

The Baltic Amber

Multinational Corps Northeast Magazine



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Special Edition - 2008



The Crest of the Multinational Corps Northeast

The crest of a military formation gives expression to its military affiliation by means of the intentional combination and use of colours and symbols. The crest of Multinational Corps Northeast reflects the formation's relationship to the respective nations, to the location of its home garrison as well as to NATO.

The blue background in the MNC NE Crest indicates fundamental bonds with NATO. The three waves stand for the Baltic Sea and its approaches that connect the



three nations originally contributing to the Corps. The armed forces of the three framework nations – Denmark, Germany and Poland – are symbolized by the three swords, which at the same time represent the close cooperation between these nations and their responsibility for the common defence of their territories. The Griffon, which originates from Szczecin's coat of arms, indicates the MNC NE's affiliation with the region and the city of Szczecin, where the headquarters is located.

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The Baltic Amber is the authorized official magazine of the HQ MNC NE, which shall be a fruitful source of information on the Corps-related issues for members of the Headquarters, assigned formations as well as international visitors and individuals.

The name Baltic Amber is derived from the natural resin amber that can be found on the beaches of the Baltic Sea close to Szczecin. It is well known in Poland, the host country of the Headquarters Multinational Corps Northeast.

Opinions expressed in The Baltic Amber are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect official HQ MNC NE or NATO policy. A printing house is in no way connected to or endorsed by the HQ MNC NE or NATO.

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From the Commander

Boosting military and strategic importance and fostering regional integration and stability were the ideas behind a new multinational corps to be established on Polish soil. Since 1999, when Multinational Corps Northeast was founded, all those expectations have been met. The Corps, which has its seat in the city of Szczecin in Poland, has successfully contributed to a positive image of NATO and become its active player.

The most distinctive feature of the Corps, its multinational character, has also evolved over those years. At the beginning, the Corps was just a common enterprise of three framework nations – Denmark, Germany and Poland. Now the Corps takes pride in being home to as many as ten nations. The Danish-German-Polish team has been reinforced by servicemen from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Later joined Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United States and recently – Romania. There is strength in this diversity and a unique chance to exchange professional experiences, which becomes a valuable asset when a soldier faces real mission tasks in a multinational environment. Therefore, effective integration of newcomers into the Corps' family is of such immense importance.

In 2005 the MNC NE passed the Full Operational Capability test during the exercise Compact Eagle. Subsequently, in February 2006, the North Atlantic Council certified the Corps as fully capable of performing military tasks in the High-Intensity War-Fighting (HIW). This landmark in the Corps' history led directly to the first deployment of the MNC NE personnel to a mission as a part of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan in 2007. Even though, it was the first lower readiness corps to be deployed to the Afghan mission, our soldiers proved their high military capabilities, professionalism and devotion.

The Corps is currently in "between-the-missions" stage, in which our main efforts aim at enhancing military capabilities to ensure that our soldiers will successfully accomplish all tasks during their next mission. Besides being involved in a training and exercise cycle, the Corps has been developing in other spheres, too. A new Command and Control Information System Szafran is being implemented at the Headquarters at the moment. The system will decisively improve the Corps' interoperability and capability to exchange information and data with other headquarters and commands. Moreover, one of the Corps' continuous interests is strengthening relations of mutual understanding and full support with the city authorities and local community of Szczecin. Active involvement of the MNC NE personnel in the city's life, as well as an open approach to presenting the Corps' achievements and challenges, contribute to better knowledge and understanding of the role of the armed forces in the contemporary world.



Zdzisław GORAL

Lieutenant General POL A
Commander
Multinational Corps Northeast



Facts about Szczecin:

- Area: 301 km² (3rd biggest city in Poland)
- Population: about 400,000 (7th most populated city in Poland)
- Location: The northwestern part of Poland at the mouth of the Odra River, 65 km from the Baltic Sea
- City Mayor: Piotr Krzystek
- City of students – 19 universities educating some 70,000 students
- Availability of all modes of transport, including road, rail, air and water

As the capital of the Westpomeranian Province, Szczecin is the main economic, cultural and administrative centre in the region.

Szczecin

Szczecin is situated in the northwestern part of Poland at the mouth of the Odra River and at the intersection of main trading routes running from west to east and from north to south. Therefore it is considered a gate to the Baltic Sea and an open door to the world. Moreover, its turbulent history makes Szczecin a bridge between nations and cultures.

With its territory of 301 km², 42% of which constitute green areas, whereas 24% are covered by water, Szczecin is Poland's third biggest city and known as the city of greenery. There are numerous parks and green zones. Kasprowicza Park is the biggest of fifteen park areas together with the unique Sycamore Avenue featuring rare tree and bush

species. This park complex also includes the famous Rose Garden (Rożanka). Żeromskiego Park is another huge green zone in the city centre.

Szczecin is sometimes called Paris of the North due to a number of star-shaped squares, which are similar indeed to those in Paris. With the buildings of the Maritime Academy, the Marine Museum and the Modern Theatre, Wały Chrobrego is a good mark of the city, offering a splendid view of the harbour as well. The Castle of the Pomeranian Dukes, St. Jacob's Cathedral or Royal and Harbour Gates also draw people's attention.

“If you want to understand today, you have to search yesterday” (Pearl Buck)

The history of the city dates back to the 8th century when there was a Slavonic settlement on what is today's castle hill and later on a fortified town as well. A subject of Polish interest, the town was subjugated for a short time around the year 1000. The next period of Polish sovereignty began in 1121 and brought Christianity to this area.

From 1187 to 1227, Szczecin remained under Danish influence. However, a German community started to settle down in Szczecin in the second half of the 12th century.

Gradually, they gained more and more- legal rights and, in 1243, Szczecin received its full town charter under the Magdeburg Law. In the following years, Szczecin developed into a flourishing centre of trade and shipbuilding. The city joined the Hanseatic League, acquired special rights and established trading posts in Denmark as well as new trading routes to Poland. Szczecin played a great part in the history of the entire region, where the Gryphites' dynasty ruled until 1637.



Under the Peace of Westphalia (1648) Szczecin was given to Sweden together with the western part of the independent Duchy of Pomerania, whereas the rest was granted to Brandenburg.



Szczecin in 17th century - from the private collection of Mr Andrzej Palmirski

As a consequence, the town was cut off from the main part of its trading area. Brandenburg's attempt in 1659 to seize Szczecin failed. As a memento of this 8-week resistance, a new municipal coat of arms was developed with two lions of the Wasa dynasty holding the Swedish crown above the Gryphon's head as a symbol of protection. Brandenburg managed to conquer Szczecin in 1677, but the heavily destroyed town went back to Sweden again. In 1720, Sweden finally renounced the area in return for 2 million Gold Thaler paid by Prussia. Szczecin was made the capital of Pomerania and became the main harbour of the Prussian state. King Friedrich-Wilhelm I promoted the development of the town and rebuilt it into a fortress.

In the course of Napoleonic wars, Szczecin came under French occupation (1806 – 1813), during which the population suffered from severe deprivation and epidemics. Once Szczecin returned to Prussia, the city underwent considerable changes in the social, economic and political spheres and acquired a big-city character. Steam transport on the Oder River and a newly opened railway line connecting Berlin and Szczecin accelerated the city's growth in addition. New branches of industry were developed, including shipbuilding and ironworks. Artistic life also flourished due to the short distance to Berlin.



Grunwaldzki Square (1930) - from the private collection of Mr Andrzej Palmirski

When the destruction of forts and walls began in 1873, a spatial development of the city became possible finally. Paris municipal architect Georges-Eugène Haussmann designed a radial layout of streets converging into prominent squares. Broad avenues, effective monuments and numerous green areas were also much-vaunted elements of Szczecin's landmark. It was the time when fine buildings were built including a concert hall, a public library, a new town hall and other government buildings. Nevertheless, Wały Chrobrego, built between 1902–21, with a splendid view to the Odra River, have remained the pride of the city until today. The original name of the place – the Haken Terrassen – refers to the name of the then city mayor.



Haken Terrassen - Wały Chrobrego - from the private collection of Mr Andrzej Palmirski

Before 1939, Szczecin was the third biggest seaport in Germany, an important cultural centre and a hub of the armament industry. During World War II the city served as a military base for Wehrmacht. Allied air raids, which started in 1940, heavily destroyed the city's buildings and industry. On 26th April 1945 the Red Army occupied the city.

The city finally came under Polish administration on 5th July 1945. In the course of the following years, the city was populated with people coming from every region of Poland, mainly from Pomerania, Great Poland but also with those who had lost their homes in the eastern Polish territories.

Old and new settlers made great efforts to raise the city from ruins. In fact, 60-70% of the buildings, 70-80% of the harbour with its dependencies and 90% of industrial objects were devastated. The terrain across the Odra River and the old town area had suffered most. It took years before the destroyed city had been rebuilt and renovated again together with its cultural heritage.

From 1946 to 1998, Szczecin was the capital of the Province with the same name; after the administrative reform the city became the seat of the provincial government of West Pomerania. Currently, Szczecin has approximately 400,000 inhabitants.

Szczecin as a tourist attraction

Szczecin is a fine tourist destination. Its turbulent history and a medley of influences, also in the context of architecture, make the city interesting for tourists from different parts of Poland and the world.



Haken Terrassen - Wały Chrobrego



Maiden Tower



Jasne Blonia



Harbour Gate



Pomeranian Dukes Castle and Cathedral



History

Origins

There were many factors that contributed to the establishment of a new Corps and its headquarters in Poland. Apart from geographical and military reasons, the Corps was also to serve as a political symbol that would significantly accelerate the integration of the armed forces of Poland and of other new partners into the multinational NATO structure thus fostering the stability in Europe.

Germany, Poland and Denmark as well had been developing a cooperation in many spheres throughout the 1990s. A close trilateral military cooperation between the three had been existing since 1995. It gained momentum when the decision was taken in July 1997 at the NATO summit in Madrid to invite the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to become members of the organisation. Thereafter, the Ministers of Defence of Denmark, Germany and Poland decided in Omulew, Poland, to establish a new Danish-German-Polish Corps. This Corps would be named MULTINATIONAL CORPS NORTHEAST (MNC NE) with its headquarters located in Szczecin, Poland. The Headquarters "Allied Land Forces Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland" (LANDJUT) in Rendsburg, Germany, was to form the nucleus of this new command authority. English has been established as the official working language of the Corps.

In March 1998, the Tri-National Working Group began to work on a report concerning the establishment of MNC NE, which among other things clarified missions and tasks of the future Corps as well as the legal basis and financial aspects.

When the Ministers of Defence of the three framework nations, i.e. Denmark, Germany and Poland signed the Corps Convention in autumn 1998 thus forming a common corps, Poland was not a member of NATO yet, but the date of the country's accession (12th March 1999) had already been set. In retrospect, the early signing of this document turned out to be a wise step taken with foresight. As early as on 18th September 1999, the three founding nations could hoist their flags in Szczecin, and the Corps headquarters moved into the renovated buildings of the Baltic Barracks.



MNC NE Inauguration Ceremony 18 September 1999

Growing Corps' family

A lot has happened in Szczecin since that time. MNC NE has developed a big draw to many, in particular to the new NATO-members. Since April 2004, the flags of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been fluttering in the Headquarters. In January 2005, Slovakia joined Multinational Corps Northeast. Its neighbour, the Czech Republic, sent their officers just a few months later, in October 2005. Then, the US flag was hoisted in November 2006 and the United States officially became the ninth nation of the Corps. Finally, two Romanian staff officers joined the MNC NE family in July 2008 and the Romanian flag was proudly raised. MNC NE family has ten country-members already.

Fulfilling the Corps' tasks

In terms of military achievements, the Corps passed the Full Operational Capability (FOC) test with outstanding results during the exercise Compact Eagle in November 2005. Subsequently, the Corps was officially certified by the North Atlantic Council as a NATO Deployable Headquarters and at the same time as a part of the NATO Deployable structure.



MNC NE Inauguration Ceremony 18 September 1999

In 2007 the MNC NE was contributing successfully to the NATO-led mission in Afghanistan, thereby proving its Full Operational Capability in the real mission environment. The personnel of MNC NE as a standing headquarters manned the key positions at the composite Headquarters ISAF X/1.

In December 2007, the thirtieth meeting of the Corps Committee accepted the new Corps structure that meets the headquarters' needs more adequately. Furthermore, the infrastructure project referring to building a new facility gained approval. Finally, a contract was signed for the Command and Control Information System (C2IS) SZAFRAN, which gave the Corps a tool for being interoperable with other headquarters, in other words for being able to "talk and exchange information" with other headquarters. Both the implementation of the new C2IS system and the construction of a new building were launched in 2008.

Corps Committee

The Corps Committee is a supervisory body for Multinational Corps Northeast. The Committee advises the Framework Nations – Denmark, Germany and Poland – through the appropriate channels on legal, financial and other issues concerning the Corps. The Corps Committee also supervises and gives advice to the Corps Commander in all areas that NATO or national authorities do not deal with. This includes planning, preparation and execution of the Corps' tasks and missions, but also common training events, exercises, organisation and logistics.

The Corps Committee is composed of representatives of Denmark, Germany and Poland, who act on behalf of their respective Army Chief of Staff (or equivalent). The Corps Committee always has one chairman, who is supported by two co-chairmen and their secretaries. Chairmanship rotates among the Framework Nations on an annual basis. Since the Corps Committee decides on the most important Corps-related issues, the Corps Commander as well as other Corps representatives are also invited to attend the meetings. However, the Corps has an observer status only.



Chronology of events

- 5th September 1998** – Convention on Multinational Corps Northeast (MNC NE) is signed;
- 18th September 1999** – MNC NE Inauguration Ceremony;
- 22nd September 2000** – MNC NE becomes operational for Article V Operations after the exercise Crystal Eagle 2000;
- March 2002** – the Corps proves its operational readiness for non-Article V Crises Response Operations during the exercise Strong Resolve 2002;
- Autumn 2002** – the three Baltic Republics send liaison officers to MNC NE;
- 2003** – MNC NE achieves Interim Operational Capability (IOC) status during the exercise Crystal Eagle 2003;
- April 2004** – the flags of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania start to flutter at the Headquarters;
- January 2005** – Slovakia joins MNC NE as the seventh nation;
- October 2005** – the Czech Republic sends two staff officers to MNC NE;
- October/November 2005** – the Corps passes the Full Operational Capability (FOC) test during the exercise Compact Eagle 2005, which is mandatory for being deployed to any mission;
- February 2006** – MNC NE is certified by the North Atlantic Council and obtains FOC status. Thus, the Corps becomes a part of NATO Deployable Force Structure;
- November 2006** – the United States joins MNC NE as the ninth nation;
- January – August 2007** – MNC NE deployment to the ISAF X/1 mission in Afghanistan;
- 13th December 2007** – a contract for Command and Control Information System SZAFRAN is signed;
- July 2008** – Romania becomes the tenth member of the Corps.

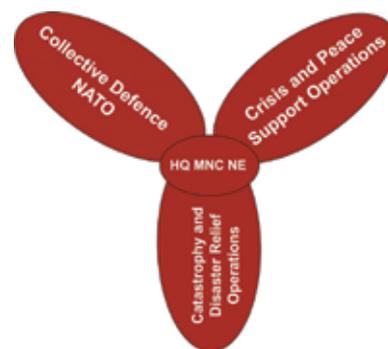
Our mission

Following the Corps Convention regulations “within the limits of national constitutions and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, pursuant to the decisions taken by the competent organs of the participating States, the Corps will be tasked:

a) to plan and operate for collective defence purposes under Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty;

b) to contribute with its Headquarters within the framework of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, or regional arrangements pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, to multinational crisis management operations including peace support operations, e.g. as a Land Component Command in a Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) context or as a Force Command; these missions may be conducted with forces subordinated or added to the Corps for those purposes;

c) with its Headquarters to plan, prepare and on request to conduct humanitarian and rescue missions including natural disaster relief missions.”



After successful Full Operational Capability test in November 2005 and becoming a member of NATO Graduated Readiness Forces (L) in February 2006, HQ MNC NE received the following mission :

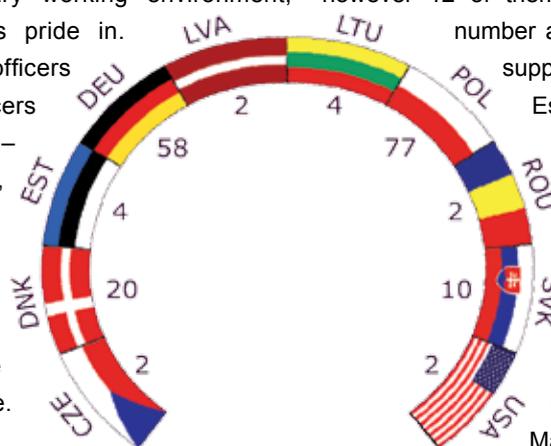
„HQ MNC NE shall be prepared to deploy on SACEUR's order, to an area of operations designated by SACEUR, for sustainment and rotation, for prolonged operations and to undertake combined, joint military operations across the operational spectrum either as a Corps HQ or as a Land Component Command HQ.”

With the purpose of fundamentally orientate MNC NE to the future tasks, missions and challenges Commander MNC NE has specified his training & exercise policy principles. This mission driven policy requires a flexible and multiyear approach at all levels, and focuses on the mission preparation training requirements and effects based joint training. It also requires affiliated formations and capabilities to be provided by the Nations, nominated for dedicated training and exercise activities in order to allow the Corps to meet training requirements applicable for Graduated Readiness Forces (L) HQ.



Manning

Multinational character of all branches, including the smallest cells, makes this headquarters unique. This structure ensures an extraordinary working environment, one that the Headquarters takes pride in. Successful cooperation among officers and non-commissioned officers from as many as ten nations – the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the United States – depends not only on understanding the challenges involved, but also making the best of the opportunities available.

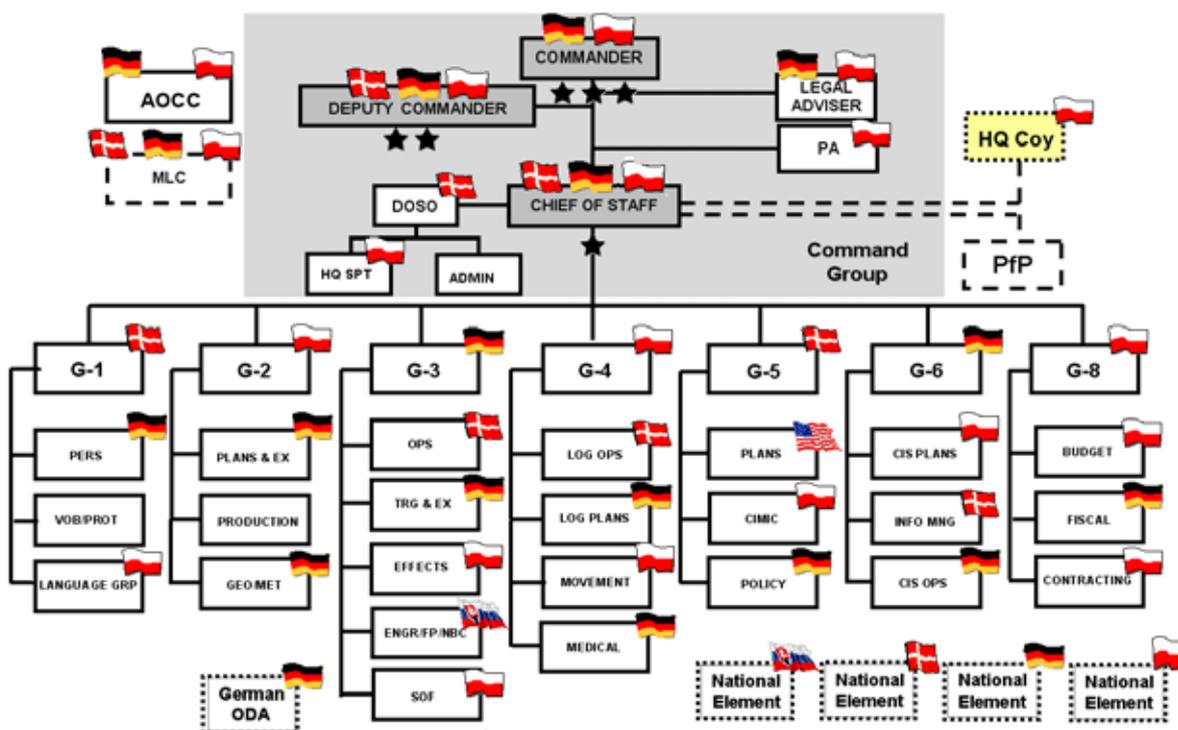


In its peacetime structure the Headquarters has 223 posts. Multinational staff from the ten nations fills 193 positions; however 12 of them have not yet been flagged. The total number also includes 30 civilians. This manning is supplemented in emergency cases. Emergency Establishment Supplement (EES) as well as Crisis Establishment Supplement (CES) constitute reserve personnel and active military personnel temporarily assigned to the MNC NE. They man more than two-thirds of over 600 of the Field Headquarters' posts. This number does not encompass the personnel of the Air Operations Co-ordination Centre or the Maritime Liaison Cell.

MNC NE Structure

Headquarters Multinational Corps Northeast is organised according to NATO standards and divided into the Command Group and seven staff divisions. The posts in the Command Group rotate between the three Framework Nations – Denmark, Germany and Poland. However, Denmark does not participate any more in the rotation process for the position of the Commander. Seven “G” divisions (G-1 to G-6 and G-8), which in turn are divided into a number of branches, are headed by “Assistant Chiefs of Staff” (ACOS) ranking Colonel or equivalent (Lieutenant Colonel in case of G-8). The positions “Assistant Chief of Staff” and “Branch Chief” have been firmly allocated to the nations. Each Division has one goal: to advise the Commander on its field of expertise and to pursue the common objective – to fulfil the tasks assigned to the Headquarters.

Air Operations Co-ordination Centre (AOCC) has been collocated with the HQ MNC NE in order to enable the conduct of the Joint Air/Land Battle. The Maritime Liaison Cell can be established for cooperation with Naval Forces, once the Corps will be deployed in the field headquarters mode. The naval forces of all three nations are obliged to provide personnel in this case. Additionally, “Partnership for Peace” Office can be activated when necessary.



*Commander
of Multinational Corps Northeast
Lieutenant General Zdzisław Goral*



The Corps Commander's primary mission is to prepare the Corps to carry out the full range of military operations throughout the area of responsibility and beyond.

Since 15th December 2006 Lieutenant General Zdzisław Goral has been the second Polish Commander of Multinational Corps Northeast in Szczecin. Lieutenant General Goral was born in 1950. He began his career as an operations officer and rose through the ranks, serving among others as tank platoon and company commander, deputy and commander of Armoured Regiment and Armoured Division. He was Deputy Commander and afterwards Commander of the Polish Unit in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in former Yugoslavia. LtGen Goral also held several posts in the NATO military structure; e.g. he was Chief, Exercise, Education & Training Branch at SHAPE, Belgium, and also Deputy Commander of NATO Rapid Deployable Corps in Istanbul, Turkey. From 2000 – 2001 he was the Deputy Commander of the Multinational Corps Northeast.

*Deputy Commander
of Multinational Corps Northeast
Major General Ole Køppen*

The Deputy Commander acts on the Commander's behalf when required and performs other duties as directed by the Commander. Furthermore, the Deputy Commander advises the Commander in all fields of concern related to the Corps.

Major General Ole Køppen was born in 1950. He started his military career in the Air Base Karup in Denmark. He served as Chief of Staff, Deputy Commander and then acting Commander of the Jutland Engineer Regiment belonging to the 5th Engineer Battalion, of which he was also Commander. He performed similar functions for the Engineer Regiment of the 1st Engineer Battalion. He was also Commander of 2nd Engineer Battalion. Moreover, he was Commander of the Army Engineer and NBC School. From 2006 - 2007 he was the Chief Joint Implementation Commission (Headquarters Kosovo Forces) in Kosovo. Major General Ole Køppen has been serving as Deputy Commander of Multinational Corps Northeast since 2nd June 2008.



*Chief of Staff
of Multinational Corps Northeast
Brigadier General Josef Heinrichs*



The Chief of Staff directs, coordinates and supervises the staff activities on behalf of the Commander. He also transmits policies, plans and decisions of the Commander and his Deputy to the staff. Among other vital areas of responsibilities, the Chief of Staff is to keep the Commander and Deputy Commander informed about all important matters within their own command as well as in superior and adjacent NATO and national command areas.

Brigadier General Josef Heinrichs has been Chief of Staff Multinational Corps Northeast since 14th December 2006. Brigadier General Josef Heinrichs was born in 1953 in Hümmel/Eifel, Germany. He served as a platoon leader, company and battalion commander. Furthermore, he was Chief of Personnel Branch in different German units. His preceding post was Chief of Staff at the German Armed Forces Office. In 2007, he served as the Director Combined Joint Operations Centre in HQ ISAF, Kabul, Afghanistan.



Command Group

The MNC NE Commander Lieutenant General Zdzisław Goral, Polish Army, is supported in his daily work by his Deputy Major General Ole Køppen, Danish Army, and the Headquarters' staff led by the Chief of Staff Brigadier General Josef Heinrichs, German Army.

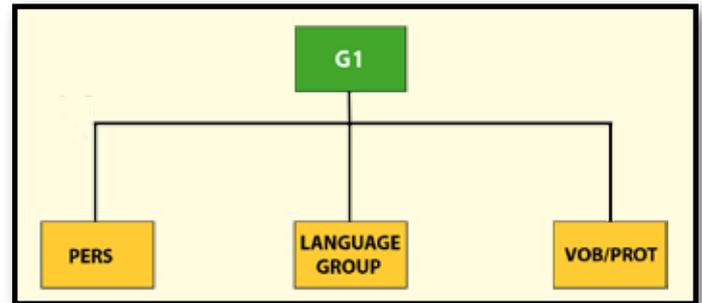
Each of the general officers has a personal staff consisting of a military assistant, a military aide-de-camp, a civilian personal assistant and a military driver. The Command Group also includes the Director of Staff Operations' Office (DOSO), the Legal Advisers' Office (LEGAD), the Public Affairs Office (PAO), and not least the Headquarters Staff Support Branch (HQ SPT).

G-1 Division

G-1 Division is headed by a Danish Colonel who is superior to Personnel Branch (PERS) including Moral and Welfare (M&W), Visitors and Observers Bureau (VOB) and Language Group.

Personnel Branch (PERS), which includes Moral & Welfare, is responsible for ensuring the adequate manning of posts as well as for updating job descriptions and personal detailed information. The Branch also organises a peacetime manning roster. Furthermore, it provides the HQ staff members with a wide range of available NATO courses that are essential for given jobs.

The Moral & Welfare staff officers make multinational community life easier mainly by providing HQ members with proper information on local activities and by co-funding clubs such as Allied Officers' Club, Allied Non-Commissioned Officers' Club, Enlisted Club, Allied Sports Club or Ladies' Club.



VOB prepares a visit set up

Visitors and Observers Bureau (VOB) gives advice on military protocol and ceremonial issues and organises visits of civilian and military personalities – from presidential or ministerial level down to school level. At the same time VOB promotes the Headquarters within the local area.

Language Group contributes to work done at the Headquarters by providing translations of orders, directives, briefings, newspaper articles, outgoing and incoming correspondence, etc. These translations are made from and into the languages of the Framework Nations, i.e. Danish, German and Polish. Language Group is also responsible for revising texts, performing training or attending courses.

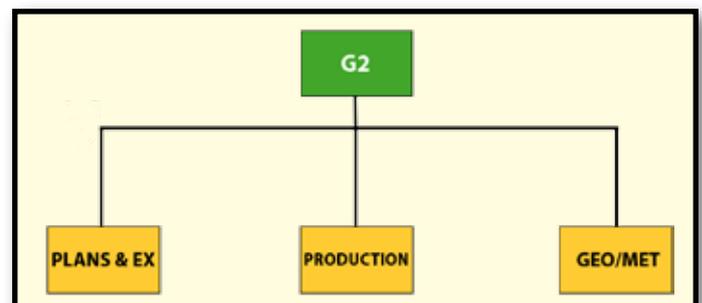
G-2 Division

G-2 Division consists of three branches: Plans & Exercise Branch (PLANS&EX), Production Branch and Geography/Meteorology Branch (GEO/MET). The Division is headed by a Polish Colonel who is responsible to the Chief of Staff for intelligence, military security, military geography/meteorology and coordination of all aspects of electronic warfare.

The main task of G-2 Division is to collect, analyse and disseminate intelligence information. This information supports the Corps Commander and the Headquarters staff in the decision-making process as well as in planning and conducting operations. In terms of the preparation and execution of exercises, G-2 Division is responsible for an overall intelligence picture and the coordination of all intelligence assets provided to the Corps.



Joint Intelligence Centre during the exercise



The work of the Headquarters can only be done in a safe and secure environment; therefore G-2 Division is also accountable for the implementation of appropriate security measures.

G-3 Division

G-3 Division is headed by a German Colonel. He is responsible to the Chief of Staff for drawing up the MNC NE Training & Exercise Directive, the development and coordination of structures for the HQ MNC NE, the planning and synchronizing of major MNC NE exercise and training activities within the G-3 area of responsibility, and the planning of mission preparation activities.

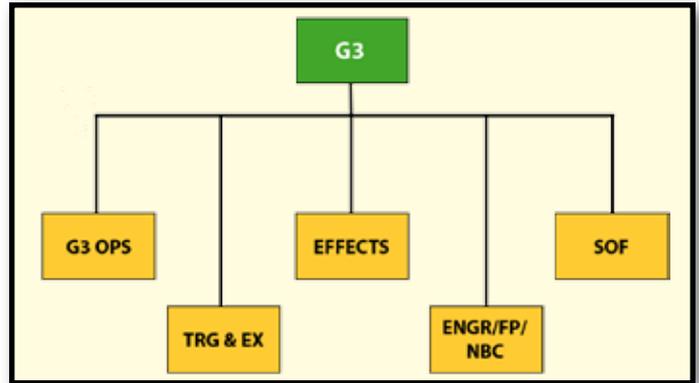


Joint Operations Centre at work

G-3 Division is divided into four branches: Operations Branch, Training & Exercise Branch, Effects Branch and Engineer, Force Protection and NBC (Nuclear, Biological and Chemical) Branch.

Operations Branch (OPS) is mainly responsible for current operations and planning. This branch contributes to the development of the Headquarters' structure, doctrine, operational plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) as well as Standard Operating Instructions (SOIs). Furthermore, it is accountable for the development and coordination of operational inputs to exercise scenarios and operational study periods.

Training & Exercise Branch (TRG&EX) is mainly responsible for planning, coordination and conduct of Mission Preparation Training once the HQ MNC NE has been ordered to deploy to any mission. In addition, the branch plans and prepares major exercises and other training activities.



Effects Branch covers different functional areas contributing to operational planning, refinement and execution in all lethal and non-lethal aspects of combined, joint operations and battle. It is the Corps' hub of planning, refinement and coordination of operations. The branch provides expertise to all HQ activities, concepts, directives, instructions, operations, exercises, training etc. The branch operates in close cooperation with the Air Operations Co-ordination Centre (AOCC).

Engineer, Force Protection and NBC (Nuclear, Biological and Chemical) Branch (ENGR/FP/NBC) is responsible for planning and coordinating combat support engineering and force support engineering to operations as well as planning and coordination of force protection measures and NBC defence activities. The branch also contributes to operational planning, refinement and execution of exercises and provides expertise in its functional areas.

G-4 Division

G-4 Division headed by a Polish Colonel is responsible for all aspects of logistic planning, policy guidelines and procedures. It is also accountable for planning, coordination, preparation and execution of the MNC NE exercise and training activities within the G-4 area of responsibility.

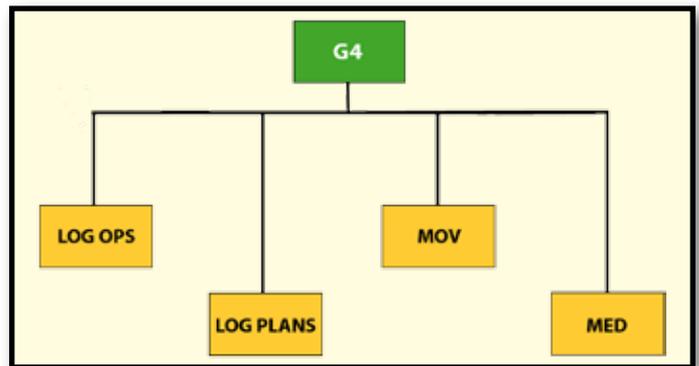
G-4 Division is divided into four branches: Logistic Operations, Logistic Planning, Movement and Medical Service.



ISAF deployment

Logistic Operations Branch (LOG OPS) is responsible for logistic support, short- and mid-term planning as well as for the refinement and execution of logistic support concepts. Furthermore, LOG OPS has to prepare and conduct exercises, study periods or conferences.

Logistic Planning Branch (LOG PLANS) deals mainly with long-term planning, but also with the development and coordination of logistic plans and policies. LOG PLANS contributes to the planning process of the HQ MNC NE as well.



Nothing happens until something moves. **Movement Branch (MOV)** coordinates all surface and air movement and transportation matters including short-, mid- and long-term planning and operations. With reference to the process of mission preparation, this branch is responsible for deployment and redeployment of the MNC NE personnel. The Movement Branch remains in regular contact with the NATO and national transportation authorities, both military and civilian.

The effective medical support for operations is fundamental to a mission's success. Therefore, **Medical Branch (MED)** in G-4 plays an important role at the Headquarters being responsible for medical planning within the Corps, monitoring and coordinating of all medical matters within the Corps, disseminating information on medical organisation, equipment, doctrines and procedures.



G-5 Division

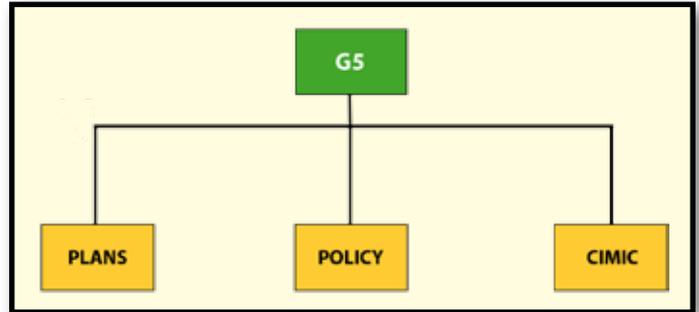
G-5 Division is one of the most multinational divisions within the Corps since there are eight nations contributing to it. The division is headed by a Danish Colonel and consists of the following branches: Policy, Plans and CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation).



Operational Planning Process in Progress

Plans Branch is responsible for the development and coordination of operation plans for Article V Operations and Non-Article V Crisis Response Operation as well as operational plans for any mission preparation of the Headquarters Multinational Corps Northeast. This branch also contributes to the preparation and conduct of study periods and seminars.

Policy Branch is accountable for the development and coordination of overall policies, concepts, doctrine and structure of the HQ MNC NE. In addition, issues related to the Rules of Engagement and Joint Military Commissions also belong to the spheres of interests of Policy Branch.



Moreover, the head of G-5 (ACOS G-5) acts as the HQ MNC NE representative for the Corps Committee so that Policy Branch is responsible for all matters related to this supervisory body.

Tasks of **CIMIC Branch** refer to the development of concepts and procedures for Civil-Military Cooperation. Besides, the branch contributes to operational planning as well as to rescue and natural disaster relief operations.

G-6 Division

G-6 Division is headed by a German Colonel. G6 Division ensures at all times HQ's internal and external communications. It provides communications and information systems (CIS), information and communications services (ICS) and information management needed to support the MNC NE staff.

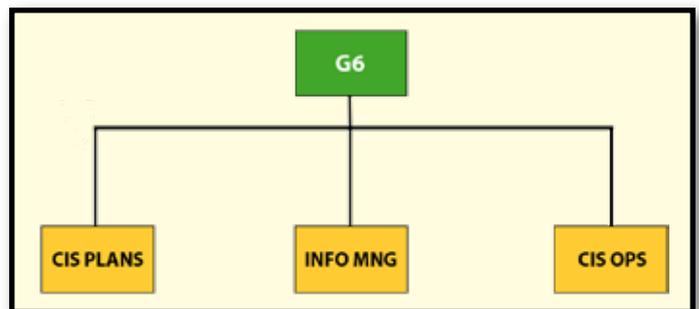


Testing a new Command and Control Information System

G-6 deals with the management of the information flow within the HQ MNC NE in accordance with the priorities set by G-3 operations. This is done within three branches: CIS Plans, CIS Operations and Information Management.

CIS Plans Branch, headed by a Polish Lieutenant Colonel, is responsible for the overall planning process within G-6 related to the peacetime establishment as well as exercise and mission planning and preparation.

CIS Operations Branch (CIS OPS), led by a German Lieutenant Colonel, is accountable for all CIS matters within the HQ MNC NE including running different information systems, installation of new components and computer training to provide direct support to the MNC NE staff personnel.



Information Management Branch (INFO MNG), headed by a Danish Lieutenant Colonel, is in charge of the rapid flow of information into, out of and within the Headquarters to ensure that the staff achieves adequate 'information awareness' to support the planning, refinement and execution process at every time.

The Command Support Brigade (CSB) provides external support for all tasks related to exercises and mission times. In its functional capacity G6 Division is tasking authority to CSB on behalf of the Commander MNC NE.

G-8 Division

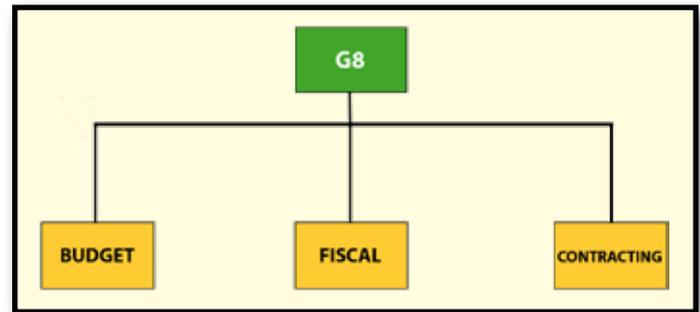
G-8 Division, headed by a Polish Lieutenant Colonel, is responsible for planning, preparation, execution and statement of the annual budget and of budgets for special employment. G-8 Division maintains the financial control of expenditure according to the current NATO regulations and recommendations of the Framework Nations' representatives. The Division consists of three Branches: Budget Branch, Fiscal Branch and Purchasing & Contracting Branch.



Senior resource committee meeting

Budget Branch develops plans and programmes to accomplish the programming and budgeting functions of the HQ MNC NE. This includes the preparation and coordination of staff actions leading to timely and accurate budget estimates

and their subsequent adjustments. Budget Branch develops the plan of action to accomplish the execution of the budgets in close coordination with the Fiscal Branch, including the allocation of funds and exercising related budget analysis.



Fiscal Branch is responsible for the supervision of execution and statement of specific operations of the annual budget. This involves setting up and keeping of treasury and fiscal accounts as well as arrangement of the fiscal part of local purchases and procurement. The Fiscal Branch is also accountable for the production of analyses and information required in support of the annual financial statement following the end of the financial year.

Purchasing & Contracting Branch controls and coordinates the contracting resources within the HQ MNC NE and provides advice to the staff on NATO contracting procedures. It undertakes the contracting activity and monitors the ensuing contracts according to the NATO regulations.

Air Operations Co-ordination Centre (Land)

Air Operations Co-ordination Centre (Land) – AOCC(L) is an air unit functionally subordinated to the Commander of the Air Component Command Headquarters in Ramstein/Germany (COM ACC HQ) and affiliated for exercises and operations to the Combined Air Operation Center 1 (CAOC 1) in Finderup/Denmark.

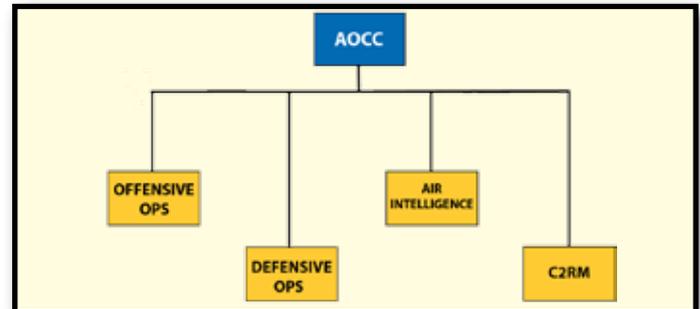


Successful landing during Tungsten Sword Exercise

As it is collocated with the HQ MNC NE, it forms an integral part of the Corps HQ and deals with all joint tactical air operations within the Corps Area of Operations. These activities include the decision-making process, planning and execution of operations, mission analysis, evaluation of mission results and follow-up activities. AOCC(L) provides air expertise and liaises with the Commander MNC NE on behalf of the Commander ACC in order to represent the ACCs capabilities at the Corps level.

Air Force personnel coming from three nations – Denmark, Germany and Poland form the AOCC(L) that consists of Command Section, Offensive Operations Section, Defensive Operations Section, Intelligence Section, Command and Control Resource Management Section (C2RM) and Administrative Section.

Offensive Operations Section is responsible for the coordination of offensive air assets: close air support (CAS) and air interdiction (AI).



Defensive Operations Section provides and co-ordinates air force air defence assets with Army Organic Air Defence (AOAD). In addition, they man the Corps Airspace Management Element (CAME), that coordinates all ASM between the Air Force and the Corps, together with Corps representatives.

Air Intelligence Section collects information through different national channels and NATO sources. Since the AOCC(L) is the interface between the air force and the army, the Air Intelligence Section shall keep track of all joint intelligence.

C2RM Section – the main responsibility of this section is to provide the air command and control system – the Northern European Command and Control Information System (NECCIS) to the AOCC(L) and the elements of the Corps.

Administrative Section provides direct support to the Chief AOCC(L) and assists all sections with administration-related matters under his directions. The section has the overall responsibility for the efficient management of the AOCC(L). During exercises and operations, the Administrative Section is responsible for the war diary.



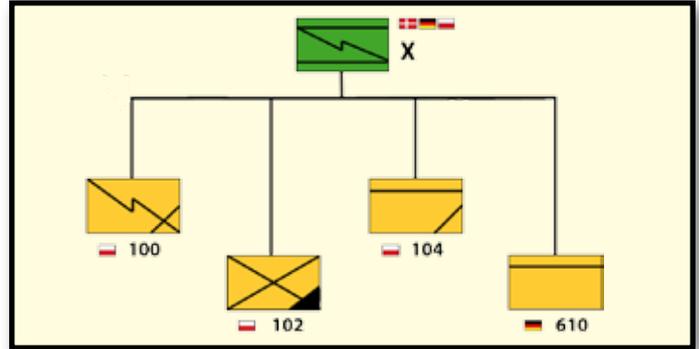
Command Support Brigade

The **Command Support Brigade** (CSB) is a formation affiliated with Multinational Corps Northeast (MNC NE) during exercise, operation or mission. The formation, which officially started to operate on 1st July 2007, is as unique as the Corps in its multinational character. The Headquarters of Command Support Brigade is situated in Stargard Szczeciński, Poland, but the subordinate battalions are located in different places. Polish 100th Signal Battalion and 104th Support Battalion are situated



Communications equipment - Compact Green exercise

in Wałcz, Poland, whereas German 610th Signal Battalion is stationed in Prenzlau, Germany. Additionally, Polish 102nd Force Protection Battalion is also part of CSB but this unit will be formed when necessary only.



First of all, it is the task of the Command Support Brigade to establish, to operate and to maintain four “bodies” or levels of command, that is Main Headquarters, Alternate Command Post, Forward Command Element and Headquarters Support Cluster. Moreover, the CSB is to enable the MNC NE to operate independently; which is why it has to provide accommodation, transportation and messing, security and force protection, power supply etc. Finally, establishing, operating and maintaining the Communication and Information System (CIS) is included in the CSB’s tasks as well.

National Support Elements

To support the Headquarters’ activities, four nations – Denmark, Germany, Poland and Slovakia – have their own National Support Elements. Their tasks differ substantially, though.

German soldiers address the German National Support Element (NSE) and German ODA (Office of Defence Administration) to get support. German ODA is concerned with all financial and housing matters including dealing with taxes and car issues. German National Support Element supports a German Senior Officer with all remaining military matters.

The Polish National Support Element (NSE) has got a different role, as Polish soldiers are not in service abroad. The Polish NSE

is responsible among other things for infrastructure issues and any kind of maintenance works for the Headquarters. It offers medical support to the MNC NE personnel and their families. Moreover, the Polish NSE provides financial, personnel and administrative service for Polish soldiers from the Headquarters and Air Operations Co-ordination Centre, Headquarters Company and the Polish NSE. In most cases this service is also guaranteed for civilian personnel.

The Danish National Support Element is concerned with matters of military background, such as manning issues, supply or monthly salary payments. It offers help in dealing with housing, school matters, solving car problems, managing tax issues or answering any questions related to regulations of life in Poland. Additionally, Danish and German National Elements take care of all remaining nations’ business.

Headquarters Company

Multinational Corps Northeast would not be capable to work efficiently without the **Headquarters Company** (HQ Coy). The total number of 140 personnel includes 15 civilians and 46 conscripts, with the rest being professional soldiers.

The main role of the HQ Coy is to support the Corps in any possible way; it begins with keeping guards and watches, goes on with sending drivers for duty cars, filling posts of waiters and cooks in the kitchen and the Corps’ three Clubs, and it ends with delegating soldier for help in G-Divisions. The HQ Coy is directly subordinated to the MNC NE Chief of Staff, regardless of his nationality. However, in terms of tasks, the cooperation is developed with the Chief of the Headquarters Support. This subordination is especially related to some extra tasks referring, for example, to supporting the exercises, visits and any other Corps’ activities.

It is important to notice that apart from close relations to the Headquarters Multinational Corps Northeast, the HQ Coy resembles a typical Polish military unit.





Training & Exercises

The overall aim of military training is to maintain and improve the competence of the Corps Staff, of the Command Support Brigade (CSB) and of formations of Multinational Corps Northeast (MNC NE) in the entire spectrum of operations. Training and exercises prepare the Corps Staff as a whole or individual elements to deploy and accomplish tasks as a headquarters at both the Corps and Higher Command Level. Training & exercises warrant the operational effectiveness of all functional areas or branches of the Corps Staff and their interfaces in terms of Combat, Combat Support and Combat Service Support.



Final check of Communications equipment

Due to its status as part of the Graduated Readiness Forces (Land), HQ MNC NE follows a three-years training cycle, which is coordinated with the framework nations, the participating states and all NATO Commands.

Training & exercise activities range from live exercises to study periods with the main emphasis on the latter. HQ MNC NE usually chooses command post exercises (CPX) and computer-assisted exercises (CAX) as the appropriate means of training.

Command post exercises (CPX) provide opportunities for the Commander and his staff to train procedures and decision-making processes. Participants simulate opposing forces (OPFOR) or situational forces (SITFOR) on the paper play. The staff is able to train different kinds of conflicts during such exercises – high-intensity war-

fighting (HIW), crisis response operations (CRO) or peace support operations (PSO), thereby providing essential training at minimal cost, which serves as a training foundation for more complex exercises.

Computer-assisted exercises (CAX) take CPX one step further – the units are employed in a sophisticated computer simulation, a kind of “war-game”. A major advantage of CAX in comparison with other forms of exercises is the capability to conduct various types of conflict force-on-force operations. Nevertheless, not everything can be reflected or depicted in the simulation, like consumption rates, side effects etc, for example. As a consequence, computer-assisted exercises suit well for high-intensity war-fighting (HIW), crisis response operations (CRO), and peace support operations (PSO). However, further efforts to replicate an appropriate scenario are required in order to thoroughly educate the Corps Staff.

Live Exercises (LIVEX) are used to integrate forces in an exercise in order to achieve synergetic training effects for both the headquarters and subordinate formations. It is the most comprehensive and realistic form of exercise since it combines computer simulation and field training exercise. However, it is also the most expensive kind of training. Live exercises contribute significantly to the operational readiness of a headquarters and of subordinate forces by providing them the opportunity to build tactical and operational skills on national levels.

Current Training & Exercise Activities

At the moment, Headquarters Multinational Corps Northeast is in the training phase “between the missions”. All activities in this sector are concentrated on training affiliated formations and on conducting internal training before the preparation of the Corps Staff for the next mission will begin again.

The exercise Crystal Eagle scheduled for September 2008 is this year’s biggest training endeavor.



Mission ISAF X/1 in Afghanistan

Road to Afghanistan

So far, the mission in Afghanistan has been the most important challenge for the Corps after achieving Full Operational Capability (FOC). The Corps passed the FOC test during the exercise COMPACT EAGLE 2005 and was officially certified in February 2006 to be fully capable of performing military tasks in the high-intensity war fighting (HIW) scenario reflecting a practical use of the regulations for Article V "Collective Defence". Passing the FOC test was mandatory for MNC NE to be deployed to Afghanistan in January 2007. What is important to state, MNC NE was the first Corps of lower readiness sent for the Afghan mission setting a sort of example for future NATO missions.

The deployment of the MNC NE staff assigned to ISAF X/1 went on for some time, beginning in late autumn 2006 and ending in January 2007. Apart from two officers who were to serve in Regional Air Operations Coordination Centre (RAOCC) in Mazar-e-Sharif, the remaining 160 officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) were deployed to Kabul-based Headquarters ISAF. The official handover of duties took place on 4th February 2007, and the MNC NE officers and NCOs subsequently served for six months under the command of the US Commander ISAF, General Dan McNeill. The MNC NE staff filled the posts in a new model of a composite headquarters consisting of personnel from NATO Standing Headquarters and of individuals provided by NATO nations and other countries contributing to the mission.

In fact, members of MNC NE were spread over almost all branches within the Headquarters ISAF where they had numerous opportunities to prove their excellent level of preparedness and their dedication to work. In his function as Deputy Chief of Staff Operations, MNC NE's Deputy Commander at that time, Major General Jan Brun Andersen, had been allocated to the highest post in ISAF of all the MNC NE personnel. The NATO Meritorious Service Medal that was awarded to the German Lieutenant Colonel Lutz Rademacher for his exceptional service in Afghanistan on behalf of the NATO Secretary General

Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer is another evidence for the staff's excellent performance in Afghanistan.

The accomplishment of the ISAF X/1 mission sets another goal for the Corps – to benefit as much as possible from experiences gained in the theatre in order to enrich the mission preparation process for another mission as well as to provide guidance for other headquarters deployed to Afghanistan or to any other mission in the future.



A long process of preparations preceded the deployment, including collective exercises such as FAT EAGLE conducted at the Baltic Barracks in Szczecin (September 2006), an exercise that took place at the Joint Warfare Centre in Stavanger, Norway (October 2006) or the exercise Unified Endeavour at Fort Bragg, USA (November 2006). Apart from collective training, the officers and non-commissioned officers were involved in individual and national training activities. All this was meant to prepare the soldiers in the best possible way to fulfil the mission tasks.

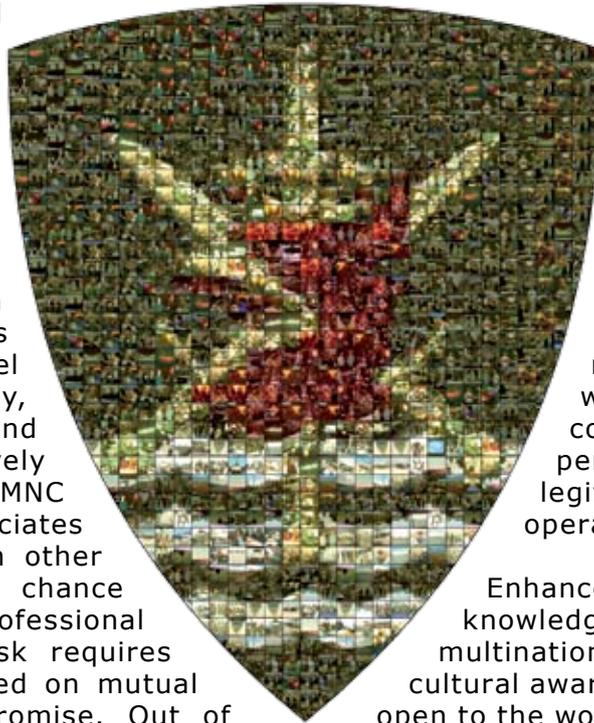
The Corps' first mission tasks

NATO assumed command and control for International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in August 2003. The ISAF operation is based on a United Nations (UN) mandate and is carried out in accordance with the current and future UN resolutions. Its aim is to assist the Government of Afghanistan in ensuring security and expanding its influence throughout the country. This would allow the reconstruction of Afghanistan and establishment of democratic structures.



Multinationalism, the Only Right Way

Considering the current situation of the armed forces, which get involved in a wide spectrum of tasks while facing the reduction of the national forces, multinationalism seems to be the most efficient solution to meet all challenges and bear the burden. Multinationalism is also a key issue for day-to-day business in Multinational Corps Northeast. Although the smallest headquarters in terms of personnel within the NATO family, responsibilities, efforts and successes are effectively shared by ten nations in MNC NE. Every soldier appreciates working with people from other countries and takes the chance to improve his or her professional knowledge. Solving a task requires effective cooperation based on mutual understanding and compromise. Out of ten solutions the individual countries would



select to achieve a goal, only one has to be chosen, which often is the result of combining several approaches. English as the official language of the Corps becomes a common ground for articulating contrasting views.

Service at the Corps effectively prepares soldiers to face real mission tasks in the battlefield. Current operations are usually conducted in the multinational environment, which not only allows for combining resources and personnel, but also lends more legitimacy and credibility to an operation.

Enhanced military experience and knowledge is not the sole result of multinational cooperation. Growing cultural awareness makes a soldier more open to the world and more sensitive to its diversity.

Community & Environment

People usually prefer to be a part of a community. It gives them a sense of belonging and of security. This is particularly important when a person finds himself or herself in a foreign environment. Being home to ten nations, Multinational Corps Northeast creates such a community. Soldiers and civilians serving at the Baltic Barracks become real friends and support each other in various situations. It does not only make everyone's life easier, but also exposes people to different cultures. A lot of such friendships last beyond the end of service in the Corps.

Strengthening ties between people occurs during working hours when people cooperate to achieve common goals. It is the time when productive brainstorming takes place, bright and extraordinary ideas are born and important documents are created. Nevertheless, off-duty activities and events are an excellent opportunity to build up community relations, too. MNC NE personnel eagerly spend time together having fun and

**“One is a member of
a country,
a profession,
a civilization,
a religion.
One is not just a man”
(Antoine de Saint-Exupéry)**

learning about each other during events like New Years' Reception or Christmas Lunch. There is also a solid tradition in the Corps to promote cultures of different countries during events, such as Danish Jule-gløgg, German Oktoberfest or Polish Armed Forces' Day.

However, social life of the Corps is not only limited to events. There are several clubs functioning at the Baltic Barracks, such as the Allied Sports Club, Allied Officers' Club, Non-Commissioned Officers' Club, Enlisted Men Club and Ladies' Club that actively involve members from different nations.





Allied Sports Club

MNC NE members are well-known sports enthusiasts. In the Allied Sports Club, they compete in various sports disciplines under the MNC NE flag. Everyone can find something for himself or herself. At the moment the active branches include basketball, running and biking, roller skates, sailing, aerobics, darts, tennis, shooting & hunting, soccer and golf.

Soccer Branch gathers the highest number of participants. Each team fights to win the cup of the Indoor Soccer League. However, matches are not only played among the Corps' members. The MNC NE team regularly competes with teams from JFC Brunssum and SHAPE and with local players – policemen, military etc.



Indoor Soccer Cup Rewarding Ceremony

Golf branch is very active, too. Each year, at least ten golf tournaments take place in which not only the Corps' members take part. The biggest one is the HQ MNC NE Invitational.



St. Andrew's Eve party

The Ladies' Club has been created for spouses of soldiers serving at the Headquarters. It offers help and assistance for ladies from all countries. It is not only

Ladies' Club

an excellent chance for women to create their own community but also a valuable cultural experience involving a bit more than exchanging recipes.

The Club organises a lot of social events for ladies, for civilian and military workers of the Corps and for children. They are often held under the patronage of different nations, indicating the additional purpose of teaching cultures. The events organised by the Club include: Polish "Andrzejki" and traditional Polish Christmas Eve, Danish midsummer party, German lantern procession or black and red party prepared by ladies from the Baltic States. Sports events, trips, monthly coffee mornings, birthday celebrations already follow a cyclic pattern. Moreover, there is also space left for charity activities of the Club.

Three Clubs

The role of the Allied Officers' Club (AOC), Non-Commissioned Officers' Club (NCOC), and Enlisted Club is slightly different, as they do not directly address sports enthusiasts or spouses. Basically, these are places where ordinary breakfasts and lunch is served. People spend some time together chatting and exchanging experiences. Other occasions for strengthening community ties are numerous smaller and bigger meetings, beer calls, extra breakfast and lunch supported by the clubs as well as events for the entire MNC NE staff. Clubs prepare events for up to 40 people on their own; however, the support of the kitchen is required for bigger events. All kinds of off-duty meetings are very popular among the MNC



MNC NE social event

NE personnel indicating that people cherish time spent together and enjoy events organised under the flag of MNC NE.



Education on Multinational Level

Respect for national diversity and finding the right place in a multinational community can be successfully practised from childhood already. Children of the MNC NE personnel have this chance when they attend kindergarten in Szczecin together with Polish children and join Szczecin International School (SIS) afterwards. In fact, children of the Corps' personnel provide about half of more than one hundred pupils and students of the SIS. The school offers education on different levels – from primary up to the high school, and ends with the international high school diploma.



Szczecin International School

SIS was founded in 2002 to meet the needs of the international community of Szczecin. It promotes an idea of multinational cooperation and integration, which is reflected by students and teachers coming from various countries of Europe and beyond. Integration days, camps, cyclical national

days and other meetings strengthen internal ties and depict cultures of other countries. The school also steps into the local community by visiting children's homes and hospices or by organising charity actions.

Joining the Local Community

Integration has always been a priority to the headquarters as a means to consolidate multinational personnel and to become a part of Szczecin's local environment. Both aims have been achieved. "The Corps has successfully become a part of Szczecin. We are happy that Szczecin has been rewarded in this way and that the Corps has its seat here. The military has always played an important role in Szczecin, and therefore this is a continuation of a certain tradition", says the City Mayor Piotr Krzystek. The cooperation with the local authorities has been solid and friendly. MNC NE members participate in various celebrations of national, municipal and local holidays, which is an excellent oppor-

tunity to exchange views and support each other. Similarly, representatives of local authorities are regular guests in numerous Corps-led events.

It is even more important that MNC NE members have established close relations with local people. To many of them, Szczecin is not just a city where they

have to spend a couple of years of their service time, but the second home where valuable friendships have been made. They want to maintain these ties and come back as often as possible. The best example can be Lt.Col. Hans Teglers, Danish Army, who was awarded the title of Honorary Ambassador of Szczecin by the City Mayor Piotr Krzystek. Throughout nine years spent in Szczecin, he significantly contributed to promoting Szczecin artists in Denmark and Danish artists in Poland.



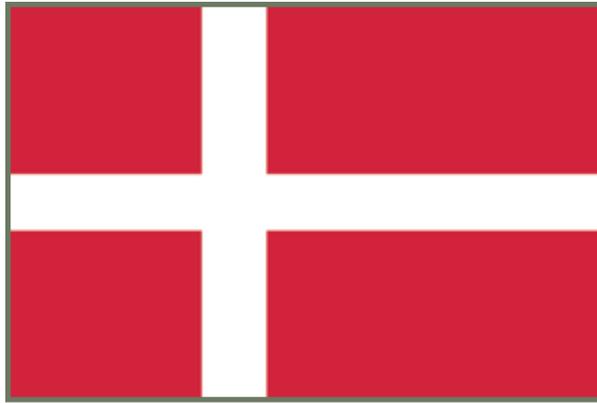
LtCol Hans Teglers receives a title of the Honorary Ambassador of Szczecin



New Year's reception



Official name:
Kongeriget Danmark
Kingdom of Denmark



Motto:
Guds hjælp, Folkets
kærlighed, Danmarks styrke
"The Help of God, the Love
of the People, the Strength
of Denmark"

Official language:
Danish

Government:
Parliamentary democracy
and Constitutional monarchy

Capital:
Copenhagen

Area:
43,094 km²

Population:
5,470,919 (2007 estimate)

Currency:
Danish krone

Official name:
Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Federal Republic of
Germany

Motto:
"Einigkeit und Recht und
Freiheit"
"Unity and Justice and
Freedom"

Official language:
German

Government:
Federal Parliamentary
republic

Capital:
Berlin

Area:
357,021 km²

Population:
82,210,000 (2007 estimate)

Currency:
Euro





Official name:
Eesti Vabariik
Republic of Estonia

Motto:
"Mu isamaa on minu arm"
"My Fatherland, My
Happiness and Joy"

Official language:
Estonian

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Tallinn

Area:
45,226 km²

Population:
1,342,409 (2007 estimate)

Currency:
Estonian kroon

Official name:
Česká republika
Czech Republic

Motto:
"Pravda vítězí"
"Truth prevails"

Official language:
Czech

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Prague

Area:
78,866 km²

Population:
10,349,372
(2007 estimate)

Currency:
Czech koruna

Official name:
Lietuvos Respublika
Republic of Lithuania

Motto:
"Tautos jėga vienybėje"
"The strength of the nation
lies in unity"

Official language:
Lithuanian

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Vilnius

Area:
65,200 km²

Population:
3,369,600 (2007 estimate)

Currency:
Lithuanian litas



Official name:
Rzeczpospolita Polska
Republic of Poland

Motto:
"Bóg, Honor, Ojczyzna"
"God, Honor, Fatherland"

Official language:
Polish

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Warsaw

Area:
312,679 km²

Population:
38,518,241 (2007 estimate)

Currency:
Polish złoty





Official name:
Latvijas Republika
Republic of Latvia

Motto:
"Tēvzemei un Brīvībai"
"For Fatherland and Freedom"

Official language:
Latvian

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Riga

Area:
64,589 km²

Population:
2,270,700
(2007 estimate)

Currency:
Lats

Official name:
Republica România
Republic of Romania

Motto:
-

Official language:
Romanian

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Bucharest

Area:
238 000 km²

Population:
22,329,977 (2005 estimate)

Currency:
Leu

Official name:
Slovenská republika
Slovak Republic

Motto:
"Nad Tatrou sa blýska"
"Lightning over the Tatras"

Official language:
Slovak

Government:
Parliamentary republic

Capital:
Bratislava

Area:
49,035 km²

Population:
5,447,502 (2007 estimate)

Currency:
Slovak koruna
(Euro from
01.01.2009)



Official name:
United States of America

Motto:
"In God We Trust"

Official language:
English

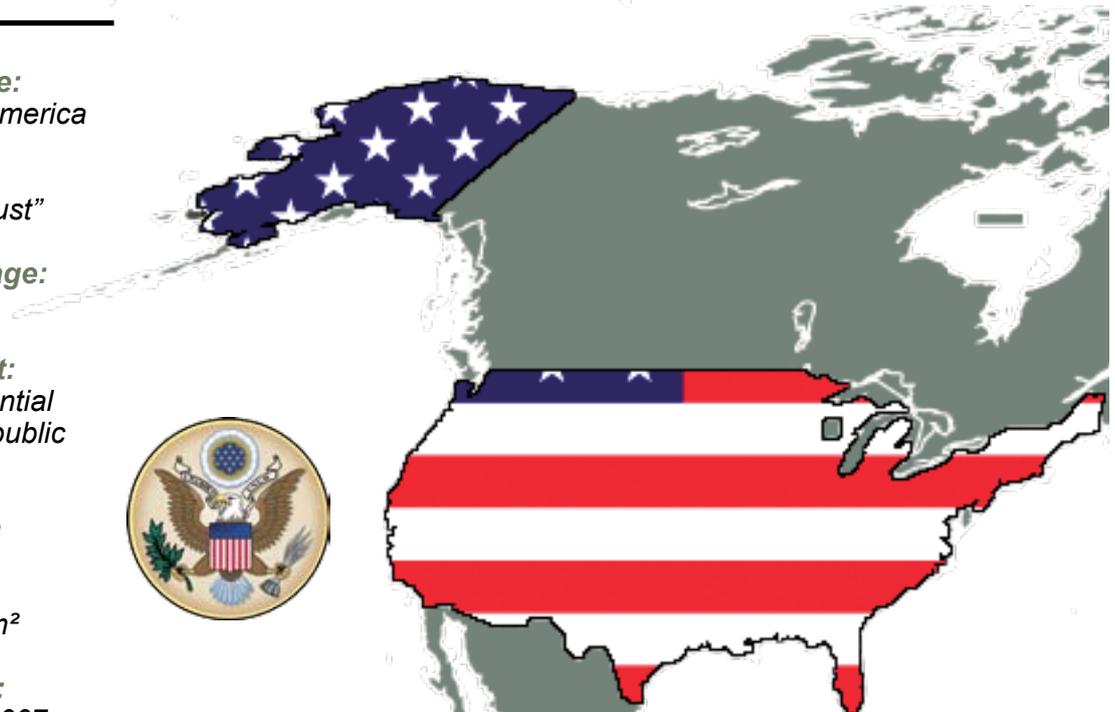
Government:
Federal presidential
constitutional republic

Capital:
Washington

Area:
9,826,630 km²

Population:
303,296,000 (2007
estimate)

Currency:
United States dollar





HQ MNC NE Personnel



**HEADQUARTERS
MULTINATIONAL CORPS NORTHEAST
BALTIC BARRACKS**

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