is a vital interest that is integral to the American way of life and national security. Space superiority enables the Joint Force to rapidly transition from competition to conflict and prevail in a global, all-domain fight. Space warfighters generate the combat power to win in space. Space provides the warfighter a combat advantage from the ultimate high ground to the last tactical mile” (U.S. Space Command, 2022, <https://www.spacecom.mil/About/Mission/>).

Figure 1.14 U.S. Special Operations Command



Special Operations Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

⁴¹“**Special Operations Command.** U.S. Special Operations Command oversees the various special operations components of the forces” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>). ⁴²“**HEADQUARTERS USSOCOM.** **Location** – MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. **Established** – April 16, 1987. **Role** - Provide fully capable Special Operations Forces to defend the United States and its interests. **People** - Headquarters approximately 2,500/Entire command nearly 70,000. **MISSION.** USSOCOM develops and employs fully capable Special Operations Forces to conduct global special operations and activities as part of the Joint Force to support persistent, networked and distributed Combatant Command operations and campaigns against state and non-state actors to protect and advance U.S. policies and objectives.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *Combatants Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

⁴² United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.socom.mil/about> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

WHAT USSOCOM DOES

- Civil Affairs
- Counterinsurgency
- Counterterrorism
- Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Direct Action
- Foreign Humanitarian Assistance
- Foreign Internal Defense
- Hostage Rescue and Recovery
- Military Information
- Security Force Assistance
- Special Reconnaissance
- Unconventional Warfare
- Preparation of the Environment

⁴³**VISION.** Empowered SOF Professionals, globally networked, partnered and integrated, relentlessly seeking advantage in every domain to compete and win for the Joint Force and the Nation”” (United States Special Operations Command, 2022, <https://www.socom.mil/about>).

⁴³ United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.socom.mil/about> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

Figure 1.15 U.S. Strategic Command



Strategic Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

⁴⁴“**Strategic Command.** U.S. Strategic Command operates globally to deter and detect strategic attacks against the United States” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>). ⁴⁵“**About.** Located at [Offutt Air Force Base](#) near Omaha, Nebraska, U.S. Strategic Command is one of eleven unified combatant commands in the [Department of Defense](#). USSTRATCOM integrates and coordinates the necessary command and control capability to provide support with the most accurate and timely information for the President, the Secretary of Defense, other national leadership and combatant commanders. The mission of USSTRATCOM is to deter strategic attack and employ forces, as directed, to guarantee the security of our Nation and our Allies. The command enables Joint Force operations and is the combatant command responsible for Strategic Deterrence, Nuclear Operations, Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) Enterprise Operations, Joint Electromagnetic Spectrum Operations, Global Strike, Missile Defense, Analysis and Targeting, and Missile Threat Assessment. USSTRATCOM combines the synergy

⁴⁴ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *Combatants Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

⁴⁵ U.S. Strategic Command (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.stratcom.mil/About/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

of the U.S. legacy nuclear command and control mission with responsibility for global strike, and global missile defense. This dynamic command gives national leadership a unified resource for greater understanding of specific threats around the world and the means to respond to those threats rapidly. The Global Operations Center, or GOC, is the nerve center for USSTRATCOM. The GOC is responsible for the global situational awareness of the Commander, USSTRATCOM, and is the mechanism by which he exercises operational command and control of the Nation's global strategic forces” (U.S. Strategic Command, 2022, <https://www.stratcom.mil/About/>).

Figure 1.16 U.S. Transportation Command



Transportation Command

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/>

⁴⁶“**Transportation Command.** U.S. Transportation Command provides transportation capabilities for the military” (U.S. Department of Defense, 2022, <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/>).⁴⁷“**Our Mission...** USTRANSCOM is the DOD provider of full-spectrum global mobility solutions and enabling capabilities to our customers in peace and war. Together, we deliver. **Moving Passengers and Cargo...** USTRANSCOM provides the United States with the most responsive and strategic mobility capability the world has ever seen. Together, we deliver. **Doing Business with USTRANSCOM..** A world-class acquisition workforce partnering with industry and customers

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of Defense (2022) *Combatants Commands*. Available from: <https://www.defense.gov/About/Combatant-Commands/> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

⁴⁷ United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.ustranscom.mil> [Accessed May 05, 2022]

to develop and execute innovative acquisition solutions supporting the Command's full-spectrum deployment and distribution mission... Together, we deliver” (United States Transportation Command, 2022, <https://www.ustranscom.mil>). Please note that the U.S. Department of Defense does not endorse the views expressed in this book. The following section will cover information about the New Zealand Ministry of Defence.

1.4.2 New Zealand Ministry of Defence - New Zealand Defence Force

Ministry of Defence. ⁴⁸“**WHO WE ARE.** Ko wai mātou. The Ministry of Defence is a civilian agency that gives advice to the Government on defence matters. We contribute to making New Zealand safe and enhancing the security of other nations. **HOW WE WORK WITH THE NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCE.** We work in partnership with the New Zealand Defence Force. Defence is made up of two agencies: The Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force. We work very closely together; drawing on our strong, separate civilian and military perspectives. The separation between the two agencies is part of New Zealand’s constitutional arrangements. Under the Defence Act 1990, the Secretary of Defence is the lead civilian advisor on Defence matters and the Chief of Defence Force is the lead military advisor and senior military officer” (New Zealand Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.defence.govt.nz/who-we-are/>). ⁴⁹“**OUR STRUCTURE.** The Ministry of Defence is made up of four divisions: Governance People and Executive Services, Policy and Planning, Capability Delivery, and Finance. **POLICY AND PLANNING** - In consultation with the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF), we provide advice to the Government on Defence policy matters, including:

- the strategic environment
- Defence and security policies

⁴⁸ New Zealand Ministry of Defence (2022) *Who We Are*. Available from: <https://www.defence.govt.nz/who-we-are/> [Accessed May 07, 2022] Crown copyright ©.

⁴⁹ New Zealand Ministry of Defence (2022) *Our Structure*. Available from: <https://www.defence.govt.nz/who-we-are/our-structure/> [Accessed May 07, 2022] Crown copyright ©.

- military capabilities needed to meet Defence policy goals, including the costs, benefits and risks associated with proposed capability options; this includes technical analysis and advice
- the effective operation of the Defence Capability Management system
- the management of bilateral and multilateral defence relations, including NZDF deployments.

CAPABILITY DELIVERY - We purchase major military equipment/defence capability for the three NZDF services: the Royal New Zealand Navy, New Zealand Army and Royal New Zealand Air Force. **FINANCE** - We provide financial services and advice, manage cash and foreign currency funds, and produce estimates and reports on all financial aspects of Ministry business. **GOVERNANCE, PEOPLE AND EXECUTIVE SERVICES** - We support the Secretary of Defence in his role as Chief Executive of the Ministry of Defence” (New Zealand Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.defence.govt.nz/who-we-are/our-structure/>). *Please note that the New Zealand Ministry of Defence does not endorse the views expressed in this book.* The following section will cover aspects about the Federal Ministry of Defence in Germany.

1.4.3 Federal Republic of Germany - The Federal Ministry of Defence

⁵⁰“Today the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the most popular nation in the world as a result of: (1) its advanced engineering capabilities, (2) friendly & philanthropic diplomacy, (3) military strength, (4) increased national pride & loyalty of the German people towards their national sovereignty, (5) cultural traditions & yearly festivals, (6) excellent foreign direct investments that positively impact many lives, (7) world peace & conflict management policies and so on” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022:66). **The Federal Ministry of Defence.**

⁵¹According to The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) The Federal Ministry of Defence assists the Federal Minister of Defence in fulfilling her responsibilities as a member of the Federal - Government, as the head of the ministry and as commander in chief of the armed forces. **Central command and control instrument.** The Ministry of Defence is the central command and control instrument of the Minister of Defence in exercising her function as commander in chief

⁵⁰ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-105 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

⁵¹ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Federal Ministry of Defence*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

of the armed forces in peacetime and as head of the defence administration. The Ministry's activities are guided by the constitutional principle of the primacy of politics. "Thinking and acting together" for joint success is the guiding principle of the members of the Federal Ministry of Defence and the standard to which they aspire. The Ministry of Defence has two official seats, one in Bonn and one in Berlin. The division into two official seats is based on the "Law to Implement the Decision of the German Bundestag of 20 June 1991 on the Completion of German Unity (Berlin/Bonn Act)". In compliance with the stipulations of this act, it was decided to distribute the organisational elements over two official seats on the basis of the criteria of effective cooperation, proximity to the executive level and participation in the parliamentary and interministerial processes (The Federal Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.bmvg.de/en>).

Organisation. ⁵²According to The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Directorates-General*. The Ministry of Defence is organised into ten directorates-general. They are in Bonn, the Ministry's first official seat, and in Berlin. *10 directorates-general assist the FMoD Executive Group*. The Directorate-General for Security and Defence Policy frames and coordinates security, defence and arms control policy in the remit of the Federal Ministry of Defence and prepares strategic guidelines for fleshing it out. The Directorate-General for Equipment undertakes the planning, management and supervision of national and international armaments activities with regard to the tasks of the Bundeswehr and the resulting capability profile. It bears overall responsibility for the procurement and in-service use process in the Bundeswehr and exercises ministerial supervision. Established on 1 October 2016, the Directorate-General for Cyber / Information Technology plans and coordinates national and international cyber and information technology activities in the remit of the Federal Ministry of Defence. The Directorate-General's functions include not only the planning and implementation of all the defence aspects of whole-of-government cyber security within the national cyber security strategy, but also the protection of Bundeswehr computer networks and data processing centres against cyber attacks. The Directorate-General for Planning concentrates on the performance process "implement integrated planning". By doing so, this department is able to shape the Bundeswehr in order for it to comply with the conditions of the future, develop

⁵² The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Directorates General*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-directorates-general> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

the Bundeswehr of tomorrow and ensure its running in the present. With its three subdivisions, planning I "strategic control of planning", planning II "strategic skill development" and planning III "planning implementation", the department performs the professional work within the planning process and, thereby, supports the work of the BMVg Bundesministerium der Verteidigung. ⁵³The Directorate-General for Forces Policy assists the Chief of Defence directly in the discharge of his function as the superior of all the soldiers in the armed forces and the highest-ranking soldier in the Bundeswehr. The directorate-general is notably responsible for the establishment and maintenance of operational readiness in the armed forces. The Directorate-General for Strategy and Operations is particularly accountable to the FMoD Executive Group in matters concerning the preparation, planning and management of operations. The directorate-general furthermore assists the Chief of Defence in his function as the highest military representative of the Bundeswehr in international bodies. The Directorate-General for Budget and Controlling drafts the financial planning documents. It prepares the part of the budget relevant to the FMoD and is responsible for executing it after it has come into effect. It furthermore assists in the handling of any matters of financial concern. It designs the central management accounting system and assists the FMoD Executive Group in defining and operationalising strategic objectives and in measuring success. The Directorate-General for Legal Affairs is the central authority for all legal matters concerning security and defence policy and Bundeswehr operations. It handles all matters of legal relevance to the FMoD Executive Group and the Chief of Defence. The Directorate-General for Personnel is the central authority for matters concerning the personnel process in all the fields of personnel management. These include recruitment, personnel planning, personnel development and personnel management, pay, pensions and benefits, welfare matters, and initial, follow-on and advanced training. The Directorate-General for Infrastructure, Environmental Protection and Services is responsible for the provision and operation of Bundeswehr facilities at home and abroad and in theatres of operations and for the identification of relevant requirements. It is also responsible for the provision of defence catering and retail services, travel management and ensuring that account is taken of matters of environmental protection, occupational safety and nature conservation of

⁵³ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Directorates General*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-directorates-general> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

specific concern to the Bundeswehr in policy decisions and legal provisions⁵⁴ (The Federal Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-directorates-general>).

⁵⁵According to The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) **The State Secretaries**. The Federal Minister of Defence, two Parliamentary State Secretaries and two Permanent State Secretaries form the Executive Group of the Federal Ministry of Defence. **The State Secretaries Represent the Minister**. The State Secretaries represent the Minister in their areas of responsibility, which are defined in the additional stipulations of the Federal Minister of Defence. They must ensure that tasks of the Federal Ministry of Defence are carried out as efficiently as possible (The Federal Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-state-secretaries>).

⁵⁶According to The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) **Subordinate Agencies**. There are six Bundeswehr agencies directly subordinate to the Federal Ministry of Defence: the Bundeswehr Joint Forces Operations Command, the Bundeswehr Command and Staff College, the Bundeswehr Aviation Office and the Bundeswehr Office for Defence Planning, the Military Counterintelligence Service and the Leadership Development and Civic Education Centre. The last two joined the others in 2017 (The Federal Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/subordinate-agencies>). ““**The Bundeswehr Joint Forces Operations Command**. Germany is contributing to global security and stability through the Bundeswehr's participation in operations abroad. The Bundeswehr Joint Forces Operations Command in Geltow near Potsdam plays a pivotal part in this. Representing the operational level of command, it is responsible for the planning and conduct of all Bundeswehr operations abroad and also ensures that they are all conducted in compliance with the respective parliamentary mandates and German legislation. The Bundeswehr Joint Forces Operations Command was established in July 2001 and is organised along the lines of multinational headquarters. **The Bundeswehr Command and Staff College**. The Bundeswehr Command and Staff College in

⁵⁴ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Directorates General*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-directorates-general> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

⁵⁵ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *The State Secretaries*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-state-secretaries> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

⁵⁶ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *Subordinate Agencies*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/subordinate-agencies> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

Hamburg is the Bundeswehr's highest-level training and education institution. Since 1957, it has been dedicated to preparing top-level military personnel for their assignments in the armed forces or with NATO, the European Union and the United Nations. The basic and advanced training courses and seminars offered are also open to officers from 50 or so partner nations. Each year, the college provides over 30 courses and seminars for more than 2,000 officers. The college has four training departments supported by around 120 permanent and more than 500 guest lecturers. ⁵⁷**The Bundeswehr Aviation Office.** The Bundeswehr Aviation Office has its main office in Cologne and a branch office in Manching. As the national military aviation authority, it is responsible for monitoring military flight operations in German airspace. It operates closely with civilian authorities, issues regulations concerning military aviation safety and is responsible for the examination and certification of military aircraft. The Bundeswehr Aviation Office was established in January 2015 in order to enable existing competencies to be pooled and a single point of contact to be established. **The Military Counterintelligence Service.** The Military Counterintelligence Service is the Federal Government's third intelligence service, besides the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Intelligence Service. It has its head office, with 5 divisions, in Cologne and eight branch offices across Germany. The Bundeswehr Counterintelligence Service performs the functions of a constitution protection authority in the remit of the Federal Ministry of Defence. It collects and evaluates information on anti-constitutional, espionage and sabotage activities within the Bundeswehr. It also assesses threats to Bundeswehr facilities in Germany and abroad and vets both applicants for posts in the Bundeswehr as well as current Bundeswehr personnel. **The Leadership Development and Civic Education Centre.** The Leadership Development and Civic Education Centre is the central Bundeswehr institution for further developing and conveying the concept of Leadership Development and Civic Education (Innere Führung). It helps to give the armed forces and society a more concrete experience of the "citizen in uniform" concept. Established in October 1956, the centre is based in Koblenz and has a branch in Strausberg. More than 12,000 students attend courses and seminars at the centre each year. The Bundeswehr Centre of Military History and Social Sciences and the Bundeswehr Museum of Military History were placed under the command of the Leadership

⁵⁷ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *Subordinate Agencies*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/subordinate-agencies> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

Development and Civic Education Centre in 2014’” (The Federal Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/subordinate-agencies>).⁵⁸“The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) **The Chief of Defence**. The Chief of Defence is the administrative superior of all the soldiers in the armed forces under his command. As both the military advisor to the Federal Government and the senior military representative of the Bundeswehr, he is a member of the Ministry of Defence Executive Group” (The Federal Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/the-chief-of-defence>). *Please note that The Federal Ministry of Defence does not endorse the views expressed in this book.* The next section will discuss information about the Government of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence in-depth.

1.4.4 Government of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence

⁵⁹“The United Kingdom is globally recognized as having beautiful nature reserves, historical architecture, multicultural diversity population, tourist attraction destinations, modern infrastructure accompanied by a highly functional education system, democratic institutions and rule of law. Historically the United Kingdom is globally known for its contribution towards promoting education and critical initiatives around peacebuilding and conflict resolution advocacy around the world” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022:62). **Ministry of Defence**.⁶⁰“**What we do**. We work for a secure and prosperous United Kingdom with global reach and influence. We will protect our people, territories, values and interests at home and overseas, through strong armed forces and in partnership with allies, to ensure our security, support our national interests and safeguard our prosperity. MOD is a ministerial department, supported by 25 agencies and public bodies” (Ministry of Defence, <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence>), Ministry of Defence ©

⁵⁸ The Federal Ministry of Defence (2022) *Subordinate Agencies*. Available from: <https://www.bmvg.de/en/organisation/subordinate-agencies> [Accessed May 13, 2022]

⁵⁹ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-105 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

⁶⁰ (Ministry of Defence, <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-defence>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright 20XX (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”⁶¹“**Royal Navy. PROTECTING OUR NATION'S INTERESTS. GUARDIAN AND DIPLOMAT.** In times of conflict or peace, the Royal Navy is key to the prosperity of the United Kingdom and the stability of the high seas. Explore our role on the global stage. **WHAT WE DO.** We help to stabilise the seas, keeping the maritime trade that’s the lifeblood of the UK economy flowing. We act as a guardian and a diplomat, as a humanitarian force for good, and a peacekeeper on the global stage. **Equipment.** From deep-diving submarines that patrol, deter and protect, to speedy RIBs, agile helicopters and adaptable amphibious vehicles, the Royal Navy is driven with some amazing kit. **Ships.** From aircraft carriers and assault ships to agile patrol boats and survey vessels, our ships are ready for the challenge, whenever, wherever. **Submarines.** Our submarine fleet is hidden – but it can see and hear everything. From the Astute-class to Trident’s home, the Vanguard-class, meet the underwater Fleet. **Aircraft.** Our elite Fleet Air Arm flies some of the most advanced aircraft in the world – often in the most challenging of circumstances. **Royal Marines.** Lateral thinking, innovation and highly specialised kit mean Royal Marines are ready to take on any enemy anywhere”” (Royal Navy, <https://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”⁶²“**THE BRITISH ARMY. TO PROTECT THE NATION, WE STEP FORWARD AND MEET EVERY CHALLENGE.** The British Army protects the United Kingdom’s interests at home and abroad, providing a safe and secure environment in which all British citizens can live and prosper. **OUR SERVING TROOPS.** The British Army comprises of 112,000 experienced, committed and highly skilled Regular and Reserve soldiers” (The British Army, <https://www.army.mod.uk/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”⁶³“**AN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY READY FOR THE NEXT CHALLENGE, NOT THE LAST.**

⁶¹ (Royal Navy, <https://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

⁶² (The British Army, <https://www.army.mod.uk/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

⁶³ (The British Army, Our Future, <https://www.army.mod.uk/our-future/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

TRANSFORMING THE BRITISH ARMY. The British Army is changing the way it operates. We are delivering the most radical transformation to our Army in 20 years, called Future Soldier. It involves thinking differently about emerging threats, how we deal with them, and the skills, capabilities, and equipment that we need. **WHY WE NEED FUTURE SOLDIER. RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE.** Technology is changing the way we operate and defend against threats. State and non-state adversaries are increasingly evolving their methods with the latest technological capabilities, including powerful digital and cyber technologies. In the future, our enemies will attempt to bypass our strengths through increasingly diverse methods outside of conventional armed conflict, including sophisticated networked weapons, drones and social media bots. Data and technology will be used more and more on the battlefield. More robotic and autonomous vehicles, such as drones, will be used by us and by our enemies. It will become increasingly hard to move and hide as enemy sensors and surveillance systems become more powerful and their weapons will have the ability to kill with greater range and accuracy” (The British Army, Our Future, <https://www.army.mod.uk/our-future/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).⁶⁴” **Royal Air Force. AIR AND SPACE POWER TO PROTECT OUR NATION.** For over a hundred years the Royal Air Force has defended the skies of Britain and projected Britain’s power and influence around the world” (Royal Air Force, <https://www.raf.mod.uk/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).⁶⁵” **WHAT WE DO.** Defending the skies of Britain and projecting Britain's power and influence around the world. **RESPOND TO THREATS.** We have to be ready at a moment's notice, night or day, 365 days a year, 24 hours a day. The UK and our allies face threats in an uncertain world, from unauthorised aircraft entering protected airspace, to cyber attacks. Our Quick Reaction

⁶⁴ (Royal Air Force, <https://www.raf.mod.uk/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

⁶⁵ (Royal Air Force, What We Do, Overview, <https://www.raf.mod.uk/what-we-do/overview/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) © 2022 Royal Air Force. UK Crown Copyright “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

Alert (QRA) Force based at RAF Lossiemouth (north east Scotland), RAF Coningsby (eastern England), and the Falkland Islands (south Atlantic), are ready to scramble state of the art Eurofighter Typhoons in minutes to intercept threats. **PREVENT CONFLICT.** The RAF works with partners around the world to strengthen national and international security and to protect the interests and influence of the UK and our allies. We identify and manage threats before they materialise through intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR). We can rapidly deploy aircraft and personnel around the world to deter conflict and defeat our adversaries if necessary. We are currently active across four continents with significant operations in Eastern Europe, South Atlantic, and the Mediterranean. Our proximity to unstable regions and potential adversaries provides the air power to curb threats and destabilising behaviour. **WATCH THE SKIES.** The RAF is monitoring potential threats to UK airspace 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. We use a combination of state-of-art static radar, mobile units, aircraft, and satellites to gather minute-to-minute information on air activity. Our Air Surveillance and Control Systems Force continuously compile a Recognised Air Picture of the airspace in and around the UK, providing vital early warning of potential threats such as unauthorised aircraft or missiles. We also monitor threats in space: from space weather and debris that can damage orbiting satellites, to hostile acts from our adversaries. **DELIVER AID.** The RAF are ready to provide urgent assistance in an emergency, from floods in the UK, to the Ebola outbreak in Africa, and devastating hurricanes in the Caribbean. We have the aircraft, the know-how, and the reach to get humanitarian aid, equipment, and people into affected areas quickly. We support government agencies and emergency services on UK operations. ⁶⁶**WORK IN PARTNERSHIP.** The RAF collaborates with government, military, and civilian partners in the UK and overseas to promote UK security, prosperity and national interests around the world. Air power is most effective in a joint action with other military services such as the British Army and Royal Navy, and with government departments, all working towards a common national goal. We call this a full spectrum approach. Maintaining good relations with our international partners means we can operate from their bases to expand our global reach. As a world-class air force we also advise and train other air forces to build their capacity to respond to threats and prevent conflict. **COMBAT CYBER THREATS.**

⁶⁶ (Royal Air Force, What We Do, Overview, <https://www.raf.mod.uk/what-we-do/overview/>), Ministry of Defence
© Crown Copyright (2022) © 2022 Royal Air Force. UK Crown Copyright “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).”

The RAF's cyberspace communications specialists are operating on the cutting edge to protect the RAF and UK against cyberspace threats. Potential adversaries are growing their capability and confidence to launch cyber attacks that could disrupt the UK's critical civilian and military air and space systems such as air traffic control. Our RAF cyberspace communications specialists are continuously working in the UK and deployed around the world to combat these threats”⁶⁷ (Royal Air Force, What We Do, Overview, <https://www.raf.mod.uk/what-we-do/overview/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) © 2022 Royal Air Force. UK Crown Copyright “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#). Please note that the Government of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence does not endorse the views expressed in this book. The following section will cover information about the Australian Department of Defence in-depth.

1.4.5 Australian Government Department of Defence

⁶⁸“Generally Australia is one of the friendliest nations in the world and it has a population that has a unique culture that is centred around happiness, conserving the environment, love, peace and giving thus today it enjoys various thriving higher learning, technology, tourism and hospitality sectors” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022:81). ⁶⁹**Australian Government Department of Defence.** “**Overview. Our mission.** The Defence mission is to defend Australia and its national interests in order to advance Australia's security and prosperity. In fulfilling this mission, Defence serves the Government of the day and is accountable to the Commonwealth Parliament which represents the Australian people, to efficiently and effectively carry out the Government's defence policy. **Our purpose.** To defend and protect Australia and advance its

⁶⁷ (Royal Air Force, What We Do, Overview, <https://www.raf.mod.uk/what-we-do/overview/>), Ministry of Defence © Crown Copyright (2022) © 2022 Royal Air Force. UK Crown Copyright “Reproduced under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#).

⁶⁸ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-105 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

⁶⁹ Australian Government Department of Defence (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/at-a-glance> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

strategic interest. Underpinning Defence's purpose are two outcomes statements through which we focus our portfolio resourcing and delivery for Government.

- Defend Australia and its national interests through the conduct of operations and provision of support for the Australian community and civilian authorities in accordance with Government direction.
- Protect and advance Australia's strategic interests through the provision of strategic policy, the development, delivery and sustainment of military, intelligence and enabling capabilities, and the promotion of regional and global security and stability as directed by Government.

Our priorities. Defence's primary roles are to protect and advance Australia's strategic interests through the promotion of security and stability, provide military capabilities to defend Australia and its national interests, and support the Australian community and civilian authorities as directed by the Government. Defence prioritises the preparedness of current capability to meet Government-directed requirements.⁷⁰ Concurrently, Defence is also focused on building a more potent, capable and agile future force to better meet and respond to future challenges. This includes using our current capability to shape and deter within our region, and being able to respond with credible military force. While Australia's immediate region will be the focus for defence planning, Defence will continue to invest in relationships, collaborations, and partnerships across the Indo-Pacific and globally. International engagement is integrated as a core function of Defence, aligned with the Strategic Defence Objectives. The Defence Cooperation Program, which currently provides defence assistance to 30 countries, will be enhanced to build the confidence and capacity of our regional partners in the South West Pacific and in South East Asia. As part of this, the ADF will continue to participate in multinational exercises to expand relations with a wide range of partners. The Department also deals with:

- international relations and co-operation
- scientific research and development

⁷⁰ Australian Government Department of Defence (2022) *About*. Available from:

<https://www.defence.gov.au/about/at-a-glance> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

- procurement and purchasing
- industry development and co-operation.

⁷¹**Our values**

Service

The selflessness of character to place the security and interests of our nation and its people ahead of my own.

Courage

The strength of character to say and do the right thing, always, especially in the face of adversity.

Respect

The humanity of character to value others and treat them with dignity.

Integrity

The consistency of character to align my thoughts, words and actions to do what is right.

Excellence

The willingness of character to strive each day to be the best I can be, both professionally and personally.

Our behaviours

- Act with purpose for Defence and the nation.
- Be adaptable, innovative and agile.

⁷¹ Australian Government Department of Defence (2022) *About*. Available from:

<https://www.defence.gov.au/about/at-a-glance> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

- Collaborate and be team-focused.
- Be accountable and trustworthy.
- Reflect, learn and improve.
- Be inclusive and value others”””⁷² (Australian Government Department of Defence, 2022, <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/at-a-glance>). The Department of Defence oversees the Navy, The Australian Army and the Air Force and these will be discussed in-depth.

1.4.5.1 Royal Australian Navy (RAN)

⁷³“**Organisation.** An effective organisation is fundamental to the efficiency of the RAN and its ability to accomplish assigned missions. The objective of the RAN’s structure is to align the entire Service, and its supporting agencies, into a system that is focused on the delivery of trained forces and the necessary support to deliver combat capability. Ultimately the Navy’s mission is to fight and win at sea. The Chief of Navy Australia commands the Navy and is responsible for raising, training and sustaining the RAN. Under the Chief of Navy Australia there are two major commands, [Navy Headquarters](#) and [Fleet Command](#)” (Royal Australian Navy, 2022, <https://www.navy.gov.au/organisation>). ⁷⁴“**Our Culture.** The Royal Australian Navy recognises that an organisation’s culture is fundamental to its ability to achieve its mission, which is shaped by its people. We have an enduring cultural improvement program which is founded on [Our Values](#) and supported by [Our Behaviours](#). Our program, aligned with wider [Defence cultural reform](#), guides our people to be a more capable and agile Navy; a Navy held in the highest regard by the Australian people; and a Navy that we will be proud to hand over to our successors. The outcome is a modern sailor who embraces change, is inclusive and

⁷² Australian Government Department of Defence (2022) *About*. Available from: <https://www.defence.gov.au/about/at-a-glance> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

⁷³ Royal Australian Navy (2022) *Organisation*. Available from: <https://www.navy.gov.au/organisation> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

⁷⁴ Royal Australian Navy (2022) *Our Culture*. Available from: <https://www.navy.gov.au/our-culture> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

strives to make Navy better” (Royal Australian Navy, 2022, <https://www.navy.gov.au/our-culture>).

1.4.5.2 The Australian Army

⁷⁵“**Command Statement.** The Australian Army is, and always has been, in motion. [Army in Motion](#) is our central idea for how we respond to [Accelerated Warfare](#) and how Army’s teams contribute to Defence strategy. We use the themes of people, preparedness, profession, potential and partnerships to think through decisions and balance the tension between being ready now and future ready” (The Australian Army, 2022, <https://www.army.gov.au/our-work/army-motion>).

1.4.5.3 Royal Australian Air Force

⁷⁶“**One Team**

Built on the proud history and traditions of the Australian Flying Corps and the Royal Australian Air Force, we will fight and win by generating integrated kinetic and non-kinetic air and space effects across the sea, land, air, space and cyber operating domains.

Swift

Air Force provides immediate and responsive military options across the spectrum of operations as part of a Whole of Government joint or coalition response.

Decisive

We exploit the air power characteristics of persistent and precision effect, flexibility, perspective, reach, penetration, versatility and responsiveness.

Resilient

We are leaders in: command and control of air and space operations; intelligence, surveillance and response; and targeting.

⁷⁵ The Australian Army (2022) *Command Statement*. Available from: <https://www.army.gov.au/our-work/army-motion> [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

⁷⁶ Royal Australian Air Force (2022) *Our Mission*. Available from: <https://www.airforce.gov.au/> Copyright © Royal Australian Air Force [Accessed May 05, 2022] © Commonwealth of Australia

Respected

We are the leaders for strategic, operational, tactical, technical and logistic management of Australia's military aviation capability” (Royal Australian Air Force, 2022, <https://www.airforce.gov.au/>). Please note that the Australian Government Department of Defence does not endorse the views expressed in this book. The following section will discuss aspects about the Swiss Armed Forces in greater detail.

1.4.6 Switzerland – Swiss Armed Forces

^{77c}Another good typical example of a great nation that is at the forefront of peacebuilding and conflict prevention in the world is Switzerland. In general Switzerland is known as one of the friendliest nation in the world as a result of: (1) its significant financial contributions towards peacekeeping and peace in international world bodies that focus on peace such as the United Nations, (2) it is home to the headquarters’ offices of many humanitarian international bodies, (3) it has hosted many peacebuilding and peacemaking conferences or meetings of many world leaders over the past decades to the present day, (4) it has one of the most exemplary philanthropic and happy societies, (5) it has a thriving open tourism industry, (6) beautiful historical architecture, (7) effective climate change policies and many other aspects” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022:69). **Swiss Armed Forces**. According to the Swiss Armed Forces (2022) **Swiss Armed Forces – Serving Switzerland. Women in the Armed Forces. Security: just as much a matter for women**⁷⁸ (Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/armed-forces.html>). ^{79c}**Armed Forces and the environment**. In fulfilling their constitutional role for the Confederation, the Swiss Armed Forces have an environmental impact. The Federal Constitution requires that the Confederation, in fulfilling its

⁷⁷ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2022) *World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania & Europe Perspective* 1st Edition, Educational Ebook, p1-105 ISBN: 978-1-77924-683-7

⁷⁸ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Swiss Armed Forces – Serving Switzerland*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/armed-forces.html> [Accessed May 15, 2022]

⁷⁹ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Armed Forces and the environment*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/topics/umwelt.html> [Accessed May 14, 2022]

tasks, should strive to protect nature and cultural heritage and consciously act in an environmentally sound manner” (Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/topics/umwelt.html>).⁸⁰“Air2030 – Protecting our airspace. For its security, Switzerland wants to monitor, protect and defend its airspace in the event of an attack. As a neutral country, it strives not to be overly dependent on other countries or organizations” (Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/topics/air2030---schutz-des-luftraumes.html>).⁸¹“Military peace support. International peace support is one of the three missions of the Swiss Armed Forces. Currently approximately 280 men and women from the rank of first private to major general are serving for the cause of peace in 18 countries” (Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/militaerische-friedensfoerderung.html>).⁸²According to Swiss Armed Forces (2022) SWISSINT, public events, personnel marketing team. The SWISSINT personnel marketing team travels around Switzerland to demonstrate the many different ways individuals can participate in peacebuilding. The team are supported by highly skilled and experienced men and women. They provide information about the different missions taking place all over the world at public events, large exhibitions, and through appearances in various cities, universities and technical colleges as well as at numerous recruit and leadership schools of the Swiss Armed Forces. The Infomobile, a roadshow vehicle, is frequently used to inform and communicate with the public. Various exhibition stands that follow different approaches (e.g. the UN tower, mine garden, various other vehicles) are also featured. Online events and livestreams in cyberspace complement SWISSINT’s public presence (Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/militaerische->

⁸⁰ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Air2030 – Protecting our airspace*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/topics/air2030---schutz-des-luftraumes.html> [Accessed May 14, 2022]

⁸¹ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Military Peace Support*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/militaerische-friedensfoerderung.html> [Accessed May 14, 2022]

⁸² Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *SWISSINT, public events, personnel marketing team*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/militaerische-friedensfoerderung/oeffentliche-auftritte.html> [Accessed May 14, 2022]

[friedensfoerderung/oeffentliche-auftritte.html](#)).⁸³“Military Disaster Relief. Swiss Armed Forces and civil affairs support. One of the three basic missions of the Swiss Armed Forces is to support the civilian authorities, when their resources are no longer sufficient:

- a) in warding off severe threats;
- b) in mastering other exceptional situations, in particular in the event of disasters in Switzerland or abroad.

The «subsidiary operations to prevent and master existential dangers» form the framework for military disaster relief at home and abroad; the framework for humanitarian relief operations of the armed forces is provided by the «contributions to international peace support and crisis management» (abroad). Operations (principally as assisting service) are carried out according to the principle of subsidiarity in favour and upon request of: – Military disaster relief: civilian authorities (cantonal management staffs) – Humanitarian relief operations of the Armed Forces: Civilian organisations (national DFA, SDC and/or international) and foreign governments, when their personnel, material or temporal resources are exhausted after disasters or in crisis situations. Here, the armed forces are expected to be able to intervene immediately (within hours or days, depending on size and type of the operation). **Military disaster relief (at home and in the immediate vicinity of the border)**. Military disaster relief is primarily provided within Switzerland. Operations in areas abroad close to the border are carried out within the context of existing agreements with neighbouring states and after respective authorisation by the Federal Council. Civilian authorities are given support to in the event of natural, technological or violence related disasters in Switzerland according to a three-step concept in order to mitigate excessive demands:

1. Preventive support: In the normal situation, civilian partners are permanently given military disaster relief equipment for use (e.g. swap body containers of the disaster relief battalions) outside the normal troop courses.

⁸³ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Military Disaster Relief*. Available from:

<https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/military-disaster-relief.html> [Accessed May 15, 2022]

2. **Spontaneous assistance:** All troops located within the vicinity of an event provide rapid assistance which is limited in both time (approx. 48 hours at the most) and space.

3. **Military disaster relief:** military disaster relief within the context of national security cooperation primarily comprises rescue operations in severe and extensive damage situations or major fires. in addition, the following services can be provided:

- assistance to cut off world or otherwise threatened inhabitants
- containment of the disaster area as well as aversion of consecutive damages
- supporting provisional restoration of vital infrastructures
- reinforcement or relief of already deployed civilian and/or military resources..

⁸⁴With specialised units, the rescue corps is the main pillar of military disaster relief. Its units comprise:

- the disaster relief standby company, which can intervene within hours
- the disaster relief battalions which can be called up and deployed within days to ensure sustainability, concentration of forces and reinforcement.

The specialised units of the rescue corps can be augmented with elements from other service branches – to form requirement specific operational modules. Candidates for that are primarily resources and services of the air force, engineer, logistic and medical forces, Military Security and NBC defence forces. **The Swiss Armed Forces' assistance in humanitarian aid abroad.** The armed forces have the capacity to provide humanitarian aid support from a standing start. Accordingly, the requirements for personnel selection, equipment, organisation and training are

⁸⁴ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Military Disaster Relief*. Available from:

<https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/military-disaster-relief.html> [Accessed May 15, 2022]

high, and mission-oriented training must be provided in advance. The armed forces humanitarian aid support is always provided at a subsidiary level. It is provided to:

- the FDFA (SDC/Humanitarian Aid and SHA)
- local organisations and authorities.

The FDFA bears overall responsibility and ensures compliance with humanitarian principles and standards. Support for humanitarian aid operations, under Article 69 paragraph 1 letter b of the Armed Forces Act, is provided as an extended form of disaster relief abroad (civil affairs support operations abroad). The objective of humanitarian aid support is primarily to save lives and to ensure the survival of people at risk, and may include rebuilding vital infrastructure. Military assistance is provided according to the requirements of the civilian partner to be supported, the needs of the victims and the armed forces' capabilities. The high standards of humanitarian aid support require that only specifically defined, practised and ready-to-use mission modules are provided. Currently, the armed forces contribute to the following missions:

- rescue
- air mobility
- logistics
- communications (command support)
- coordination / consulting⁸⁵ (Swiss Armed Forces, 2022, <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/military-disaster-relief.html>).

Furthermore, various credible studies have been conducted by leading renowned academics based in Switzerland [⁸⁶such as the renowned global book author & top academic Dr. Tibor Szvircsev Tresch

⁸⁵ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Military Disaster Relief*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/military-disaster-relief.html> [Accessed May 15, 2022]

⁸⁶ Swiss Armed Forces (2022) *Tibor Szvircsev Tresch*. Available from: <https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/organisation/kdo-ausb/hka/milak/mehr-zur-milak/militaerwissenschaftliche-forschung-und-lehre/dozentur-militaersoziologie/mitarbeitende/szvircsev-tresch-tibor.html> [Accessed May 18, 2022]

currently (2022) a lecturer of military sociology at the Military Academy at the ETH Zurich, during the years 2006 to 2007 he was employed as a senior research fellow at the NATO Defense College in Rome. While in 2007 (month of September) to the month of July (2008) he was employed by the Directorate for Security Policy (DSP) carrying-out a research project on the “Challenges in recruiting the professional military personnel in Europe: Lessons Switzerland has learned” at the Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich. From 2008 to 2012 he was the secretary and since 2008 he has been the Working Group Coordinator for Recruitment & Retention in the European Research Group on Military & Society (ERGOMAS). During the year 2018 to 2019 at Columbia University in New York, the Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies (SIWPS) in the School of International and Public Affairs he was a Visiting Researcher. During the year 2014 he retired from the Swiss Armed Forces as a Captain] and in Europe to identify the interrelationship of the Swiss society and the Swiss Armed Forces. A typical good recent publication that helps to highlight the interrelationship of the Swiss society and the Swiss Armed Forces was authored by Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Stefano De Rosa, Thomas Ferst, Céline Gloor and Jacques Robert (2021) titled: **Germany language version:** *Sicherheit 2021: Aussen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitische Meinungsbildung im Trend* and the **English language version:** *Security 2021: The Trend of Opinions on Foreign, Security and Defense Policy* both versions published by the Military Sociology Department at the Military Academy (MILAC) at ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich) and ETH Zürich Center for Security Studies (CSS) available at: (see link [Security: The Trend of Opinions on Foreign, Security, and Defense Policy – Center for Security Studies | ETH Zurich](#)). For the purposes of this book short or brief information excerpts will be used from the above well researched book. ⁸⁷“**General Remark:** Because the data for the study “Security 2020” were collected before the outbreak of the COVID-19-pandemic in Switzerland and Europe, the Military Sociology Department at the Military Academy (MILAC) at ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich) conducted a follow-up survey in July 2020 in order to be able to measure possible changes in the feeling of security, trust in institutions and authorities as well as the influence of the CORONA 20 deployment of the armed forces. In this summary, reference is

⁸⁷ Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Stefano De Rosa, Thomas Ferst, Céline Gloor and Jacques Robert (2021) *Sicherheit 2021: Aussen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitische Meinungsbildung im Trend*. Published by the Military Sociology Department at the Military Academy (MILAC) at ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich) and ETH Zürich Center for Security Studies (CSS) Available from: <https://css.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/gess/cis/center-for-securities-studies/pdfs/Si2021.pdf> [Accessed May 18, 2022] p1 – 400

therefore also made to the results of the follow-up survey for certain questions. The survey data for the study “Security 2021” were collected between 5 and 26 January 2021. **Sense of Security and Perception of Switzerland and the World:** The general perception of security remains unchanged in both July 2020 and January 2021. In general, Swiss citizens feel very secure. The perception of security in public areas has increased significantly compared to January 2020. While the assessment of the future remained unchanged in 2020 compared to the follow-up survey, it can be seen that Swiss people are significantly less optimistic about the future of Switzerland in 2021. Nevertheless, a clear majority remains optimistic in this respect. Compared with 2020 and the follow-up survey, optimism about the future with regard to the global political situation has increased significantly. In addition, the Swiss feel hardly threatened in various sectors of society compared with 2015, but rate the probability of a threat from a pandemic, cyberattacks, the spread of fake news or an economic crisis the highest. **Attitudes towards the Swiss Armed Forces:** The necessity of the armed forces is supported by a clear majority of the Swiss” (Tibor Szvircsev Tresch, Andreas Wenger, Stefano De Rosa, Thomas Ferst, Céline Gloor and Jacques Robert, 2021:20, <https://css.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/gess/cis/center-for-securities-studies/pdfs/Si2021.pdf>). *Please note that the Swiss Armed Forces do not endorse the views expressed in this book.* The following section will cover information about the Kingdom of Denmark.

1.4.7 Kingdom of Denmark – Danish Ministry of Defence

⁸⁸According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (2021) **Why Denmark is a great place to live.** Denmark often comes out near the top of global surveys on liveability and happiness. How can a small country with difficult weather be such a wonderful place to live? (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, 2021, <https://denmark.dk/people-and-culture>). ^{89c}**Ministry of Defence.** Together we work for the Danish security and interests and the security of citizens. **The tasks are solved nationally as well as internationally.** The Danish Ministry of Defence (ministerial

⁸⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (2021) *Why Denmark is a great place to live.* Available from: <https://denmark.dk/people-and-culture> [Accessed November 17, 2021]

⁸⁹ Danish Ministry of Defence (2022) *Ministry of Defence.* Available from: <https://www.fmn.dk/en/> [Accessed May 21, 2022]

department) deals with a wide range of functions and assignments - from serving the Danish Minister of Defence to the overall management of our agencies” (Danish Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.fmn.dk/en/>).⁹⁰ According to the Danish Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Danish Ministry of Defence (MoD)*. The Danish Ministry of Defence (MoD) consists of a ministerial department and a number of agencies. The Danish Ministry of Defence (MoD) consists of a [ministerial department](#) and a number of agencies. The ministerial department is the secretariat of [the minister](#). The primary focus of the Department is on the political as well as managerial aspect of the tasks conducted under the Ministry of Defence. Through its agencies, the Danish Ministry of Defence solves tasks which contribute to peace and security. These tasks are solved nationally as well as internationally. A common characteristic for all the agencies of the Danish Ministry of Defence is that their tasks relate to security and emergency preparedness. The tasks of the Ministry include participation in international operations, exercise of Danish sovereignty, and participation in international security and defence cooperation. The main agencies are:

- [Defence Command Denmark](#)
- [Home Guard Command Denmark](#)
- [Danish Emergency Management Agency](#)
- [Danish Defence Intelligence Service](#)
- [Danish Ministry of Defence Acquisition and Logistics Organisation](#)
- [Danish Ministry of Defence Personnel Agency](#)
- [Danish Ministry of Defence Estate Agency](#)
- [Danish Ministry of Defence Accounting Agency](#)
- [Danish Ministry of Defence Military Prosecution Service](#) (Danish Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.fmn.dk/en/ministeriet/the-danish-ministry-of-defence-mod/the-danish-ministry-of-defence-mod/>).

⁹⁰ Danish Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Danish Ministry of Defence (MoD)*. Available from: <https://www.fmn.dk/en/ministeriet/the-danish-ministry-of-defence-mod/the-danish-ministry-of-defence-mod/>
[Accessed May 21, 2022]

⁹¹“The Danish Ministry of Defence (ministerial department) deals with a wide range of functions and assignments - from serving the Danish Minister of Defence to the overall management of our agencies. [Organisation of the Danish Ministry of Defence](#). The Ministry of Defence works for peace, freedom and security – nationally and internationally. The Department has two main functions:

- We serve the minister of defence and establish the basis for the minister to create a visionary Danish policy in the field of defence, security and emergency management. The ministry’s functions are therefore of a distinctive political nature.
- We head and supervise the combine of the Ministry of Defence. We ensure the execution of the policy of the minister of defence. We also supervise a responsible planning of the economy and activities in the agencies within the politically stipulated framework.

To ensure optimal performance, the Department is organised into different units with each their areas of responsibility. The Department staff totals about 500. The combination of civilian and military employees contributes to a generally positive dynamic, and boosts the opportunity for professional interaction. [The Permanent Secretary](#) is the head official. He is in charge of centres with subjacent teams” (Danish Ministry of Defence, 2020, <https://www.fmn.dk/en/ministeriet/the-department/organisation/>). ⁹²“[Denmark and U.S. host a staff exercise on situational awareness in the Baltic Sea Region](#). Situational awareness in the Baltic Sea Region was the main topic for the staff exercise held on May 5th 2022 in Copenhagen. The Danish Ministry of Defence and the United States Department of Defense, hosted the exercise with the participation of Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden. The exercise was exploring possibilities to enhance collaboration on situational awareness. Estonia is expected to host the next Nordic-Baltic-U.S. meeting” (Danish Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.fmn.dk/en/news/2022/denmark-and-u.s.-host-a-staff-exercise--on-situational-awareness-in-the-baltic-sea-region/>). *Please note that the Danish*

⁹¹ Danish Ministry of Defence (2020) *Organisation*. Available from: <https://www.fmn.dk/en/ministeriet/the-department/organisation/> [Accessed May 21, 2022]

⁹² Danish Ministry of Defence (2022) *Denmark and U.S. host a staff exercise on situational awareness in the Baltic Sea Region*. Available from: <https://www.fmn.dk/en/news/2022/denmark-and-u.s.-host-a-staff-exercise--on-situational-awareness-in-the-baltic-sea-region/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

Ministry of Defence does not endorse the views expressed in this book. The following section will cover information about the Kingdom of Norway.

1.4.8 Kingdom of Norway – Ministry of Defence

⁹³“**Ministry of Defence.** The Ministry of Defence is a Government Office with responsibility for the formation and implementation of Norwegian security and defence policy” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/id380/>).

⁹⁴“**Organisation.** The Ministry of Defence is a Government Office with responsibility for the formation and implementation of Norwegian security and defence policy” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/minister-of-defence-bjorn-arild-gram/id2908539/>). “**Administrative staff** and **Departments.** ⁹⁵**The Ministry of Defence Communication Unit.** The unit provides support both to the Minister and senior staff, both political and administrative, and to the Chief of Defence. The spokesman function is performed by separate spokesmen for the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Defence” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-ministry-of-defence-communication-un/id521818/>). According to the Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) **Internal Auditor Unit.** The Internal Auditor will contribute to the overall achievement of defence objectives by providing support to the Ministry’s senior management in controlling and managing subordinate departments and agencies (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, [---

⁹³ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence \(2022\) *Ministry of Defence*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/id380/> \[Accessed May 22, 2022\]](https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-national-armaments-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

⁹⁴ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *Minister of Defence*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/minister-of-defence-bjorn-arild-gram/id2908539/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

⁹⁵ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Ministry of Defence Communication Unit*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-ministry-of-defence-communication-un/id521818/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

[director/id85707/](https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-development-and-admini/id1383/)).⁹⁶“The Department of Development, Administration and Preventive Security. The Department of Development and Administration spans over a range of different professional areas, some administrative and some more related to aspects of development” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-development-and-admini/id1383/>).⁹⁷“The Department of Security Policy and Operations. The Department of Security Policy is responsible for the handling of questions of security policy as well as for the Ministry’s international activities and external relations in the field of security policy” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-security-policy/id1349/>).⁹⁸“The Department of Financial Governance and Management. The Department of Management and Financial Governance has the overall responsibility for the planning and development of activities, the organisation and the structure of the Armed Forces within the particular long-term planning period. The department also exercises overall management and control of the activities of subordinate agencies” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-for-finance-and-managemen/id1353/>).⁹⁹“The Department of Defence Policy and Long Term Planning. The Department of Defence Policy and Long Term Planning is responsible for strategic analysis, the development of long-term defence policy and overall planning for the defence sector” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022,

⁹⁶ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Department of Development, Administration and Preventive Security*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-development-and-admini/id1383/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

⁹⁷ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Department of Security Policy and Operations*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-security-policy/id1349/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

⁹⁸ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Department of Financial Governance and Management*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-for-finance-and-managemen/id1353/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

⁹⁹ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Department of Defence Policy and Long Term Planning*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-defence-policy-and-lon/id1352/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-defence-policy-and-lon/id1352/>).¹⁰⁰The Department of Personnel Policy, Competence and Joint Legal Services. (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-competence-and-joint-/id748898/>).¹⁰¹“The Department of Investment” (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.regjeringen.no/>).¹⁰²According to the Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *Defence cooperation between Norway and US essential for our security*. The Supplementary Defense Cooperation Agreement between Norway and the U.S. has now been submitted to the Storting for consideration. ‘This Agreement provides a framework for further developing our crucial cooperation with the U.S. in this area. Our primary focus is on safeguarding Norwegian security and Norwegian interests, but this cooperation is also important for the security of Europe as a whole,’ said Minister of Foreign Affairs Anniken Huitfeldt (Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence, 2022, https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/sdca_submitted/id2907892/). *Please note that the Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence does not endorse the views expressed in this book.* The following section will cover information about the Kingdom of Spain in-depth.

1.4.9 Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence

Government of Spain Ministry of Defence. According to the Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) **UNITS. JOINT STAFF. EMACON**

¹⁰⁰ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Department of Personnel Policy, Competence and Joint Legal Services*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-competence-and-joint-/id748898/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

¹⁰¹ Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *The Department of Investment*. Available from: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fd/organisation/Departments/the-department-of-investment/id2627638/> [Accessed May 22, 2022]

¹⁰² Kingdom of Norway Ministry of Defence (2022) *Defence cooperation between Norway and US essential for our security*. Available from: https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/sdca_submitted/id2907892/ [Accessed May 22, 2022]

1. ¹⁰³The Joint Defence Staff (EMACON) is the JEMAD's auxiliary command body in the exercise of its powers and responsibilities. It will act as the main coordinator of the EMAD's general activities.
2. It supports and advises the JEMAD in defining military strategy, military planning, force development and the strategic conduct of operations.
3. It will lead Military Planning within the framework of Defence Planning, in coordination with the authorities of the Ministry of Defence, the Army and the Navy and the rest of the EMAD bodies.
4. The Chief of the Joint Staff (JEMACON) will hold the position of Chief of Military Transformation and will have a support element for it.
5. He will support the JEMAD in carrying out the necessary actions to ensure the operational effectiveness of the Armed Forces.
6. It will identify, in coordination with the Armies and the Navy, the shortcomings of the Joint Force (CF) during its preparation and employment process and will analyse those that could lead to the need for conceptual development or the creation or updating of joint courses, or both needs at the same time (Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022, https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/emacon/?__locale=en).

ARMED FORCES INTELLIGENCE CENTRE (CIFAS).

1. ¹⁰⁴[El Centro de Inteligencia de las Fuerzas Armadas \(CIFAS\)](#) will be the body responsible for providing the Minister of Defence, through the JEMAD, and the authorities of the Department, with the military intelligence required to alert on international situations likely to generate crises

¹⁰³ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Units. Joint Staff*. Available from: https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/emacon/?__locale=en [Accessed June 03, 2022]

¹⁰⁴ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Units. Armed Forces Intelligence Centre (CIFAS)*. Available from: https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/emacon/?__locale=en [Accessed June 03, 2022]

affecting National Defence, as well as to provide the necessary support, within its scope, to military operations. The JEMAD will establish the conditions under which the CIFAS will support the MOPS in the military operations it determines. It will also advise the JEMAD and the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy on military counter-intelligence and security in the organisational structure of the Armed Forces. It will also contribute to advising the JEMAD on the strategic level of military operations. The Director of CIFAS will be the Head of Security within the EMAD.

2. The CIFAS will direct and coordinate the use of joint intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) systems, as well as coordinate with the competent authorities the exploitation of information from specific ISR systems.

3. ¹⁰⁵Through the JEMAD, it will provide the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy with the intelligence necessary for the development of force readiness activities.

4. It will respond to requests for intelligence information from the Ministry of Defence authorities, within the scope of its competences.

5. In coordination with the MOPS, it shall plan, direct and, where appropriate, execute geospatial information activities in the field of defence for operations. To this end, the corresponding army and navy bodies are functionally dependent on the Armed Forces Intelligence Centre.

6. It will define, in collaboration with EMACON and the MCCE, the operational requirements of Earth Observation Systems for their impact on Ima

gery Intelligence (Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022, https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/emacon/?__locale=en).

¹⁰⁵ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Units. Armed Forces Intelligence Centre (CIFAS)*. Available from: https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/emacon/?__locale=en [Accessed June 03, 2022]

““PERMANENT OPERATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Permanent surveillance and deterrence operations.

1. The Chief of Defense is responsible for the operational structure of the Armed Forces. The different Component Commands set to carry out the operations to be determined, according to the operational plans in force, depend on him.

2. In addition to these Component Commands, the Permanent Operational Commands listed on section 5 of this list are also part of the operational structure¹⁰⁶.

3. Designated Component Commands. At the proposal of every Chief of Staff and with the previous approval of the head of the Ministry of Defense, the Chief of Defense shall designate the Component Commands at the highest level, which shall be issued by every branch of the armed Forces. These Component Commands shall be called as follows Land Component Command, Maritime Component Command and Aerospace Component Command.

4. In addition to the above, the Cross Component Commands on Special Operations and Cyberspace may be activated in accordance with the military doctrine in place.

5. Permanent operational commands. To carry out the operations that Armed Forces have continuously activated.

- a. Land Operational Command (MOT in Spanish).
- b. Maritime Operational Command (MOM in Spanish).
- c. Aerospace Operational Command (MOA in Spanish).
- d. Cyberspace Operational Command (MOC in Spanish).

6. Commanders of the aforementioned Operational Commands shall exercise the set up forces' command, in accordance with plans in place and military doctrine. They will also get

¹⁰⁶ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Units*. Available from: <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/OrgOpePerm/> [Accessed June 03, 2022]

coordinated with military and civilian authorities and any bodies involved in the aforementioned operations”” (Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/OrgOpePerm/>).

““**Land Operational Command (MOT in Spanish)**. This is the branch within the operational structure of the Armed Forces that is responsible, at its level, for planning, conducting and monitoring land operations. The Army Chief of Staff will promote the appointment of the Commander of the Operational Land Command (CMOT in Spanish) to the Chief of Defence. Commanders of the aforementioned Operational Commands shall exercise the set up forces' command, in accordance with plans in place and military doctrine. They will also get coordinated with military and civilian authorities and any bodies involved in the aforementioned operations. By Order 200/17069/20, the Chief of Defense appointed the Head of the Canary Islands Command as CMOT, and its Headquarters is located in Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

¹⁰⁷**Maritime Operational Command (MOM in Spanish)**. This is the branch within the operational structure of the Armed Forces that is responsible, at its level, for planning, conducting and monitoring maritime operations. The Navy Chief of Staff will promote the appointment of the Commander of the Operational Maritime Command (CMOM in Spanish) to the Chief of Defence. Commanders of the aforementioned Operational Commands shall exercise the set up forces' command, in accordance with plans in place and military doctrine. They will also get coordinated with military and civilian authorities and any bodies involved in the aforementioned operations. By Order 200/17069/20, the Chief of Defense appointed the Admiral of Maritime Action as CMOM, and its headquarters are located in Cartagena. **Aerospace Operational Command (MOA in Spanish)**. This is the branch within the operational structure of the Armed Forces that is responsible, at its level, for planning, conducting and monitoring aerospace operations. The Air Force Chief of Staff will promote the appointment of the Commander of the Operational Aerospace Command (CMOA in Spanish) to the Chief of Defence. Commanders of the aforementioned Operational Commands shall exercise the set up forces' command, in accordance with plans in place and military doctrine. They will also get coordinated with military and civilian authorities and any bodies involved in the aforementioned

¹⁰⁷ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Units*. Available from: <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/OrgOpePerm/> [Accessed June 03, 2022]

operations. By Order 200/17069/20, the Chief of Defense appointed the Commander of the Defence and Air Operations Command as CMOA, and its headquarters are located at Torrejón Air Base. **Cyberspace Operational Command (MOC in Spanish)**. This is the branch within the operational structure of the Armed Forces that is responsible, at its level, for planning, conducting and monitoring military operations aimed at ensuring the freedom of action of the Armed Forces within cyberspace, in accordance with operational plans in place. The Commander of the Operational Cyberspace Command (CMOC) will be appointed by the Chief of Defence. Commanders of the aforementioned Operational Commands shall exercise the set up forces' command, in accordance with plans in place and military doctrine. They will also get coordinated with military and civilian authorities and any bodies involved in the aforementioned operations. By Order 200/17069/20, the Chief of Defense appointed the Commander of the Joint Cyberspace Command as CMOC, and its headquarters are located at the Retamares Base in Pozuelo de Alarcón¹⁰⁸ (Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/OrgOpePerm/>). ¹⁰⁹“**DEPLOYMENTS. The Spanish Armed Forces are involved in 17 missions abroad and it is foreseen that by 2022, the highest number of troops simultaneously deployed will not exceed 2,900**, excluding occasional adjustments in some of the missions depending on requirements such as those derived from the temporary exercise of command over international forces, or due to the health and security situation. The largest contingents are in Lebanon, with over 600 blue helmets, and in Mali, with roughly 500 troops. Within NATO, they monitor the waters of the Mediterranean and take part in the defense of the Baltic countries and Turkey. Spain is also involved in all the military missions that the European Union is carrying out on the African continent, with deployments in Mali, the Central African Republic, Somalia and Senegal, as well as the presence of military observers in Mozambique. Our Armed Forces are also involved in Operation Atalanta, which aims at countering piracy in the Indian Ocean, deploying troops and assets belonging to the Navy and the Air Force, all conducted from the ES-OHQ located at Rota Naval

¹⁰⁸ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Units*. Available from: <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/unidades/OrgOpePerm/> [Accessed June 03, 2022]

¹⁰⁹ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Deployments*. Available from: <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/operaciones/operaciones-en-el-exterior/> [Accessed June 03, 2022] © Copyright 2019 Ministry of Defence - Defence Staff

Base in Spain” (Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/operaciones/operaciones-en-el-exterior/>). **Ministry of Defence Operations Newsletter, May, No.17.** ¹¹⁰According to the Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022:2) **eFP (Latvia). The Spanish contingent in Latvia achieved outstanding results in the ‘Iron Spear 2022’ shooting competition.** The eFP X contingent deployed in Latvia has participated in the 'Iron Spear 2022' shooting competition held at the Adazi base. The mission of the eFP X contingent is to deter any attempt of aggression against Latvian territory. In this way, Spain not only reaffirms its commitment to collective defence, but also makes an effective contribution to national defence beyond its borders. **SNMG-2. AOR ‘Cantabria’ (A-15), joins NATO’s naval forces in the Mediterranean.** The 'Cantabria' has been integrated into SNMG-2 unit since May 10th, with which it will carry out enhanced surveillance and naval presence missions in the Mediterranean, such as the frigate 'Blas de Lezo', which also belongs to the 31st Surface Squadron. With this deployment, Spain proves its firm engagement and solidarity with its allies, with whom it shares the permanent effort to guarantee security at sea and presence in the areas of interest. **EUNAVFOR ‘ATALANTA’. Surgery using general anaesthesia on board the Frigate ‘Canarias’ (F-86).** A member of the frigate's crew came to the medical team on 14 May with symptoms that suggested he was suffering from acute appendicitis. It was decided to do surgery on board, taking advantage of the resources the ship has been equipped with. The frigate 'Canaria' (F-86) is currently deployed in 'Operation Atalanta', is carrying a ROLE 2, which has the necessary anaesthetic-surgical resources to carry out operations such as this one. **EUTM-MALI. NH-90 ITATs contribution to EUTM Mali.** Spain has offered this essential helicopter air element to the EUTM in Mali. NH-90 crews from the Spanish Army provide the requested tactical air transport in a country twice the size of Spain. In this video released by EUTM Mali operation you can watch in action the NH-90 performing different activities. This is an essential asset in EUTM Mali (Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence, 2022:2, <https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/>). The following section will cover information about the Italian Republic military forces.

¹¹⁰ Kingdom of Spain Ministry of Defence (2022) *Operations Newsletter, May: No.17*. Available from: https://emad.defensa.gob.es/en/Galerias/emad/files/EMAD_NEWSLETTER_May_17.pdf [Accessed June 03, 2022] p1-4 © Copyright 2019 Ministry of Defence - Defence Staff

1.4.10 Repubblica Italiana/Italian Republic Ministry of Defence

Italy is one of the world's most celebrated nations due to its natural beauty, peace, economic strength, powerful nation brand, high quality export products, historic architecture and global tourism. The Italian Republic's military forces operate under the government Ministry of Defence. ¹¹¹“**MINISTER OF DEFENCE. The prerogatives and responsibilities of the Minister of Defence are established by art. 10 of Legislative Decree n.6,15 March 2010:**

1) The Minister of Defence, responsible for the Defence civil and military administration, is the highest hierarchical and disciplinary body:

a) The Minister implements Government's defence and security directives, submitted to the Supreme Defence Council and approved by the Parliament.

b) He/she issues guidelines on military policy, security and intelligence matters, as well as on Defence technical-administrative activities.

c) He/she participates, directly or through a delegate, in all European and international organisations involved in defence and military security;

d) He/she approves the joint military and operational planning, the ensuing technical-financial programmes and the planning for the industrial area of interest to Defence.

2) The Minister of Defence proposes to the Prime Minister the annual report to be submitted to the Parliament on the state of the Service Discipline and on the state of the organisation of the Armed Forces, with regard to the restructuring objectives. The Minister reports particularly on:

a) The operational situation of each branch of the Armed Forces;

b) The degree of volunteer female military personnel integration;

¹¹¹ Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) *Minister of Defence*. Available from:

https://www.difesa.it/EN/Minister_of_Defence/institutional_tasks/Pagine/institutionaltasks.aspx [Accessed June 16,

2022] © 2015 Ministero della Difesa V.4.0.0 - 19 giugno 2015

- c) The work of General Directorate of Military Pensions, Employment of retired Volunteers and Draft;
- d) The outplacement support activities in favour of dismissed enlisted volunteers, implemented by the existing ministerial agency;
- e) The state of recruitment for initial careers in civil and military police and in the Italian Red Cross Military Corps.

3) The Minister of Defence can also, by his/her own decree and upon proposal of the Chief of the Defence Staff, abolish or reorganize offices and bodies within the restructuring process of the Armed Forces (in accordance with art. 177)” (Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, https://www.difesa.it/EN/Minister_of_Defence/institutional_tasks/Pagine/institutionaltasks.aspx).

¹¹²“**Cabinet Office of the Ministry of Defence.** The Cabinet Office of the Ministry of Defence assists the **Head of the Cabinet Office** in executing the functions set out in Article 2, paragraph 3; it also examines the acts to be submitted for signature by the Minister and by the delegate Undersecretaries of State. Two or more Deputy Heads of the Cabinet Office (of which at least one being a civilian and one performing the functions of Head of the Cabinet Office when required) are appointed by Decree of the Minister upon proposal of the Head of the Cabinet Office. The Cabinet Office of the Ministry of Defence is organized into different areas, which can be coordinated by the Deputy Heads of the Cabinet Office. To the Cabinet Office belong also the Minister’s Aides-de-camps who are directly answerable to him” (Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, https://www.difesa.it/EN/Minister_of_Defence/Uffici/Pagine/CabinetOfficeoftheMinistryofDefence.aspx). “**Italian Joint Operations Headquarters (JOHQ).** The Italian Joint Operations Headquarters (JOHQ) - Comando Operativo di Vertice Interforze COI, was established in accordance with Law no. 25 of 18th February 1997, providing for the reorganization of the top-level Defense structure, placing the Chief of Defense at the top of the chain of command, above

¹¹² Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) *Cabinet Office of the Ministry of Defence*. Available from: https://www.difesa.it/EN/Minister_of_Defence/Uffici/Pagine/CabinetOfficeoftheMinistryofDefence.aspx [Accessed June 16, 2022] © 2015 Ministero della Difesa V.4.0.0 - 19 giugno 2015

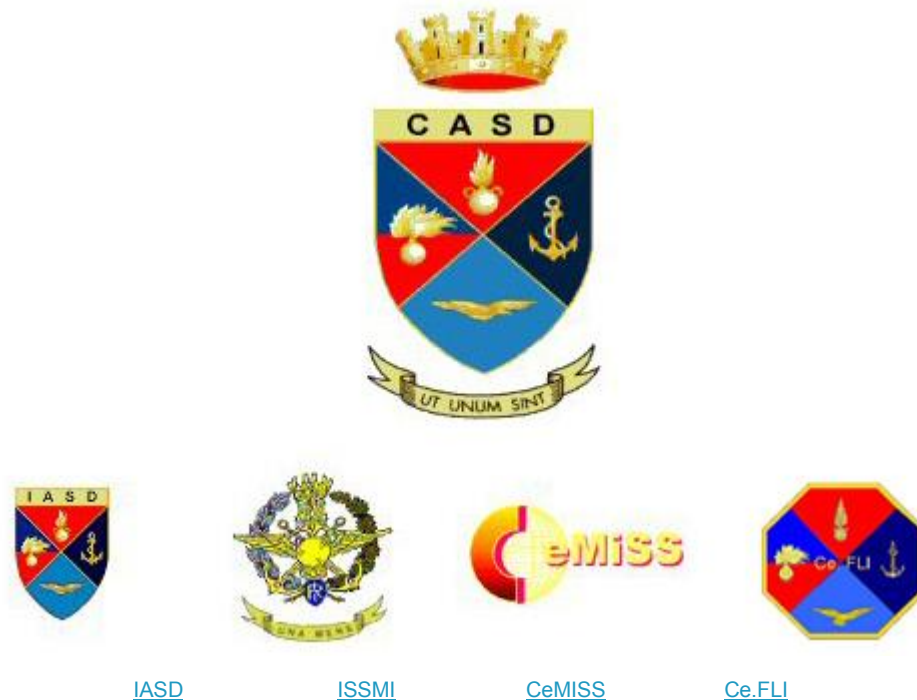
the Single Service Chiefs of Staff”¹¹³ (Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/JOHQ/Pagine/default.aspx>). ¹¹⁴“**Tasks**. The JOHQ develops methodologies to simulate strategic and operational scenarios, it analyses activities, learns lessons and develops corrective measures. The JOHQ participates in Defense General Planning, develops operational doctrine, is responsible for operational planning and directs joint operations and exercises. It participates in the development of the doctrine of NATO and of other international organizations” (Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/JOHQ/Pagine/Tasks.aspx>).

¹¹³ Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) *Italian Joint Operations Headquarters (JOHQ)*. Available from: <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/JOHQ/Pagine/default.aspx> [Accessed June 16, 2022] © 2015 Ministero della DifesaV.4.0.0 - 19 giugno 2015

¹¹⁴ Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) *Tasks*. Available from: <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/JOHQ/Pagine/Tasks.aspx> [Accessed June 16, 2022] © 2015 Ministero della DifesaV.4.0.0 - 19 giugno 2015

Centre for Defense Higher Studies (CASD).

Figure 1.17 Centre for Defense Higher Studies (CASD)



(Source: Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, www.difesa.it).

¹¹⁵According to the Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) The Centre for Defense Higher Studies - Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa (CASD) is the highest-ranking study institution in the field of managerial training, and security and defense studies. It is headed by a President, assisted by his staff for the purpose of providing general support to and coordination of the activities relevant to its three autonomous institutes: the Italian Defense Higher Studies Institute - Istituto Alti Studi per la Difesa (IASD), the Joint Services Staff College - Istituto Superiore di Stato Maggiore Interforze (ISSMI) and the Military Centre for Strategic Studies - Centro Militare di Studi Strategici (CeMiSS). The Centre's President reports directly to the Chief of Defense and is supported by a Steering Committee he presides over, comprising IASD military and civilian Adjuvant Directors, the ISSMI Director, the CeMiSS Director acting as secretary, and the Chief

¹¹⁵ Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) *Centre for Defense Higher Studies (CASD)*. Available from: <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/CASD/Pagine/default.aspx> [Accessed June 16, 2022] © 2015 Ministero della Difesa V.4.0.0 - 19 giugno 2015

of Defense. The Steering Committee examines and expresses its opinions on the study programs of IASD and ISSMI, on the activities carried out within the sessions and study courses, on the system for evaluating trainees and on all the organizational and functional aspects pertaining to the Center, aimed at increasing the maximum level of synergy in the use of the available human, material and financial resources (Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/CASD/Pagine/default.aspx>).

“¹¹⁶**Military institutes.**

- [Italian Defense Higher Studies Institute \(IASD\)](#)
- [The Joint Services Staff College \(ISSMI\)](#)
- [Military Centre for Strategic Studies \(CeMiSS\)](#)
- [Joint Logistics Education Centre \(Ce.FLI\)](#)” (Italian Republic Ministry of Defence, 2022, <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/CASD/MI/Pagine/default.aspx>). The conclusion of this chapter will be covered in the following section.

1.5 Conclusion

It can be concluded that world peace is now the most critical factor towards achieving global development, security and stability. Global military forces or institutions are now playing a critical role towards educating and upholding world peace initiatives and this has become a matter of urgency across the world. Research is now inevitable in the journey to achieving world peace especially in areas such as peacebuilding, dialogue, peacekeeping & conflict prevention. It can be concluded that benchmarking is now a critical ingredient towards attaining military principles, values and laws that aim to: better serve citizens, protect human rights, conserve the environment, boost global security, economic development and so on.

¹¹⁶ Italian Republic Ministry of Defence (2022) *Military institutes.*. Available from: <https://www.difesa.it/EN/SMD/CASD/MI/Pagine/default.aspx> [Accessed June 16, 2022] © 2015 Ministero della Difesa V.4.0.0 - 19 giugno 2015

1.6 Discussion questions

- 1) Define the following terms 'world' and 'peace'?
- 2) Explain in greater detail what is peacebuilding, dialogue, peacekeeping & conflict prevention?
- 3) Using relevant examples identify some of the leading military forces (army) in the world?

Chapter 2: Climate change & issues related to conflict & global security

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Highlight the key difference between ‘climate’ & ‘weather’. Define the following terms ‘climate change’ and ‘global warming’.
- Explain the factors pushing climate change security concerns globally using relevant examples.
- Identify the six geographical areas in the world with climate change security concerns.

2.1 Introduction

¹¹⁷¹¹⁸“Is it usually rainy or usually dry? Is it typically hot or typically cold? A region’s climate is determined by observing its weather over a period of many years — generally 30 years or more. Some parts of Earth are warming faster than others. But on average, global air temperatures near Earth’s surface have gone up about 2 degrees Fahrenheit in the past 100 years. In fact, the past five years have been the warmest five years in centuries. Many people, including scientists, are concerned about this warming. As Earth’s climate continues to warm, the intensity and amount of rainfall during storms such as hurricanes is expected to increase. Droughts and heat waves are also expected to become more intense as the climate warms. Thinking about things as systems means looking for how every part relates to others”” (NASA Climate Kids, 2021,

¹¹⁷ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2021) *Climate Change & the Global Business Community’s Viewpoint (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Oceania & Europe a 21st Century Perspective*, p12 – 16, Educational EBook ISBN 978-1-77921-416-4

¹¹⁸ NASA Climate Kids (2021) *What is Climate Change?* Available from: <https://climatekids.nasa.gov/climatechange-meaning/#:~:text=The%20Short%20Answer%3A,in%20the%20past%2020%20years> [Accessed June 04, 2021]

<https://climatekids.nasa.gov/>).¹¹⁹ According to European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022:2) the risks posed by climate change are real and its impacts are already taking place. The UN estimates that all but one of its emergency appeals for humanitarian aid in 2007 were climate related. In 2007 the UN Security Council held its first debate on climate change and its implications for international security. The European Council has drawn attention to the impact of climate change on international security and in June 2007 invited the High Representative and the European Commission to present a joint report to the European Council in Spring 2008. The science of climate change is now better understood. The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change demonstrate that even if by 2050 emissions would be reduced to below half of 1990 levels, a temperature rise of up to 2°C above pre-industrial levels will be difficult to avoid. Such a temperature increase will pose serious security risks that would increase if warming continues. Unmitigated climate change beyond 2°C will lead to unprecedented security scenarios as it is likely to trigger a number of tipping points that would lead to further accelerated, irreversible and largely unpredictable climate changes. Investment in mitigation to avoid such scenarios, as well as ways to adapt to the unavoidable should go hand in hand with addressing the international security threats created by climate change; both should be viewed as part of private preventive policy. Climate change is best viewed as a threat multiplier which exacerbates existing trends, tensions and instability. The core challenge is that climate change threatens to overburden states and regions which are already fragile and conflict prone. It is important to recognise that the risks are not just of a humanitarian nature; they also include political and security risks that directly affect European interests. Moreover, in line with the concept of human security, it is clear that many issues related to the impact of climate change on international security are interlinked requiring comprehensive policy responses. For example, the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals would be at considerable risk because climate change, if unmitigated, may well wipe out years of development efforts (European Commission Paper from

¹¹⁹ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] ©European Union, 2022.

the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022:3, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf). The following section will cover aspects about the difference between weather and climate.

2.2 Difference between climate & weather

“It is important to point-out the fact that there is a high distinction between the terms ‘weather’ and ‘climate’. In general many people (or professionals) tend to confuse the two terms and end up assuming they share the same thing whilst this assumption is not correct” (Muteswa, 2021:13). Table 2.1 below will help to explain the key difference between the term ‘weather’ and ‘climate’ in-depth.

Table 2.1 Key difference between climate & weather

Climate	Weather
¹²⁰ “ Climate , on the other hand, is more than just one or two rainy days. Climate describes the weather conditions that are expected in a region at a particular time of year” (NASA Climate Kids, 2021).	“ Weather describes the conditions outside right now in a specific place. For example, if you see that it’s raining outside right now, that’s a way to describe today’s weather. Rain, snow, wind, hurricanes, tornadoes — these are all weather events” (NASA Climate Kids, 2021).

Diagram Created By the Author & Information Cited From: (NASA Climate Kids, 2021, <https://climatekids.nasa.gov>)

The following section will cover the meaning of terms.

¹²⁰ NASA Climate Kids (2021) *What is Climate Change?* Available from: <https://climatekids.nasa.gov/climatechange-meaning/#:~:text=The%20Short%20Answer%3A,in%20the%20past%2020%20years> [Accessed June 04, 2021]

2.3 Definition of the following terms ‘climate change’ and ‘global warming’

¹²¹¹²²“*Climate change* describes a change in the average conditions — such as temperature and rainfall — in a region over a long period of time. For example, 20,000 years ago, much of the United States was covered in glaciers. In the United States today, we have a warmer climate and fewer glaciers” (NASA Climate Kids, 2021, <https://climatekids.nasa.gov/>). ¹²³“*Global warming* is the long-term heating of Earth’s climate system observed since the preindustrial period (between 1850 and 1900) due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth’s atmosphere. The term is frequently used interchangeably with the term climate change, though the latter refers to both human- and naturally produced warming and the effects it has on our planet. It is most commonly measured as the average increase in Earth’s global surface temperature” (NASA, 2021, <https://climate.nasa.gov/resources/global-warming-vs-climate-change/>). The following section will cover information about factors pushing climate change security concerns globally.

2.4 Factors pushing climate change security concerns globally

2.4.1 ¹²⁴“**THREATS.** The effects of climate change are being felt now: temperatures are rising, icecaps and glaciers are melting and extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and

¹²¹ Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa (2021) *Climate Change & the Global Business Community’s Viewpoint (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Oceania & Europe a 21st Century Perspective*, p12 – 16, Educational EBook ISBN 978-1-77921-416-4

¹²² NASA Climate Kids (2021) *What is Climate Change?* Available from: <https://climatekids.nasa.gov/climatechange-meaning/#:~:text=The%20Short%20Answer%3A,in%20the%20past%2020%20years> [Accessed June 04, 2021]

¹²³ NASA (2021) *Overview: Weather, Global Warming and Climate Change*. Available from: <https://climate.nasa.gov/resources/global-warming-vs-climate-change/> [Accessed June 04, 2021]

¹²⁴ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

more intense. The following section outlines some of the forms of conflicts driven by climate change which may occur in different regions of the world.

2.4.1.1 Conflict over resources. Reduction of arable land, widespread shortage of water, diminishing food and fish stocks, increased flooding and prolonged droughts are already happening in many parts of the world. Climate change will alter rainfall patterns and further reduce available freshwater by as much as 20 to 30% in certain regions. A drop in agricultural productivity will lead to, or worsen, food-insecurity in least developed countries and an unsustainable increase in food prices across the board. Water shortage in particular has the potential to cause civil unrest and to lead to significant economic, even in robust economies. The consequences will be even more intense in areas under strong demographic pressure. The overall effect is that climate change will fuel existing conflicts over depleting resources, especially where access to those resources is politicised (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022:5, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf).

2.4.1.2 ¹²⁵ Economic damage and risk to coastal cities and critical infrastructure. It has been estimated that a business as usual scenario in dealing with climate change could cost the world economy up to 20% of global GDP per year, whereas the cost of effective concerted action can be limited to 1%. Coastal zones are the home of about one fifth of the world's population, a number set to rise in the years ahead. Mega-cities, with their supporting infrastructure, such as port facilities and oil refineries, are often located by the sea or in river deltas. Sea-level rise and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters pose a serious threat to these regions and their economic prospects. An increase in disasters and humanitarian crises will lead to immense pressure on the resources of donor countries, including capacities for emergency relief operations.

2.4.1.3 Loss of territory and border disputes. Scientists project major changes to the landmass during this century. Receding coastlines and submergence of large areas could result in loss of

¹²⁵ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

territory, including entire countries such as small island states. More disputes over land and maritime borders and other territorial rights are likely. There might be a need to revisit existing rules of international law, particularly the Law of the Sea, as regards the resolution of territorial and border disputes. A further dimension of competition for energy resources lies in potential conflict over resources in Polar regions which will become exploitable as a consequence of global warming. Desertification could trigger a vicious circle of degradation, migration and conflicts over territories and borders that threatens the political stability of countries and regions”” (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022:6, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf).

2.4.1.4 ¹²⁶“**Environmentally-induced migration.** Those parts of the populations that already suffer from poor health conditions, unemployment or social exclusion are rendered more vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which could amplify or trigger migration within and between countries. The UN predicts that there will be millions of «environmental» migrants by 2020 with climate change as one of the major drivers of this phenomenon. Some countries that are extremely vulnerable to climate change are already calling for international recognition of such environmentally-induced migration. Such migration may increase conflicts in transit and destination areas. Europe must expect substantially increased migratory pressure.

2.4.1.5 Situations of fragility and radicalization. Climate change may significantly increase instability in weak or failing states by over-stretching the already limited capacity of governments to respond effectively to the challenges they face. The inability of a government to meet the needs of its population as a whole or to provide protection in the face of climate change-induced hardship could trigger frustration, lead to tensions between different ethnic and religious groups within countries and to political radicalisation. This could destabilize entire countries and even regions.

¹²⁶ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

2.4.1.6 Tension over energy supply. One of the most significant potential conflicts over resources arises from intensified competition over access to, and control over, energy resources. That in itself is, and will continue to be, a cause of instability. However, because much of the world's hydrocarbon reserves are in regions vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and because many oil and gas producing states already face significant social economic and demographic challenges, instability is likely to increase. This has the potential to feed back into greater energy insecurity and greater competition for resources. A possible wider use of nuclear energy for power generation might raise new concerns about proliferation, in the context of a non-proliferation regime that is already under pressure. As previously inaccessible regions open up due to the effects of climate change, the scramble for resources will intensify.

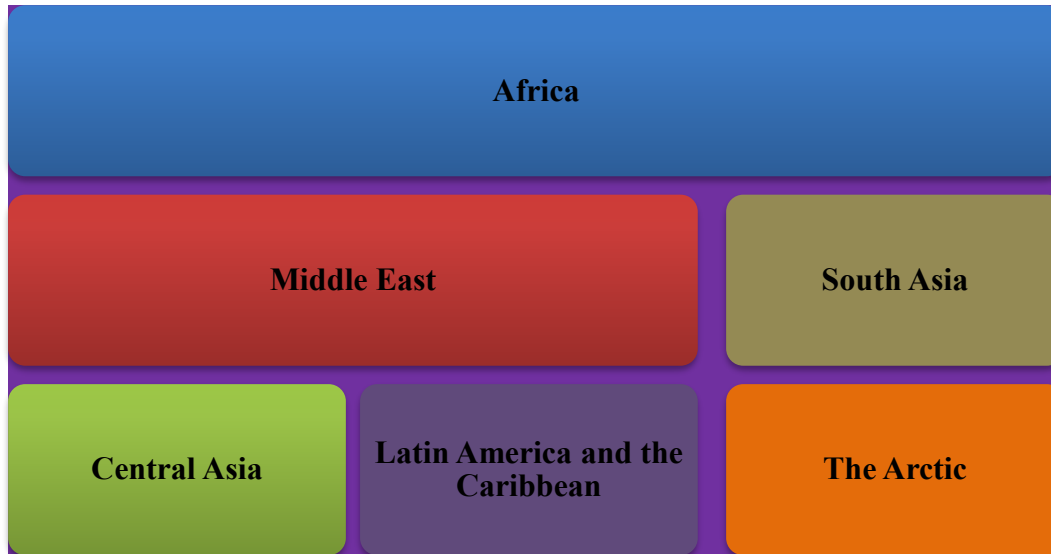
2.4.1.7 ¹²⁷Pressure on international governance. The multilateral system is at risk if the international community fails to address the threats outlined above. Climate change impacts will fuel the politics of resentment between those most responsible for climate change and those most affected by it. Impacts of climate mitigation policies (or policy failures) will thus drive political tension nationally and internationally. The already burdened international security architecture will be put under increasing pressure”” (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022:8, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf). The following section will cover aspects about six geographical areas in the world with climate change security concerns in-depth.

2.5 Six geographical areas in the world with climate change security concerns

There are various areas in the world with climate change security concerns and some of them are highlighted in Figure 2.1 below.

¹²⁷ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

Figure 2.1 Six geographical areas in the world with climate change security concerns



Source: Diagram Created By the Author & Inspired By Information From: (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu>).

As depicted by Figure 2.1 above the six geographic areas that experience climate change security concerns include the following:

2.5.1¹²⁸ GEOGRAPHICAL EXAMPLES.

2.5.1.1 Africa. In many regions, climate change is fuelling one or more of the threats identified above. The following sections illustrate how climate change is multiplying existing pressures in various regions around the world. Since the EU’s neighbours include some of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, e.g. North Africa and the Middle East, migratory pressure at the European Union’s borders and political instability and conflicts could increase in the future. This could also have a significant impact on Europe’s energy supply routes. Africa is one of the continents most vulnerable to climate change because of multiple stresses and low adaptive capacity. In North Africa and the Sahel, increasing drought, water scarcity and land overuse will degrade soils and could lead to a loss of 75% of arable, rain-fed land. The Nile

¹²⁸ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

Delta could be at risk from both sea-level rise and salinisation in agricultural areas while 12 to 15% of arable land could be lost through sea-level rise in this century with 5 million people affected by 2050. Already today, climate change is having a major impact on the conflict in and around Darfur. In the Horn of Africa reduced rainfall and increasing temperatures will have a significant negative impact on a region highly vulnerable to conflict. In southern Africa, droughts are contributing to poor harvests, leading to food insecurity in several areas with millions of people expected to face food shortages. Migration in this region, but also migration from other regions through Northern Africa to reach Europe (transit migration) is likely to intensify. In Africa, and elsewhere, climate change is expected to have a negative effect on health, in particular due to the spread of vector-borne diseases further aggravating tensions.

2.5.1.2 Middle East. Water systems in the Middle East are already under intense stress. Roughly two-thirds of the Arab world depends on sources outside their borders for water. Existing tensions over access to water are almost certain to intensify in this region leading to further political instability with detrimental implications for Europe's energy security and other interests. Consequently, a significant drop in crop yields is projected for an area that is already largely arid or semi-arid. (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022:9, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf).

2.5.1.3 ¹²⁹“**South Asia.** Sea-level rise may threaten the habitat of millions of people as 40% of Asia's population (almost 2 billion) lives within 60km from the coastline. Water stress and loss of agricultural productivity will make it difficult for Asia to feed its growing population who will additionally be exposed to an increase of infectious diseases. Changes in the monsoon rains and decrease of melt water from the Himalayas will affect more than 1 billion people. Conflicts over remaining resources and unmanaged migration will lead to instability in a region that is an important economic partner of Europe with factors of production and distribution concentrated along vulnerable coastlines.

2.5.1.4 Central Asia. Central Asia is another region severely affected by climate change. An

¹²⁹ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

increasing shortage of water, which is both a key resource for agriculture and a strategic resource for electricity generation, is already noticeable. The glaciers in Tajikistan lost a third of their area in the second half of the 20th century alone, while Kyrgyzstan has lost over a 1000 glaciers in the last four decades. There is thus considerable additional potential for conflict in a region whose strategic, political and economic developments as well as increasing trans-regional challenges impact directly or indirectly on EU interests¹³⁰.

2.5.1.5 Latin America and the Caribbean. In drier areas of Latin America climate change will lead to salinisation and desertification of agricultural land and to decreasing productivity of important crops and livestock. This will have adverse consequences for food security. Sea-level rise is projected to cause increased risk of flooding in low-lying areas. Increases in sea surface temperature due to climate change are projected to have adverse effects on coral reefs, and cause shifts in the location of fish stocks. Latin American and Caribbean countries are already subject to the detrimental effects, including many extreme events, associated with the El Niño cycle. Changes in rainfall patterns and the disappearance of glaciers are projected to significantly affect water availability for human consumption, agriculture and energy generation, for example in the Andes region. Countries in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico are already increasingly affected by major hurricanes. This will further be exacerbated by climate change and result in social and political tensions in a region with often weak governance structures”” (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf).

2.5.1.6 ““The Arctic. The rapid melting of the polar ice caps, in particular, the Arctic, is opening up new waterways and international trade routes. In addition, the increased accessibility of the enormous hydrocarbon resources in the Arctic region is changing the geo-strategic dynamics of the region with potential consequences for international stability and European security interests. There is an increasing need to address the growing debate over territorial claims and access to new trade routes by different countries which challenge Europe’s ability to effectively secure its

¹³⁰ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

trade and resource interests in the region and may put pressure on its relations with key partners”¹³¹ (European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council, 2022:10, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf). The conclusion of this chapter will be covered next.

2.6 Conclusion

It can be concluded that issues related to the environment and climate change are currently trending topics in various global security institutions or organizations. It can be concluded that climate change has become a critical issue globally since many security concerns in various geographical locations across the globe are now arising as a result of this issue. In general some regions or countries are experiencing heavy rainfall patterns whilst others are experiencing drought as this leads to highly significant food security disparities in these countries. In some parts of the world such as Africa there are disputes over the sharing of water supply amongst countries, provinces and cities as a result of shifting weather patterns as a result of global warming. It can also be concluded that highly fragile countries may experience increased political and civil conflict as a result of climate change when they experience extreme weather events for instance droughts, floods, tornadoes and so on as people will suffer from hunger, infrastructure destruction, poor access to health care and so on. Protecting the environment has become a very important task for every government globally in order to help avoid: (1) community health hazards, (2) harm to the natural vegetation and (3) pollution. The use of environmentally friendly renewable sources of energy to generate energy for both household and industrial purposes has become a key push factor towards the provision of environmental security by governments and military forces around the world via global security organizations or partnerships.

¹³¹ European Commission Paper from the High Representative and the European Commission to the European Council (2022) *Climate Change and International Security*. Available from: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/30862/en_clim_change_low.pdf [Accessed May 21, 2022] © European Union, 1995-2022.

2.7 Discussion questions

- 1) Identify the key difference between 'climate' & 'weather'? Define the following terms 'climate change' and 'global warming'?
- 2) Briefly discuss the factors pushing climate change security concerns globally using relevant examples?
- 3) Explain the six geographical areas in the world with climate change security concerns?

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