



NATO Mountain Warfare Centre of Excellence

Population:

2.108 million (2021)

Capital:

Ljubljana

Highest Mountain:

Triglav (2864m)

Area: 20.271 km²

Adriatic coastline: 47km

Independence: 25 June 1991

European Union: 1 May 2004



VISION

to be the **central hub for mountain warfare expertise**, fostering collaboration among NATO members and partners, **setting global standards** for excellence in training, research, doctrine development and serving as a knowledge base for organizations **operating in mountainous environment**.

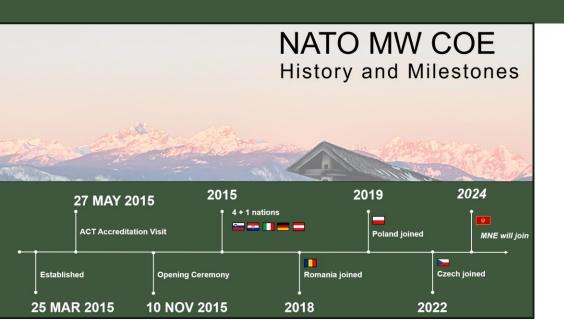


MISSION

To assist NATO member countries, partners, other countries and international organizations, in order to **enhance mountain warfare capabilities**.



NATO Mountain Warfare Centre of Excellence



Training and Exercises
(C2 – data sharing – sensors – Al)

Experiments credible solutions for shortfalls and gaps

Spreading the culture of Mountain Warfare

We are focused on

MDO will change the way we fight. We are on it!

NWCOE

Through connecting expertise we will pave the road of tomorrow, bringing Mountain Units and Leaders to enhance their own MW capability and to be engaged in MDAO.

ATP and ATrainP-6 custodian, Congress, Brochures

MW Concept, MDAO and experiments, workshops

SULC, MW OPS Planning Courses, EX, seminars, METT, on-line courses

LL Portal, Staff Ride, Workshop





Key Questions

1. What does Mountain Warfare mean?

2. Will Mountain Warfare still play a decisive role in the future?

3. What might Mountain Warfare look like in the future?

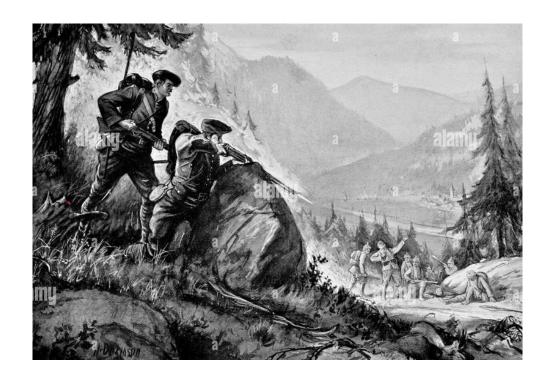


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Mountain Warfare Definition

Mountain Warfare (MW) is the **employment of forces** in terrain with **major differences in elevation**, particular **meteorological effects**, and poor or **non-existent infrastructure***.





*according to ATrainP-6 and ATP-3.2.1.3 (Not an authorized NATO term)



Mountain Warfare Key factors

• **Terrain** (steep slopes and cliffs, limited mobility, natural obstacles, objective hazards)

• Climate and Weather (extreme cold, variable weather, altitude effects)

Tactical Considerations (logistic, time, availability of forces)

Training and Equipment (specialized troops, adapted equipment)



Mountainous Terrain Definition

Mountain Warfare = Warfare in Mountainous Environment / Terrain





Mountainous terrain is a stretch of land, which has outstanding characteristics such as **slope inclination of more than 15 degrees**, wide variations in ground, climate and vegetation.



Mountain Warfare Classification of Mountains

Classification	Description	
LOW MOUNTAINS	0m - ~2400m AMSL	Most likely and most expected Main focus
HIGH MOUNTAINS	~2400m – ~5500m AMSL	Likely and expected
EXTREMELY HIGH MOUNTAINS	above ~5500m AMSL	Unlikely but not impossible



Mountainous Terrain

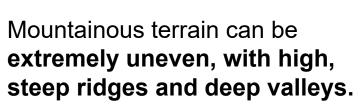
Mountainous terrain covers about 25% of the world's land surface and they differ in shape, extension, altitude, vegetation cover, and climate regime.



About **12% of the world's population** lives in mountainous areas / terrain.



Mountainous terrain can be found **all over the world** in various forms and appearances.







It can be vegetated, bare rocky, snowy, or glaciated.

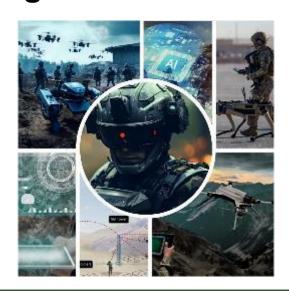


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Will Mountain Warfare still play a decisive role in the future?

Three key points why mountain warfare will continue to play a crucial role in the future.



About 12% of the world's population live in mountainous areas.

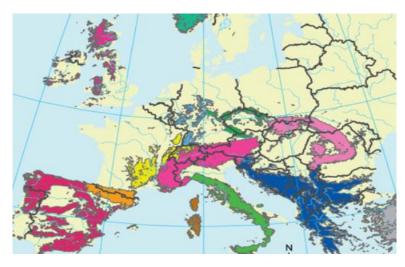


Natural resources

Nearly 40% the world's population depends on rivers originating in high mountains for their water supply.



Water plants, Power lines, Radio towers, tunnel, bridges, railways







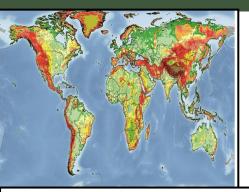
Area covered by mountainous terrain

Mountains are still a key terrain

Global distribution of mountains

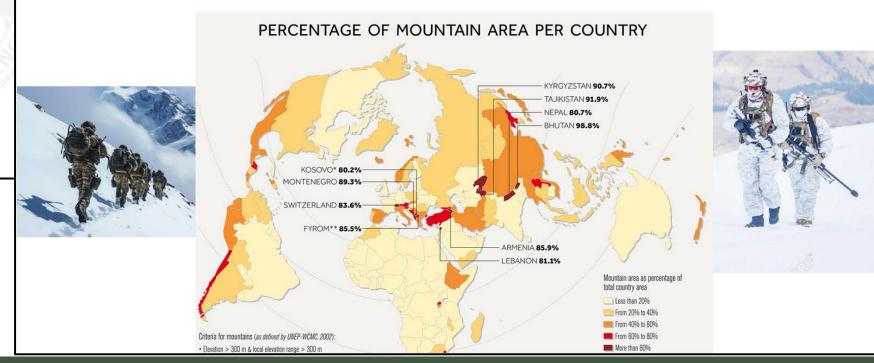
Over 25% of the land mass and 85% of the land borders of the world are categorized as mountainous environment in different climatic regions.

About 12% of the world's population live in mountainous areas.



About 12% of the world's population live in mountainous areas.

35% of the land area of Europe is covered by mountains.





Natural resources / Climate change

Europe:

Increased severity of droughts

Heat waves

Reduced options for agriculture production

Water scarcity (industry, cooling, hydropower)

Destabilization of frozen areas at high elevations

Changes in heat exposure and vulnerability in Europe







RCP2.6
RCP8.5

Some of the goods and services provided by mountain environments, such as timber, **hydropower and minerals**, have a measurable economic value. **Nearly 40%** the world's population depends on rivers originating in high mountains for their water supply.

Africa:

Increased severity of droughts
Heat waves

Agricultural production failures

Movement to cities and refugee
camps

Political and social conflicts

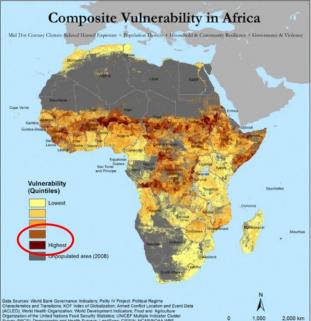
Mass migration

Conflicts over fossil, nuclear and renewable energy







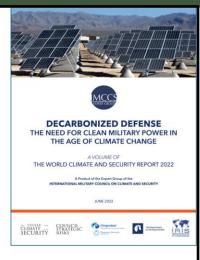




Critical infrastructure

What does this transition mean for NATO armed forces?

- Significantly reducing GHG emissions over the next decades
- Massively de-carbonize (i.e. de-fossilize) the energy used
- Adopting new energy using technologies (infrastructure & mobility)
- Increasing the use of energy from renewable sources
- Diversifying energy types used



The potential of hydropower to help move the world away from its present high level of consumption of fossil fuels, which is an important factor in global warming, adds a new dimension to the hydropower debate.

The Secretary General's Report
Climate Change

Assessment

& Security Impact

A sufficient quantity of falling water must be available, means that **hilly or mountainous areas** are best.

NATO declared to become carbon neutral by 2050 ("net zero goal").



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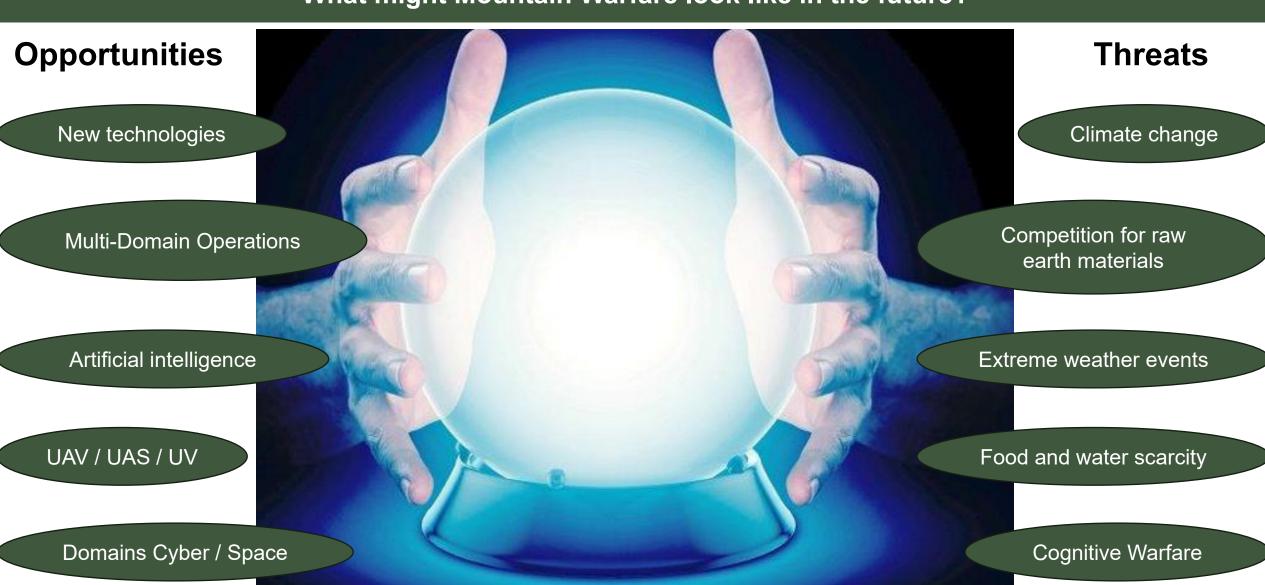




NATO UNCLASSIFIED



What might Mountain Warfare look like in the future?





Technological Integration and Modernization

Unmanned Air and Ground Systems

Advanced Communication Systems



I2D2

Intelligent
Interconnected
Decentralized
Digital

Al and Autonomous Systems

Exoskeletons and Enhanced Soldier Systems



New technologies

Implications for future Mountain Warfare

I. WW	II. WW	IFOR/ KFOR	ISAF	UKR
		For		



Implications for future Mountain Warfare

Effect on

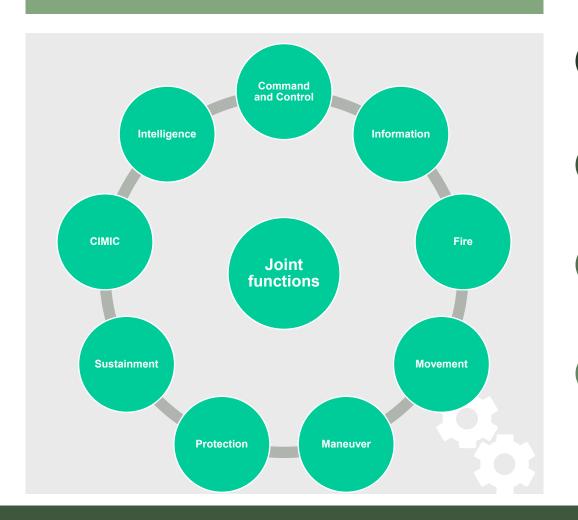
Complexity

Climate change

Technology

Artificial Intellegience

Congnitiv Warfare



Commercialization

Big Data Usage

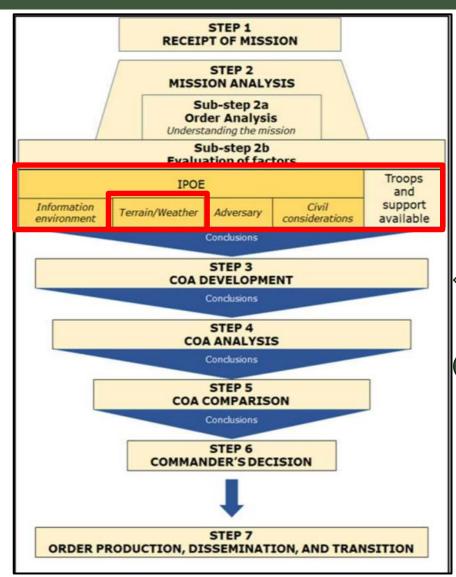
Space / Cyber Domain

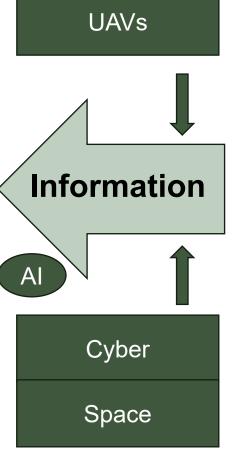
New actors



New technologies

Implications for future Mountain Warfare







Terrain analysis





UAVs

General Observation (Workshop)

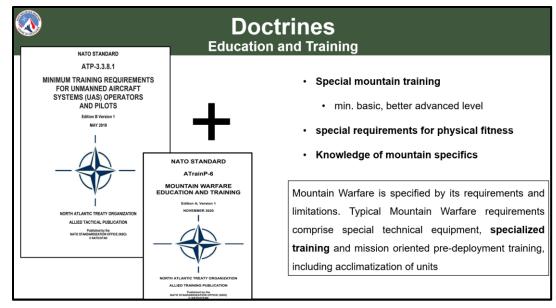
- NATO nations and partners have to apply the exciting regulations (STANAG), interoperability
- Review of the existing Task Organization (UAV teams?)
- Close cooperation with the companies (constantly monitor the market)
- Information Management (BMS [SitaWare]
 Air Space Management
- Train the trainer, continually train the operator
- considering UAS in training and exercises (CAX), planning process (consideration of UAS in the planning process [comparison of combat power, logistics...ROC drill])



Special requirements

Use of UAS in mountainous environments

- Light (backpack), foldable
- Robust
- Long battery life
- resistant to extreme cold, high altitude, wind
- Easy to operate (buddy system up to platoon level)
- Operational even without Line of Sight
- Operable under extreme weather conditions (gloves)
- Display vs. FPV (e.g. strong sunlight in combination with snow)
- Cheap (amount of UAVs)
- GPS hardened







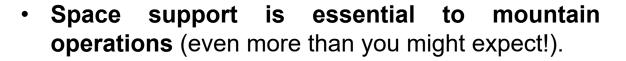
MDO / Domain Space

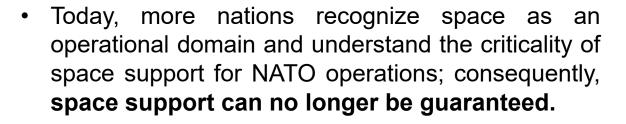














- You might lack space support when you need it the most; **be prepared to react.**
- Mountain operations can also play a fundamental role in ensuring the continuity of space support!



Conclusion

Future operating environment for NATO mountain warfare troops will be:

- characterized by the need for technological superiority,
- adaptable to climate and terrain challenges,
- able to counter hybrid threats in a complex geopolitical landscape.

These troops will need to be highly trained, technologically equipped, and integrated into wider NATO defence strategies to effectively operate in rugged mountain environments.





Activities 2024/25



Mountain Risk Management Workshop Winter, Integrating...

17 March 2025 - 21 March 2025

Poljče 27, 4275 Begunje na Gorenjskem

Doctrine & Standardization



NATO Mountain Warfare Operations Planning Course

O 09 June 2025 - 13 June 2025

Poljče 27, 4275 Begunje na Gorenjskem, SLOVENIA

Education & Training



Mountain Risk Management Workshop Sommer, Integrati...

O 22 September 2025 - 25 September 2025

Poljče 27, 4275 Begunje na Gorenjskem

Doctrine & Standardization



Battlefield Tour KOTOR-LOVCEN, Montenegro

O 20 October 2025 - 24 October 2025

♥ KOTOR/ MONTENEGRO

Doctrine & Standardization



Mountain Warfare Small Units Leader Course in Poland

(1) 10 November 2025 - 21 November 2025

AWL Mountain Training Centre - Szklarska Poreba, Poland

Education & Training



Mountaineering equipment & materials Workshop

O 24 November 2025 - 27 November 2025

Poljče 27, 4275 Begunje na Gorenjskem

Doctrine & Standardization

https://www.mwcoe.org



Current and Future Security Threats: "Know Your Enemy"...

O 03 December 2024 @ 08:30 - 05 December 2024 @ 11:00

Prešernova cesta 44, 4260 Bled, Slovenia

Lessons Learned

