



NORTH ATLANTIC MILITARY COMMITTEE
COMITE MILITAIRE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD



27 July 2012

MC 0248/2 (Final)

SECRETARY GENERAL, NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION

FINAL DECISION ON MC 0248/2

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATO AND THE INTERALLIED CONFEDERATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS (CIOR)

1. On 26 Jul 2012 the Military Committee approved MC 0248/2, which is now forwarded for North Atlantic Council notation.
2. This document supersedes MC 0248/1 (Revised) (Final) and clears IMSWM-0204-2012, 05 Jul 2012 and all SDs thereto.

FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE:

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NOTE: This Final Decision Sheet shall now be attached to MC 0248/2 as top sheet. Page numbering of the complete document when this decision is attached is as follows:

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MC 0248/2

THE RELATIONSHIP

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AND

THE INTERALLIED CONFEDERATION

OF

RESERVE OFFICERS (CIOR)

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATO AND THE INTERALLIED
CONFEDERATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS (CIOR)**

GENERAL

1. The following document defines the relationship between the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) with a view to:
 - a. Encouraging national authorities to improve Reserve Forces' potential for common NATO defence and new missions.
 - b. Facilitating and encouraging participation by reservists in NATO activities.
 - c. Improving NATO's understanding of and support for CIOR's aims, objectives and capabilities.

CIOR ORGANISATION

2. The CIOR is an interallied and joint confederation founded in 1948. Since then most national reserve officers associations of NATO members have joined the CIOR. Its aims are to inculcate and maintain an interallied spirit among reserve officers and provide them with information about current NATO issues, developments and activities. The Interallied Confederation of Medical Reserve Officers (CIOMR), which was founded in 1947, is associated with CIOR. Throughout this document the abbreviation CIOR includes CIOMR. The CIOR consists of the President and a Secretariat, National delegations from NATO and other nations (based on the CIOR Constitution), each headed by a Vice-president, the Committees and a Permanent Representative to NATO. There are International Military Staff (IMS) and SHAPE/HQ SACT liaison officers, who are involved in CIOR business.
3. The CIOR, as an independent body, has the authority to establish its own status, role and procedures.
4. The CIOR was recognized by NATO through the establishment in 1976 of MC 248 "The relationship between NATO and the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers".

CIOR OBJECTIVES

5. While recognizing that the use of Reserve Forces is the prerogative of the member nations, CIOR has the following objectives in its relationship with NATO:
 - a. To improve NATO understanding of CIOR goals and activities, by informing NATO Authorities of them, periodically briefing the Military Committee and providing presentations at relevant NATO courses.
 - b. To increase cooperation between NATO and CIOR, including through close cooperation with the NATO Reserve Forces Committee:
 - (1) advocate for and promote capabilities and skills of Reserve Officers, and on request provide advice to the MC on Reservist matters based on the perspectives and experiences of National Reserve Officers Associations
 - (2) by promoting and encouraging active participation by NATO staff and commanders in CIOR seminars and other working sessions.
 - c. To improve the knowledge of NATO authorities on the potential of national Reserve Forces and their role in common NATO defence and new missions from the CIOR perspective.
 - d. To utilise CIOR knowledge of reserve affairs within each member nation in order to inspire Reserve Force transformation and developments in the organization, administration and social aspects of Reserve Forces, and in particular of Reserve Officers. To support a Comprehensive Approach it is of particular importance to help promote interoperability amongst Reserve Forces.

LIAISON BETWEEN NATO AND CIOR

6. The International Military Staff is the point of contact between the Military Committee and CIOR for all military matters. CIOR cooperates closely with NRFC who is responsible for providing policy advice on Reserve Matters to the MC.
7. These points of contact, together with the liaison officers, also act as the source of information and advice to NATO members.
8. Appropriate facilities are provided within the area of the International Military Staff for the Permanent Representative of CIOR to NATO Headquarters.
9. Normally once a year, the CIOR Presidency informs the Military Committee on the activities of the Confederation.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NRFC AND INTERALLIED CONFEDERATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS (CIOR)

10. The NRFC and CIOR share a common interest in securing the quality of Reserve Forces in compliance with national policy on reserves. It would benefit each organization to maintain situational awareness of the other's activities in order to identify areas of mutual interest and potential cooperation.

SUPPORT

11. In addition to providing facilities within the International Military Staff for the Permanent Representative of CIOR, NATO HQ provides support for CIOR meetings and other activities. This includes also translation and interpretation.

CONCLUSION

12. The MC recognizes the value of CIOR in sustaining a high level of Reserve Officer commitment to the Alliance and is committed to support CIOR activities as appropriate.