Virtual Inauguration Ceremony of the Cyber Security Centre in Mongolia

18 January 2021

Science for Peace
and Security (SPS)
Programme

About the Project

Description
The goal of this Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme project was to develop the cyber defence capabilities in the Mongolian Armed Forces. It achieved this by creating a Cyber Security Centre incorporating a Cyber Incident Response Capability (CIRC) for the Ministry of Defence and General Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces. In addition, the project provided network administrators and cyber security staff with the necessary knowledge and training to operate the Cyber Security Centre and CIRC.

Cyber defence experts from the NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA) have contributed to this project with support from the SPS Programme. The project was officially launched in July 2017 and ended in November 2020.

Deliverables
This project had the following main deliverables:

• Building defence capacities of Mongolia through the establishment of a Cyber Security Center with supporting infrastructure at the Mongolian Ministry of Defence (MOD);

• Providing specialized cyber defence training in network technology skills and CIRC-specific skills, as well as English language skills, to MOD personnel;

• Providing technical advice for the design and integration of the cyber laboratory;

• Providing necessary IT equipment for the cyber laboratory;

• Providing assistance to the Mongolian Armed Forces in expanding cooperation with specialized institutions from NATO in the area of cyber defence, so as to develop and ensure their information security.

Programme

09:00 - 09:25	**Remarks**

Moderator: Mr. David van Weel, Assistant Secretary General, Emerging Security Challenges Division, NATO

- H.E. Mircea Geoană, Deputy Secretary General, NATO
- H.E. Saikhanbayar Gursed, Minister of Defence of Mongolia
- H.E. Och Od, Ambassador of Mongolia to NATO
- Maj. Gen. Göksel Sevindik, Chief of Staff, NCI Agency

09:25 - 09:28	**Brief video presentation on the project**

by the Ministry of Defence of Mongolia

09:30 - 09:35	**Introduction**

by Dr. Deniz Beten, Senior SPS and Partnership Cooperation Advisor, ESCD, NATO

Virtual ribbon cutting and inauguration of the Mongolian Cyber Incident Response Capability

by H.E. Mircea Geoană at NATO HQ and H.E. Saikhanbayar Gursed in Ulaanbaatar

09:35	**End of the meeting**

Participating Institutions

NCI Agency

The NCI Agency (NCIA) is a NATO Agency that acquires, deploys and defends communications systems for NATO's political decision-makers and command structures. The NCIA is on the frontline of cyber defence, working closely with governments and the industry to prevent future debilitating attacks. The experts of the Agency are NATO's cyber and information technology leaders. They help NATO nations communicate and work together in smarter ways. Their solutions underpin NATO's ability to perform Article IV (consultation) and Article V (collective defence) of the North Atlantic Treaty. The NCIA was established on 1 July 2012 as part of a NATO reform, but the Agency was built on a 65-year legacy with decades of experience of working side-by-side with NATO soldiers, sailors, as well as airmen and airwomen.

Today, NATO is in the midst of a fundamental transformation to take full advantage of new technologies to fulfil its mission. The NCIA is leading this transformation and is working to deliver a secure and modern digital infrastructure to NATO, wherever the Alliance is located. This effort is important and the stakes are high as NATO's principle task is to ensure the protection of its nearly one billion citizens and to promote security and stability in the North Atlantic area.

General Staff of Mongolian Armed Forces

The General Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces (GSMAF) is responsible for the implementation of operational orders and directives to maintain the combat readiness of the Armed Forces in peacetime.

The GSMAF provides advices on military policy and planning to the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and government members in charge of defence, as well as military policy and planning services to the State administration and military professional organizations. In addition, the GSMAF provides military and administrative personnel to support the Mongolian Armed Forces and the execution of the State military policy.

The GSMAF consists of 12 directorates and departments, the Land Forces Command, and the Air Force Command. In this context, the Command and Communication-Information Security Department provides communication and IT services throughout the Armed Forces and is responsible for modernization, plans, and IT policy. The Cyber Security Center of the Mongolian Armed Forces is the organization that executes the Cyber Security Program, improves cyber security technologies, and organizes responses to cyber-attacks.

The Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme

The Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme is an established brand for NATO based on four pillars: science, partnership, security, and unconventional issues (hybrid threats). It has been contributing to the core goals of the Alliance for more than six decades. Today, the SPS Programme continues to be one of the largest and most important partnership programmes addressing 21st century security challenges, particularly cyber defence, counter-terrorism, CBRN defence, energy security and advanced technologies.

The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme enhances security-related civil science and technology to address emerging security challenges and their impacts on international security. It connects scientists, experts and officials from NATO and Partner countries to work together to address these challenges. The SPS Programme provides funding and expert advice for security-relevant activities in the form of Multi-Year Projects (MYP), Advanced Research Workshops (ARW), Advanced Training Courses (ATC), and Advanced Study Institutes (ASI). SPS activities are always demand-driven, modular, and designed to meet the requirements of the nation(s) and end user(s). The relevance of SPS activities in response to NATO Strategic Objectives and political priorities is reinforced also via special calls, which are issued on an ad hoc basis to draw the attention of the scientific community towards current topics of interest for Allies.

Every year, approximatively 2000 experts participate in SPS activities and help to build capacity in partner nations, and support NATO's goals.

More than 20 Nobel Laureates have been involved in the SPS Programme, a testament to the scientific excellence supported by the SPS Programme.

Young scientists are also actively supported through SPS activities, which contribute to broaden their professional network and scientific expertise.

The SPS Programme also has a high public diplomacy value for NATO, providing the Alliance with separate, non-military communication channels by bringing together experts from NATO and Partner countries, often in situations or regions where other forms of dialogue more directly focused on defence and security are difficult to establish. Accordingly, the Programme enables NATO to become actively involved in such regions, often serving as the first concrete link between NATO and a new Partner.

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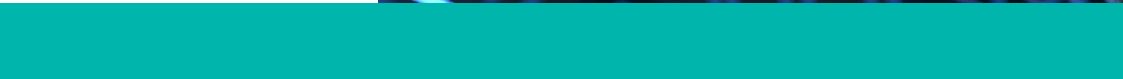
The NATO **Science** for **Peace** and **Security** Programme

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You can find further information
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