Log on to the online Global Security Brainstorming with leading experts & decision makers

Co-Organised by























Bertelsmann Stiftung





Europe's World

The Security Jam

4-9 February 2010

No one person has the solution. We all do.







Organised with the official support of the European Commission and NATO



REGISTRATION IS BY ACCREDITATION IN ADVANCE

Register now to make <u>Your</u> voice heard @ <u>www.SecurityJam.org</u>

What is the Security Jam?

A virtual conference featuring online keynote contributions from world leaders and participants like you logging on from around the world. NGOs, civil society, security & defence practitioners, leading political and military figures, think tanks, academics and journalists will interact **online**, from anywhere in the world, to build concrete solutions together.

What is the ultimate goal?

The results of the Jam will include key recommendations and innovative ideas on how to make our world a safer place. They will be presented to the leaderships of the EU and NATO, among others, at an official event in April 2010. This influential report will also be sent to 50,000 people. These decision makers are eager to hear your views at a time when a great deal of strategic thinking is taking place.

Who else is taking part?

Several thousand people around the globe are expected to join our VIPs, who include:

- Ambassador Kai Eide, United Nations Special Representative to Afghanistan
- Admiral Mark Fitzgerald, Commander JFC Naples and U.S. Naval Forces, Europe
- Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- Anne-Marie Slaughter, Director for Policy Planning, US State Department
- General Håkan Syrén, Chairman, European Union Military Committee
- Carl Bildt, Foreign Affairs Minister of Sweden
- Professor Paul Collier, Oxford University author of The Bottom Billion
- General Henry Anyidoho Special Representative for the AU-UN Hybrid operation in Darfur
- Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Former Secretary General of NATO

How do I get involved?

You need to register NOW. The Security Jam is <u>only</u> accessible through <u>accreditation in advance</u>. Register at <u>www.SecurityJam.org</u> to ensure you can participate.



THALES



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How will the debate online be organised?

The Security Jam will take place in ten online interactive Discussion Forums which will be run in parallel and will be moderated in real-time by leading experts in their field:

CLIMATE CHANGE - CRISIS MANAGEMENT - AFGHANISTAN - RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA & CHINA PIRACY DEVELOPMENT - COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH - HUMAN RIGHTS - CAPABILITIES & TRAINING

Do I need to be a security expert to take part?

No, if you have ideas on making our world a safer place you should join the Jam. Everybody is a stakeholder. Viable solutions require input from all perspectives whether you are involved in the environment, diplomacy, development or crisis prevention. **Your voice needs to be heard.**

Can I simply choose to watch the online discussion unfold rather than post comments myself?

Yes, but you still need to register in advance through www.SecurityJam.org to access the Jam.

If I cannot contribute in an official capacity can I use my personal email to take part?

Yes, simply send us a mail to <u>Jam@SecurityDefenceAgenda.org</u> from your professional email account with details of the private email you would like to register with.

Do I need to be a computer expert to take part?

No, if you know how to use a computer you already know how to Jam!

How much time does it take to participate?

Once you've registered, you can Jam as long as you wish, whenever you wish.

The Security Jam gives you five days to make your voice heard. Log in once or several times a day: it's up to you. There will be online moderation around the clock so you can schedule your online comments for when it suits you. As long as you have access to the internet you can log on anytime, anywhere.



Inside the Security Jam



The online debate begins on

Thursday February 4, 2010 12:00 CET, 6:00 EDT and runs until Tuesday February 9, 2010 20:00 CET; 14:00 EDT.

Register Now To Make Your Voice Heard. www.SecurityJam.org

For more information on getting your organisation involved in the Security Jam, please contact the organisers through our website: www.securityjam.org

THE 10 PARALLEL FORUMS

1. Political Context

"What do we understand by security?"

How many of the security threats of the 20th century are still valid in the 21st century? How should governments view new non-state threats like terrorism, piracy, nuclear proliferation, energy disruptions and climate change?

2. Capabilities & Budgets

"Will the tools of today be suited to the missions of tomorrow?"

Today's security challenges require a diverse toolbox ranging from complex weapons systems to the most basic elements of civil protection and disaster relief. How ruthless should we be in scrapping systems and equipment that was designed for 20th century defence scenarios? How should we train and equip ourselves to cover an ever-growing range of operations? How can the financial burden be more equally shared amongst stakeholders?

3. Crisis Preparedness

"How can we prepare for the unexpected?"

Re-allocating resources to prevention and early action could save billions of euros while reinforcing cooperation with NGOs on the ground. What should be done to streamline approaches to crisis management? How can we more intelligently allocate resources and train personnel? How can we better coordinate between the wide ranges of players – from military to civilian - involved?

4. Development

"How can we balance development, security and diplomacy?"

How do civilian development experts – not least the NGOs with "frontline" responsibilities – see the difficulties of combining security and crisis management questions with longer-term development tasks? What steps are needed to further improve close working relationships between NGOs and the military? Do NGOs have a loud enough voice on security policymaking?

5. Security & Human Rights

"How do we reinforce civil society efforts?"

The increasingly complex threat from terrorism puts enormous pressure on states to protect their citizens through operations at home and abroad. But how do we justify humanitarian intervention when basic human rights and freedoms can be jeopardized? How can we better work with civil society to make sure we do not aggravate the root causes of terrorism and non-state actor violence?

6. Environmental Security

"How can we balance security and climate change?"

Future conflict will increasingly be sparked by environmental factors, as the struggle for scarce resources grows ever more acute. Given that nature does not respect the boundaries of politics or time, diplomats and policy makers must ensure long-term solutions that involve civil society.



7. Comprehensive Approach

"How coordinated can our response to global threats be?"

Western forces will increasingly be called upon to support world-wide peace and bring order to societies under strain. There have been recent calls for increased cooperation and collaboration between the world's major security actors (the UN, the EU, NATO, the AU, OSCE, etc). How should this be implemented in practice?

8. Rising Powers

"How should we adapt Western security thinking to the rise of Russia, China and India?"

China and Russia are widely seen as rising counter-balances to Western military power. That poses fundamental questions as to how Western strategic thinking towards the two should develop, as well as prospects for future cooperation.

9. Case Study 1: Piracy

"How do we learn from the Gulf of Aden?"

By January 2009, an estimated thirty ships with staff from more than a dozen countries were patrolling an area of approx. 2.5 million square miles. If any current operation provides an opportunity for international actors to discuss common approaches, lessons learned and future challenges, this is it.

10. Case Study 2: Afghanistan

"If we could start over in Afghanistan, how would it be done?"

Few expected stabilization to still be Afghanistan's major challenge eight years later. What are the lessons learned from how we entered eight years ago? What mistakes should be avoided? If you were given a blank page on the next such intervention, what would you do differently?