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Reference made in this document to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are marked with an asterisk (*) referring to the following footnote: "Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name".



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It must be noted that to provide the most recent information possible, the electronic version of the Summit Guide (www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html) has been updated to reflect any changes there may have been since the time of print, end January 2008.

BUCHAREST, 2-4 APRIL 2008

At Bucharest, Allied leaders will carry forward decisions taken at the Riga Summit and review the evolution of NATO's main commitments, which are all mutually reinforcing. Heads of state and government will assess the situation in Afghanistan and Kosovo, as well as in other regions where NATO is engaged. NATO's operations and missions are a driving force for the transformation of the Alliance and, in parallel, demonstrate the ability of the Organization to practise solidarity in very different circumstances.

Enlargement will also be high on the agenda with potential invitations for accession being made at the summit. This area of interest illustrates how a growing number of Euro-Atlantic countries consider the Alliance to be a fundamental platform where political consensus on transatlantic political and security issues can be transformed into action.

Being able to sustain operations, together with the ability to confront security threats in an effective and unified way will also constitute major items on the summit agenda. Allied leaders will

therefore review NATO's capacity to provide forces for operations and examine ways and means of preparing for future security challenges.

SUMMARY OF KEY DECISIONS AND INITIATIVES AT PREVIOUS SUMMIT MEETINGS

Riga, 28-29 November 2006

Review of progress in Afghanistan in light of the expansion of ISAF to the entire country and call for broader international engagement; Confirmation that the Alliance is prepared to play its part in implementing the security provisions of a settlement on the status of Kosovo; Measures adopted to further improve NATO's military capabilities; NATO Response Force declared operational; Comprehensive Political Guidance published. Initiatives adopted to deepen and extend relations with partners; Three countries invited to join Partnership for Peace (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia).

Istanbul, 28-29 June 2004

Participation of seven new members to the event (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia); Expansion of NATO's operation in Afghanistan by continuing the establishment of Provincial Reconstruction Teams throughout the country; Agreement to assist the Iraqi Interim Government with the training of its security forces; Maintaining support for stability in the Balkans; Decision to change NATO's defence-planning and



force-generation processes, while strengthening contributions to the fight against terrorism, including WMD aspects; Strengthening cooperation with partners and launch of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative with countries from the broader Middle East region.

Prague, 21-22 November 2002

Invitation of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia to begin accession talks; Reaffirmation of NATO's Open Door Policy; Adoption of a series of measures to improve military capabilities (The Prague Capabilities Commitment, the NATO Response Force and the streamlining of the military command structure); Adoption of a Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism; Decision to support NATO member countries in Afghanistan; Endorsement of a package of initiatives to forge new relationships with partners.

Rome, 28 May 2002

NATO Allies and the Russian Federation create the NATO-Russia Council, where they meet as equal partners, bringing a new quality to NATO-Russia relations. The NATO-Russia Council replaces the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council.

Washington D.C., 23-24 April 1999

Commemoration of NATO's 50th Anniversary; Allies reiterate their determination to put an end to the repressive actions by President Milosevic against the local ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo;

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland participate in their first summit meeting; Adoption of the Membership Action Plan; Publication of a revised Strategic Concept; Enhancement of the European Security and Defence Identity within NATO; Launch of the Defence Capabilities Initiative; Strengthening of Partnership for Peace and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, as well as the Mediterranean Dialogue; Launch of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative.

Madrid, 8-9 July 1997

Invitations to the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to begin accession talks; Reaffirmation of NATO's Open Door Policy; Recognition of achievement and commitments represented by the NATO Russia-Founding Act; Signature of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine; First meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council at summit level that replaces the North Atlantic Cooperation Council; An enhanced Partnership for Peace; Updating of the 1991 Strategic Concept and adoption of a new defence posture; Reform of the NATO military command structure; Special Declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Paris, 27 May 1997

Signing of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between the Russian Federation and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The Founding Act states that NATO



and Russia are no longer adversaries and establishes the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council.

Brussels, 10-11 January 1994

Launching of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) initiative; All North Atlantic Cooperation Council partner countries and members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) are invited to participate; Publication of the Partnership for Peace Framework Document; Endorsement of the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTFs) and other measures to develop the European Security and Defence Identity; Reaffirmation of Alliance readiness to carry out air strikes in support of UN objectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Rome, 7-8 November 1991

Publication of the Alliance's new Strategic Concept, of the Rome Declaration on Peace and Cooperation and of statements on developments in the Soviet Union and the situation in Yugoslavia.

London, 5-6 July 1990

Publication of the London Declaration on a Transformed North Atlantic Alliance, outlining proposals for developing cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe across a wide spectrum of political and military activities including the establishment of regular diplomatic liaison with NATO.

Brussels, 4 December 1989

Against the background of fundamental changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the prospect of the end of the division of Europe, US President Bush consults with Alliance leaders following his summit meeting with President Gorbachev in Malta. While the NATO summit meeting is taking place, Warsaw Pact leaders denounce the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia and repudiate the Brezhnev Doctrine of limited sovereignty.

Brussels, 29-30 May 1989

Declaration commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Alliance setting out Alliance policies and security objectives for the 1990s aimed at maintaining Alliance defence, introducing new arms control initiatives, strengthening political consultation, improving East-West cooperation and meeting global challenges; Adoption of a comprehensive Concept of Arms Control and Disarmament.

Brussels, 2-3 March 1988

Reaffirmation of the purpose and principles of the Alliance (reference to the Harmel Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance published in 1967) and of its objectives for East-West relations; Adoption of a blue print for strengthening stability in the whole of Europe through conventional arms control negotiations.



Brussels, 21 November 1985

Special meeting of the North Atlantic Council for consultations with President Reagan on the positive outcome of the US-USSR Geneva Summit on arms control and other areas of cooperation.

Bonn, 10 June 1982

Accession of Spain; Adoption of the Bonn Declaration setting out a six-point Programme for Peace in Freedom; Publication of a statement of Alliance's goals and policies on Arms Control and Disarmament and a statement on Integrated NATO Defence.

Washington D.C., 30-31 May 1978

Review of interim results of long-term initiatives taken at the 1977 London Summit; Confirmation of the validity of the Alliance's complementary aims of maintaining security while pursuing East-West détente; Adoption of 3% target for growth in defence expenditures.

London, 10-11 May 1977

Initiation of study on long-term trends in East-West relations and of a long-term defence programme (LTDP) aimed at improving the defensive capability of NATO member countries.

Brussels, 29-30 May 1975

Affirmation of the fundamental importance of the Alliance and of Allied cohesion in the face of international economic pressures following the 1974 oil crisis; Support for successful conclusion of negotiations in the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (to result in 1975, in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act).

Brussels, 26 June 1974

Signature of the Declaration on Atlantic Relations adopted by NATO foreign ministers in Ottawa on 19 June, confirming the dedication of member countries of the Alliance to the aims and ideals of the Treaty in the 25th anniversary of its signature; Consultations on East-West relations in preparation for US-USSR summit talks on strategic nuclear arms limitations.

Paris, 16-19 December 1957

Reaffirmation of the principles purposes and unity of the Atlantic Alliance; Improvements in the coordination and organisation of NATO forces and in political consultation arrangements; Recognition of the need for closer economic ties and for cooperation in the spirit of Article 2 of the Treaty, designed to eliminate conflict in international policies and encourage economic collaboration.

NATO OPERATIONS

NATO in Afghanistan



KEY INFORMATION

NATO is strongly committed to help establish the conditions in which the Afghan people can regain ownership of their country's security and development and enjoy self-sustaining peace and security. As requested by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA), the Alliance has a long-term commitment to achieve this objective, in accordance with all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

Helping the Afghan authorities to create a secure and stable environment for the population is a complex issue that requires concomitant action in the fields of security, rule of law and governance. For this reason, NATO is working alongside other international organizations, non-governmental organizations and major donors. Enhancing the degree of effective coordination and improving cooperation between civilian and military entities working in Afghanistan is a key objective that NATO is trying to achieve by putting more emphasis on embedding operations in a wider framework, linking the provision of security to the pursuit of good governance, reconstruction and development. The Afghan Compact, launched in January 2006 as a result of consultation between the Afghan Government and the international community, is a sound example of the need for such inter-organizational cooperation. This agreement provides a five-year framework within which specific objectives are listed to improve security; governance, the rule of law and human rights; and economic and social development.

NATO'S ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

Leading the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

Through its leadership of ISAF, NATO is helping to extend the authority of the central government across the country and create a secure environment conducive to the establishment of democratic institutions, the spread of the rule of law, and the reconstruction of the country.

ISAF was initially led by individual nations (the United Kingdom, Turkey, and Germany and the Netherlands, which are also NATO member countries), with NATO support. However, on 11 August 2003, the Alliance assumed responsibility for ISAF from the joint German-Dutch command of ISAF III.

ISAF is one of two international forces present in Afghanistan. Since October 2001, the US-led Coalition has been conducting operations to oust the Taliban and *al-Qaida* from Afghanistan as part of the wider Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). In this way, the mandate of OEF in Afghanistan differs from ISAF's peace-enforcement mission. In accordance with the approved Operational Plan, ISAF is not mandated to conduct counter-terrorism operations.



Liaising with the principal actors

In November 2003, NATO created the position of **Senior Civilian Representative (SCR) in Afghanistan** with the aim of advancing the political-military aspects of the Alliance's commitment in the country. The SCR liaises with the Afghan government, as well as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the European Union, the World Bank and other organizations and works closely with ISAF. He also maintains contacts with Afghanistan's neighbouring countries. Minister Hikmet Çetin (Turkey) served as NATO's first SCR until August 2006 and was succeeded by Ambassador Daan Everts (the Netherlands) who served as NATO's SCR until December 2007.

Developing cooperation

NATO and Afghanistan concluded a substantial **programme of cooperation** on 6 September 2006, with the signing of the "Declaration by NATO and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan", setting out a Framework for Enduring Cooperation in Partnership.

The programme focuses on defence reform, defence planning, defence institution building and the military aspects of security sector reform, as well as on other areas, such as promoting interoperability between the forces of the Afghan National Army and NATO members.

To help improve the situation in Afghanistan, at the regional level, NATO is also working with Pakistan in specific areas such as

border control and intelligence sharing through the Tripartite Commission and the Joint Intelligence Operations Centre (JIOC). The Tripartite Commission brings together senior military representatives from Afghanistan, Pakistan and ISAF. The Joint Intelligence Operations Centre located within HQ ISAF in Kabul, brings together officers from the Afghan National Army, the Pakistan Army and ISAF.

ISAF – THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE

ISAF is deployed under the authority of the UN Security Council (eight UNSC Resolutions - 1386, 1413, 1444, 1510, 1563, 1623, 1707 and 1776 - relate to ISAF).

Since 2003, NATO has assumed the strategic command, control and coordination of this force and provides a headquarters in theatre. Under the political leadership of the North Atlantic Council, ISAF is operated under the overall strategic-military authority of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), with Allied Joint Force Command, Brunssum, the Netherlands, responsible at the operational level for manning, training, deploying and sustaining ISAF.

ISAF's tasks

In addition to the overall task of **assisting the Afghan government in extending its authority across the country and**



creating a secure environment, in concrete terms, ISAF also provides assistance for the following:

- **Afghan national security forces**

The provision of direct support to the Afghan National Army (ANA) is one of ISAF's key military tasks. NATO is helping to bring the ANA up to operating capability through its training programmes, mentoring and equipment support.

With no ANA to speak of three years ago, 50,000 troops are now trained and equipped, representative of the country's major ethnic groups. Elements of the ANA are engaged in combat alongside ISAF and are increasingly taking the lead in these operations. The long-term objective is to develop the ANA into a fully capable force, critical to building a self-sustaining Afghanistan.

NATO has established Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams (OMLTs) to help train the brigades that will make up the ANA. Member and partner countries are offering assistance with training and are also donating equipment.

Providing support to the Afghan National Police (ANP) - and the Afghan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP) - within means and capabilities is one of ISAF's key supporting tasks. It does this in coordination with and in support of the

American training efforts, as well as those of the EUPOL, which was launched in June 2007.

- **Reconstruction**

Another one of ISAF's roles is to secure areas to allow reconstruction work conducted by other entities to take place, protect reconstruction and development and identify reconstruction needs, such as the rehabilitation of schools and medical facilities, restoring water supplies and providing support for other civil-military projects.

Thousands of reconstruction projects are underway, facilitated by the NATO-ISAF Provincial Reconstruction Teams (see below for more info). For instance, schools are being rebuilt with the mentoring or assistance of ISAF engineers, allowing children to resume their education (there are six times more children in school today than in 2001); irrigation ditches, pipelines, reservoirs and wells are being constructed to bring water to the local population and farmers; infrastructure is being repaired and/ or built to facilitate mobility and communication; and local people have greater access to medical assistance, with 76 per cent of under-fives immunized against childhood diseases and over 4,000 medical facilities opened since 2004.



- **Disarming illegally armed groups**

ISAF supports the Afghan government to disarm illegally armed groups. For instance, it led a series of operations in eastern Afghanistan in December 2006, when weapons and ammunition were collected and locals turned them in. On another occasion, in January 2007, ISAF troops assisted authorities in the disbandment of illegally armed groups in the west of the country.

- **Counter-narcotics efforts**

ISAF provides support to the Afghan government and internationally-sanctioned counter-narcotics efforts through intelligence-sharing and the conduct of an efficient public information campaign, as well as support to the Afghan National Army forces conducting counter-narcotics operations. Between 15-25 September 2006, the first counter-narcotics training courses started for Afghan law enforcement officers, under a pilot project launched by the NATO-Russia Council. NATO also provides logistic support, when requested, for the delivery of alternative livelihood programmes.

NATO does not participate in the poppy eradication or destruction of processing facilities, or in taking military action against narcotic producers. However, it is

continuously examining ways to do more to maximize military support for counter- narcotics operations within the current mandate.

- **Humanitarian assistance**

ISAF supports humanitarian assistance activities. It has launched several relief missions and has, for instance, helped to distribute medication, food and winter supplies. ISAF soldiers helped save villagers from severe floods in different parts of the country.

ISAF's structure

- **ISAF Headquarters**

The ISAF Headquarters is located in Kabul. ISAF XI - the eleventh command of ISAF - is under the command of General McNeill (United States). ISAF Headquarters is distinct from the Headquarters for the Regional Command Capital (RC(C)), also located in the Afghan capital. ISAF HQ liaises with and assists in the work of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), EUPOL the Afghan government and non-governmental organizations.

- **Regional commands**

There are five regional commands for ISAF Regions **North, West, South and East** including one for the **Capital**,



Kabul. Each regional command is under the authority of a lead nation and is composed of:

- a Command and Control Headquarters; and
 - a Forward Support Base (FSB) which is the major logistical hub for the whole region.
- **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)**
- PRTs are teams of civilian and military personnel working in Afghanistan's provinces with the aim to assist the Government of Afghanistan to extend its authority in order to facilitate the development of a stable and secure environment in its area of operations, and enable Security Sector Reform and reconstruction efforts. A PRT is therefore neither a combat unit in its own right, nor a development agency, nor an alternative to the local Afghan authorities.

The first PRTs were established in December 2002, and since March 2008, 26 PRTs now work in the provinces across the whole of Afghanistan under ISAF. Although PRTs are led by individual lead countries, their military components are under the command of the ISAF Commander and at the regional level, their military activities fall under the Regional Commands (RC).

At present, ISAF's structure is therefore as follows:

ISAF Headquarters. Composite. Located in Kabul.

US Commander

Regional Command North - RC(N)

HQ: Mazar-e-Sharif (Germany)

FSB: Mazar-e-Sharif (Germany)

PRTs: Konduz (Germany)

Mazar-e-Sharif (Sweden)

Feyzabad (Germany)

Pol-e-Khomri (Hungary)

Meymana (Norway).

Regional Command Capital - RC(C)

HQ ISAF: Kabul (composite)

HQ RC(C): Kabul (Italy). A rotational command with other RC(C) partners (France and Turkey).

Kabul International Airport (KAIA) (Bulgaria):

ISAF assists the Afghan Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism in the overall operation of the airport and maintains an Air Liaison Officers Cell. The Kabul International Airport task force has played a role in supporting the removal of heavy weapons in Afghanistan to three cantonment sites near Kabul.

**Regional Command West - RC(W)**

HQ: Herat (Italy)

FSB: Herat (Spain)

PRTs: Herat (Italy)

Farah (United States)

Qala-e-Now (Spain)

Chaghcharan (Lithuania).

Regional Command South - RC(S)

HQ: Kandahar (Canada). A rotational command with other RC(S) partners (the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

FSB: Kandahar Airfield

PRTs: Kandahar (Canada)

Lashkar-Gah (United Kingdom)

Tarin Kowt (The Netherlands)

Qalat (United States).

Regional Command East – RC(E)

HQ : Bagram (United States)

FSB : Bagram (United States)

PRTs : Sharan (United States, to be taken over by Poland in 2008)

Khowst (United States)

Metherlam (United States)

Bamian (New Zealand)

Panjshir (United States)
Jalalabad (United States)
Ghazni (United States)
Asadabad (United States)
Bagram (United States)
Nuristan (United States)
Vardak (Turkey)
Gardez (United States)
Logar (Czech Republic)

In addition to but separate from the PRTs, ISAF comprises multiple manoeuvre units and combat support elements, including infantry units and attack helicopters.

The evolution of ISAF

- **Origin of ISAF**

ISAF was established following the Bonn Conference, December 2001, after the ousting of the repressive *Taliban* regime by the US-led coalition, with the aim of assisting “the Afghan Interim Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas so that the Afghan Interim Authority, as well as the personnel, can operate in a secure environment”. (UNSCR 1386).

These agreements paved the way for the creation of a three-way partnership between the Afghan Transitional Authority, the UNAMA and ISAF.



- **The extension of ISAF**

The UN has extended ISAF's mandate to cover the whole of Afghanistan (UNSCR 1510) following a phased expansion plan:

- Stage 1: In December 2003, the North Atlantic Council agreed to ISAF's expansion to the North of Afghanistan. This process was completed on 1 October 2004.
- Stage 2: In February 2005, NATO announced ISAF's expansion to the West of the country. This process was completed in September 2005.
- Stages 3 and 4: The approval of the revised operational plan on 8 December 2005 paved the way for ISAF's expansion southwards (stage 3) and eastwards (stage 4). Stage 3 was launched on 31 July 2006, and stage 4 on 5 October 2006.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: NATO commits to boosting its efforts in Afghanistan and calls for broader international engagement.
- > Portorož, Slovenia, informal meeting of defence ministers, 28-30 September 2006: NATO gives the final authorization for ISAF to expand its area of operations to the east of Afghanistan.



CHRONOLOGY

2008

- > 6 March: Ambassador Kai Eide of Norway is appointed UN Special Representative in Afghanistan and head of the UNAMA.

2007

- > 24-25 October 2007: At their informal meeting in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, NATO Defence Ministers agree that more effort should be put into training and equipping the Afghan security forces.
- > 17 September 2007: the UN Security Council adopts resolution 1776, extending the authorization of ISAF by 12 months.
- > 5 September 2007: Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Antonio Maria Costa, discusses the issue of opium production in Afghanistan with NATO decision-makers.
- > 9-12 August 2007: Afghanistan and Pakistan come together in the Joint Peace Jirga to discuss ways of countering terrorism.
- > 3 July 2007: Rome conference on the rule of law in Afghanistan.
- > 15 June 2007: Defence Ministers from NATO member countries and non-NATO contributing countries reaffirm their commitment to Afghanistan.

- > 28-29 June 2007: At the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Security forum held in Ohrid, decision-makers emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach for Afghanistan.
- > 26 January 2007: At the Brussels foreign ministers' meeting, Allies agree to increase civilian and military assistance to Afghanistan.

2006

- > 28-29 November 2006: At Riga, NATO commits to boosting its efforts in Afghanistan and calls for broader international engagement.
- > 2 November 2006: NATO hosts an informal meeting on Afghan reconstruction with senior representatives from the UN, the EU, the World Bank and partner countries contributing to ISAF.
- > 5 October 2006: ISAF expansion to the east effectively takes place. The NATO-led force now covers the entire country.
- > 28 September 2006: The NAC gives its final authorization for ISAF to expand its area of operations to 14 additional provinces in the east of Afghanistan
- > 15-25 September 2006: First counter-narcotics training courses start for Afghan law enforcement officers, under a pilot project launched by the NATO-Russia Council.
- > 12 September 2006: the UN Security Council adopts resolution 1707, extending the authorization of ISAF by 12 months.



- > 6 September 2006: Signing of the “Declaration by NATO and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan”, setting out a Framework for Enduring Cooperation in Partnership.
- > 24 August 2006: Daan Everts is appointed to the position of Senior Civilian Representative, successor to Mr Hikmet Çetin.
- > 31 July 2006: ISAF expands its area of operations to six additional provinces in the south of Afghanistan.
- > 8 June 2006: At first ever meeting of defence ministers from NATO and non-NATO troop-contributing countries, commitment to expand to the south reconfirmed.
- > 31 January 2006: London conference on Afghanistan and launching of the Afghanistan Compact.

2005

- > 8 December 2005: Foreign ministers endorse a revised operational plan for expansion of ISAF to the south and agree to develop an Afghan cooperation programme. They also decide, in NRC format, to launch a pilot project on counter-narcotics training.
- > 18 September 2005: First parliamentary elections in Afghanistan in 30 years.
- > 13 September 2005: the UN Security Council adopts resolution 1623, extending the authorization of ISAF by 12 months.
- > 8 June 2005: NATO defence ministers state that the Alliance will provide additional support for forthcoming elections and is planning for ISAF expansion to the south (stage 3).

- > 10 February 2005: NATO decides to expand ISAF to the west of Afghanistan.

2004

- > 7 October 2004: First ever direct presidential elections. Hamid Karzai is declared President of Afghanistan two days later.
- > 17 September 2004: the UN Security Council adopts resolution 1563, extending the authorization of ISAF by 12 months.
- > 28 June 2004: At Istanbul, NATO announces that it will expand its presence in Afghanistan through four additional PRTs.
- > 31 March-1 April 2004: NATO Secretary General participates in a donors' conference on Afghanistan in Berlin.
- > 4 January 2004: Adoption of a new constitution by the *Loya Jirga*.

2003

- > 31 December 2003: NATO assumes command of the Kunduz Provincial Reconstruction Team, previously led by Germany.
- > 19 December 2003: NATO decides to expand the role of ISAF IV.
- > 19 November 2003: Appointment of Mr Hikmet Çetin (Turkey) to the position of NATO Senior Civilian Representative in Afghanistan.



- > 13 October 2003: the UN Security Council adopts resolution 1510 authorizing the expansion of ISAF's operations to include operations anywhere in Afghanistan.
- > 28 September 2003: Meeting between NATO Secretary general, Lord Robertson and the Interim President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai.
- > 11 August 2003: NATO takes over the command and coordination of ISAF.
- > 5 July 2003: First NATO troops set off for Kabul.
- > 16 April 2003: The North Atlantic Council agrees to expand NATO's support to the international peacekeeping force in Afghanistan.
- > February 2003: ISAF III under the command of Germany and the Netherlands, on the basis of UNSCR 1444.

2002

- > 27 November 2002: The Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) hosts a Force Generation conference for ISAF.
- > 17 October 2002: NATO approves a request from Germany and the Netherlands for NATO support in helping them to prepare to take over command of ISAF early 2003.
- > 20 June 2002: ISAF II under the command of Turkey, on the basis of UNSCR 1413.
- > 10-20 June 2002: A national *Loya Jirga* takes place and gives the Transitional Authority 18 months in which to hold a second national *Loya Jirga* to adopt a constitution and 24 months in which to hold national elections

- > 13 June 2002: Harmid Karzai is elected Head of the Afghan Transitional Authority.
- > 4 January 2002: ISAF tasks laid out in a Military Technical Agreement.

2001

- > 20 December 2001: The UN issues UNSCR 1386, authorizing the deployment of a multinational force in and around Kabul to help stabilise the country and create the conditions for self-sustaining peace; ISAF I established by UNSCR 1386 under the command of the United Kingdom, with forces and assets from 18 other countries.
- > 5 December 2001: Bonn Conference.
- > 7 October 2001: Launch of US-led Coalition Operation Enduring Freedom to ouster the repressive *Taliban* regime.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html

Official documents and websites

Transcript of the press conference by the NATO Secretary General following the informal meeting of foreign ministers, NATO HQ, Brussels, 26 January 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070126i.html>

Riga Summit Declaration (paragraphs 3 to 8 on Afghanistan), Riga, Latvia, 29 November 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-150e.htm>

The Comprehensive Political Guidance on the importance of working with other international organizations (paragraphs 3 and 6), 29 November 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b061129e.htm>

Transcript of joint press conference by the NATO Secretary General and the Minister of Defence of Slovenia at the informal session of ministers of defence in Portorož, Slovenia, 28 September 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060928e.htm>

Declaration by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul, Afghanistan, 6 September 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basicxt/b060906e.htm>

Final Communiqué from the meeting of NATO defence ministers confirms ISAF's imminent expansion into the south (paragraph 3), 8 June 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-064e.htm>

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1 December 2003

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-148e.htm>

Announcement in the final communiqué of NATO foreign ministers
in Madrid, 3 June 2003, of NATO take-over of ISAF (paragraph 3)

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-059e.htm>

ISAF website

<http://www.nato.int/isaf/index.html>

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (including
info on the Afghanistan Compact):

<http://www.unama-afg.org/about/overview.htm>

Topic pages

NATO in Afghanistan

<http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/index.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/isaf/topics/index.html>

Articles, speeches and interviews

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See transcripts of video tele conferences available from ISAF website:

<http://www.nato.int/isaf/media/video/2007/>

Transcript of the joint press conference with the Commander of ISAF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative, NATO HQ, Brussels, 12 September 2007:

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Transcript of the press briefing by the Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Antonio Maria Costa, and the NATO Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Operations, James Pardew, on counter-narcotics policy in Afghanistan, NATO HQ, 5 September 2007:

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Transcript of video interview with NATO's Senior Civilian Representative in Afghanistan, Ambassador Daan Everts, NATO HQ, Brussels, 2 November 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s061102b.htm>

Transcript of video interview with the Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, Ambassador Chris Alexander, NATO HQ, Brussels, 2 November 2006:

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A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

Commanders

The overall command of ISAF comes under the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR), **General John Craddock**, who appoints the commander of the ISAF Headquarters (see table in chapter on capabilities).

ISAF I: Led by the United Kingdom. Forces and assets from 18 other countries, including from 12 NATO member countries, five Partner countries and one other non-NATO country: New Zealand. December 2001-July 2002.

ISAF II: Led by Turkey. Participation from nine other NATO member countries, ten Partner countries and one other non-NATO country: New Zealand. July 2002-January 2003.

ISAF III: Led by Germany, the Netherlands and Canada. Participation from 11 other NATO member countries, 14 NATO Partner countries, and one other non-NATO country: New Zealand. January 2003-August 2003.

ISAF IV: The first mission to be led by NATO, with Joint Headquarters Centre from Heidelberg, Germany. August 2003-February 2004.

ISAF V: NATO-led, under the command of : Lt. Gen. Rick Hillier, Canada. February 2004-August 2004.

ISAF VI: NATO-led, under the command of :
Lt. Gen. Jean-Louis Py, France, EUROCORPS.
August 2004-February 2005.

ISAF VII: NATO-led, under the command of :
Lt. Gen. Ethem Erdagi, NRDC-T, Turkey.
February 2005-August 2005.

ISAF VIII: NATO-led, under the command of :
Lt. Gen. Mauro Del Vecchio, NRDC-IT, Italy.
August 2005- May 2006.

ISAF IX: NATO-led, under the command of :
Lt. Gen. David Richards, Headquarters Allied Rapid Reaction
Corps, United Kingdom. May 2006-February 2007.

ISAF X: NATO-led, under the command of :
Gen. Dan McNeill, US Army Forces Command. February 2007 to
January 2008.

ISAF XI : NATO-led, under the command of :
Gen. Dan McNeill, US Army Forces Command. February 2008 to
present.



ISAF with an overall strength of approximately 47 000.

Total of 39 different troop-contributing countries.

- **Troop-contributing NATO countries (all 26 member countries)**
Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States.
- **Troop-contributing non NATO countries (13)**
Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Jordan, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.

- **Additional support**

Contributions to the operation also come in other forms. Over 60 countries provide significant donor support for Afghanistan, from Europe, North America, countries neighbouring Afghanistan, countries from the Persian Gulf region and from south-west Asia, as well as from Asia and Africa. Japan is one of the major donor countries and Russia, for instance, is helping to run a counter-narcotics training course, which is sponsored by the NATO-Russia Council.

NATO in Kosovo



KEY INFORMATION

NATO's overall strategy for the Western Balkans aims to consolidate stability in south east Europe and facilitate the integration of the entire region into Euro-Atlantic structures.

NATO is still heavily involved in Kosovo, where it continues to lead a UN-mandated peacekeeping force – KFOR. Following Kosovo's declaration of independence on 17th February 2008, NATO reaffirmed that KFOR shall remain in Kosovo on the basis of UNSCR 1244, as agreed by Foreign Ministers in December 2007, unless the UN Security Council decides otherwise.

THE POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

The UN-led status talks

The status talks for the future of Kosovo started in February 2006, with a negotiated settlement between the two parties the preferred outcome of the International Community.

Following the decision to open negotiations on the future status of Kosovo, the United Nations Secretary-General nominated a Special Status Envoy in the person of Martti Ahtisaari – a former Finnish president. In March 2007 Mr. Ahtisaari presented his Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement to the United Nations Secretary-General, in line with the Contact Group Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the Status of Kosovo.

Following the presentation of the Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement, discussions at the United Nations Security Council during the summer of 2007 led to the continuation of status negotiations under the auspices of the Contact Group, with the appointment of an EU-Russia-US Troika. The Kosovo Troika reported to the Contact Group in early December 2007 on the result of its mediating efforts with Belgrade and Pristina. This served as the basis for the Contact Group Report on the same subject which was presented to United Nations Secretary-General on 10 December 2007. NATO supported the international process to determine the status of Kosovo from the start. Today, the Alliance stands ready to play its part in the implementation of future security arrangements.

The UNSCR 1244

UNSCR 1244, adopted in June 1999, established Kosovo as an entity under interim international administration. This resolution called for an effective international civil and security presence in Kosovo. The UN Secretary-General therefore appointed a Special Representative to oversee the implementation of the international civil presence and authorized member states and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence, which was led by NATO from the beginning.



NATO'S MILITARY ROLE

The Kosovo Force (KFOR)

At present NATO is leading a force of approximately 16 000 troops in Kosovo to help maintain a safe and secure environment. The Alliance will continue to maintain its current operational capabilities in Kosovo at present levels on the basis of UNSCR 1244.

The Kosovo Force, or KFOR, has been deployed in Kosovo since June 1999, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244, and works in close cooperation with the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and other international and non-governmental agencies.

KFOR's presence remains crucial to guarantee security and stability in Kosovo.

KFOR's structure

Initially, KFOR consisted of four multinational brigades (MNBs): MNB East, MNB Centre, MNB Northeast and MNB Southwest. KFOR's restructuring process was completed in June 2006 and led to the transformation of these four MNBs into five multinational task forces (MNTF). These MNTFs have further improved the forces' effectiveness and allow troops to operate flexibly across the province without restriction:

- Multinational Task Force (MNTF) Centre based in Lipljan;
- MNTF North based in Novo Selo;
- MNTF South based in Prizren;
- MNTF West based in Pec;
- MNTF East based in Urosevac.

There is also a Multinational Specialized Unit in Pristina and a KFOR Tactical Reserve Manoeuvre Battalion (KTM).

The MNTFs come under a single chain of command under the authority of Commander KFOR.

The 78-day air campaign against Milosevic

NATO conducted a 78-day air campaign against the regime of President Slobodan Milosevic in 1999 to end the ethnic cleansing of Kosovar Albanians. Tension started in 1989 when Belgrade removed Kosovo's autonomy, imposing direct control over the province. Then the Milosevic regime started the systematic oppression of the Kosovo Albanian population and massive human rights violations. Major violence erupted in Kosovo in 1998, provoking flows of refugees and internally displaced persons.



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Brussels foreign Ministers' meeting: 6-7 December 2007: Ministers agree that NATO will continue to play its role in ensuring peace and security in Kosovo and that KFOR's presence and mandate will not change.
- > Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 15 June 2007: Ministers reiterate their call for a UN Security Council Resolution on Kosovo as soon as possible, along the lines of the proposals put forward by Martti Ahtisaari.
- > Seville Defence Ministers' meeting, 8-9 February 2007: Allies unanimously declare their support for Martti Ahtisaari, the need for a rapid solution to Kosovo, and NATO's firm intention of playing a full role in the future development of Kosovo security structures; They also called for stronger NATO- EU relations, in particular over Kosovo.
- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: NATO reiterates its commitment to KFOR, as well as its support for Martti Ahtisaari and the need for a concerted effort for Kosovo.

- > Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006:
Ministers state that the Alliance will remain engaged in Kosovo throughout the UN-led status process and the implementation of a settlement on the future status of the province. They also reiterate NATO's support for the efforts of UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari and of the Contact Group to achieve a lasting settlement that promotes stability for Kosovo and the entire Balkans region.



CHRONOLOGY

2008

- > 14 March: The NATO Secretary General visits Kosovo.
- > 17 March: Kosovo declares independence.

2007

- > 10 December 2007: Contact Group Report to the UN Secretary General on the result of the Troika mediation with Belgrade and Pristina since the summer of 2007.
- > 6-7 December: NATO Foreign Ministers agree that NATO will continue to play its role in ensuring peace and security in Kosovo and that KFOR's presence and mandate will not change.
- > 17 November 2007: Parliamentary and municipal elections in Kosovo.
- > 27 September 2007: Contact Group Ministerial meeting in New York.
- > 13 July 2007: The NATO Secretary General discusses Kosovo and Serbia's broader relationship with the Alliance.
- > 29 June 2007: The NATO Secretary General meets with members of the Unity Team in Pristina.
- > 15 June 2007: Defence Ministers reiterate their call for a UN Security Council Resolution on Kosovo as soon as possible, along the lines of the proposals put forward by Martti Ahtisaari.
- > 2 April 2007: Visit of the NAC to Kosovo.
- > 27 March 2007: The NAC gives its full support for Martti Ahtisaari's proposals.

- > 26 March 2007: Martti Ahtisaari presents his proposals for Kosovo's future to the UN Security Council.
- > 16 February 2007: Martti Ahtisaari addresses the NAC with non-NATO KFOR contributors.
- > 15 February 2007: NATO Secretary General meets the Unity Team in Pristina.
- > 8-9 February 2007: Defence Ministers unanimously declare their support for Martti Ahtisaari, the need for a rapid solution to Kosovo, and NATO's firm intention of playing a full role in the future development of Kosovo security structures; They also called for stronger NATO-EU relations, in particular over Kosovo.

2006

- > 18 October 2006: Martti Ahtisaari comes to NATO HQ to brief the NAC on the progress of the status talks.
- > 28-29 November 2006: At the Riga Summit, NATO reiterates its commitment to KFOR, as well as its support for Martti Ahtisaari and the need for a concerted effort for Kosovo.
- > June 2006: Restructuring of KFOR completed.
- > 8 June 2006: At the Defence Ministerial meeting, NATO reiterates its engagement in Kosovo throughout the UN-led status process and the implementation of a settlement on the future status of the province.
- > 11 March 2006: Slobodan Milosevic dies in prison in The Hague.
- > 19-20 February 2006: Beginning of the future status talks for Kosovo between Belgrade and Pristina.



- > 31 January 2006: NATO's Secretary General, Contact Group Ministers, the EU High Representative, the EU Presidency, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, and UN representatives (including the UN Special Status Envoy and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo) meet in London to discuss the way forward for Kosovo.

2005

- > 10 November 2005: The UN Security Council endorses the appointment by the UN Secretary-General of Martti Ahtisaari as UN Special Status Envoy, and circulates the Guiding Principles for the Future Status Process for Kosovo agreed by the Contact Group.
- > 31 August 2005: NATO announces the restructuring of KFOR.
- > 10 August 2005: The NAC decides to restructure KFOR by replacing the multinational brigades with multinational task forces. The restructuring is scheduled to take place over the next 18 months.
- > 9 June 2005: NATO defence ministers reiterate their commitment to a robust and capable force in Kosovo, and to helping the countries of the Western Balkans to join Euro-Atlantic structures.

2004

- > 23 March 2004: First visit of Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica of Serbia and Montenegro to NATO HQ.

- > 17 March 2004: Upsurge of violence in Kosovo.

2003

- > 29 July 2003: The EU and NATO agree a concerted approach to the Western Balkans.

2002

- >
- > 14 March 2002: The Belgrade Agreement is signed under the mediation of the EU High Representative setting out the basis of a new federal state - Serbia and Montenegro (formerly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia).

2001

- >
- > 5 December 2001: Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Nebojsa Covic, states that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is considering membership of NATO's PfP programme.
- > 28 June 2001: President Milosevic is transferred to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague.
- > 10 January 2001: First visit of a Serbian government official, Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic, to NATO HQ.

1999

- > 20 June 1999: Withdrawal of Serb forces from Kosovo complete.
- > 12 June 1999: First elements of KFOR enter Kosovo.



- > 10 June 1999: End of NATO's air campaign against Serb forces; UNSCR 1244 is adopted, calling for an international civil and security presence in Kosovo.
- > May 1999: The European Union launches the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.
- > 23-25 April 1999: Launch of NATO's South East Europe Initiative at the Washington Summit.
- > 24 March 1999: Beginning of Operation Allied Force, NATO's air campaign to end ethnic cleansing in Kosovo.
- > 20 March 1999: The OSCE Verification Mission is obstructed by Serbian forces and forced to withdraw. US diplomatic efforts fail to persuade President Milosevic to stop attacks on the Kosovar Albanians.
- > February 1999: Negotiations in Rambouillet and later in Paris (15-18 March) fail.
- > 30 January 1999: In support of the six-nation Contact Group, NATO authorises the use of air strikes against Serb forces, if required, and sends warnings to both sides of the conflict following further acts of violence.

1998

- > 13 October 1998: The deterioration of the situation in Kosovo leads NATO to authorise activation orders for air strikes in support of diplomatic efforts to persuade Belgrade to withdraw its forces, cooperate in bringing an end to the violence and facilitate the return of refugees. The OSCE establishes an aerial surveillance mission in support of UNSCR 1199 imposing conditions for a cease-fire and leading to limitations on Serbian and Kosovar-Albanian forces and operations.
- > 28 May 1998: NATO foreign ministers agree that the Alliance should seek to contribute to a peaceful solution of the Kosovo crisis.

1992

- > June 1992: NATO foreign ministers announce their readiness to support, on a case-by-case basis, peacekeeping activities under the responsibility of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (subsequently renamed the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe).



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html

Official documents and websites

Final communiqué of the meeting of defence ministers on the situation in Kosovo (paragraphs 9 and 10), Brussels, 14 June 2007:

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Press briefing by NATO Spokesman, James Appathurai, at the informal meeting of NATO defence ministers, Seville, Spain, 8 February 2007:

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Riga Summit Declaration on Kosovo (paragraphs 9 and 10), 29 November 2007:

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Final Communiqué of the NAC in defence ministers session on KFOR and the Kosovo status talks (paragraph 4) and on the Western Balkans (paragraph 5), Brussels, 8 June 2006:

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Final Communiqué of the NAC in defence ministers session on the commitment to Kosovo and the Western Balkans in general (paragraphs 5 and 6), Brussels, 9 June 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2005/p05-076e.htm>

Istanbul Final Communiqué on the termination of SFOR (paragraph 8) and on KFOR (paragraph 9), 28 June 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-096e.htm>

United Nations Security Council Resolutions and other documents relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Kosovo:

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/home.shtml>

NATO statement on Kosovo at the Washington Summit, 23-25 April 1999:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-062e.htm>

The EU and NATO agree on a concerted approach to the Western Balkans, 29 July 2003:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-089e.htm>

KFOR web site:

<http://www.nato.int/kfor/>

Topic pages

Crisis management:

http://www.nato.int/issues/crisis_management/index.html



NATO in the Balkans:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/balkans/index.html>

NATO in Kosovo:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/kosovo/index.html>

Kosovo Force (KFOR):

<http://www.nato.int/issues/kfor/index.html>

The Kosovo Air Campaign:

http://www.nato.int/issues/kosovo_air/index.html

Operation Allied Force:

<http://www.nato.int/kosovo/all-frce.htm>

NATO's South East Europe Initiative:

<http://www.nato.int/seei/home.htm>

Articles, speeches and interviews

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Transcript of the interactive video forum series "Stopwatch" on the future of the Balkans and the Alliance's engagement in the region, October 2005:

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Video on helping Serbia and Montenegro safely destroy landmine stocks, July 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/multi/video/2005/vid2005e.htm>

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A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

**KFOR with an overall strength of approximately
15 900 personnel**

At present, the Commander of KFOR is Lieutenant General Xavier de Marnhac (France).

- **Contributing NATO countries (24)**
Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
- **Contributing non NATO countries (10)**
Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Morocco, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

KFOR initially comprised 50 000 personnel provided by all 19 NATO member countries and 19 non-NATO countries under unified command and control. Early 2002, it comprised approximately 39 000 troops, and 32 000 by spring 2002.

Operation Active Endeavour



KEY INFORMATION

Operation Active Endeavour (OAE) is a maritime surveillance operation led by NATO's naval forces to detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity in the Mediterranean. It is based on Article 5, the collective defence provision of the Washington Treaty, which was invoked in response to the terrorist attacks on the US on 11 September 2001. The operation marked its sixth anniversary near the end of 2007 and continues successfully, with the support of Allies and partner countries.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATO'S ROLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The mandate and tasks

NATO ships are patrolling throughout the Mediterranean, monitoring shipping and helping to detect, deter, defend, and protect against terrorist activity in their area of operation.

OAE evolved out of NATO's immediate response to the terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001. In the intervening years, the operation's mandate has been regularly reviewed and extended (see below).

OAE has proved to be an effective tool in countering terrorism on and from the sea in the Mediterranean. Through this operation, NATO has gained valuable experience of maritime interdiction operations. More importantly, the operation has contributed to

maintaining peace, stability and security in a strategic region. It is helping to keep the busy trade routes of the Mediterranean open and safe, which is critical for NATO's security.

In addition, NATO ships and helicopters have intervened to rescue survivors of stricken oil rigs and sinking and damaged ships. In 2004, the operation provided the framework for the maritime component of NATO's assistance to the Greek government for the protection of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, with ships conducting surveillance, presence and compliant boarding operations in international waters around Greece.

Partners' contribution

Since its launch, partner countries have also offered their support to the operation and some Mediterranean-rim countries are cooperating by sharing intelligence about suspicious shipping operating in their waters.

Russia and Ukraine have contributed ships to the operation. Russia lent its support in September 2006, with frigate RFS *Pitliviy*, and RFS *Ladnyy* from 3 to 25 September, 2007. Ukraine had a corvette, the URS *Ternopil*, in place from 25 May to 2 July 2007, a second one, the URS *Lutsk*, from 24 November to 11 December 2007, and plans to contribute in 2008 with the frigate URS *Sadgaidachnyi*.



All offers of support by partners are considered on a case-by-case basis. Exchange of letters have taken place between NATO and Albania and Israel and negotiations on the modalities for cooperation are under way with a number of other countries.

Command of the operation

The operation is conducted from the Allied Maritime Component Command Naples, Italy (CC-Mar Naples), through a Task Force deployed to the Mediterranean. Task Force ENDEAVOUR consists of a balanced collection of surface units, submarines and maritime patrol aircraft. The operation has made use of NATO's two high-readiness frigate forces, which are permanently ready to act and capable of conducting a wide range of maritime operations. The current operational pattern uses surface forces as reaction units to conduct specific tasks such as locating, tracking, reporting and boarding of suspected vessels in the light of intelligence.

THE EXPANSION OF NATO'S ROLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

OAE was one of the eight measures taken by NATO to support the United States in the wake of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, following the invocation of Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. It was launched in October 2001 and was initially limited to the **Eastern Mediterranean**. In 2003, the operation was expanded to provide two additional tasks:

- the **escorting of non-military ships** from NATO member countries through the Strait of Gibraltar. While the escorting was required, of the 3 000 commercial ships that passed through the strait every day, over 10 per cent actually requested escorts. Currently, escort operations have been suspended, but can be resumed when needed.
- from April 2003, the **compliant boarding of suspicious vessels**. This occurs with the compliance of the ships' captains and flag states and in accordance with the rules of international law. In practice this means that when it is judged appropriate, merchant ships are hailed by patrolling NATO naval units and asked to identify themselves and their activity. This information is reported to CC-Mar HQ, Naples, and the NATO Shipping Centre in Northwood, England. If anything should appear suspicious, once the permission of the captain and the authorities of the flag state is obtained, teams of 15-20 soldiers board the ship to inspect its documentation and cargo.

In March 2004, the area of operations was extended to the **entire Mediterranean**.



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: NATO reaffirms its commitment to the maritime operation in the Mediterranean and welcomes the support from partner countries.
- > Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Allied leaders decide to enhance Operation Active Endeavour. Russia and Ukraine offer support.

CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 24 November - 11 December 2007: Ukrainian Corvette, the URS *Lutsk*, contributes to Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 3 - 25 September 2007: Russian RFS *Ladnyy* supports Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 25 May - 2 July 2007: Ukrainian corvette, the URS *Ternopil*, contributes to Operation Active Endeavour.

2006

- > 15 December 2006: Fifth anniversary of Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 16 October 2006: Within the framework of its Individual Cooperation Programme with NATO, Israel contributes to Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 15 September 2006: Russian frigate begins supporting Operation Active Endeavour with RFS *Pitliviy*.

2004

- > 28-29 June 2004: NATO leaders at the Istanbul Summit decide to enhance Operation Active Endeavour by inviting partner countries to contribute. Russia and Ukraine offer their support.
- > 16 March 2004: Active Endeavour is extended to the entire Mediterranean.



2003

- > 29 April 2003: Compliant boarding operations commence.
- > 10 March 2003: The first NATO escort through the Strait of Gibraltar is conducted.
- > 4 February 2003: The North Atlantic Council decides to extend the operation to include providing escorts through the Strait of Gibraltar to non-military ships on request from Alliance member countries.

2001

- > 26 October 2001: The activation order of Operation Active Endeavour is issued, marking the formal launch of the operation.
- > 6 October 2001: NATO deploys its Standing Naval Forces to the Eastern Mediterranean and patrolling commences.
- > 4 October 2001: NATO agrees on eight measures to support the United States after the September 11 terrorist attacks. One of these measures is to deploy elements of NATO's Standing Naval Forces to the Eastern Mediterranean.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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<http://www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html>

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NATO in Iraq



KEY INFORMATION

At the June 2004 Istanbul Summit, NATO agreed to assist Iraq with the training of its security forces.

In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1546, the NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I) aims to help Iraq develop an effective, democratically-led and enduring security sector. The NTM-I is not a combat mission. Its operational emphasis is on training and mentoring at the strategic level, and equipment donation and coordination, through the NATO Training and Equipment Co-ordination Group.

NATO'S CURRENT COMMITMENTS IN IRAQ

The NATO Training Mission-Iraq

Upon request from the Interim Government of Iraq, in June 2004, NATO Allies agreed to establish the NATO Training Implementation Mission as part of the international effort to help Iraq create effective armed forces and, ultimately, provide for its own security. In December of the same year, NATO foreign ministers authorised the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) to take the training mission to the next stage, deploying approximately 300 additional staff and changing its name from the NATO Training Implementation Mission to the NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I). By February 2005, the new mission was fully staffed and funded.

Operationally, NTM-I has specialized at the strategic level with the training of mid- to senior-level officers. By providing mentoring, advice and instruction support through in- and out-of-country training and the coordination deliveries of donated military equipment, NTM-I has made a tangible contribution to the rebuilding of military leadership in Iraq and the development of the Iraqi Ministry of Defence and the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF).

NTM-I delivers its training, advice and mentoring support in a number of different settings.

- **In-country training**

- **The NATO Training, Education and Doctrine Centre:**

- On the outskirts of Baghdad, at Ar-Rustamiyah, NATO has set up a training and education centre for senior security and defence officials called the Joint Staff College. It focuses on the training of middle and senior-level personnel so as to help develop an officer corps trained in modern military leadership skills. It also aims to introduce values that are in keeping with democratically-controlled armed forces.

- The North Atlantic Council agreed to support the establishment of **the National Defence College** on 22 September 2004. It was officially opened by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer and Prime Minister Al-Jafaari on 27 September 2005.



The Defence Language Institute in Baghdad is teaching civilian and military officials English. It is attached to the National Defence College. NATO played a key role in its establishment by advising on the course curriculum and assisting in the acquisition of its facilities, computers and furniture.

The Iraqi Training and Doctrine Command (ITDC)

opened in early 2007. The arrival of additional Iraqi personnel resulted in the ITDC reaching full operational completion by July 2007.

- **Out-of-country training**

NATO training schools: Training is also conducted outside Iraq in NATO schools and training centres throughout NATO member countries. In order to allow an increasing number of Iraqi personnel to take part in specialized training outside of Iraq, NATO supported the establishment of the Defence Language Institute as above.

The NATO Training and Equipment Coordination

Group: This group was established at NATO HQ on 8 October 2004. Based in Baghdad, it works to coordinate the requirements of the Iraqi government for training and equipment that is offered by NATO as a whole or by individual NATO member countries.

Coordinating bilateral assistance: Additionally, NATO is helping to coordinate bilateral assistance provided by individual NATO member countries in the form of additional training, equipment donations and technical assistance both in and outside Iraq.

All of NATO's training missions are coordinated with Iraqi authorities and the MNF. The NTM-I Commander, who commands the NATO effort in the country, reports to the Supreme Allied Commander Operations at SHAPE, Belgium. The latter then reports, via the Chairman of the Military Committee, to the North Atlantic Council.

NTM-I has gradually evolved from, primarily, a training mission to one of advising and monitoring. This is helping the Iraqis establish well-run, self-sufficient institutions in-country. In 2007, Allies also decided to extend their training assistance to Iraq by including gendarmerie-type training of the national police in order to bridge the gap between routine police work and military operations.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATO'S ROLE IN IRAQ PRIOR TO NTM-I

On 8 November 2002, the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1441 to offer Iraq, suspected of possessing weapons of mass destruction, a final chance to comply with its disarmament obligations that had been repeatedly stated in previous UN Security Council resolutions.



In a special declaration issued at the Prague Summit on 21–22 November, NATO leaders pledged support for the implementation of this resolution. However, Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, was still not complying and therefore raised suspicions among Council members, prompting some to support immediate military action and others to insist that the weapon inspectors be given more time to conduct their work.

The division in international opinion was also reflected at NATO where, in the meantime, the Turkish government requested consultations within the framework of Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty. This request, made on 10 February 2003, was for defensive assistance from the Alliance in the event of a threat to its population or territory resulting from armed conflict in neighbouring Iraq.

After intense debate within NATO, Operation Display Deterrence (20 February – 30 April 2003) was launched under the overall command of the then SHAPE and run by what was then NATO's regional headquarters Southern Europe (AFSOUTH). NATO undertook a number of precautionary measures: it activated its integrated air defence system in Turkey, provided four AWACS aircraft, three Dutch ground-based air defence PATRIOT batteries, as well as equipment and material for the protection from the effects of chemical and biological attack. NATO was also prepared to augment Turkey's air defence assets if necessary.

This initiative was originally part of a package of six measures proposed by the United States in the event that the Alliance chose to become more involved in the possible military campaign against Iraq.

In the meantime, the United States led Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003 and ousted the regime of Saddam Hussein. The campaign against Iraq was conducted by a coalition of forces from different countries, some of which were NATO member countries and some were not.

Following the Coalition campaign, Poland assumed command of the Multinational Division (MND) Central South on 3 September 2003 as part of the stabilization force in Iraq. However, beforehand, it had already requested NATO support. On 21 May 2003, the North Atlantic Council had agreed to provide assistance in terms of force generation, secure communications, logistics, movement co-ordination, intelligence and logistics expertise.



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Meeting of Defence Ministers, Brussels, 14-15 June 2007: They agree to extend training to include gendarmerie-type training of the national police.
- > Riga Summit, Latvia, 28-29 November 2006: All Allies declare their willingness to continue to contribute to NTM-I.

CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 25 July 2007: Official opening of the Iraqi Training and Doctrine Command.
- > 14-15 June 2007: Defence ministers agree to extend training to include gendarmerie-type training of the national police.

2006

- > 28-29 November 2006: At the Riga Summit, in response to a request from the Prime Minister of Iraq, NATO agrees to develop niche training options within the mandate of the NTM-I.
- > 15 March 2006: Opening of a NATO-supported language institute for Iraqi officials in Baghdad.

2005

- > 27 September 2005: Formal opening of the Joint Staff College at Ar-Rustamiyah.
- > 22 February 2005: At a summit meeting in Brussels, NATO leaders express unity on Iraq.

2004

- > 16 December 2004: Activation order given by the Supreme Allied Commander, Operations, for the expansion of the mission. The mission changes name and 300 extra training staff are deployed.



- > 9 December 2004: NATO Foreign Ministers authorize the Supreme Allied Commander, Operations, to start the next stage of the training mission.
- > November 2004: The NAC approves the detailed concept of operations prepared by the military authorities for expanded assistance, including the rules of engagement for force protection.
- > 8 October 2004: Establishment of the NATO Training and Equipment Coordination Group at NATO HQ.
- > 22 September 2004: The NAC agrees to expand NATO's assistance, including the establishment of a NATO-supported Iraqi Training, Education and Doctrine Centre in Iraq.
- > 7 August 2004: The first elements of NATO's training mission are deployed to Iraq.
- > 30 July 2004: NATO's Training and Implementation Mission is established.
- > 28 July 2004: At the Istanbul Summit, NATO agrees to assist Iraq with the training of its security forces and also encourages individual members to contribute bilaterally.
- > 28 June 2004: Sovereignty formally transferred to an Interim Iraqi Government.
- > 22 June 2004: Interim Iraqi Prime Minister Ilyad Allawi requests NATO support through training and other forms of technical assistance.
- > 8 June 2004: UNSCR 1546 is adopted, marking an important step towards Iraq's political transition and asking inter alia, international and regional organisations to assist the MNF in Iraq.

2003

- > 3 September 2003: Poland assumes command of the Multinational Division (MND) Central South in Iraq.
- > 30 June 2003: SHAPE organises a force review conference to finalize the plans for NATO support to Poland and its planned role in Iraq.
- > 3 June 2003: NATO approves support for Poland in Iraq.
- > 21 May 2003: NATO agrees to provide support to Poland in its planned role in the international stabilization force in Iraq.
- > 16 April 2003: NATO agrees to conclude Operation Display Deterrence, which is formally terminated by Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Johnson, on 30 April.
- > March 2003: The United States launch Operation Iraqi Freedom, with the support of the United Kingdom.
- > 20 February 2003: Operation Display Deterrence, in Turkey, is activated.
- > 19 February 2003: NATO's Defence Planning Committee authorizes the deployment of surveillance aircraft and missile defences to Turkey.
- > 16 February 2003: NATO's Defence Planning Committee decides that NATO military authorities should provide military advice on the feasibility, implications and timelines of defensive measures to assist Turkey.
- > 10 February 2003: Turkey formally invokes Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty.



2002

- > 21-22 November 2002, Prague Summit: NATO heads of state and government pledge their full support for the efforts of the UN to ensure full and immediate compliance by Iraq with UN Security Council Resolution 1441.
- > 8 November 2002: The UN Security Council issues Resolution 1441 to offer Iraq, suspected of possessing weapons of mass destruction, a final chance to comply with its disarmament obligations that had been repeatedly stated in previous Security Council resolutions.

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p030216e.htm>



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Speech by Jaap de Hoop Scheffer at an international conference on Iraq, Brussels, 22 June 2005:

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040129a.htm>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2003/02-february/e0210a.htm>

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

Participating countries in the training effort

All NATO member countries are contributing to the training effort either in or outside Iraq, through financial contributions or donations of equipment. Approximately 180 personnel are deployed in Iraq.

Number of officers trained by mid-January 2008

Since the mission started in 2004, approximately over 7 000 ISF officers have been mentored and trained at the Iraqi MOD, MOI and Joint HQs and at the National Defence University. Since the beginning of the mission in 2004, an overall total of 1,105 Iraqi military officers and civilian leaders have been trained: 824 at NATO Education and Training Facilities, covering 75 % of all out-of-country training efforts, and 281 at national facilities coordinated through NTECG.

Military equipment delivered

Since the beginning of the mission, NATO has delivered military equipment worth some EURO 113 million to Iraq.

NATO assistance to African Union missions



KEY INFORMATION

Since June 2005 and at the African Union's (AU) request, NATO assisted the AU in its mission in the Sudanese province of Darfur. The African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) was aimed at ending the violence and improving the humanitarian situation in the region. The conflict, which began in 2003, has led to the killing of tens of thousands and the displacement of millions.

This was NATO's first mission on the African continent and as such represented a landmark decision taken by the North Atlantic Council (NAC). NATO's support to AMIS extended to the fields of strategic deployment, together with the EU, as well as the provision of training to the AMIS personnel.

AMIS was successfully completed on 31 December 2007, the date of the transfer of AMIS to the UN-AU hybrid mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The deployment of UNAMID, to be made up of approximately 20 000 peacekeepers and 6 000 civilian police officers, was authorized by the UN Security Council on 31 July 2007. NATO has, so far, not been requested to support UNAMID, but at their last meeting in December 2007, Allied Ministers expressed their readiness, following consultation with and the agreement of the United Nations and the African Union, to offer such assistance.

At the AU's request, NATO's assistance to the African Union extended beyond the support offered to AMIS. On 17 January 2007, the AU made a general request to all partners, including

NATO, for financial and logistical support to the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). It then made a more specific request to NATO on 22 May 2007 for airlift support to AU member states which are willing to deploy in Somalia under AMISOM. On 7 June 2007, the Council agreed in principle, to support this request. This NATO support was initially authorised until 21 August and was extended to 21 February 2008 then for another six months until August 2008, in response to an AU request. NATO is waiting for AU specific requirements in this regard.

On 5 September, as part of NATO's capacity-building support to the AU, the NAC decided to give a positive response to the AU's request for support with a study on the evaluation of the operational readiness of the African Standby Force (ASF) brigades. This standby force is part of the AU's efforts to develop its long-term peacekeeping capabilities.

On 13 December 2007, NATO received a *Note Verbale* from the AU on continued NATO support to the ASF. In this regard, consultations between AU and NATO staff are to identify specific areas for such NATO assistance to the ASF.

NATO, in all its efforts in support of the AU, is guided by the key principle that the African Union is in the lead, supporting the concept of "African solutions to African problems". Any NATO assistance is responsive to the African Union's requests and is driven by the expressed needs of the African Union. NATO action is taken in close coordination with other international



organizations, particularly the United Nations and the European Union, as well as bilateral partners, to ensure maximum complementarity and effectiveness.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF NATO ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR

Airlifting AU peacekeepers and civilian police

Since 1 July 2005, NATO has been providing the coordination of strategic airlift for peacekeepers from African troop-contributing countries moving into Darfur. From July to October 2005, NATO helped to provide airlift into Darfur for almost 5 000 troops, boosting the numbers on the ground, which initially totalled 3 000. During that time, NATO also coordinated the airlift of 50 AMIS civilian police personnel. In addition, in August 2005, the African Union requested that NATO assist in the transport of civilian police, to which the NAC agreed.

From February 2006 and until the successful completion of the mission on 31 December 2007, NATO provided the coordination of strategic airlift for the rotation of troops and civilian police personnel which involved transporting troops and personnel in and out of the region. The requests made by the African Union were for set periods of time and were renewed on a regular basis.

Overall, since July 2005, NATO-EU Air Movement Coordinators harmonized together the airlift of some 37 500 troops, civilian

police and military observers in and out of the Sudanese region. NATO, on its own, coordinated the airlift of over 31 500.

NATO airlift was coordinated from Europe. A special AU Air Movement Cell at the African Union's headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, coordinated the movement of incoming troops on the ground. Both the European Union and NATO provided staff to support the cell under the AU's leadership.

Providing training

In August 2005, NATO contributed to organizing a United Nations-led mapping exercise. The aim of the exercise was to help AU personnel to understand and function effectively in the theatre of operations, as well as build their capacity to manage strategic operations. NATO provided 14 officers consisting of exercise writers and tactical-level controllers.

As part of its support to AMIS, NATO also provided staff capacity-building to 184 AU officers both at the Darfur Integrated Task Force (DITF) Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and at the AMIS Force Headquarters (FHQ) in El Fashir, Sudan.

The training was based on strategic-level planning and operational planning. It focused on technologies and techniques to create an overall analysis and understanding of Darfur and to identify the areas where the application of AU assets can influence and shape the operating environment to deter crises.



Building on the successful cooperation so far, on 2 June 2006 the African Union asked for NATO support for the establishment of an AMIS Joint Operations Centre (JOC) as well as training assistance in the fields of pre-deployment certification and lessons learned. On 8 June, the NAC approved the African Union's request for extended NATO assistance to AMIS in these fields.

In practical terms, following an African Union request on 19 September 2006, NATO provided mentoring and staff capacity-building to the AMIS staff in the three AMIS HQs to assist the AU establish a tailored Lessons Learned process for the AU. Seventy-five AMIS officers were trained in this respect. In this area, NATO worked in full complementarity with the European Union, which also provided input to the process.

Moreover, following a *Note Verbale* sent by the African Union on 25 August 2006, NATO provided temporary training and mentoring on managing information to AU officers in the Information Assessment Cell (IAC) of the Darfur Integrated Task Force. Six AMIS personnel in the IAC received such mentorship and training.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATO'S ASSISTANCE IN DARFUR

On 26 April 2005, the African Union requested that NATO consider providing logistical support in order to help it expand its peace- support operation in Darfur. In May 2005, the Chairperson

of the African Union Commission, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, visited NATO Headquarters – the first ever visit of an AU official to NATO HQ - to provide the details of the requested assistance. The next day, the NAC tasked the Alliance's military authorities to provide advice on possible NATO assistance.

Following further consultations with the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations in June 2005, NATO formally agreed to provide airlift capacity and training. The first planes carrying AU peacekeepers left on 1 July, while training of AU officers started on 1 August and, a few days later, the NAC agreed to assist in the transport of police to Darfur.



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting: 6-7 December 2007: Ministers express their continued concern about the continued violence and atrocities in Darfur and call on all parties to commit to a full cessation of hostilities and continue efforts towards peace through dialogue. NATO expresses its readiness, following consultation with and the agreement of the UN and AU, to continue its support.
- > Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 14 June 2007: Ministers reiterate NATO's commitment to Darfur and welcome the Sudanese Government's decision to agree to the deployment of a UN-AU hybrid mission. They also reiterate the agreement, in principle, to support AU troops in Somalia.
- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: NATO reaffirms its support to the AU and states its willingness to broaden that support. It also reiterates its commitment to coordinating with other international actors.
- > Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006: NATO expresses its willingness to extend its support to AMIS, as well as to consider support to the anticipated follow-on UN mission.

CHRONOLOGY

2008

- > 1 February 2008: NATO agrees to a second extension of its airlift support to the AMISOM, as requested by the AU, for another six months, until August 2008.

2007

- > 31 December 2007: Termination of AMIS mission and of NATO support to the AMIS mission.
- > 13 December 2007: NATO receives a *Note Verbale* from the AU on continued NATO support to the ASF.
- > 5 September 2007: The NAC agrees to provide assistance with a study on the evaluation/assessment of the operational readiness of the African Standby Force brigades.
- > 9 August 2007: the NAC agrees to continue to provide strategic airlift support for AU member states willing to deploy in AMISOM until 21 February 2008, as requested by the AU. NATO is waiting for AU specific requirements in this regard.
- > 28 June 2007: the North Atlantic Council agreed to respond positively to the request of the African Union Commission, dated 25 June 2007, for a continuation of the existing assistance offered by NATO to AMIS.
- > 14 June 2007: NATO Defence Ministers reiterate the Alliance's commitment to Darfur and welcome the agreement of the Sudanese Government to a UN-AU hybrid mission in Darfur.



- > 7 June 2007: NATO agrees in principle to provide support for the AU Mission in Somalia for an initial period ending 21 August 2007, in accordance with UNSCR 1744.
- > 22 May 2007: The African Union Commission requests from NATO strategic airlift for AU countries willing to deploy in Somalia under the AU Mission in Somalia.
- > 2 March 2007: At a visit at NATO HQ, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, Said Djinnit, evokes expansion of NATO-AU cooperation into other areas, including possible long-term capacity- building support of NATO to the AU.
- > 17 January 2007: the AU makes a general request to all partners, including NATO, for financial and logistical support to the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).
- > 15 January 2007: NATO agrees to provide staff capacity-training at the AU Mission HQ in Khartoum, in addition to the training provided in El Fasher and Addis Ababa.

2006

- > 15 December 2006: US Special Envoy to Darfur, Ambassador Andrew Natsios, meets NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, at NATO HQ.
- > 14 December 2006: NATO decides to extend its support mission for another six months.
- > 28-29 November 2006: At the Riga Summit, NATO reaffirms its support to the AU and its willingness to broaden this support. It also reiterates its commitment to coordinating with other international actors.

- > 16 November 2006: Addis Ababa meeting introduces notion of an AU-UN hybrid peacekeeping mission.
- > 8 June 2006: Defence Ministers state NATO's willingness to expand its assistance to AMIS in the fields of Joint Operations Centres, pre-deployment certification and lessons learned, as well as to consider support to an anticipated follow-on UN mission. The coordination of strategic airlift is extended until the end of 2006.
- > 2 June 2006: The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, requests the extension of NATO's airlift and training support, as well as additional forms of assistance.
- > 30 May 2006: UN Undersecretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Jan Egeland, visits NATO HQ to discuss Darfur and the role of the military in disaster relief.
- > 5 May 2006: Two parties sign the Darfur Peace Agreement.
- > 26 April 2006: The NAC announces its readiness to continue NATO's current mission until 30 September.
- > 29 March 2006: Following a phone call from UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on 27 March, the NAC announces its readiness to continue NATO's current mission. The NAC tasks NATO military authorities to offer advice for possible NATO support to an anticipated follow-on UN mission in Darfur.



2005

- > 9 November 2005: The NAC agrees to extend NATO's coordination of strategic airlift by two months, until end May 2006.
- > 30 September 2005: The NAC agrees to continue its support to the African Union until 31 March 2006.
- > 21 September 2005: The NAC agrees to extend the duration of NATO's airlift support for the remaining peacekeeping reinforcements until 31 October 2005.
- > 18-27 August 2005: NATO provides support to an UN-led map exercise to help AU personnel operate effectively in the theatre of operations and develop their capacity to manage strategic operations.
- > 5 August 2005: On the request of the African Union, the NAC agrees to assist in the transport of civilian police to Darfur.
- > 1 August 2005: NATO training of AU officers begins.
- > 1 July 2005: the first NATO airlifts begin.
- > 9 June 2005: Alliance Defence Minister formally announced the decision to support the African Union peace support operation in Darfur with the coordination of strategic airlift and staff capacity- building.
- > 8 June 2005: NATO agrees on the detailed modalities of NATO support.
- > 26 May 2005: NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, participates in a meeting in Addis Ababa on international support to the African Union's mission.

- > 24 May 2005: The NAC agrees on initial military options for possible NATO support.
- > 18 May 2005: The NAC agrees to task the Alliance's military authorities to provide advice on possible NATO assistance.
- > 17 May 2005: The Chairperson of the AU Commission, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, is the first AU official to visit NATO HQ.
- > 26 April 2005: The African Union requests, by letter, the assistance of NATO in the expansion of its peacekeeping mission in Darfur.



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**ENLARGEMENT,
PARTNERSHIPS
AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS**

The enlargement of the Alliance



KEY INFORMATION

In accordance with Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the door to NATO membership remains open to other European countries that are ready and willing to undertake the commitments and obligations of membership and who are potential security providers.

The last wave of enlargement was in March 2004 when seven Partner countries joined the Alliance (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia), bringing the total membership of the Alliance to 26. Each one of these countries had also participated in the Membership Action Plan (MAP).

Currently, Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* are formal aspirants for NATO membership. Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* have been participating in the MAP since its inception in 1999, and Croatia since 2002.

Both Georgia and Ukraine are currently engaged in an Intensified Dialogue with the Alliance focusing on their membership aspirations and related reforms.

THE MEMBERSHIP ACTION PLAN (MAP)

The MAP is a programme designed to help aspiring Partner countries meet NATO standards and prepare for possible future membership. Membership of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme is a requirement to be able to participate in the MAP. Participation in PfP, in particular the Planning and Review Process (PARP), is essential for the development of interoperability with NATO forces and for preparing the force structures and capabilities of aspirant countries for possible future membership.

The plan offers practical advice and targeted assistance. In turn, aspirant countries are expected to achieve certain goals in the political and economic fields. In addition to settling international, ethnic or external territorial disputes by peaceful means, these include demonstrating a commitment to the rule of law and human rights; establishing democratic control of armed forces; and promoting stability. Discussion of defence, military and resource issues focuses on the ability of the country to contribute to collective defence and to the Alliance's new missions. Any aspirant country must commit sufficient resources to defence to allow them to meet the commitments linked to future membership.

Participation in the MAP does not offer any guarantee of future membership, but it constitutes the key preparation mechanism.



FORMAL STEPS TOWARDS NATO MEMBERSHIP

Aspirant countries are expected to participate in the Membership Action Plan to prepare for membership and demonstrate their ability to meet the obligations and commitments of membership. They must then be officially invited by NATO to begin accession talks with the Alliance. Once this invitation is issued, the major steps in the process are:

- Accession talks with a NATO team;
- Accession protocols are signed and subsequently ratified by NATO countries;
- The Secretary General invites the potential new members to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty;
- Invitees accede to the North Atlantic Treaty in accordance with their national procedures;
- Upon depositing their instruments of accession with the US State Department - the depository of the treaty - invitees become NATO members.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: A “clear signal” is given to MAP countries – Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* - that, at the Bucharest Summit in 2008, NATO intends to extend invitations for membership to countries that meet NATO performance-based standards and are able to contribute to Euro-Atlantic security.



CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 28-29 June 2007: Ohrid forum highlights the importance of integrating the Balkans into Euro-Atlantic structures.
- > 14 June 2007: Ministers of Defence reiterate NATO's intention of extending invitations to MAP countries that fulfill certain conditions

2006

- > 28-29 November 2006: At the Riga Summit, Allies state that invitations will be extended to MAP countries that fulfill certain conditions.
- > 21 September 2006: NATO Foreign Ministers in New York announce the decision to offer an Intensified Dialogue to Georgia.

2005

- > 21 April 2005: Launching of the Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations to NATO membership at an informal meeting of foreign ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania.

2004

- > 28-29 June 2004: For the first time, the heads of state and government of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia are present at a NATO summit, in Istanbul, as Allies.

- > 29 March 2004: Accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

2003

- > 2 May 2003: Signing of the Adriatic Charter, proposed by Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* to President Bush at the Prague Summit. Ceremony held in Tirana in the presence of foreign ministers of all three countries and the US Secretary of State.
- > 26 March 2003: Signing ceremony of the Accession Protocols of the seven invitees.

2002

- > 21-22 November 2002: At Prague, seven Partner countries are invited to start accession talks - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- > May 2002: President Leonid Kuchma announces Ukraine's goal of eventual NATO membership.
- > 14 May 2002: NATO foreign ministers officially announce the participation of Croatia in the Membership Action Plan at their meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland.

1999

- > 23-25 April 1999: The three new members participate in the Washington Summit; launch of the Membership Action Plan; Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* join the Membership Action Plan.



- > 12 March 1999: Accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, bringing the Alliance to 19 members.

1997

- > 8-9 July 1997: At the Madrid Summit, three Partner countries are invited for accession talks - Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

1995

- > 28 September 1995: Publication of Study on NATO enlargement.

1994

- > January 1994: NATO reaffirms that it remains open to the membership of other European countries.

1990

- > 1990: With the reunification of Germany, the new German Länder in the East become part of NATO.

1982

- > 30 May 1982: Spain joins the Alliance (and the integrated military structure in 1998).

1955

- > 6 May 1955: Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany.

1952

- > 18 February 1952: accession of Greece and Turkey.

1949

- > 4 April 1949: signature of the North Atlantic Treaty by 12 founding members: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html

Official documents and websites

Riga Summit Declaration, 29 November 2006, paragraphs 29 to 39, on NATO's open door policy and membership aspirations:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-150e.htm>

The Adriatic Charter, issued by the US Department of State, Washington D.C., 2 May 2003:

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2003/20153.htm>

Official document on the Membership Action Plan, 24 April 1999:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-066e.htm>

Study on NATO Enlargement issued by the heads of state and government participating in the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council, Brussels. The study examines the "why and how" of NATO enlargement, 3 September 1995:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/enl-9501.htm>

The North Atlantic Treaty - or Washington Treaty - the founding document of the Alliance (see Article 10):

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/treaty.htm>

Topic pages

NATO enlargement:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/enlargement/index.html>

The Membership Action Plan:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/map/index.html>

1995 Study on Enlargement

http://www.nato.int/issues/study_on_enlargement/index.html

The road to membership. Detailed information on the different steps toward membership of the Alliance:

http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2002/0211-prague/more_info/membership.htm

NATO-Georgia relations

<http://www.nato.int/issues/nato-georgia/index.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/issues/nato-ukraine/index.html>

Articles, speeches and interviews

NATO Review article by Dr Amadeo Watkins and Srdjan Gligorijevic, "NATO and the Balkans: The case for greater integration, summer 2007 edition:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070226a.html>



Speech by NATO Secretary General at the “Croatia Summit 2007”, Dubrovnik, Croatia: “Europe’s new south”, 6 July 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070706a.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070629d.html>

Transcript of video interview with Davor Božinović, Ambassador and Head of the Croatian Mission to NATO, March 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070328b.html>

Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Erdmann, focusing on enlargement issues before the Riga Summit, October 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s061031a.htm>

News conference by the NATO Secretary General at the informal meeting of foreign ministers, Sofia (statement on the second discussion, on NATO enlargement, held at the meeting), 27-28 April 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060427d.htm>

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

- **NATO member countries (26)**
Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
- **Previous rounds of enlargement**
2004: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia
1999: The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland
1982: Spain
1955: Germany
1952: Greece and Turkey
- **MAP countries (3)**
Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
- **NATO Partner countries (23)**
Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

NATO's Euro-Atlantic Partnership



KEY INFORMATION

NATO has engaged in partnerships with non-NATO countries since 1991. Partnership aims to enhance security by helping interested states build a solid democratic environment, maintain political stability and to draw on NATO expertise in modernizing their armed forces, as well as to enable participating countries to satisfy their own security requirements.

The Alliance's Strategic Concept issued in Washington in 1999, recognizes partnerships as one of NATO's fundamental security tasks. The Alliance engages in relations with non-NATO countries in the Euro-Atlantic area through two essential mechanisms: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme.

Over the years, partnership activities and mechanisms have been deepened and broadened to meet both NATO's new priorities in the evolving security environment and the aspirations of different Partner countries. Out of the thirty countries that joined the EAPC and the PfP programme, ten have since become members. The two post-Cold War rounds of enlargement changed the balance between Allies and Partners. There are now more Allies than Partners (with the latest addition of three new Balkan Partners in December 2006, there are 26 members and 23 Partners). The remaining Partners are a diverse group: some are in the process of developing their defence structures and capabilities; others are

able to contribute significant forces to NATO-led operations and to offer fellow Partner countries advice, training and assistance in various areas.

THE EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL (EAPC)

The EAPC is a multilateral forum where NATO and Partner countries meet on a regular basis to discuss political and security-related issues. It was established in 1997, replacing the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (a forum for dialogue established by the Alliance in December 1991 as a first step in reaching out beyond the East-West divide to former Warsaw Pact members). The EAPC can convene at different levels (heads of state and government, ministerial and ambassadorial as well as expert and working levels) and can play a key role in times of crisis. For instance during the Kosovo crisis, a series of extraordinary meetings was held to keep Partners informed of the status of NATO planning and preparations for possible military options in Kosovo and to exchange views during and after the conflict.

The EAPC countries regularly discuss issues such as arms control, terrorism, peacekeeping and defence economic issues. They also consult in areas such as science and the environment, as well as civil emergency planning. In June 1998, the **Euro-Atlantic Disaster Relief Coordination Centre** was created to serve as the focal point for the coordination of disaster relief efforts among EAPC countries. Since its launch ten years ago, it



has coordinated assistance from EAPC countries to more than 30 operations around the world to fight forest fires, floods and other major disasters.

Areas for longer-term consultation and cooperation are set out in a **Euro-Atlantic Partnership Work Plan (EAPWP)**. The EAPWP – which also serves as a menu for Partnership for Peace activities – offers 33 different areas for practical cooperation and dialogue.

THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PfP)

The multilateral EAPC provides the overarching political framework for the bilateral PfP programmes, which promotes practical cooperation between NATO and individual Partner countries (all PfP members are also EAPC members). The emphasis within PfP is on tailor-made programmes that respond to the specific needs of the country in question.

Individual Partnership Programmes (IPPs)

IPPs are drawn up from the extensive menu of activities set out in the EAPWP. This menu includes activities ranging from defence policy and planning, civil-military relations, education and training, to air defence, communications and information systems, crisis management, and civil emergency planning.

Individual Partnership Action Plans (IPAPs)

The IPAP was launched in 2002 to complement the IPP. IPAP is offered to any Partner country that has the political will and ability to deepen its relationship with NATO. IPAPs are designed to bring together all the various cooperation mechanisms through which a Partner interacts with the Alliance, sharpening the focus of activities to better support their domestic reform efforts. Since the launch of the IPAP, five countries have developed such plans with NATO, namely Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Moldova. IPAPs are also being developed with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro.

Planning and Review Process (PARP)

PARP is an important tool, which is offered to Partner countries on an optional basis. Modelled on NATO's own force planning system, it is designed to provide a basis for identifying and evaluating forces and capabilities, and could be made available for multinational training, exercises and operations with NATO forces. PARP has contributed to the participation of Partner countries in NATO-led operations such as those in the former Yugoslavia and in Afghanistan. Planning Goals are negotiated with each participating country and extensive reviews measure progress. Over the years, the PARP's requirements have become more complex, demanding and linked to the capability requirements that Allies have set themselves. The PARP is also used by Partners to develop effective and sustainable armed forces, and to promote wider defence reform efforts.



REGULAR REVIEWS OF PARTNERSHIP MECHANISMS

Partnership mechanisms and tools are reviewed on a regular basis to reflect changes in the international environment and the needs of Partners, deepening cooperation between Allies and Partners on key issues. Below are key stages in their evolution:

- 1997: The EAPC was created, replacing the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, to strengthen the political consultation element of Partnership. Arrangements were made to provide for greater involvement of Partners in PfP decision-making and planning, and to develop a more operational role for PfP;
- 1999: Initiatives were taken to further develop the operational role of Partnership. A **Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP Operations (PMF)** was launched to enable Partners to participate in the planning and execution of NATO-led PfP operations, and ensure that Partners joining future NATO-led PfP operations are given opportunities to contribute to the provision of political guidance for and oversight of such operations. An **Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC)** was conceived to improve the ability of Alliance and Partner forces to operate together in NATO-led operations. The **Training and Education Enhancement Programme (TEEP)** was conceived to help reinforce PfP's operational capability through training and education of the military

from Partner countries. In addition, the Alliance's new Strategic Concept, recognized partnerships as one of NATO's fundamental security tasks;

- 2002: New mechanisms – such as the **IPAP** – were launched to ensure a more comprehensive, tailored and differentiated approach to the Partnership, and also to better support the reform efforts of Partners. A **Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism** was adopted to provide a framework for NATO-Partner cooperation on terrorism, defining partnership roles as well as instruments to fight terrorism and manage its consequences;
- 2004: A **Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building** (PAP-DIB) was launched to reinforce Partner efforts to build effective and democratically responsible defence institutions to meet their needs and international commitments. PAP-DIB offers an EAPC-wide definition of defence reforms and a framework for common reflection and exchange of experience on related problems. It has particular relevance for Partners from the Caucasus and Central Asia, as well as for the Republic of Moldova. The Allies also decided to put special focus on engaging Partner countries in two strategically important regions, namely the **southern Caucasus** (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) and **Central Asia** (Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). A special representative has since been assigned for the two regions as well as two liaison officers, one for each region.



Priority is also given to developing dialogue and cooperation with Partners on **new threats**, including terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

- 2005: Launch of the **Education and Training for Defence Reform** (EFR) initiative to help interested Partners implement PAP-DIB objectives. A cooperative network of relevant educational institutions in EAPC countries is being developed to support this effort;
- 2006: Allied leaders instructed that steps be taken to **deepen NATO's political engagement with non-NATO countries**. The aims are to fully develop the political and practical potential of existing cooperation programmes; to increase the operational relevance of relations with non-NATO countries, including those on the other side of the globe; and to increase NATO's ability to provide practical advice on, and assistance in, the defence and security-related aspects of reform in countries and regions where NATO is engaged. This includes making consultations and cooperation more focused according to the different needs and interests of specific EAPC countries; allowing for *ad hoc* meetings with countries that contribute to or support NATO-led operations or missions; and making the Partnership tools that are currently offered to EAPC countries also available to partners participating in the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative as well as to "Contact Countries" (see chapter on

Contact Countries), on a case-by-case basis. **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia** were invited to join the Partnership for Peace and the EAPC.

PfP Trust Funds

In addition to the periodical enhancements of PfP, the programme has been complemented by an important initiative: the PfP Trust Fund mechanism. Originally established in September 2000 to assist Partners in the safe destruction of stock-piled anti-personnel mines, the scope of PfP Trust Fund policy has since been extended to include other demilitarisation projects aimed at destroying munitions and small arms and light weapons. More recently, use of Trust Funds has been broadened to support Partner countries in managing the consequences of defence reform through initiatives such as retraining and the conversion of military bases. Over the years, 16 projects have been launched in countries stretching from the Balkans, through the Caucasus to Central Asia.

Led by a NATO member or Partner country and funded by voluntary contributions from individual Allies and Partner countries, these projects typically involve close cooperation with other relevant organizations. The most ambitious project to date is a 12-year project in Ukraine. It aims to destroy some 1.5 million small arms and light weapon, making it the largest single demilitarization project of its kind in the world (see chapter on NATO-Ukraine relations).



INTEGRATING THE WESTERN BALKAN PARTNERS

Since the mid-1990s, NATO has played a key role, in close cooperation with other international organizations, in bringing an end to conflict in and stabilizing the Western Balkans. NATO-led peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo provided a secure environment in which civilian agencies could help with reconstruction and development. Preventive diplomacy and NATO's deployment of a small task force, at the government's request, helped avert the risk of civil war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.* While NATO remains heavily engaged in Kosovo (see separate chapter), the other two Balkan operations have been successfully concluded and handed over to follow-on missions led by the European Union.

Today, NATO's focus on the Western Balkans is less operational and more directed towards promoting self-sustaining stability in the region by encouraging the integration of the region's countries into European and Euro-Atlantic structures. This policy was outlined in the concerted approach on security and stability in the Western Balkans agreed by NATO and the European Union in July 2003.

Three of the Western Balkan countries – Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* – are currently candidates for NATO membership. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia joined the Euro-Atlantic Partnership in December 2006. NATO maintains small military headquarters in Skopje and Sarajevo, which are supporting the ongoing defence

reforms and participation in PfP activities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* and Bosnia and Herzegovina, respectively.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: Allied leaders offer membership of PfP to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, and call for closer cooperation with Partners.
- > Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Heads of state and government take further steps to deepen cooperation with Partners, set out in a major report “The Euro-Atlantic Partnership – Refocusing and Renewal”; launch of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building; special focus on the Caucasus and Central Asia.



CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 21 March 2007: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* signs a Memorandum of Understanding on the Facilitation of Vital Civil Cross Border Transport.
- > 18-19 January 2007: The Partnership for Peace Planning Symposium takes forward the Riga Summit decisions on strengthening NATO's partnerships, NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany.

2006

- > 14 December 2006: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia sign the PfP Framework Document and therefore become members of PfP.
- > 14 December 2006: Georgia begins consultations with NATO within the framework of its Intensified Dialogue.
- > 7 December 2006: Armenia is the first Partner country to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on the Facilitation of Vital Civil Cross Border Transport.
- > 29 November 2006: Allied leaders offer PfP membership to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia.
- > 21 September 2006: NATO offers an Intensified Dialogue with Georgia.
- > 13 September 2006: NATO Allies and Partners agree on a Memorandum of Understanding on crises assistance.
- > 4 June 2006: NATO declares that it respects the result of the referendum which led to a declaration of independence of Montenegro.

- > 21 May 2006: Montenegro holds a referendum on its status.
- > 19 May 2006: IPAP agreed with the Republic of Moldova.
- > 31 January 2006: IPAP agreed with Kazakhstan.

2005

- > 16 December 2005: IPAP agreed with Armenia.
- > 27 May 2005: IPAP agreed with Azerbaijan.

2004

- > 2 December 2004: The European Union's Operation Althea takes over from NATO's Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. NATO establishes a Military Liaison and Advisory Mission (NATO HQ Sarajevo).
- > 29 October 2004: IPAP agreed with Georgia.
- > 28-29 June 2004: Steps taken to refocus and renew the Euro-Atlantic Partnership at the Istanbul Summit, including launch of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building and a special focus on the Caucasus and Central Asia. NATO decides to terminate SFOR at the end of the year and hand over the mission to the European Union.
- > 14 January 2004: NATO celebrates ten years of the PfP.

2003

- > 15 December 2003: The EU's Operation Concordia in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* is terminated and replaced by an EU-led police mission called Proxima.
- > 29 July 2003: The EU and NATO agree a concerted approach to the Western Balkans.



- > 20 May 2003: During a visit to NATO HQ, Serbian Prime Minister, Zivkovic, expresses Serbia and Montenegro's wish to join PfP.
- > 31 March 2003: NATO terminates its operation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* and the EU takes over the responsibility for the mission with Operation Concordia.

2002

- > 21-22 November 2002: Prague enhancement package for EAPC and the PfP; Adoption of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism.

2001

- > 26 October 2001: NATO celebrates ten years of partnership and cooperation.
- > 27 September 2001: On the request of President Trajkovski, NATO launches Operation Amber Fox to provide additional protection for EU and OSCE monitors in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.
- > 12 September 2001: The EAPC condemns the terrorist attacks on the US and expresses solidarity with the American people.

2002

- > September 2000: Establishment of the Partnership for Peace Trust Fund to assist NATO partner countries in the safe destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines and other munitions.

2001

- > 22 August 2001: On the request of President Trajkovski, NATO launches a 30- day mission – Operation Essential Harvest – to collect and destroy all weapons voluntarily handed in by the National Liberation Army and ethnic Albanian groups in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.
- > 13 August 2001: Signing of the Ohrid Framework Agreement between the Skopje government and ethnic Albanian insurgents, paving the way for the introduction of internal reforms and the entry of NATO-led troops to collect the insurgents' weapons.
- > 5 July 2001: A cease-fire is signed between the Skopje government and ethnic Albanian insurgents.
- > 20 June 2001: President Trajkovski of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* requests NATO assistance in view of growing tensions between both parties. NATO declares that it will help on the condition that hostilities cease and a political dialogue is started that would lead to a peace plan.

1999

- > 25 April 1999: At the Washington Summit, approval of the Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP Operations (PMF) and launch of an Operation Capabilities Concept (OCC), Individual Partnership Action Plans (IPAPs) and the PfP Training and Education Enhancement Programme (TEEP). The South East Europe Initiative (SEEI) is also established to help integrate countries in the region.



1998

- > June 1998: SFOR's mandate expires, but NATO agrees to continue leading a similar force under the same name – SFOR.

1997

- > 30 May 1997: Concluding meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and inaugural meeting of the EAPC at Sintra; The PfP is enhanced to strengthen political consultation, provide greater involvement of partners in PfP decision-making and planning and to develop a more operational role for PfP.

1996

- > 20 December 1996: SFOR replaces IFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with UNSCR 1088.

1995

- > 16 December 1995: Beginning of the deployment of IFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- > 14 December 1995: Signing in Paris of the General Framework Agreement for Peace agreed in Dayton, Ohio, ending the Bosnian war.

1994

- > 10 January 1994: Launch of the Partnership for Peace and publishing of the PfP Invitation and Framework Documents.

1991

- > 20 December 1991: Inaugural meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council with the participation of NATO countries and nine Central and Eastern European countries.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html

Official documents and websites

Chairman's summary of the meeting of the EAPC in defence ministers' session, Brussels, 14 June 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2007/p07-069e.html>

Riga Summit Declaration (paragraphs 11 to 17 and 28 to 41 on NATO partnerships), 28-29 November 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-150e.htm>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b040623e.htm>

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Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace, Prague, 22 November 2002:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basicxt/b021121a.htm>

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Chairman's summary of the meeting of the EAPC at summit level, Prague, 22 November 2002:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-128e.htm>

Key document entitled: "Towards a Partnership for the 21st century - The enhanced and more operational partnership" covering PMF, PARP, OCC, IPAP and TEEP, 15 June 1999:

<http://www.nato.int/pfp/docu/d990615g.htm>

Madrid Declaration on Euro-Atlantic Security and Cooperation (paragraph 9: EAPC, and paragraph 10: PfP), 8 July 1997:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1997/p97-081e.htm>

Final Communiqué, ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Sintra, Portugal (paragraph 2 announcing the creation of the EAPC and enhancement of PfP), 29 May 1997:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1997/p97-065e.htm>



North Atlantic Cooperation Council Statement on Dialogue, Partnership and Cooperation, Brussels, 20 December 1991:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/49-95/c911220a.htm>

A selection of official texts (legal and political texts; statements on the EAPC and PfP, including the PfP Invitation Document, the PfP Framework Document, the Basic Document of the EAPC, Action Plans and Work Plans):

<http://www.nato.int/issues/eapc/eapc-off-text.htm>

A selection of official texts (legal texts including the PfP Framework Document, and the Partnership Work Programme) related to PfP:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/pfp/off-text.html>

EAPC member countries, with national links:

<http://www.nato.int/pfp/eapc-cnt.htm>

PfP members listed in chronological order of the signing of the Framework Document:

<http://www.nato.int/pfp/sig-date.htm>

EADRCC web site:

<http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm>

Topic pages

NATO's Partner countries:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/partners/index.html>

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/eapc/index.html>

The Partnership for Peace:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/pfp/index.html>

Partnership for Peace Trust Fund:

<http://www.nato.int/pfp/trust-fund.htm>

Political-Military Steering Committee on Partnership for Peace (PfP/SC):

<http://www.nato.int/issues/pfp-sc/index.html>

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/eadrcc/index.html>

For topic pages on NATO's relations with individual partner countries, consult the index below:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/index.html>

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Speech by NATO Secretary General at the "Croatia Summit 2007", Dubrovnik, Croatia: "Europe's new south", 6 July 2007:

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A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

Members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (49)

This multinational forum is composed of 26 member countries and 23 Partner countries, which are all members of PfP.

NATO member countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Partner countries: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

NATO-Russia relations



KEY INFORMATION

The Allies and Russia are working together as equal partners in the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) to develop concrete, practical cooperation in areas of common interest. They do not always agree on everything and differences remain on some issues, but the driving force behind the NRC's pragmatic spirit of cooperation is the realization that they share strategic priorities and face common challenges.

Over the past year, relations between Russia and the Allies have been overshadowed by differences over missile defence, the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and negotiations over the final status of Kosovo. However, the NRC has proved to be a useful forum for political dialogue on these controversial issues and cooperation has continued in a wide range of areas.

Two key milestones mark the development of NATO's relations with Russia: the signing of the NATO-Russia Founding Act in 1997, which provided the basis for bilateral cooperation, and the establishment of the NRC in 2002.

STRUCTURES

The NATO-Russia Council (NRC) is the principal mechanism for NATO-Russia cooperation. It was established at the Rome Summit in May 2002.

In the framework of the NRC, NATO Allies and Russia participate as equal members, engaging in political dialogue on current security issues and developing cooperation in areas of common interest. Under the auspices of the NRC, 17 subordinate bodies work on key areas of cooperation. These areas include the fight against terrorism, counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian personnel, theatre missile defence, non-proliferation, military-to-military cooperation, crisis management, defence reform, airspace management, civil emergency planning, scientific cooperation and environmental security.

A stocktaking of the NRC's activities was undertaken in spring 2006. On the basis of the progress achieved and challenges identified in the course of implementing the NRC agenda, Allied and Russian foreign ministers meeting in Sofia in April 2006 agreed a set of priorities and recommendations to guide the NRC's work in the medium-term. These overarching priorities include:

- reinforcing the NRC's political dialogue;
- intensifying efforts to develop interoperability and to deepen cooperation on defence reform;
- intensifying cooperation in the struggle against terrorism;
- further developing mutual trust, confidence and transparency with regard to NATO and Russian armed forces;
- further developing interoperability and cooperation on crisis management;
- identifying areas for result-oriented cooperation on non-proliferation;



- heightening public awareness of the NRC's goals, principles and achievements; and
- seeking adequate resources to support NATO-Russia initiatives.

MAIN AREAS OF COOPERATION

Current security issues

The NRC provides a forum for the development of a **continuous political dialogue** on current security issues, which has expanded steadily to include frank and constructive exchanges on topical and sometimes controversial issues. Discussions have been held on subjects such as the situation in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Central Asia, the Middle East and Iraq, as well as issues related to missile defence and to the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. In some instances, political dialogue has resulted in joint positions – on border control in the Balkans (February 2003), on defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina (July 2003) and on the presidential elections in Ukraine (December 2004). In addition, dialogue has generated some ideas for practical cooperation, such as the decision to launch an NRC pilot project for counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian personnel (December 2005).

The struggle against terrorism

Cooperation in the struggle against terrorism has taken the form of regular exchanges of information, in-depth consultation, joint

threat assessments, civil emergency planning for terrorist attacks, high-level dialogue on the role of the military in combating terrorism and on the lessons learned from recent terrorist attacks, and scientific and technical cooperation. NATO Allies and Russia also cooperate in areas related to terrorism such as border control, non-proliferation, airspace management, and nuclear safety.

In December 2004, NRC foreign ministers approved a comprehensive **NRC Action Plan on Terrorism**, aimed at improving overall coordination and strategic direction of NRC cooperation. Implementation of the Action Plan is reviewed every six months. Moreover, since December 2004, joint pre-deployment training has been underway to prepare Russian ships to support Operation Active Endeavour, NATO's maritime counter-terrorist operation in the Mediterranean. The first ship to deploy was the frigate RFS *Pitlyvi* in September 2006. A second vessel, the RFS *Ladnyy*, deployed a year later in September 2007. Other Russian ships are expected to be rotated into the operation in future.

Counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian personnel

The NRC Pilot Project for Counter-Narcotics Training of Afghan and Central Asian Personnel was launched by NRC foreign ministers in December 2005 to help address the threats posed by the trafficking in Afghan narcotics. The initiative seeks to build local capacity and to promote regional networking and



cooperation by sharing the combined expertise of the Allies and Russia with mid-level officers from Afghanistan and the Central Asian countries. All five Central Asian Partners – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – are participating. The project is being implemented in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Russia and Turkey have hosted training courses for officers from Afghanistan and Central Asian countries and mobile courses are also being conducted in the field. In addition to in-kind contributions, funds of over US\$925 000 have been raised among NRC nations for the initiative. By the end of 2007, some 330 officers from the region had been trained under the initiative. In summer 2007, the NRC agreed to extend the project beyond the pilot phase and welcomed Finland's willingness to contribute to the initiative.

Land transit in support of ISAF

In March 2008, the basis has been established for facilitating transit through the Russian territory on non-military freight from NATO, NATO members and non-NATO ISAF contributors in support of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, in accordance with UNSCR 1386.

Military-to-military cooperation

Preparing for possible future joint military operations is also a key focus of NRC work. A programme has been set up to develop interoperability between NATO and Russian forces, in which training and exercises are an important component. Approval of

“Political-Military Guidance Towards Enhanced Interoperability Between Forces of Russia and NATO Nations” by NRC defence ministers in June 2005 has given further impetus to these efforts. Military liaison arrangements have been enhanced at the Allied Commands for Operations and for Transformation, as well as in Moscow. Moreover, the ratification in May 2007 of the PfP Status of Forces Agreement, signed by Russia in 2004, will facilitate further military-to-military and other practical cooperation, in particular the deployment of forces participating in joint operations and exercises. It will also facilitate Russian logistical support to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.

Crisis management

NATO and Russia have a long history of cooperation in crisis management. In fact, between 1996 and 2003, Russia was the largest non-NATO troop contributor to NATO- led peacekeeping operations. Since 2002, the NRC has taken steps to enhance cooperation further in this area, notably through the approval in September 2002 of “Political Aspects for a Generic Concept for Joint NATO-Russia Peacekeeping Operations”. These were tested in a procedural exercise, conducted in three phases between May 2003 and September 2004.

Defence reform

Initiatives launched in the area of defence reform focus on the evolution of the military, management of human and financial



resources, reform of defence industries, and managing the consequences of defence reform. A NATO-Russia Retraining Centre, established in Moscow in July 2002 and augmented by six regional sub-offices in March 2003, is facilitating the integration of former Russian military personnel into civilian life. A broad-based “Study on NATO-Russia Defence Industrial and Research and Technological Cooperation”, commissioned in January 2005, is expected to have a positive impact on future cooperation in these areas. Reports from the two-phased study were published in June 2007 and recommendations and ideas for follow-up work are being discussed in the NRC framework.

Search and rescue at sea

Work in the area of search and rescue at sea has intensified since the signing of a framework agreement on cooperation in this area in February 2003. In June 2005, Russia took part in NATO’s largest-ever search-and-rescue exercise, *Sorbet Royale*. The experience and networks developed during this exercise contributed to the success of an actual rescue operation in August 2005 off the coast of Russia’s Kamchatka peninsula. In 2008, Russia is planning to participate in an even more ambitious exercise, *Bold Monarch*.

Theatre missile defence

In the area of theatre missile defence, a study was launched in 2003 to assess the possible levels of interoperability among the theatre missile defence systems of NATO Allies and Russia.

Three command post exercises have been held – the first in the United States, in March 2004; the second in the Netherlands, in March 2005; and the third in Russia, in October 2006. A computer assisted exercise also took place in Germany in January 2008. Together with the interoperability study, command post exercises are intended to provide the basis for future improvements to interoperability and to develop mechanisms and procedures for joint operations in the area of theatre missile defence. Over three million euros have already been committed to the study and exercise programme.

The Cooperative Airspace Initiative

Significant progress has been made on the Cooperative Airspace Initiative (CAI), which aims to foster cooperation between NRC nations on airspace surveillance and air traffic management in order to enhance transparency, predictability and collective capabilities to fight against terrorist air threats. Phase I, a feasibility study, was finalized in 2005. Phase II is focused on implementation of the joint NATO/Russia system. The technical operational capability will be in place by end 2007. In parallel, work is progressing well on developing a concept of operations, an exercise and training concept, coordination procedures and legal arrangements. The CAI capability is initially being implemented between Norway, Poland, Turkey and Russia. Phase III, due to start in 2008, will consist of an exercise programme to validate the CAI system and declare its final operational capability.



Non-proliferation

Dialogue on a growing range of issues related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has developed under the NRC. Concrete recommendations have been made to strengthen existing non-proliferation arrangements. A number of in-depth discussions and expert seminars have been held to explore opportunities for practical cooperation in the protection against nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Most recently, experts and officials from Russia and NATO member countries discussed proliferation threats and challenges at a seminar in Florence, Italy, in September 2007. The informal talks focused in particular on ballistic missile proliferation and nuclear terrorism, and generated ideas and suggestions, which are being followed up by more formal discussion in the NRC framework.

Arms control

The NRC has also provided a forum for frank discussions on issues related to conventional arms control and nuclear issues. A key priority for all NRC countries is to work towards the ratification of the Adapted Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE). Allied ministers expressed concern after Russia unilaterally “suspended” its participation in the treaty in December 2007. While differences remain on this issue, it is important to note that the Allies are committed to ratifying the amended version of the CFE Treaty. Discussions are ongoing with Russia, both in the framework of the NRC and that of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, on how to

make this possible. In the nuclear field, experts have developed a glossary of terms and definitions; organized exchanges on nuclear doctrines and strategy; and observed nuclear-weapon-accident-response field exercises in Russia (2004), the United Kingdom (2005), the United States (2006) and in France (2007).

Civil emergency planning

Substantial progress has been made in developing cooperation on civil emergency planning and response. Managing the consequences of terrorist attacks has been a key focus of activities. Two exercises held in Russia – Bogorodsk (2002) and Kaliningrad (2004) – and another in Montelibretti, Italy (2006), have resulted in concrete recommendations for consequence management.

New threats and challenges

Promising work on confronting new threats and challenges through scientific cooperation is taking place within the framework of the Committee on Science for Peace and Security in NRC format. Key areas include environmental security, eco-terrorism, psychosocial consequences of terrorism, cyber security, protection from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents, and explosives detection.



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Meeting of NRC foreign ministers, Oslo, 26 april 2007:
They discuss missile defence, the CFE Treaty and NATO-Russia cooperation; Putin announces that Russia may unilaterally suspend its adhesion to the CFE Treaty.
- > Meeting of foreign ministers, Sofia, 28 april 2006:
Agreement of priorities and recommendations for the further development of NATO-Russia relations.

CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 18 September 2007: Special meeting of the NRC Military Representatives in Naples to mark the fifth anniversary of the NRC and the tenth anniversary of the Founding Act.
- > 3-24 September 2007, Russian frigate RFS *Ladnyy* actively supports Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 26 June 2007: Two-day commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the NRC and the tenth anniversary of the NATO-Russia Founding Act, in St Petersburg and Moscow, reaffirming NATO-Russia relations.
- > 14 June 2007: The new Russian Defence Minister, Anatoly Serdyukov, confirmed Russia's will to continue cooperating with NATO in areas such as combating drug trafficking in Afghanistan, counter-terrorism in the Mediterranean and military exercises.
- > 29 May 2007: Fifth anniversary of the opening of the Military Liaison Mission in Moscow.
- > 28 May 2007: Fifth anniversary of the NRC.
- > 27 May 2007: Tenth anniversary of the signing of the Founding Act.
- > 10 May 2007: Chiefs of Defence meet in NRC format to discuss US missile defence plans and the CFE Treaty.
- > May 2007: Ratification of the PfP Status of Forces Agreement by Russia.



- > 26 April 2007: NRC foreign ministers discuss missile defence, the CFE Treaty and NATO-Russia cooperation in Oslo; Putin announces that Russia may unilaterally suspend its adhesion to the CFE Treaty.
- > April 2007: The prototype for a portable device for the detection of hazardous materials used to make “dirty bombs” is tested successfully. The device is the result of a three-year NATO-Russia Science for Peace project.
- > 28 February 2007: The NATO-Russia Working Group on Defence Reform and Cooperation holds a high-level meeting in Vilnius to enhance practical aspects of partnership including interoperability.

2006

- > 15 September 2006: First Russian ship, RFS *Pitliviy*, deploys in support of Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 15 and 25 September 2006: First counter-narcotics training courses start in Turkey (Turkish Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime) and Russia (Domodedovo International Training Centre).
- > 28 April 2006: NRC foreign ministers meeting in Sofia agree a set of priorities and recommendations to guide the NRC’s future work.
- > 17 February 2006: Russian naval officers complete their first at-sea training for Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 10 February 2006: Informal meeting of NRC defence ministers in Taormina.

2005

- > 8 December 2005: NRC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels agree to launch a pilot project on counter-narcotics training for Afghan and Central Asian personnel; they also agree to review NRC activities with a view to identifying possibilities for deepening cooperation.
- > 14 September 2005: Informal meeting of NRC defence ministers in Berlin.
- > 7 August 2005: A UK team helps rescue Russian sailors trapped in a submarine, applying lessons learned from exercise *Sorbet Royale* in June.
- > 13-14 June 2005: The NRC Science Committee meets in Russia for the first time.
- > 9 June 2005: NRC defence ministers meeting in Brussels endorse a “Political-Military Guidance Towards Enhanced Interoperability Between Forces of Russia and NATO Nations”, aimed at developing interoperability at the strategic, operational and tactical command levels.
- > 21 April 2005: Informal meetings of NRC foreign ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania; Russia signs the PfP Status of Force Agreement.
- > 14-15 March 2005: NRC Military Representatives meet for the first time in Moscow.



2004

- > 9 December 2004: NRC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels approve a comprehensive Action Plan on Terrorism and decide to initiate practical cooperation on protection from nuclear, biological and chemical agents; NATO and Russia sign an exchange of letters setting forth modalities for Russian contribution to Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 7 September 2004: NRC issues a strong statement condemning terrorism, in the wake of several terrorist attacks in Russia, including the hostage-taking at a school in Beslan.
- > 3-5 August 2004: NATO observers attend a Russian exercise, demonstrating responses to terrorist attacks on convoys transporting nuclear weapons.
- > 7-11 July 2004: Three ships of NATO's Standing Naval Force Mediterranean visit the port of Novorossiysk on the Black Sea – the first visit to a Russian seaport by NATO ships since 1998.
- > 28 June-2 July 2004: Russia hosts the annual meeting of the NATO Military Committee Submarine Escape and Rescue Working Group.
- > 28 June 2004: NRC meets at the level of foreign ministers at Istanbul; Russia offers to contribute naval forces to Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 7 April 2004: Signature of agreements in Moscow establishing Russian military liaison offices to Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation.

2003

- > 23 July 2003: NRC Statement on defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- > 2 July 2003: Russian troops leave the NATO-led force – KFOR – in Kosovo.
- > 14 June 2003: Russian troops leave the NATO-led force – SFOR – in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- > 13 May 2003: First meeting of the NRC in Moscow.
- > 22 April 2003: The NATO-Russia Centre for the Retraining of Discharged Military Personnel, Moscow State University of Economics, Statistics and Informatics, expands into the regions.

2002

- > 20 September 2002: The NRC agrees on political aspects of a generic concept for future NATO-Russia peacekeeping operations.
- > 2 July 2002: Opening of a joint NATO-Russia centre to help discharged Russian military personnel return to civilian life.
- > 28 May 2002: Signature of the Rome Declaration on "NATO-Russia Relations: A New Quality", formally establishing the new NATO-Russia Council.
- > 27 May 2002: Opening of NATO's Military Liaison office in Moscow; Fifth anniversary of the signing of the Founding Act.
- > 8 February 2002: NATO and Russia sign a framework agreement on submarine crew rescue.



2001

- > 3 October 2001: President Putin and Secretary General Lord Robertson discuss ways to enhance NATO-Russia cooperation in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks against the US.
- > 13 September 2001: The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council condemns the terrorist attacks on the US.
- > 20 February 2001: Inauguration of the NATO Information Office in Moscow.

2000

- > 12 August 2000: Sinking of the Russian submarine, 'Kursk'.
- > January 2000: Putin succeeds Yeltsin as President of the Russian Federation.
- > 1999: Moscow "freezes" cooperation with NATO in a number of areas because of the Kosovo campaign.

1998

- > 3 June 1998: Inauguration of NATO's Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre, of which Russia is one of the initiators.
- > 28 May 1998: NATO and Russia sign an Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.
- > February 1998: Opening of the first NATO Documentation Centre in Moscow.

1997

- > 27 May 1997: Signature of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation, marking the beginning of a new era in relations.

1996

- > 20 March 1996: Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Emergency Planning between NATO and Russia.
- > 13 January 1996: Deployment of Russian troops in support of the NATO-led force – IFOR – in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- > 31 May 1995: Russia formally accepts the Individual Partnership Programme at a meeting of foreign ministers in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

1994

- > 22 June 1994: Beginning of Russia's participation in PfP.

1993

- > Spring 1993: SACEUR visits Moscow and agrees a specific cooperation programme with the Russian MoD.

1992

- > 24-25 February 1992: First visit of a NATO Secretary General – Manfred Wörner – to Moscow.



1991

- > 20 December 1991: Inauguration of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council with the participation of 25 countries, including Russia.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html

Official documents and websites

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2007/p070614e.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2005/p051208e.htm>

Statement from the meeting of the NRC defence ministers, 9 June 2005:

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Statement from the meeting of the NRC foreign Ministers, 9 December 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p041209e.htm>

NATO-Russia Action Plan on Terrorism, 9 December 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basicxt/b041209a-e.htm>



Chairman's statement from the meeting of NRC foreign ministers in Istanbul, 28 June 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p040628e.htm>

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Statement by ministers of defence at the NRC meeting, on areas of cooperation, 1 December 2003:

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2002/0205-rome/0205-rome.htm>

Statement by the NRC at the level of defence ministers, listing different areas of cooperation, 6 June 2002:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p020606e.htm>

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Web sites

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<http://www.nato.int/issues/nato-russia/nato-russia.htm>

The NATO-Russia Council web site:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/nrc/index.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070614k.html>

Remarks by NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, at the "Security and Defence Agenda" conference (see second half of speech on relations with Russia), Brussels, 8 June 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070608a.html>



Opening remarks by the NATO Secretary General at the NATO-Russia Council seminar on “Modern risks and security threats: the role of the NRC”, describing the evolution of NATO-Russia relations, St Petersburg, 25 June 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070625a.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2007/issue2/english/contents.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2007/05-may/e0510d.html>

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NATO-Ukraine relations



KEY INFORMATION

NATO and Ukraine have established a pattern of dialogue and cooperation in a wide range of areas. In particular, Ukraine has proved to be an important contributor to Euro-Atlantic security, by contributing to all NATO-led operations. Another important aspect of relations is practical cooperation, including support by NATO and individual Allies for Ukraine's ongoing reform efforts, particularly in the defence and security sectors. These reforms are essential for the country's democratic development and the realization of its goal to become fully integrated with Euro-Atlantic structures.

Three key milestones mark the progressive development of NATO-Ukraine relations:

- the signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership in 1997;
- the adoption of the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan in 2002, which set long-term objectives in key areas and established a framework for deepened and broadened cooperation; and
- the launch in 2005 of an Intensified Dialogue on the country's membership aspirations and related reforms.

STRUCTURES

The **Charter on a Distinctive Partnership**, signed in 1997, identified areas for consultation and cooperation and established the **NATO-Ukraine Commission** (NUC) to serve as a standing framework to drive this work. Joint working groups have been set up under the auspices of the NUC to take work forward in specific

areas, namely defence and security sector reform, civil and democratic control of the intelligence sector, armaments, economic security, and scientific and environmental cooperation. Other important areas of cooperation include the fight against terrorism, peacekeeping, civil emergency planning and disaster-preparedness, political cooperation on regional security issues, military cooperation and public information.

The NATO-Ukraine Action Plan

An important tool for guiding cooperation is the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan, adopted by the NUC foreign ministers in Prague in November 2002. The Action Plan identifies a set of long-term strategic objectives designed to bring Ukraine closer to its Euro-Atlantic integration goals and provides a framework for existing and future NATO-Ukraine cooperation. It sets out jointly agreed principles and objectives covering political and economic issues, information issues, security, defence and military issues, information protection and security, and legal issues. **Annual Target Plans** outline specific Ukrainian measures and joint NATO-Ukraine actions to be undertaken in support of the objectives set out in the Action Plan. Assessment meetings take place twice a year on the implementation of these yearly plans and a progress report is prepared annually to review progress in achieving the objectives of the Action Plan.



An Intensified Dialogue

NATO and Ukraine are currently engaged in an **Intensified Dialogue** on Ukraine's aspirations to join the Alliance. This Dialogue, launched in April 2005, provides a structured way for Ukraine, NATO and its member states for exchanging views on all issues related to membership. It does not guarantee an invitation to join the Alliance, nor does it prejudge any eventual Alliance decision. Such an invitation would be based on Ukraine's performance in the implementation of key reform goals. Ultimately, however, it is up to the Ukrainian people and their elected leaders to determine the country's future path with NATO.

In parallel with the Intensified Dialogue, a package of short-term measures was approved to focus practical cooperation in five priority areas:

- strengthening democratic institutions;
- enhancing political dialogue;
- intensifying defence and security sector reform;
- improving public information;
- managing the social and economic consequences of reform.

Both the Intensified Dialogue and the package of short-term actions, launched in April 2005, are intended to complement and reinforce existing cooperation under the Action Plan.

MAIN AREAS OF COOPERATION

Defence and security sector reform

Cooperation with Ukraine in the area of defence and security sector reform is more extensive than with any of NATO's other Partner countries. It has been crucial to the ongoing transformation of Ukraine's security posture and an essential part of its democratic transition. The overarching aims of defence reform are to strengthen the democratic and civilian control of the armed forces, to improve interoperability with NATO forces, and to transform Ukraine's massive conscript forces into professional, capable and more mobile armed services.

The NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform (JWGDR) allows Ukraine to draw on Allied expertise and serves as a channel through which NATO countries can provide and coordinate support to Ukraine. In 2003, advice and assistance was provided to Ukraine in the conduct and implementation of a defence review, which helped define the direction of its defence reforms up to 2015. NATO and individual Allies are now supporting the implementation of this defence review and are also advising Ukraine on the conduct of a comprehensive national security sector review, to include all security-related structures and policies. In the context of wider cooperation aimed at improving civil control over security and defence structures, and improving the capacities of these structures, Allies and Ukraine launched an initiative in October 2005 to support a new Professional Development Programme for civilians working in



Ukraine's defence and security institutions. Another initiative, the Partnership Network for Civil Society Expertise Development, was launched in 2006 to encourage non-governmental organizations and security practitioners in NATO member countries and Ukraine to share experience on the role of civil society in defence and security affairs.

Managing the consequences of defence reform is also a priority for Ukraine, in particular, the need to address the issue of progressive downsizing. Several joint NATO-Ukrainian initiatives aim at supporting Ukraine in the retraining and resettlement of former military personnel. These include a Resettlement and Retraining Centre in Khmelnytskyi, which is supported by individual Allies and Partners through a NATO/PfP Trust Fund.

Assistance is also being channelled to demilitarization projects through PfP Trust Funds. A 12-year project with projected costs of €25 million – the largest single initiative of its kind in the world – is helping Ukraine ensure the safe destruction of 133 000 tons of obsolete or surplus munitions, 1.5 million small and light weapons, and 1000 Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS). A previous project successfully destroyed 400 000 anti-personnel landmines in Ukraine.

Crisis management

Over the years, Ukraine has contributed actively to peace-support operations and security cooperation by deploying troops to work together with peacekeepers from NATO and Partner countries.

In the past it has contributed to the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IFOR/SFOR) and it continues to contribute some 200 peacekeepers to the Kosovo Force (KFOR) as part of the joint Polish-Ukrainian battalion.

NATO and Ukraine also cooperate in the struggle against terrorism. Ukraine has granted air transit to NATO-led forces deployed in Afghanistan and made its military transport aircraft available for the deployment of Allied troops. In 2007, Ukraine sent medical personnel to support the Lithuanian-led Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan and a staff officer to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Headquarters. Since February 2005, Ukraine has also contributed officers to the NATO Training Mission in Iraq. After extensive pre-deployment training and preparations, Ukraine deployed a first ship, the frigate URS *Ternopil*, in support of NATO's Operation Active Endeavour in the Mediterranean in June 2007. This was followed by the deployment of a corvette, the URS *Lutsk*, in November 2007. Another frigate, the URS *Hetman Saghaydchy*, is expected to deploy in 2008.

Military-to-military cooperation

Military-to-military cooperation aims to develop interoperability between NATO and Ukrainian forces through a wide range of PfP activities and exercises. A legal framework for further operational cooperation has been developed by NATO's strategic commands and their Ukrainian counterparts. This includes the PfP Status of



Forces Agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding on Host Nation Support, and an agreement on Strategic Airlift.

Civil emergency planning

Disaster-preparedness is another important aspect of NATO-Ukraine cooperation. NATO has assisted Ukraine three times after severe flooding, in 1995, 1998 and 2001, and a key focus of cooperation has been to help Ukraine prepare better for such emergencies and to manage their consequences more effectively. PfP exercises also help develop plans and effective disaster-response capabilities to deal with other natural emergencies or man-made disasters, including terrorist attacks. Ukraine hosted one such exercise in October 2005, with the participation of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

Science and the environment

Cooperation on science and environmental issues is also active. Over the years, Ukraine has been second only to Russia in terms of NATO grants for scientific collaboration. Ukraine is particularly interested in information technologies, cell biology and biotechnology, new materials, the rational use of natural resources and cooperation focused on defence-related environmental problems. Project proposals are now also being considered which deal with security issues from a social science perspective. NATO has also sponsored several projects to provide

basic infrastructure for computer networking among Ukrainian research communities and to facilitate their access to the internet.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Informal meeting of foreign ministers, Oslo, Norway, 27 April 2007: Arseniy Yatsenyuk reaffirms his country's desire for closer integration with Euro-Atlantic structures.
- > Meeting of NUC Foreign Ministers, Vilnius, Lithuania, 21 April 2005: Launch of the Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations for NATO membership and a package of short-term actions to strengthen support for key reforms.
- > Summit meeting at NATO HQ, Brussels, 22 February 2005: Allies express support for newly- elected President Viktor Yushchenko's reform plans and agree to refocus NATO-Ukraine cooperation in line with the new government's priorities.



CHRONOLOGY

2008

- > 29 January 2008: Visit of new Ukrainian Prime Minister, Yulia Tymoshenko, to NATO HQ.

2007

- > 7 December 2007: At the meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, Ukraine reiterates its interest in joining the Membership Action Plan.
- > 24 November - 11 December 2007: Corvette URS *Lutsk* participates in Operation Active Endeavour.
- 9 July 2007: Tenth anniversary of the signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine.
- > 25 May - 2 July 2007: Corvette URS *Ternopil* participates in Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 23 May 2007: The NATO Information and Documentation Centre, Kyiv, celebrates its tenth anniversary.
- > 10 May 2007: Allied Chiefs of Defence express support for Ukraine's 2006-2011 transformation programme for its armed forces, discuss Operation Active Endeavour with their Ukrainian counterpart and the NATO-Ukraine Military Work Plans for 2007 and 2008.
- > 27 April 2007: At an informal meeting of foreign ministers in Oslo, Norway, Arseniy Yatsenyuk provides his counterparts with an update on the political situation in Ukraine and reaffirms his country's desire for closer integration with Euro-Atlantic structures.

- > 12 March 2007: Inauguration of the NATO-Ukraine Partnership Network for Civil Society Expertise Development, Kyiv. The initiative aims to increase interaction between civil society groups and security practitioners in NATO member countries and Ukraine.
- > 19 February 2007: Meeting held at NATO HQ to discuss Ukraine's request to participate in the Air Situation Data Exchange programme.

2006

- > 12 December 2006: Opening of a Resettlement Information and Consultation Point for the Ukrainian Navy at Sebastopol, Crimea.
- > 5 October 2006: Inauguration of a NATO-Ukraine Working Group on Civil and Democratic Control of the Intelligence Sector during informal consultations between defence ministers, Sintra, Portugal.
- > 8 June 2006: At a NUC meeting, the Ukrainian defence minister presents the first annual White Book on the Defence Policy of Ukraine and outlines practical measures put into place to help the armed forces achieve NATO standards.
- > 28 April 2006: Allied foreign ministers congratulate Ukraine on the free and fair conduct of parliamentary elections in March; they reiterate their support for Ukraine's reform efforts, NUC meeting, Sofia.
- > 15 February 2006: Inauguration of a Resettlement and Retraining Centre in Khmelnytskyi, western Ukraine, supported by a PfP Trust Fund.



2005

- > 8 December 2005: Allied foreign ministers stress that further progress towards Ukraine's possible participation in the NATO Membership Action Plan would depend on concrete measurable progress in the implementation of key reforms and policies, NUC meeting, NATO HQ.
- > 23 November 2005: Ukraine signs an Implementing Agreement for a PfP Trust Fund project for the destruction of its stockpiles of surplus and dangerous munitions and small and light weapons; this enables work to start on the 12-year demilitarisation project – the largest of its kind in the world.
- > 24 October 2005: At high-level NATO-Ukraine consultations in Vilnius, 15 NATO countries sign a letter of intent confirming their support for a professional development programme for civilians working in defence and security institutions.
- > 19 October 2005: Third meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Kyiv – a special session with both Ukraine's foreign and defence ministers, to carry forward the Intensified Dialogue.
- > 7 October 2005: Newly-appointed Prime Minister of Ukraine, Yuriy Yekhanurov, outlines his government's reform plans and reaffirms his country's Euro-Atlantic integration course, at a NUC meeting at NATO HQ.

- > 21 April 2005: Launch of the Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations for NATO membership and a package of short-term actions to strengthen support for key reforms at a NUC meeting of foreign ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania; an exchange of letters establishes a basis for Ukrainian support for Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 22 February 2005: At a summit meeting at NATO HQ, Allies express support for newly-elected President Viktor Yushchenko's reform plans and agree to refocus NATO- Ukraine cooperation in line with the new government's priorities.

2004

- > December 2004: A NUC ministerial meeting is postponed due to political developments surrounding the disputed presidential elections and the "Orange Revolution" in Ukraine.
- > 21 September 2004: The Military Committee meets for a session with Ukrainian military representatives, for the first time in Kyiv.
- > 29 June 2004: In Istanbul, Allied leaders encourage Ukraine to meet the 2002 Action Plan objectives, reiterate their support for the country's reform efforts, but underline the importance of free and fair presidential elections.
- > 17 March 2004: Ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding on Host Nation Support by the Ukrainian Parliament.



2003

- > 24 June 2003: The NATO Science Committee meets for the first time in Ukraine.

2002

- > 28 November 2002: Launch of a PfP Trust Fund Feasibility Study on the possible destruction of 133 000 tons of munitions and 1.5 million small arms and light weapons in Ukraine.
- > 22 November 2002: Adoption in Prague of the first NATO-Ukraine Action Plan, as a consequence of the Reykjavik decision to take the partnership to a new level.
- > 9 July 2002: Fifth anniversary of the signature of the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership; Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding on Host Nation Support regarding the use of Ukrainian military assets and capabilities for NATO exercises and operations; Launch of a PfP Trust Fund to facilitate the destruction of 400 000 anti-personnel land- mines in Donetsk.
- > 15 May 2002: The NATO-Ukraine Commission, meeting at the level of foreign ministers, agrees to take the Distinctive Partnership to a qualitatively new level, including intensified consultations and cooperation on political, economic and defence issues.

2001

- > 14 September 2001: The NATO-Ukraine Commission condemns the acts of terrorism committed against the United States.

- > 24 August 2001: Ukraine celebrates its tenth anniversary of independence.
- > 1 August 2001: Launching of a pilot project on regional flood preparedness and response in Ukraine for the Tisza catchment area.
- > 26 February 2001: NATO and Ukraine sign a second agreement on the retraining of military personnel, encompassing work in the economic field (base closure, defence budget planning, and programming and budgeting).

2000

- > 15 July 2000: Deployment of the Polish-Ukrainian battalion to Kosovo.
- > 25 September 2000: Civil emergency exercise, Transcarpathia 2000, held in Uzhgorod in Western Ukraine.
- > 2 March 2000: The Ukrainian Parliament – Verkhovna Rada – approves the PfP Status of Forces Agreement and the Open Skies Treaty.
- > 1 March 2000: First meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Kyiv.

1999

- > 11 October 1999: NATO and Ukraine sign an agreement – the first of its kind – to provide civilian training for retired Ukrainian army officers.
- > 23 April 1999: NATO Liaison Office opens in Kyiv to facilitate Ukraine's participation in the Partnership for Peace and support its efforts in the area of defence reform.



- > 22 March 1999: Establishment of the Yavoriv PfP Training Centre.

1997

- > 16 December 1997: NATO and Ukraine sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Emergency Planning and Disaster Preparedness.
- > 9 July 1997: NATO and Ukraine sign the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership establishing the NATO-Ukraine Commission, Madrid.
- > 7 May 1997: The NATO Information and Documentation Centre opens in Kyiv.

1996

- > 1996: Ukraine sends troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina under SFOR, having already deployed troops under IFOR, and under UNPROFOR since 1992.

1994

- > 8 February 1994: Ukraine is the first country of the Commonwealth of Independent States to join the Partnership for Peace.

1991

- > 1991: Ukraine joins the North Atlantic Cooperation Council.

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Transcript of an interview with John Colston, NATO ASG for DPP on NATO-Ukraine defence cooperation, 11 January 2006:

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The Mediterranean Dialogue



KEY INFORMATION

NATO is engaged in a tailored partnership with countries from the Mediterranean region through the Mediterranean Dialogue.

This initiative aims to contribute to regional security and stability, achieve a better mutual understanding, dispel any misconceptions between NATO and its Mediterranean partners and promote good and friendly relations across the region. Currently, there are seven participants: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

The Mediterranean Dialogue was established in December 1994. Ten years after its creation, at the Istanbul Summit in 2004, NATO leaders elevated what started off as a political dialogue to a genuine partnership, comprising political consultation and enhanced practical cooperation.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Annual Work Programme for Cooperation

An **Annual Work Programme** has existed since 1997. It lays out the different areas of practical cooperation, in which Dialogue countries can engage on a bilateral basis (26+1). Areas of cooperation include public diplomacy, science and the environment, crisis management, civil emergency planning, defence policy and strategy, contributing to the fight against terrorism, small arms and light weapons, airspace management, and global humanitarian mine action.

At the June 2004 Summit, NATO's heads of state and government decided to enhance the **political dimension** of the relationship (26+7) through the inclusion of meetings of ministers of foreign affairs and defence, and that of heads of state and government. Previously, 26+7 meetings took place at the level of ambassadors. Since the upgrade of the relationship, meetings of chiefs of defence staff can also take place to review military-to-military cooperation, with the aim of achieving greater interoperability.

The cooperative dimension of the relationship was also enhanced in June 2004. The number of cooperative activities conducted with Dialogue countries increased sharply, as well as the variety of areas in which these activities are conducted.

There is also a **military dimension** to the Annual Work Programme, which enables Mediterranean Dialogue representatives to participate in courses at NATO schools and observe and/or participate in NATO military exercises. This helps Mediterranean partners improve the ability of their forces to operate with those of the Alliance in peace-support operations.

Individual Cooperation Programmes

In addition to the Annual Work Programme for cooperation, the practical dimension of the Dialogue has been enhanced through the offer of Individual Cooperation Programmes (ICPs). ICPs outline the main short and long term goals of a country's cooperation with NATO and positions its cooperation with NATO in



a more tailored and strategic way. So far, Israel and Egypt have completed ICPs with NATO.

Partnership for Peace Trust Fund mechanisms

NATO's Partnership for Peace Trust Fund mechanisms have been extended to the Dialogue. PfP Trust Funds help partners meet their obligations under the Ottawa Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction, as well as the disposal of unexploded ordnance.

In principle, activities organized within the framework of the Mediterranean Dialogue are self-funding although the Alliance can consider requests for financial assistance on a case-by-case basis.

Contributions to NATO operations

Egypt, Jordan and Morocco have contributed troops to NATO-led **peacekeeping operations** in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. Morocco still contributes troops to KFOR and has expressed its desire to participate in Operation Active Endeavour. Meanwhile, Israel has been contributing to the latter by exchanging information, providing intelligence and sending a Liaison Officer to the Allied Maritime Component Command, Naples.

A NATO Training Cooperation Initiative

At the Riga Summit in November 2006, Allies introduced a NATO Training Cooperation Initiative in the modernization of defence structures and the training of security forces, specifically aimed at countries from both the Mediterranean Dialogue and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI).

The prime aim of this initiative is to help interested countries make their military forces more capable and interoperable with those of Allies. A phased approach has been adopted which will reinforce the existing network of training facilities. Initially, interested countries are being encouraged to increase their participation in existing structures and activities while a Middle East faculty will be established at the NATO Defense College in Rome. A second phase is being considered that would comprise the establishment of a Security Cooperation Centre in the region. This centre would be owned by participating countries and financed from within the region. The level of NATO assistance would be determined at a later stage, depending on many different factors.

A GENUINE PARTNERSHIP

At the Istanbul Summit, NATO offered to elevate the Dialogue to a genuine partnership with the following objectives:

- enhancing the existing political dialogue through the possibility to meet not only at the level of ambassadors but also at the level of ministers and heads of state and government;



- achieving interoperability through participation in selected military exercises and related education and training activities;
- developing defence reform through the modernization of the armed forces; and
- contributing to the fight against terrorism, including through effective intelligence- sharing and maritime cooperation as, for example, in the framework of Operation Active Endeavour.

STRUCTURE

The **Mediterranean Cooperation Group** was established in July 1997 under the authority and supervision of the North Atlantic Council. It has overall responsibility for the Mediterranean Dialogue and is the forum within which political discussions take place either bilaterally or multilaterally on a regular basis and at different levels.

While cooperation and dialogue essentially take place at a bilateral level (26+1), the Mediterranean Dialogue also allows for multilateral political consultation (26+7). Since the Prague Summit in 2002, regional cooperation involving at least two Dialogue partners is also possible.

Since its inception, the Dialogue has been characterized by a progressive approach in terms of participation and substance, allowing the number of participants to grow from the five initial

members in 1994 to the inclusion of Jordan in 1995 and Algeria in 2000, and allowing forms of cooperation to evolve.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In a spirit of joint ownership, the Dialogue is based upon several principles:

- **Non-discrimination:** all partners are offered the same basis for cooperation and discussion with NATO;
- **Self-differentiation:** the Dialogue allows for a tailored approach to the specific needs of each partner;
- **Mutual interests:** the Alliance seeks contributions from partners for the success of the Dialogue, and partners are free to choose the pace and extent of their cooperation with NATO;
- **Complementarity:** NATO's initiative complements those of other international organizations in the region – the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or the Five plus Five (regional organization that brings together countries from the Mediterranean rim: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia; and France, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain).



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, 6-7 December 2007: Ministers discuss a further deepening of the Mediterranean Dialogue and how to achieve a fuller balance between the political and practical dimensions of cooperation.
- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: Allies launch the NATO Training Cooperation Initiative.
- > First ever 26+7 meeting at ambassadorial level in a Mediterranean Dialogue country (Morocco) between the NAC and representatives from the partnership, 6-7 April 2006.
- > Taormina defence ministers' meeting, Sicily, Italy, 10 February 2006: At their first ever meeting together, ministers discuss the expansion of practical cooperation.
- > Brussels foreign ministers' meeting, December 2004: First ever meeting of foreign ministers.

CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 3 December 2007: The first ever Mediterranean Dialogue Trust Fund is launched with Jordan to assist in the elimination of Explosive Remnants of War.
- > 26 November 2007: NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero, visits Morocco.
- > 21 October 2007: The newly appointed Deputy Secretary General of NATO, Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero, pays an official visit to Jordan.
- > 9 October 2007: NATO and Egypt conclude Individual Cooperation Programme.
- > 18 June 2007: NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Minuto-Rizzo, visits Tunisia.
- > 7-8 March 2007: NATO Military Committee Chairman visits Algeria.
- > 9 February 2007: NATO and Mediterranean Dialogue defence ministers hold an informal meeting in Seville, Spain.
- > 22-23 January 2007: During visit of NATO Military Committee Chairman to Egypt, the country states its intention of signing the Security Agreement on the Protection of Classified Information.



2006

- > 28-29 November 2006: At the Riga Summit, Allies launch the NATO Training Cooperation Initiative targeted at Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative participants.
- > 23 October 2006: NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Minuto-Rizzo, visits Israel.
- > 16 October 2006: Israel finalizes its Individual Cooperation Programme with NATO and contributes to Active Endeavour.
- > 6-7 April 2006: First ever 26+7 political consultation meeting in a Mediterranean Dialogue country (Morocco) between the North Atlantic Council and representatives from the partnership.
- > 10 February 2006: First ever 26+7 meeting of defence ministers in a NATO member country (Taormina, Italy).

2005

- > 12 October 2005: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Egypt.
- > 14 July 2005: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Mauritania.
- > 28 April 2005: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Tunisia.
- > 24 February 2005: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Israel.
- > 17 February 2005: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Morocco.

- > 13 January 2005: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Jordan.

2004

- > 8 December 2004: NATO celebrates 10th anniversary of Mediterranean Dialogue; first ever meeting of foreign ministers, in Brussels.
- > 25 November 2004: Jaap de Hoop Scheffer visits Algeria – first ever visit of a NATO Secretary General to a Mediterranean Dialogue country.
- > 17 November 2004: NATO and Mediterranean Dialogue Chiefs of Defence Staff (or representatives) meet for the first time at NATO HQ.
- > 28-29 June 2004, Istanbul Summit: Mediterranean Dialogue elevated to a genuine partnership.

2003

- > 4 December 2003: NATO foreign ministers decide to open the Mediterranean Dialogue more to Partnership activities.
- > 12 September 2003: Visit of HRH Princess Colonel Aisha Al-Hussein of Jordan.
- > 30 June 2003: NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson identifies five priority areas for the Mediterranean Dialogue: combating terrorism, countering weapons of mass destruction, crisis management, defence reform and military- to-military cooperation.



2002

- > 10 December 2002: Visit of the Algerian President, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to NATO HQ.
- > 21-22 November 2002: At the Prague Summit, Allies issue an inventory of possible areas of cooperation to upgrade the Mediterranean Dialogue.
- > July 2002: The North Atlantic Council agrees that the strengthening of relations with Mediterranean Dialogue countries is among the highest priorities of the Alliance.
- > May 2002: NATO foreign ministers decide to upgrade the political and practical dimensions of the Mediterranean Dialogue and consult with participants on security matters of common concern, including terrorism.
- > 20 March 2002: Joint Israeli-Palestinian group at NATO HQ.
- > 9 January 2002: Second multinational meeting of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group at ambassadorial level.

2001

- > 20 December 2001: First visit of an Algerian head of state, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to NATO.
- > 29 May 2001: NATO gives Mediterranean Dialogue countries the opportunity to sign an agreement on the protection of information to facilitate the exchange of classified information required to participate in certain activities.

- > 23 October 2001: First multinational meeting of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group at ambassadorial level to inform Mediterranean participants of NATO's response to the 11 September terrorist attacks.

2000

- > 24 April 2000: Israel signs a security agreement with NATO.
- > 12 April 2000: King Abdullah II of Jordan visits NATO.
- > 14 March 2000: Algeria joins the Mediterranean Dialogue.

1999

- > 24 April 1999: Decision to enhance the political and practical dimensions of the Dialogue, particularly in the military field.
- > 24-26 February 1999: NATO Ambassadors and representatives of the Mediterranean Dialogue meet for the first time in Valencia.

1997

- > 8 July 1997: Establishment of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group.

1996

- > 15 January 1996: Prince El-Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan visits NATO for discussions with NATO Secretary General Solana in the context of the Alliance's Mediterranean Dialogue.



1995

- > 5 December 1995: Jordan joins the Mediterranean Dialogue.
- > 8 February 1995: NATO initiates a direct dialogue with Mediterranean non- member countries and invitations are extended to Egypt, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

1994

- > 1 December 1994: NATO foreign ministers declare their readiness “to establish contacts, on a case-by-case basis, between the Alliance and Mediterranean non-member countries with a view to contributing to the strengthening of regional stability”.
- > 11 January 1994: Brussels Summit declaration lays down the basis of a dialogue with countries in the region.

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The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative



KEY INFORMATION

The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) launched at the Alliance's Summit in the Turkish city in June 2004 aims at contributing to long-term global and regional security, by offering countries in the broader Middle East region practical bilateral security cooperation with NATO. It focuses on practical cooperation in areas where NATO can add value, notably in the security field starting with but not limited to, individual members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates). To date, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have joined the Initiative.

PARTICIPATION IN THE INITIATIVE

Based on the principle of inclusiveness, ICI is open to all interested countries in the region who subscribe to the aim and content of this initiative, including the fight against terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Each interested country is considered by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) on a case-by-case basis and on its own merit. The ICI complements NATO's cooperative relationship with the partner countries of the Mediterranean Dialogue countries.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

The Alliance proposes to cooperate in a number of areas that are set out in the ICI official policy document made public at the Istanbul Summit. This includes:

- contributing to NATO-led operations and the fight against terrorism;
- stemming the flow of WMD materials and illegal trafficking in arms;
- improving the capability of countries to address common challenges and threats;
- joint public diplomacy efforts to upgrade governments' and opinion formers' understanding of NATO.

Six practical areas of cooperation have been identified from which participants can choose:

1. **Tailored advice on defence-related issues**, such as defence reform, defence budgeting, defence planning and civil-military relations;
2. **Military-to-military cooperation** to contribute to interoperability through participation in selected military exercises and related education and training activities that could improve the ability of forces to operate with those of the Alliance in contributing to NATO-led operations. ICI countries, together with Mediterranean Dialogue countries, can also participate in the NATO Training Initiative launched at the Riga Summit in November 2006. For additional information on this programme, see the previous chapter on the Mediterranean Dialogue;



3. Cooperation in the **fight against terrorism**, including through intelligence-sharing and maritime cooperation, for instance, via the possibility of contributing to Operation Active Endeavour;
4. Contributing to the Alliance's work on the threats posed by the **proliferation of weapons of mass destruction** and their means of delivery;
5. Cooperation in the field of **border security** in connection with terrorism, small arms and light weapons, and the fight against illegal trafficking;
6. **Civil emergency planning**, including participating in training courses and exercises on disaster assistance.

An underlying requirement of success for ICI is the development of ownership by countries of the region. Both NATO and participating countries agree that it is necessary to update the understanding of governments and opinion-formers on NATO and the initiative, and to that effect, joint public diplomacy efforts are currently being undertaken in the region.

STRUCTURE

An annual menu of practical activities was established in 2005 and some participants, such as Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates have submitted individual lists of activities, while Qatar has expressed interest in developing tailored cooperation. The

development of this menu of activities is ensured by the **Istanbul Cooperation Initiative Group (ICIG)**, in cooperation with the country in question.

The ICIG was established shortly after the launch of ICI and consists of political counsellors from each NATO member country. The group defines the procedures for the development of these cooperative activities and works with interested countries on a bilateral basis (26+1) to develop individual work plans and ensure follow-up for their implementation. The ICIG reports to the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and prepares the ground for decisions to be adopted by the NAC on issues related to the Initiative.

In order to tailor cooperation with NATO, the concept of an Individual Cooperation Programme (ICP) has been introduced within the framework of ICI. The various areas of cooperation and activities focus on the priority areas listed in the Istanbul document and the pace of development will remain at the discretion of the interested ICI country. The ICI ICP will outline the main short and long term goals of the country's cooperation with NATO, based on the Istanbul document, and will position its cooperation with the Alliance in a more strategic and focused way.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

ICI is based upon a number of guiding principles:

- **Responsiveness:** It is important to take into account ideas and proposals originating from countries of the region or regional



organizations. ICI is a two way initiative where NATO actively seeks the contribution of interested countries through a regular consultation process.

- **Joint ownership:** This is a cooperative initiative based on joint ownership and the mutual interests of NATO and the countries of the region, taking into account their diversity and specific needs. Interested countries choose the pace and extent of their cooperation with NATO and, as such, are share holders in a cooperative effort.

- **Complementarity:** This process is distinct yet takes into account and complements other initiatives by the G-8 and international organizations such as the European Union and the Organization for Security and Co- operation in Europe; it also complements the Alliance's Mediterranean Dialogue and could use instruments developed in this framework, while respecting its specificity; it could apply lessons learned and, as appropriate, mechanisms and tools derived from other NATO initiatives such as Partnership for Peace.

- **Added value:** The initiative focuses on practical cooperation in areas where NATO can add value, particularly in the security field.

It is important to note the scope of this initiative, which is not meant to lead to NATO/EAPC/PfP membership; nor to provide security guarantees; nor to be used to create a political debate over issues more appropriately handled by other fora.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, Latvia, 28-29 November 2006: Allies launch the NATO Training Cooperation Initiative targeted at Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative participants.
- > Istanbul Summit, Turkey, 28-29 June 2004: Launch of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.



CHRONOLOGY

2008

- > 28-29 January 2008: Visit of NATO Deputy Secretary General, Ambassador Claudio Bisogniero, to Qatar.
- > 24 January 2008: NATO Secretary General's first official visit to the United Arab Emirates.

2007

- > 10 September 2007: Ambassador Minuto-Rizzo meets Crown Prince of Qatar.
- > 6 September 2007: Ambassador Minuto-Rizzo meets Crown Prince of Bahrain.
- > 5 September 2007: Ambassador Minuto-Rizzo meets Prime Minister of Kuwait.
- > 30 July 2007: The concept of Individual Cooperation Programmes used within the framework of the Mediterranean Dialogue is extended to the ICI.
- > 21-22 June 2007: Bahrain holds staff talks with NATO.
- > 5-6 June 2007: NATO-Bahrain Public Diplomacy conference held in Manama, Bahrain.
- > 6-7 May 2007: On the request of Kuwait, NATO experts assist in Kuwaiti radiological protection planning.
- > 21 January 2007: NATO-Saudi Arabia conference on NATO and GCC country cooperation within the framework of the ICI.

2006

- > 12 December 2006: NATO-Kuwait conference on cooperation with Gulf countries, held in Kuwait City.
- > 28-29 November 2006: At the Riga Summit, Allies launch the NATO Training Cooperation Initiative targeted at Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative participants.
- > 17 November 2006: The Emir of the State of Qatar, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, pays first visit to NATO.
- > 11 September 2006: Conference on “NATO, the Mediterranean and the Broader Middle East - The Future,” held in London.

2005

- > 30 November 2005: First official visit of NATO Secretary General to Qatar; conference on ICI, organised by NATO, RAND and the Government of Qatar.
- > 26 September 2005: NATO and the Gulf Research Center conference on ICI, in Dubai.
- > 22 June 2005: the United Arab Emirates join ICI.
- > 3 June 2005: Conference held in Washington D.C. on “NATO’s evolving role in the Middle East: the Gulf dimension” organised by NATO and the Henry L. Stimson Center.
- > 18 March 2005: High-level conference on ICI at the NATO Defense College in Rome.
- > 16 February 2005: Bahrain and Qatar join the ICI.



2004

- > 1 December 2004: Kuwait joins the ICI.
- > September- December 2004: NATO Deputy Secretary General visits Bahrain, Kuwait, Omans, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
- > 28 June 2004: Launch of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.

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The NATO-EU strategic partnership



KEY INFORMATION

“Strategic partnership between NATO and the EU has never been more important than it is today. The challenges of our times demand a comprehensive approach to security, in which military and civil means are employed together and in a coordinated way. There is no stronger civil player than the European Union. And there is no stronger military alliance than NATO”, stated NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer in a speech in Berlin, early 2007.

NATO and the European Union share common strategic interests. In a spirit of complementarity, both organizations consult and work together to prevent and resolve crises and armed conflicts. With their respective enlargements in 2004, and the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union in 2007, NATO and the European Union now have 21 member countries in common ¹.

FRAMEWORK FOR COOPERATION

The decision to promote NATO-EU cooperation goes back to January 2001 when the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency exchanged letters defining the scope of cooperation

¹ **26 NATO member countries:** Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. **27 EU member countries:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

and the modalities of consultation between the two organizations. Fundamental to cooperation since then was the signing of the “NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP” and the adoption of the Berlin-Plus arrangements.

The “NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP (European Security & Defence Policy)”

This joint declaration (16 December 2002) reiterated the founding political principles of the strategic partnership: effective mutual consultation; equality and due regard for the decision-making autonomy of the EU and NATO; respect for the interests of EU and NATO members states; respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and coherent, transparent and mutually reinforcing development of the military capability requirements common to the two organizations.

The Berlin-Plus arrangements

The Berlin-Plus arrangements (March 2003) provide the basis for NATO-EU cooperation in crisis management by allowing EU access to NATO’s collective assets and capabilities for EU-led operations, including command arrangements and assistance in operational planning. In effect, they allow the Alliance to support EU-led operations in which NATO as a whole is not engaged. The arrangements also foresee cooperation on capability development.



COOPERATION IN THE FIELD

Cooperation in the Balkans

In July 2003, the EU and NATO published a "Concerted Approach for the Western Balkans". It outlines core areas of cooperation and emphasises the common vision and determination both organizations share to bring stability to the region.

- **Operation Concordia (March-December 2003):**
On 31 March 2003, the EU-led Operation Concordia took over the responsibilities of the NATO-led mission, Operation Allied Harmony, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *. This mission was the first in which NATO assets were made available to the EU.
- **Operation Althea (December 2004):** Building on the results of Concordia and following the conclusion of the NATO-led Stabilisation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR), the European Union deployed a new mission called Operation Althea on 2 December 2004. The EU force (EUFOR) operates under Berlin-Plus arrangements, drawing on NATO planning expertise and on other Alliance's assets and capabilities. The NATO Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe is the Commander of Operation Althea. There is also an EU Operation Headquarters (OHQ) located at SHAPE.

- **Kosovo:** NATO has been leading a peacekeeping force in Kosovo – KFOR – since 1999, while the European Union has been contributing with civil assets to the UN Mission in Kosovo. NATO and EU experts worked in the same team to support the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Martti Ahtisaari, in negotiations on the future status of the province of Kosovo. Staff consultations are taking place between NATO and the EU in view of the future ESDP police mission.

Cooperation in other regions

- **Darfur:** Both organizations supported the African Union's mission in Darfur – Sudan, in particular with regard to airlift rotations.
- **Afghanistan:** NATO and the EU are playing key roles in bringing peace and stability to the country, within the international community's broader efforts to implement a comprehensive approach in Afghanistan. The NATO-led International Security Assistance Force helps create a stable and secure environment in which the Afghan Government as well as other international actors can build democratic institutions, extend the rule of law and reconstruct the country. The EU launched on 15 June 2007 an ESDP Rule of Law mission (EUPOL), which was welcomed by NATO. The EU has also initiated a programme for justice reform and is helping to fund civilian



projects in NATO- run Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) that are led by a country which is also a member of the EU.

COOPERATION ON CAPABILITIES

Together with operations, capability development is an area where cooperation is essential and where there is potential for further growth. The NATO-EU Capability Group was established in May 2003 to ensure the coherence and mutual reinforcement of NATO and EU capability development efforts. This applies to initiatives such as the EU Battle Groups, developed within the “Headline Goal” for 2010, and the NATO Response Force.

Following the creation of the EU Defence Agency (EDA) in July 2004, focusing on the development of defence capabilities, armaments cooperation, acquisition and research, EDA experts contribute to the work of the Capability Group.

OTHER AREAS OF COOPERATION

In order to maximize NATO-EU military-to-military cooperation, a NATO Permanent Liaison Team (NPLT) was established at the EU Military Staff (EUMS) and an EU Cell set up at SHAPE in November 2005 and March 2006 respectively.

The two organizations are both committed to **combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**. They have exchanged information on their activities in the field of

protection of civilian populations against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) attacks. Both organizations also cooperate in the field of **civil emergency planning** by exchanging inventories of measures taken in this area.

PRACTICAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

NATO and EU officials meet on a regular basis at different levels including at the level of foreign ministers, ambassadors, military representatives and defence advisors; and there are regular staff contacts (between NATO's International Staff and International Military Staff, and the EU Council Secretariat, the EU Military Staff and the European Defence Agency).

PARTICIPATION

Since the enlargement of NATO and the European Union in 2004 and the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union in 2007, both organizations have 21 member countries in common. Canada, Iceland, Norway, Turkey, and the United States, which are members of NATO but not of the EU, participate in all NATO-EU meetings. So do Austria, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, which are members of the EU and of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme.

However, Cyprus and Malta, which are not PfP members and do not have a security agreement with NATO on the exchange of classified documents, cannot participate in official NATO-EU meetings. This is a consequence of decisions taken by NATO and



the EU in December 2002, before the 2004 round of enlargement took place, when NATO had 19 members and the EU 15. Informal meetings including these two countries take place occasionally at different levels.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Defence Ministerial meeting, 14 June 2007: Allies stated that more substance should be given to capability requirements common to the two organizations within the existing framework.
- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: Heads of state and government stated that NATO and EU share common values and strategic interest and that both organisations will strive for improvements in the NATO-EU strategic partnership.

CHRONOLOGY

2005

- > 3 October 2005: Agreement on Military Permanent Arrangements establishing a NATO Liaison Team at EUMS and an EU cell at SHAPE.

2004

- > 2 December 2004: Beginning of the “Berlin Plus” EU-led Operation Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2003

- > 19-25 November 2003: first joint NATO-EU crisis management exercise (CME/CMX 03) based on the standing Berlin-Plus arrangements.
- > 31 March 2003: Transition from the NATO-led operation Allied Harmony to the “Berlin plus” EU-led Operation Concordia in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *.
- > 17 March 2003: Agreement on a set of key cooperation documents, known as the “Berlin-Plus” package.

2002

- > 16 December 2002: EU-NATO Declaration on European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).
- > 12-13 December 2002: NAC decisions on NATO-EU relations and equivalent Copenhagen European Council conclusions.



2001

- > 24 January 2001: Beginning of institutionalized relations between NATO and the European Union. Exchange of letters between the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency on the scope of cooperation and modalities for consultation.

2000

- > 19 September 2000: The North Atlantic Council and the interim Political and Security Committee of the European Union meet for the first time.

1999

- > 10 December 1999: At the Helsinki Council meeting, EU members establish military “headline goals” for “Petersburg tasks” (humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping and peacemaking); they also create political and military structures including a Political and Security Committee, a Military Committee and a Military Staff. The crisis management role of the Western European Union (WEU) is transferred to the European Union.
- > 23-25 April 1999: At the Washington Summit, heads of state and government decide to develop the Berlin-Plus arrangements.

1998

- > 3-4 December 1998: At a summit in St Malo, France and the United Kingdom make a joint statement affirming the European Union's determination to establish a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).



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Relations with other international organizations



KEY INFORMATION

The Alliance's Strategic Concept (1999) and the Comprehensive Political Guidance (2006) clearly state the need to develop closer relations with other international organizations. The fact that security and development are interconnected is the rationale in bringing international organizations to work more closely together.

NATO shares common strategic interests with the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, which have complementary and mutually reinforcing responsibilities. Increasingly, NATO is also working in the field with a number of other international organizations and non-governmental organizations that are active in the areas of humanitarian assistance and development.

THE UNITED NATIONS

In addition to institutional ties that date back to the creation of the Alliance in 1949, NATO has been working with the United Nations in the field since the early 1990s. Cooperation in crisis management started in the former Yugoslavia and, since then, the two organizations have also been working together, further afield, in Afghanistan and, until end 2007, in Darfur.

The NATO Secretary General reports regularly to the UN Secretary-General on progress in NATO-led operations and on other key decisions related to crisis management and the fight against terrorism.

At the consultative level, a wide range of issues are discussed between the two organizations, including civil emergency planning, combating human trafficking, action against mines and the fight against terrorism. Staff meetings have become more frequent and high-level visits take place between the UN and NATO each year. Moreover, NATO works with other UN bodies such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee, and the International Maritime Organization.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

NATO is engaged in a strategic partnership with the European Union, which has led to close collaboration in the Balkans and practical cooperation in other areas, such as capability development. See related chapter for additional information.

THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

NATO has developed relations with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, both at a political and operational level. At a political level, the two organizations consult one another on issues that pertain more specifically to south east



Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Both organizations have also developed separate initiatives for the Mediterranean region. This political dialogue with the Alliance is conducted within the framework of the “Platform for Co-operative Security”, which was launched by the OSCE in 1999. The two organizations also collaborate on environmental issues that are a threat to security, stability and peace through the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC).¹

At the operational level, NATO and the OSCE work together in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. Cooperation has been particularly active in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*. As well as coordinating initiatives on the ground, they exchange views and information on key security-related issues such as border security, disarmament, arms control (particularly with respect to the struggle against the proliferation of small-arms and light weapons) and terrorism.

THE AFRICAN UNION

Since July 2005 and up to end 2007, NATO has been assisting the African Union (AU) with its mission in Sudan (AMIS). More recently, in June 2007, it agreed in principle to provide support to AU forces in Somalia (AMISOM)(see chapter on “NATO’s assistance to African Union missions”).

¹ The ENVSEC, with which the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme is associated, brings together the OSCE, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

NATO and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) maintain a regular political dialogue and cooperate during military and civil emergency planning operations. More concretely, cooperation takes place in crisis situations in different countries and regions, for example in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq.



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Contact Countries



KEY INFORMATION

Given the global threats and challenges the Alliance is facing and the long-distance nature of recent NATO-led operations and missions, NATO has an interest in developing dialogue and cooperation with countries beyond the Euro-Atlantic area that share the same values.

A number of countries have expressed an interest in developing relations with NATO. They are not members of the Alliance and do not participate in any of NATO's formal partnerships – Partnership for Peace, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), the Mediterranean Dialogue or the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. They have been called Contact Countries and comprise countries such as Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. Their level of involvement with NATO varies, as do the areas of cooperation.

PRACTICAL COOPERATION

NATO Allies have opened up for consideration the range of cooperative tools and activities currently available to EAPC Partners to interested Contact Countries on a case-by-case basis. NATO develops individual, tailored, cooperative packages, in close consultation with interested Contact Countries. These packages are then approved by the North Atlantic Council.

Cooperation can take place in a number of areas, including joint exercises, joint operations, language training and advice, and

information exchange. It can also take place at an operational level. For instance, Australia and New Zealand provide troops to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. The Republic of Korea has contributed medical and engineering support to the Provincial Reconstruction Team of Parwan province, Afghanistan. Other countries, such as Argentina and Chile have, in the past, contributed to NATO-led operations in the Balkans.

Forces from Contact Countries are integrated into operations in the same way as those from member or partner countries. They are therefore involved in the decision-making process and often operate under the direct command of the Operational Commander.

NATO-Australia cooperation

Relations with Australia have accelerated, particularly in areas such as peace support operations, the fight against terrorism and the exchange of information in this area. A political dialogue has been engaged and an Australian Defence Attaché is now in place at NATO HQ to facilitate practical cooperation.

Australia contributes to the NATO-led force in Afghanistan. Some 900 Australian personnel are contributing to a Provincial Reconstruction Team in Uruzgan province, working with Dutch forces to deliver reconstruction and community-based projects. In the same province, an Australian commander is in charge of a Special Operations Task Group within the framework of ISAF.



NATO-Japan cooperation

Japan has been engaged in a political dialogue with NATO since 1990 and, ever since, holds biannual, high-level discussions alternately at NATO HQ and in Japan. In addition to this regular exchange of information, Japan is a major donor in the Balkans. In Afghanistan, with the advice of Provincial Reconstruction Teams, Japan is providing support for various development projects. Tokyo is also supporting a Law and Order Trust Fund to strengthen police activities and support capacity development at the central and community level (helping to disband illegally armed groups; support for human rights projects etc).

NATO-New Zealand cooperation

New Zealand is interested in facilitating possible participation in multinational peace support operations. The country is currently contributing to NATO's mission in Afghanistan where it leads one of the international community's Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Bamyán. It has also contributed to Alliance operations in the Balkans.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATO'S RELATIONS WITH CONTACT COUNTRIES

While NATO initially had very few contacts with countries beyond the Euro-Atlantic area, some countries have since approached NATO to exchange notes on issues of common interest. For instance, Japan has been engaged in a security dialogue with

NATO since the early nineties and Argentina and Chile contributed forces to NATO's first peace-keeping mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1998, Allies established a set of general guidelines on relations with these countries and then agreed, in 2004, to call them "Contact Countries".

More recently, other countries have sought greater cooperation with NATO. This is the result of the growing importance of global threats as well as NATO's involvement beyond the Euro-Atlantic area. At the Riga Summit, heads of state and government decided that NATO would strengthen its ability to cooperate with these countries, especially where operations were concerned and, in particular, with regard to Afghanistan.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

<http://www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html>

Official documents and websites

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-150e.htm>

The Alliance's Strategic Concept on NATO's broad approach to security (paragraph 25), 24 April 1999:

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http://www.nato.int/issues/contact_countries/index.html

Articles, speeches and interviews

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s071213a.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070907a.html>

NATO Review article on “NATO and Japan: Strengthening Asian stability”, by Dr Masako Ikegami, summer 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2007/issue2/english/art4.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070308a.html>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070112b.html>



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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060202a.htm>

**DEVELOPING CAPABILITIES
TO MEET NEW AND EMERGING
SECURITY CHALLENGES**



KEY INFORMATION

Today, NATO is engaged in operations and missions across several continents. NATO forces, working with partners and other international organizations, are engaged in combat, peacekeeping, training and education, logistics support, and humanitarian relief. As the security of Allies increasingly depends on stability beyond the borders of NATO member countries – and indeed beyond the so-called Euro-Atlantic area - NATO is becoming engaged in providing security in new ways and in new places.

As confirmed by the Comprehensive Political Guidance agreed by heads of state and government at the Riga Summit in November 2006, NATO retains the ability to conduct the full range of its missions, from low to high intensity, from peacekeeping to collective defence. Furthermore, and as agreed by Allies, NATO stands ready to meet challenges “from wherever they may come”.

Clearly, coping with an ever increasing set of demands and with new types of operations, is a fundamental challenge. That is why Allies are committed to pursue the transformation of their forces: current and future operations and missions will continue to require agile and interoperable, well-trained and well-led military forces – forces that are modern, deployable, sustainable and available to undertake demanding operations far from home bases.

A FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSFORMATION: THE COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL GUIDANCE

The Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG) provides a fundamental vision for NATO's ongoing transformation.

The CPG provides an analysis of the future security environment, while also acknowledging the possibility of unpredictable events. NATO perceives no large-scale conventional military threat to Alliance territory. The threats, risks and challenges now faced by the Allies are very different from those of the Cold War and include instability, ethnic and religious-based rivalries, competition for natural resources, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, failed states, genocide, mass migration, organized crime, cyber attacks and terrorism.

On the basis of this analysis, the CPG sets out the kinds of operations the Alliance must be able to perform in the future and, as a logical consequence of that vision, the kinds of capabilities the Alliance will need. These capability requirements are expressed broadly. How specifically these capabilities will be filled is left open, since that is for member countries to determine both individually and collectively through NATO's defence planning processes. The CPG also defines NATO's top priorities among these requirements, starting with joint expeditionary forces and the capability to deploy and sustain them.

That said, it is the implementation of the CPG, both within the Alliance proper and by the Allies themselves, which is crucial.



Ultimately, implementation should lead to the development of more usable capabilities for future operations and missions, thereby ensuring that the Alliance remains effective, credible and relevant in the 21st century. To this end, in February 2006, a CPG Management Mechanism was established.

The focus is now on the implementation of the CPG by member countries. Two aspects, in particular, are being pursued: monitoring and evaluating the actual fulfillment of the required capabilities; and improving NATO's processes for identifying, developing and delivering the required capabilities.

ENSURING THE PROVISION OF FORCES FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS

NATO has been engaged in a systematic and deliberate process of transformation for many years to ensure that it has the forces, structures and procedures required for today's – and tomorrow's – security challenges. As a complement to the regular defence planning processes, it has, for example, launched a number of far-reaching initiatives to overcome persistent shortfalls in its military capabilities. The Prague Capabilities Commitment (PCC) is the most recent measure of this kind. Under it, the Allies have made firm political commitments to improve capabilities in four key operational areas:

- chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence;
- information superiority;

- combat effectiveness;
- deployability and sustainability.

Despite significant efforts by the Allies through the regular defence planning process and exceptional programmes like the PCC, the current operational tempo and the need to sustain forces for an extended period at strategic distance under difficult conditions, such as Afghanistan, have stretched the ability of countries to make available the necessary quantity and quality of forces, including the resources to support them.

New approaches

A number of approaches to overcome the resulting shortfalls in the provision of forces for operations, reserves, and the NATO Response Force (NRF) are currently under consideration.

- Countries can, where appropriate, increase the pace of transformation in their armed forces, for instance by making them more deployable, sustainable and usable for NATO operations;
- Allies are examining the further elaboration of financial incentives and multinational arrangements in support of NATO's priorities. This will include better ways of targeting existing funds to meet the requirements for operations;
- Ways of enhancing the transparency of the Allies' commitment of forces and capabilities to meet Alliance needs (whether to



operations, reserves, the NRF or others) are under consideration, taking account of commitments to non-NATO operations;

- Consideration will be given to ways of enhancing national political support for participation in operations.

The Allies are also examining steps to ensure that adequate reserve forces are available for Alliance operations.

The NATO Response Force

Because of the exceptionally high current operational tempo, NATO has revised its approach to planning and organizing future rotations of the NATO Response Force (NRF).

The graduated force option is an interim solution designed to ensure that the NRF can fulfil its missions as specified within the agreed NRF concept. Based on a core that can be supplemented as necessary, this graduated force option will continue to provide a multinational force made up of land, air, maritime and special forces components that can commence deployment with as little as five days' notice and sustain itself on operations for 30 days, or longer if re-supplied. It may be called on for all Alliance missions (Article 5 and non-Article 5), from disaster relief or peacekeeping to high-intensity war-fighting. It can be used in the initial phases of a crisis situation that requires a rapid response, a strong signal of Alliance determination, and a substantial force.

The NRF will remain a key operational tool for a wide range of Alliance missions, and participation in it will continue to act as a catalyst for the transformation of the Allies' forces.

Special Forces Initiative

At the Riga Summit in 2006, Allied leaders launched a Special Forces Initiative. It aims to increase the ability of special operations forces (SOF) from member countries to train and operate together. Several member countries have agreed to develop better coordination and training of their elite forces. SOF are extremely versatile, mobile and adaptable forces that are required for modern military operations.

DEVELOPING CAPABILITIES FOR TOMORROW'S OPERATIONS

The Alliance is also preparing for future operations. Certain measures have been taken through the normal force planning process, such as the guidance agreed by NATO defence ministers in June 2006, whereby the Alliance should be able to conduct a greater number of small-scale, division/ brigade-size operations while still retaining its ability to carry out operations of corps size and larger. In addition to these measures, special efforts are under way to reduce shortfalls in critical capabilities. Initiatives of this kind include:

- overcoming long-standing shortages in key enablers;



- improving of information superiority; and
- improving capabilities for bringing military support to stabilization and reconstruction in all phases of a crisis.

Overcoming long-standing shortages in key enablers

NATO is addressing critical shortfalls in key enablers such as intra-theatre lift (the means necessary to deploy or move forces and capabilities within the theatre of a given operation), strategic lift and helicopters.

With increasing expeditionary operations in remote areas, **strategic lift** is a crucial capability. It is necessary to bring the troops and equipment quickly and safely to the operational theatre but it is also essential for the success of disaster relief operations and providing humanitarian assistance to people in areas suffering from natural or man-made disasters.

A number of initiatives are ongoing in the area of strategic lift, such as:

- The Strategic Airlift Capability (SAC) Initiative: A NATO Airlift Management Agency was established on 20 June 2007 to acquire and manage Boeing C-17 strategic transport aircraft on behalf of 15 member countries and two Partner countries. Initially, the capability will comprise three SAC aircraft flown by multinational aircrews. A multinational military structure will be

created in Europe to command and control the aircraft. An initial operating capability is foreseen for early 2009.

- The Strategic Airlift Interim Solution (SALIS): Sixteen NATO and two Partner countries participate in SALIS, a multinational arrangement that provides assured access to up to six Antonov An-124- 100 aircraft for national purposes and in support of NATO or EU operations. It is an interim solution pending the introduction into service of the Airbus A400-M aircraft in seven NATO nations.
- Work is under way on a NATO Deployable Air Traffic Management capability (DATM) for the provision of airport and air navigation services to both civil and military aircraft operating in all weather conditions in support of expeditionary operations in areas where host nation support is not available or insufficient.
- Allies are also developing a Sealift Capability Package designed to assist in rapidly transporting forces and equipment by sea by providing assured access to several roll-on/roll-off ships. At present, Canada, Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom are participating in the project and other NATO member countries have either been invited to join or have shown an interest in joining.
- The Movement Coordination Centre Europe (MCCE) was formed at Eindhoven Airbase in the Netherlands on 1 July 2007 to coordinate the use of air, land and sea lift resources in



support of NATO and European Union activities and operations in order to make more effective use of limited national assets. It also coordinates air-to-air refuelling activities between participating countries.

Improving information superiority

Information superiority is a central element of NATO's transformation. It aims at ensuring that information and situational awareness are more quickly available to member countries than to potential adversaries. By sharing information, data and intelligence reliably, securely and without delay during NATO-led operations, information superiority helps member countries achieve their desired ends with smaller forces.

At the Riga Summit in 2006, heads of state and government agreed to support efforts to achieve information superiority. Key to information superiority is the implementation of NATO Network-Enabled Capability (see chapter on "Preparing the Alliance for current and future threats").

NATO is also seeking to improve information superiority through the Alliance Ground Surveillance system, defence against cyber attacks, and maritime situational awareness (for information on these areas, see chapter on "Preparing the Alliance for current and future threats").

Bringing military support to stabilization and reconstruction

It has become increasingly obvious that in many cases peace can only be sustained through stabilization and reconstruction. NATO is developing capabilities for bringing military support to stabilization and reconstruction in all phases of a crisis. This includes the ability to support security sector reform (demobilization, disarmament and reintegration) and to bring military support to humanitarian relief operations.

Close civil-military cooperation is key to ensuring the correct mix of capabilities in support of civil populations. NATO provides such a forum by supporting countries in their planning and preparedness measures through the work of its Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) programme.

As military troops may be called upon more often to begin the early phases of post-conflict reconstruction during the narrow window before the environment allows non-governmental organizations and other more appropriate actors to operate, NATO's CEP is contributing added value in areas such as critical infrastructure, food, water, agriculture, health and industry. It plays an important role by serving as an interface between a variety of ministries and military planners.



OPTIMIZING EXISTING ASSETS

A Lessons Learned Policy

NATO is one of the only international organizations with extensive experience in the planning and conduct of large, complex, multinational operations. The success of an operation heavily depends on the degree of interaction between NATO's political and military authorities and the Organization's ability to adapt to changing circumstances during an operation. Lessons learned are drawn from this experience, and are systematically fed back into the system at the military level. NATO is currently considering the development of a NATO-wide Lessons Learned policy in time for the Bucharest Summit that would extend this process to the political-military level.

By making the process NATO-wide, it would encompass lessons learned at all levels, with implications for NATO's Military Authorities, NATO's main committees and its internal processes and/or the interaction between NATO HQ and the capitals of countries that contribute to NATO operations. There is a wealth of valuable information, which could be better utilized to identify and implement improvements to NATO's operations and capability development.

Review of the peacetime establishment of the NATO command structure

The NATO command structure is being reviewed, with the aim of making it more effective for its operational and transformational tasks and more affordable in manpower and financial terms.

The main focus of the review is the manning of the structure. It is therefore examining the missions, roles and tasks of the peacetime staffing of the structure in its present geographical distribution. While each command will continue to play a substantial role within a balanced command structure, their roles and tasks will be amended to meet the needs of the Alliance's new level of ambition.

The last major restructuring was launched at Prague in 2002. It not only resulted in a significant reduction in the number of headquarters and Combined Air Operations Centres, but also reflected a fundamental shift in Alliance thinking. There is now one operational command - the Allied Command Operations - and a functional command which serves as the engine of military transformation - the Allied Command Transformation. Both commands are accountable to the Military Committee for the overall direction and conduct of all Alliance military matters and come under the political authority of the North Atlantic Council.



Reforming NATO HQ

NATO has been in a “state of change” since the end of the Cold War, adapting and transforming itself to meet new security challenges. As a consequence, a constant effort is required to keep the business processes at NATO Headquarters closely adjusted to the Alliance’s political and military needs and priorities.

Applied in the widest possible sense of the term, HQ reform is one of the initiatives that has been launched to address these new needs and priorities. Its main purpose is to optimize the procedures and structures used by Allies to exchange information, coordinate policies and take collective decisions based on consensus.

The reform aims to improve interaction with Capitals and national delegations in key areas of activity such as political consultations, operational planning, partnerships, defence planning (capability development), public diplomacy, and financing of operations and capabilities. Key focus has also been given to improving decision-making by the North Atlantic Council and the implementation of its decisions.

The drive for change also coincides with the construction of a new headquarters and the opportunity this offers to make adjustments more easily before the actual move takes place. The objective is to modernize staff structures and procedures, give greater room

for staff-level civil- military interaction and streamline the entire committee structure of the Organization.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: Allied leaders endorse the Strategic Airlift Capability Initiative, launch a special operations forces transformation initiative, and outline other capability needs of the Alliance.
- > Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006: NATO sets out new military planning targets to be able to conduct a greater number of smaller-scale operations than planned for in the past; it also reviews progress made in the transformation of capabilities and considers new capability-related initiatives.
- > Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Allies request the production of a comprehensive political guidance in support of the Strategic Concept.



CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 1 July 2007: Establishment of a Movement Coordination Centre Europe, at Eindhoven Airbase, the Netherlands, to coordinate strategic air and sea lift.
- > 20 June 2007: NATO agrees to set up a NATO Airlift Management Organization (NAMO) and a NATO Airlift Management Agency (NAMA) to acquire and manage C-17s.

2006

- > 28-29 November 2006: At Riga, Allied leaders endorse the Strategic Airlift Capability Initiative, launch a special operations forces transformation initiative, and outline other capability needs of the Alliance.
- > 15-28 June 2006: Exercise Steadfast Jaguar 06 held to test the NRF concept.
- > 8 June 2006: Defence ministers set new planning targets to enable NATO to conduct more smaller-scale operations; they also endorse the Comprehensive Political Guidance, which is presented at Riga.
- > February 2006: A Comprehensive Political Guidance Management Mechanism is put into place.

2005

- > December 2005: Approval of the Comprehensive Political Guidance.

2003

- > 15 October 2003: Launching of the first NATO Response Force prototype.
- > 9 October 2003: Informal meeting of NATO defence ministers in Colorado Springs dedicated to transformation, usability and operations.
- > 11 August 2003: NATO takes over the command of ISAF.
- > 12-13 June 2003: The Defence Review Committee is tasked to review the defence planning process.

2002

- > 21-22 November 2002: Launching of the Prague Capabilities package, including the Prague Capabilities Commitment.

1999

- > 23-25 April 1999: NATO adopts the Defence Capabilities Initiative.

1997

- > 8-9 July 1997: Updating of the Alliance's 1991 Strategic Concept at the Madrid Summit.

1991

- > 7-8 November 1991: Publication of the Alliance's new Strategic Concept at the Rome Summit.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links

www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit.html

Official documents and websites

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-147e.htm>

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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-127e.htm>

NATO foreign ministers in Reykjavik declare that to fight terrorism, NATO will act whenever and wherever necessary (paragraph 5), 14-15 May 2002:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-059e.htm>



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<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99s069e.htm>

NATO's Strategic Concept, 24 April 1999:

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Topic pages

The defence planning process:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/dpp/index.html>

Improving NATO's operational capabilities:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/capabilities/index.html>

The Prague Capabilities Commitment:

http://www.nato.int/issues/prague_capabilities_commitment/index.html

Improving NATO's air- and sealift capabilities (with links to more detailed information on strategic airlift and strategic sealift):

<http://www.nato.int/issues/strategic-lift/index.html>

The NATO Response Force:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/nrf/index.html>

The NATO command structure:

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transformation, Autumn 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2006/issue3/english/contents.html>

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Defence at NATO HQ, 22 November 2006:

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Secretary General for Defence Investment, on new capabilities for
NATO, October 2006:

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Transcript of a video interview with Supreme Allied Commander
for Transformation, General Lance L. Smith, May 2006:

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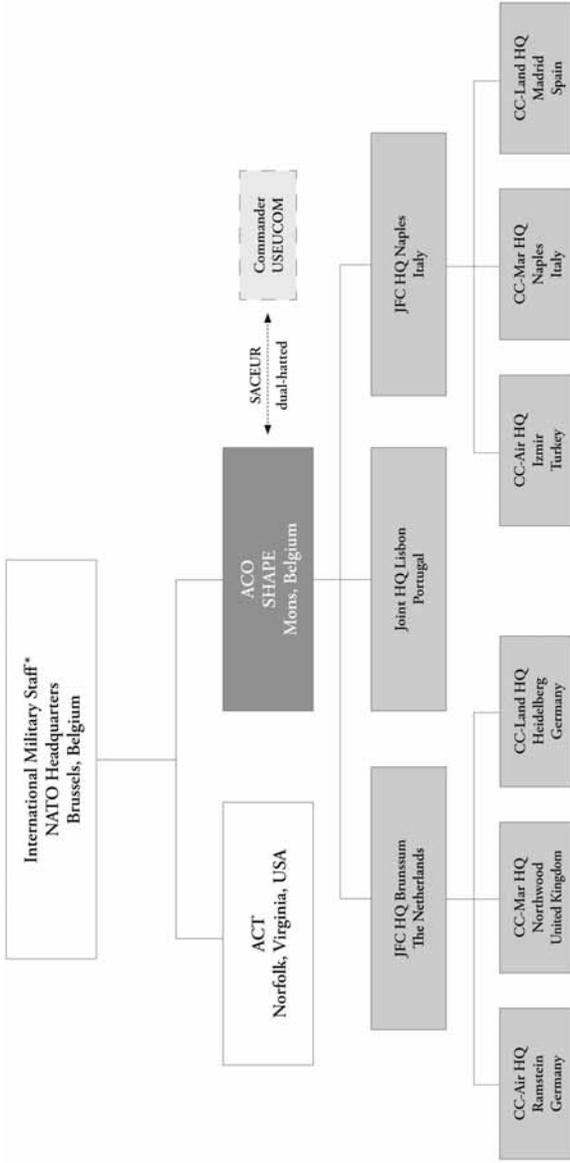
Transcript of a video interview with the Chairman of the Military
Committee, General Harald Kujat, June 2005:

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Spring 2005:

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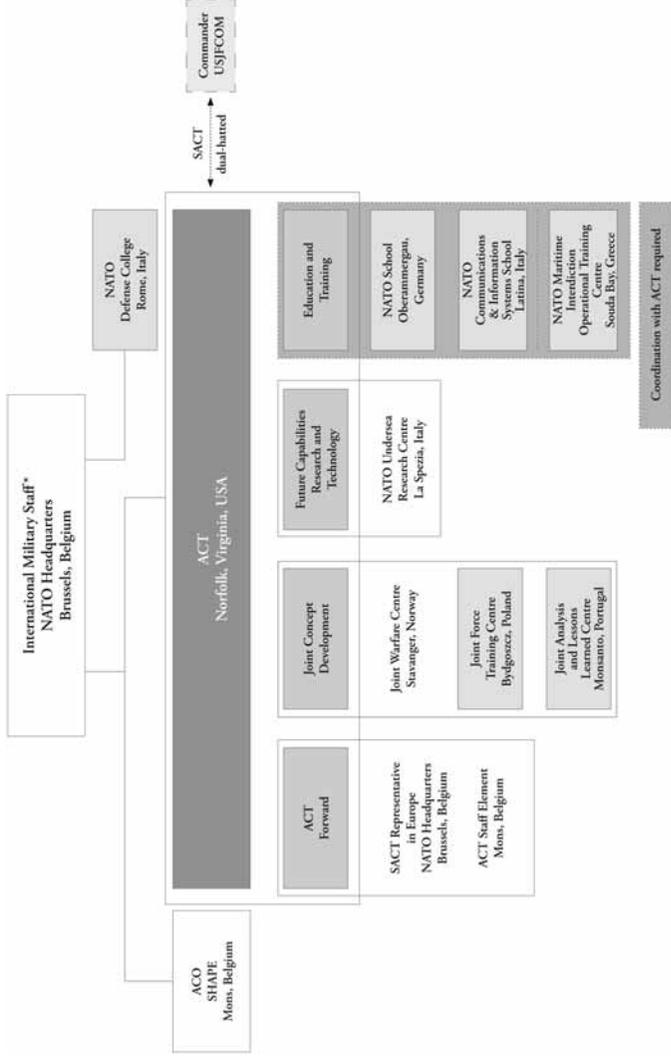
Allied Command Operations



* The International Military Staff supports the Military Committee, which provides military advice to and answers to the North Atlantic Council.



Allied Command Transformation



* The International Military Staff supports the Military Committee, which provides military advice to and answers to the North Atlantic Council.

Commanders of NATO Operations and Missions

It must be noted that the following tables take into account developments up to January 2008.

- **ISAF**

HQ ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	1st Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Gen.	Dan K.	McNeill	COM	US	A	4 Feb. 07
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Lt. Gen.	Jonathan	Riley	DCOM	UK		
Chiefs of staff									
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.	Hans-Lothar	Domröse	COS	GE	A	
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.	Bernard S.	Champoux	DCOS Operations	US	A	
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.	A.	Primicerj	DCOS Stability	IT		
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Group Captain	Mark	Heffron	Information Coord.	UK		
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.		Meulman	Director Air Coord. element	NL	AF	
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Gen.	C.	Rousseau	DCOS Support	CA		



HQ ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	1st Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post
Regional commanders									
ISAF-RC(W)	Herat	AFG	Brig. Gen.	Fausto	Macor	COM	IT	A	July 2007
ISAF-RC(N)	Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Brig. Gen.	Dieter	Dammjacob	COM	GE		
ISAF – RC(S)	Kandahar	AFG	Maj. Gen.	Marc	Lessard	COM	CA		2 Feb. 2008
ISAF - RC(E)	Bagram	AFG	Maj. Gen.	D.	Rodriguez	COM	US		
ISAF-RC(C)	Kabul	AFG	Brig. Gen.	F.	Bonato	COM	IT		

• **KFOR**

HQ ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	1st Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post
KFOR	Priština	Serbia	Lt. Gen.	Xavier	de Marnhac	COM	FR	A	31 Aug. 07
KFOR	Priština	Serbia	Maj. Gen.	Gerhard	Stelz	DCOM	GE	A	3 Aug. 07
MNTF N	Novo Selo	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Christian	Dexter	COM	FR	A	26 Jan. 08
MNTF W	Pec	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Nicolo'	Falsaperna	COM	IT	A	23 Oct. 07
MNTF C	Lipljan	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Gerry	Hegarty	COM	Irish	A	3 Aug. 07
MNTF E	Urosevac	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	John E.	Davoren	COM	US	A	2 Nov. 07
MNTF S	Prizren	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Uğur	Tarçın	COM	TU	A	29 May 07
MSU	Pristina	Serbia	Col.	Andrea	Guglielmi	COM	IT	carabinieri	Aug. 07
KTM	Pristina	Serbia	Lt. Col.	João Carlos	Cabral de Almeida Loureiro Magalhães	COM	PO	A	24 Sept. 07



• **Operation Active Endeavour, NTM-I, NHQSa and NHSQ**

HQ ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	1st Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post
Active Endeavour (= COM CC-MAR HQ, Naples)	Mediterranean		Vice Admiral	Roberto	Cesaretti	COM	IT	N	June 05
NTM-I		IRQ	Lt. Gen.	James M. Alessandro	Dubik Pompegnani	COM DCOM	US IT	A A	June 07 June 07
NHQSa	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Major Gen.	Richard O.	Wightman, Jr.	COM and Senior Mil. Rep.	US	A	6 Oct. 06
NHSQ	Skopje	the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Brig. Gen.	Stoyan	Genkov	COM and Senior Mil. Rep.	BU	A	27 Nov. 07

1 MNB: Multinational Brigade; MNTF: Multinational Task Force; MSU: Multinational Specialized Unit; KTM: Tactical Reserve Manoeuvr Battalion; RC: Regional Command; N: North; S: South; E: East; W: West; C: Centre

2 COM: Commander, D: Deputy, COS: Chief of Staff, Coord: Coordination, Mil. Rep.: Military Representative

3 A: Army, N: Navy, AF: Air Force, MC: Marine Corps



KEY INFORMATION

NATO is constantly transforming its defence policies, structures and procedures to adapt to current threats and meet future challenges. It is also adapting its military capabilities to address these issues through initiatives such as the creation of the NATO Response Force, the modernization of the command structure, as well as the pursuit of specific capabilities and the development of advanced technologies.

The Alliance is faced with a series of threats that include terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, cyber attacks, and the disruption of the flow of vital resources. For this reason, it has launched a number of programmes to improve the protection of civilian populations and deployed forces. These include:

- a series of measures to combat terrorism;
- a missile defence programme;
- a more robust non-proliferation and arms control policy;
- improved information superiority driven by the NATO Network Enabled Capability and other assets such as the Alliance Ground Surveillance, defence against cyber attacks and maritime situational awareness;
- a possible, future policy for energy security.

COMBATING TERRORISM

In combating terrorism, NATO helps to ensure that individuals can go about their daily lives safely, free from the threat of indiscriminate acts of terror. It had already stated its concern about the threat of terrorism in the 1999 Strategic Concept. However, following the brutal terrorist attacks against the United States in September 2001 and subsequent attacks in Istanbul (November 2003), Madrid (March 2004) and London (July 2005), the fight against terrorism has become a permanent agenda item and priority for the Alliance. This is reflected in NATO's Comprehensive Political Guidance.

The multifaceted nature of terrorism is such that NATO has engaged in a number of initiatives – political, operational, conceptual, military and technological – to address this issue. All Alliance activities in the fight against terrorism are fully in line with international law, including human rights standards and humanitarian requirements.

The Bucharest Summit is an occasion for NATO to reiterate its determination to fight terrorism as long as necessary and to enhance its contribution to the wider international response to this menace. NATO's involvement in defence against terrorism is very broad. The Allies, individually, and the Alliance, collectively, contribute to the international community's global fight against terrorism in the areas developed below.



Regular political consultations

NATO provides a permanent forum for consultations, a forum which can transform discussions into collective decisions, and decisions into effective action. That action, in turn, can be backed by significant military capabilities.

Regular consultations on terrorism take place among Allied and partner countries, as well as with other international organizations. These consultations help develop and promulgate common views on challenges and responses. They also create strong Allied and partner unity against terrorism, which is an important political signal and a key element of NATO's response to terrorism.

Operations

NATO is involved in a number of operations that are either directly or indirectly related to the fight against terrorism.

Operation Active Endeavour undertakes anti-terrorist patrol, escort and compliant boarding in the Mediterranean (see chapter on Operation Active Endeavour). The operation was one of eight measures taken by NATO to support the United States in the wake of the September 11 attacks. Since its launch in 2001, partner countries have offered their support to the operation, including Russia, Ukraine and Mediterranean-rim countries.

Other NATO missions indirectly contribute to curbing the terrorist threat, especially in Afghanistan where the UN-mandated International Security Assistance Force assists the Afghan government in providing security and stability, paving the way for reconstruction and effective governance. In doing so, it is helping to remove the conditions in which terrorism can develop (see chapter on NATO in Afghanistan). Furthermore, NATO peacekeeping forces in the Balkans have been acting against terrorist groups with links to the *al-Qaida* network. They help to stop the illegal movement of people, arms and drugs, which are often fundamental sources for terrorist financing, and work with regional authorities on border security issues.

NATO also provides assistance in protecting the security of major public events by deploying NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control Aircraft (AWACS), elements of NATO's multinational chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence battalion, or other capabilities, all at the request of any member country.

Capabilities

NATO is developing capabilities and innovative technology relevant to defence against terrorism. For instance, it is improving Allied capability to deal with cyber aggression, which can have terrorist origins, and is encouraging cooperation among scientists working on issues such as the detection of explosives. More generally, the **Programme of Work for Defence Against Terrorism**, launched at the Istanbul Summit and reinforced at Riga, aims to equip armed forces with new or adapted



technologies to detect, disrupt and defeat terrorists, and to enhance capabilities for the protection of civilian populations and infrastructure. The programme focuses on eleven high-priority initiatives:

- Large aircraft survivability against Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS);
- The protection of harbours and ports;
- The protection of helicopters from Rocket-Propelled Grenades (RPGs);
- Countering Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs);
- Precision Air-Drop (PAD) technology for Special Operation Forces;
- Detection, Protection and Defeat of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear weapons (CBRN);
- Technology for Intelligence, Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition of terrorists (IRSTA);
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and consequence management;
- Defence Against Mortar Attacks;
- Critical Infrastructure Protection;
- Developing Non-lethal Capabilities.

NATO is also continuing its efforts to counter chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) threats and hazards. Efforts are under way to identify what chemical and biological agent has been used in an attack and to provide appropriate warning. The **NATO multinational Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) defence battalion and Joint Assessment Team**, launched at Prague, is designed to respond to and

manage the consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction both inside and beyond NATO's area of responsibility. It will operate within the NATO Response Force (NRF) and may also be committed to other tasks. The capability includes a **mobile laboratory system** for use by deployed NRF commanders.

Intelligence-sharing

At the 2002 Prague Summit, improved intelligence-sharing was identified as a key aspect of cooperation among Allies. A **Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit** was set up at NATO HQ, at the end of 2003 (replacing a temporary cell set up in the immediate aftermath of the September 11 attacks). It analyzes general terrorist threats and threats that are more specifically aimed at the Organization.

Cooperation with partners

Defence against terrorism is one of the key concerns of NATO's cooperation with Partners. On 12 September 2001, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council condemned the attacks on New York and Washington D.C. the previous day and offered the support of all 46 members to the United States.

NATO and its Partners are engaged in practical cooperation programmes, which are conducted within the framework of the **Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism (PAP-T)**. Adopted in 2002, PAP-T is updated and developed every year. It defines



partnership roles as well as instruments to fight terrorism and manage its consequences. For instance, NATO and Partner countries work together to improve the safety of air space, including through the exchange of data and coordination procedures related to the handling of possible terrorist threats.

Combating terrorism is one of the principal causes for the deepening of relations with many partner countries, including Russia, Ukraine and Mediterranean Dialogue countries. It has also provided the impetus to create new links with non-partner countries and other international organizations, such as the UN and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Disaster preparedness and consequence management

NATO is focusing on improving civil preparedness of its member and partner countries against possible attacks against civilian populations with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) agents. It also provides assistance in the development and exercising of consequence management mechanisms.

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Relief Coordination Centre (EADRCC), for instance, organizes yearly exercises to test procedures for responses to CBRN incidents and improve interoperability in civil protection. There is also a Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Action Plan. Launched for the first time in 2001 and revised in 2007, the Action Plan aims to contribute to Allies' and Partners' response to possible CBRN terrorism through the improvement of civil

preparedness against CBRN attacks on populations and critical infrastructure. These measures, together with regular field exercises, have contributed to enhancing the ability of individual countries to assist one another in the face of such attacks.

RESPONSE TO THE SPREAD OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

NATO is addressing the spread of weapons of mass destruction at different levels. It has put into place a series of measures to prepare for, assess the effects of and manage the consequences of nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) incidents.

Missile defence

NATO has adopted a three-track approach to missile defence: it will continue the ongoing NATO project to develop, by 2010, a theatre missile defence to protect troops deployed on missions; it is assessing the full implications of the US system for the Alliance; and it is continuing existing cooperation with Russia on Theatre Missile Defence (TMD).

- **The Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence capability**

The aim of the Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence (ALTBMD) is to protect deployed forces against short and medium range ballistic missiles by intercepting them in the boost, mid-course and final phases.



It is a multi-layered system of systems, comprising early warning sensors, radar and various interceptors, that should be operational around 2010 (reaching full capability by 2015-2016). NATO member countries will provide the sensors and weapon systems, while NATO will develop a commonly-funded NATO architecture to integrate all these elements. The programme also involves the design and installation of an ALTBMD Integration Test Bed aimed at ensuring in a lab environment that the capability to be deployed meets the requirements. The contract was awarded to a consortium of companies led by Science Applications International Cooperation (SAIC) on 19 September 2006, and signed on 28 November 2006.

At a lower level of NATO's ALTMD architecture is the Medium Extended Air Defence System (MEADS). Due to its high mobility, it will become a candidate to equip the leading edge of the NATO Response Force. The programme is now in the design and development phase, aiming for the capability to be fielded in 2013-14.

- **Strategic missile defence for the protection of NATO territory, forces and population centres**

At Prague in 2002, Allies agreed to initiate a NATO Missile Defence Feasibility Study to examine options for protecting Alliance territory, forces and population centres against the full range of missile threats. The study concludes that missile defence is technically feasible within the limitations

and assumptions of the study. It includes technical and operational options for a missile defence capability for the Alliance, providing a technical basis for political and military discussions regarding the desirability for such a capability.

Since the Riga Summit in 2006, the Alliance has continued to work to complete the taskings on the political and military implications of missile defence for NATO as well as on the political and military implications of the US missile defence system. Parts of the US system, which might be placed in the Czech Republic and Poland, would protect the territory of most NATO member countries from any potential missile threats. NATO wishes to ensure that all countries will be protected from any potential missile threats.

- **TMD cooperation with Russia**

Under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council, work is ongoing to create the conditions for NATO and Russia to conduct joint TMD operations during crisis response missions. Several command post exercises have already taken place. They are real time, computer-assisted simulations that focus on command and control of missile defence forces deployed in a specific theatre of operations.



RESPONSE TO PROLIFERATION

Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The Alliance's policy of support for arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation will continue to play a major role in the achievement of the Alliance's security objectives. In this regard, the December 2007 Alliance foreign ministerial communiqué states: Allies noted "a framework report on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, which recommends areas for NATO to explore further where it might add value to efforts of other leading international fora; and broadening compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. We look forward to completion of this review by the Bucharest Summit." This review would include an overview of the achievements and contributions the Alliance has made in these areas in recent years with a view to identifying and recommending opportunities for a pro-active NATO role in these fields.

Regarding the CFE Treaty, heads of state and government will review the status of implementation of the Treaty and the efforts to resolve outstanding issues with the Russian Federation.

IMPROVED INFORMATION SUPERIORITY

The aim of information superiority is to allow better-informed decision making and ensure the availability of information and enhance situational awareness so as to give an advantage to

member countries over a potential adversary. NATO is seeking to improve its information superiority through a number of initiatives.

The NATO Network Enabled Capability (NNEC)

NNEC is the broad approach which aims at making all operational elements, from the strategic down to tactical levels, procedurally and digitally interoperable. It connects them through a federation of National and NATO networks. To achieve this, NATO is establishing the frame within which member countries will field systems.

NNEC is a key element for the development of future capabilities of the Alliance. It supports the achievement of information superiority. By sharing information, data and intelligence reliably, securely and without delay during NATO-led operations, NNEC should maximise NATO's ability to conduct the full range of missions with smaller forces, by effectively exploiting and using new technologies.

Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS)

A key element of the Alliance's transformation and an essential enabling capability for the NRF and other forces is the development and acquisition of an airborne, stand-off ground surveillance system that can detect and track vehicles, such as tanks, trucks or helicopters, moving on or near the ground, in all weather conditions. This system will provide enhanced situational



awareness before and during NATO operations, which is essential for political decision-makers and military planners.

The value of an airborne system has long been recognized. Over the years, there were many attempts to identify an approach to develop and acquire that capability. In the meantime, a number of national airborne ground surveillance systems have been fielded. For instance, during NATO operations in the Balkans in the early 1990s, the United States' Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) and the French HORIZON system provided air surveillance.

In September 2001, NATO member countries agreed to develop an Alliance-owned and operated AGS capability operated by a NATO Command Force. The current way ahead is focused on an unmanned aerial vehicle-only solution, based on the off-the-shelf Global Hawk, fitted with a radar sensor and a developed ground segment. The aim is to have an initial operational AGS capability in 2012. In the meantime, the NRF is being supported by the US JSTARS.

Cyber defence or information warfare

The protection of NATO's key information systems in general, and cyber defence in particular, are of concern to the Alliance. A major cyber attack on Estonian public and private institutions in April and May 2007 prompted NATO to give cyber defence renewed attention. At their meeting in Brussels on 14 June 2007, Allied Defence Ministers agreed that urgent work was needed in this

area to ensure that NATO can efficiently and effectively deal with cyber aggression against the Organization and can assist individual Allies on request.

NATO conducted a thorough assessment of its approach to cyber defence and produced a report, which *inter alia* called for the development of a NATO cyber defence policy. This policy was agreed by Allies in January 2008 and is expected to be endorsed by heads of state and government at the Bucharest Summit. It establishes the basic principles and provides direction to NATO's civil and military bodies in order to ensure a common a coordinated approach to cyber defence and any response to cyber attacks.

Maritime situational awareness

As a result of a more complex and unpredictable maritime environment, the Allies have agreed to develop a closer, more comprehensive and more regular cooperation to ensure relevant information is appropriately shared. The NATO Military Authorities are developing a concept for maritime situational awareness, taking into account the sovereign right of Allies to decide the level and scope to which they will contribute. Heads of state and government will be invited to endorse such a concept at Bucharest.



THE DISRUPTION OF THE FLOW OF VITAL RESOURCES

The 1999 Strategic Concept states that the disruption of vital resources could affect Alliance security interests. At the Riga Summit in 2006, heads of state and government confirmed their support for a coordinated, international effort to assess risks to energy infrastructure and to promote energy infrastructure security.

For the Allies during the Cold War, energy security meant principally ensuring the supply of fuel to Alliance forces. To this end, the NATO Pipeline System was set up. Today, the concept of energy security is more global and discussions are ongoing to clarify NATO's role and added value in this area. In June 2007, the North Atlantic Council tasked the NATO Military Authorities (NMAs) to assess potential military risks to critical energy infrastructure and to identify possible options for their mitigation. This risk assessment will help define the areas where NATO could help to safeguard the security interests of Allies and, upon request, assist national and international efforts.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: Allied leaders outline the capability needs of the Alliance and endorse the Comprehensive Political Guidance in support of the Strategic Concept.
- > Brussels defence ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006: NATO sets out new military planning targets to be able to conduct a greater number of smaller-scale operations than planned for in the past; it also reviews progress made in the transformation of capabilities and considers new capability-related initiatives.
- > Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Allies direct that work on theatre ballistic missile defence be taken forward expeditiously. They also request the production of a comprehensive political guidance and stress the importance of abiding by and strengthening existing multilateral non-proliferation and export control regimes, as well as international arms control and disarmament agreements; Endorsement of the Programme of Work on Defence Against Terrorism and an enhanced package of measures to fight terrorism.



CHRONOLOGY

2007

- > 28-29 June 2007: Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Forum in Ohrid discusses, among other issues, the role NATO could play in the field of energy infrastructure security.
- > 14-15 June 2007: Allied defence ministers agree to assess the political and military implications for the Alliance of the US missile defence system by February 2008.

2006

- > 28-29 November 2006: At Riga, Allied leaders outline the capability needs of the Alliance and publish the Comprehensive Political Guidance in support of the Strategic Concept; they sign a contract with the SAIC-led consortium for NATO's TMD capability.
- > 18-20 October 2006: Experts meet in Oslo to put into practice NATO-recommended Minimum Standards and Non-Binding Guidelines for responses to CBRN incidents. These guidelines recommend a minimum level of national preparedness for protecting civilian populations against CBRN risks.
- > 19 September 2006: Announcement of a contract award to a team of companies led by Science Applications International Cooperation (SAIC) for NATO's Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence programme.
- > 16 October 2006: Official opening of the Intelligence Fusion Centre (IFC) in support of NATO, in Molesworth, United Kingdom.

- > 8 June 2006: Defence ministers set new planning targets to enable NATO to conduct more smaller-scale operations; they also endorse the Comprehensive Political Guidance, review progress made in the transformation of capabilities and consider new capability-related initiatives.
- > 10 May 2006: The results of the feasibility study on missile defence is signed by NATO.

2005

- > December 2005: NAC endorses the Comprehensive Political Guidance.
- > 7 and 21 July 2005: London falls victim to two major terrorist attacks.
- > 11 March 2005: Launch of NATO's Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence Programme.

2004

- > October 2004: The CNAD agrees to create a Programme Management Office for the development of a NATO capability to protect deployed troops against ballistic missiles.
- > July 2004: Creation of a Counter-terrorism Unit within the International Staff at NATO HQ; NATO's CBRN defence battalion reaches full operational capability.



- > 28-29 June 2004: At the Istanbul Summit, allies direct that work on theatre ballistic missile defence be taken forward expeditiously. They also request the production of a comprehensive political guidance and stress the importance of abiding by and strengthening existing multilateral non-proliferation and export control regimes, as well as international arms control and disarmament agreements; Endorsement of the Programme of Work on Defence Against Terrorism and an enhanced package of measures to fight terrorism.
- > 5 April 2004: Third high-level NATO-Russia conference on combating terrorism, Norfolk, Virginia.
- > 2 April 2004: NATO foreign ministers decide to prepare an enhanced package on terrorism in time for the Istanbul Summit.
- > 16 March 2004: NATO decides to expand Operation Active Endeavour to the whole Mediterranean and enlist the support of EAPC/PfP partners and Mediterranean Dialogue countries and other selected countries; NATO decides to sign a contract with the Transatlantic Industrial Proposed Solution by spring 2005 to develop an AGS capability.
- > 11 March 2004: Violent terrorist attacks are perpetrated against Spain.

2003

- > 1 December 2003: NATO defence ministers issue a statement on capabilities; establishment of the NATO multinational CBRN Defence Battalion.

- > 28 November 2003: The NAC approves the creation of the Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit that replaces the temporary Terrorist Threat Cell.
- > 9 October 2003: Informal meeting of NATO defence ministers in Colorado Springs dedicated to transformation, usability and operations.
- > 11 August 2003: NATO takes over the command of ISAF.
- > 2 May 2003: The TMD Ad Hoc Working Group launches an interoperability study.

2002

- > 9 December 2002: Second high-level NATO-Russia conference on combating terrorism, Moscow.
- > 21-22 November 2002: Launching of the Prague capabilities package; approval of the NATO CBRN defence battalion initiative; launch of a new NATO missile defence feasibility study.
- > 17 October 2002: NATO approves a request from Germany and the Netherlands for NATO support in helping them to prepare to take over command of the ISAF mission early 2003.
- > 30 July 2002 : Creation of a NATO-Russia TMD Ad Hoc Working Group.
- > 14-15 May 2002: At Reykjavik, NATO foreign ministers decide that the Alliance will conduct operations when and where necessary, as decided by the North Atlantic Council, to fight terrorism.
- > 4 February 2002: First high-level NATO-Russia conference on combating terrorism, Rome.



2001

- > 26 October 2001: Launch of Operation Active Endeavour.
- > 9 October 2001: Launch of Operation Eagle Assist.
- > 4 October 2001: On the request of the United States, NATO adopts eight measures to expand options available in the campaign against terrorism.
- > 12 September 2001: NATO invokes Article 5 for the first time in its history; all NATO's Partners in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council condemn the attacks.
- > 11 September 2001: The *al-Qaida* terrorist network perpetrates large-scale attacks against the United States.
- > September 2001: NATO decides to develop an AGS capability.
- > May 2001: NATO launches two feasibility studies for a future NATO TMD system.

1999

- > 23-25 April 1999: NATO adopts the Defence Capabilities Initiative and launches the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative.

1997

- > 8-9 July 1997: Updating of the Alliance's 1991 Strategic Concept at the Madrid Summit.

1991

- > 7-8 November 1991: Publication of the Alliance's new Strategic Concept at the Rome Summit.

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KEY INFORMATION

With multinational crisis management operations becoming more complex, there is a greater need for the international community to improve the coordination of its efforts in order to make a more efficient, effective and lasting impact, be it on the ground or in the daily conduct of their activities.

The concept of different actors cooperating and coordinating their efforts is not new. NATO has been working with partner countries, contact countries, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations and representatives of local authorities for every crisis management operation it has conducted up to now. The need to develop closer relations with other international organizations and, in particular, the United Nations and the European Union, was clearly stated in the 1999 Strategic Concept and the Comprehensive Political Guidance endorsed in 2006. This need was also recongised at the Riga Summit, when heads of state and government tasked NATO to develop pragmatic proposals which would contribute to a Comprehensive Approach. Peace can only be sustained through development. Therefore, it is vital that NATO work closely with other international actors who play a role in this area.

The realization that there is a need to work more pragmatically toward a Comprehensive Approach came from NATO's engagements in the Balkans and in Afghanistan. It is also an integral part of NATO's ongoing transformation to deal with emerging security threats. These include combating terrorism,

countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and sophisticated conventional weaponry, addressing the risks of instability posed by failed states, or protecting the flow of vital resources from potential disruption.

NATO'S CONTRIBUTION TO A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

In concrete terms, NATO is seeking to increase interaction between civilian and military entities, develop a more systematic approach to cooperation in the field and more structured relations at the institutional level with the United Nations as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, while respecting the different mandates and the autonomy of decisions of all actors. As such, this is not to be understood as NATO's Comprehensive Approach, but as NATO's contribution to a comprehensive approach for the international community as a whole, which would need to be supported by all actors concerned.

NATO is putting together a substantive package of proposals which could contribute to making the planning and execution of operations more effective. To do so, it is analysing what improvements are necessary to increase the effectiveness of its engagement in crisis management both from an internal and an external perspective.



NATO therefore aims to adopt a broader approach to military planning that takes into account all the military and civilian aspects of a NATO engagement through the entire duration of an operation.

As such, all players would be taken into account and affected by a more systematic approach to consultation and cooperation, at all levels. This would help to improve understanding, mutual trust, respect and confidence between all actors involved and, more concretely, to achieve better cooperation at the planning level and in the conduct of operations. For instance, information-sharing for planning, coordinating and monitoring the evolution of an operation, is key to the success of an operation. These issues are currently being discussed within the framework of a Comprehensive Approach. Other aspects with practical implications at the different stages of an operation would also be developed, be they at the planning level, the lessons learned stage, or for public messaging.

Quite understandably, a Comprehensive Approach has a direct impact on the way in which the military operate in the field. In this context, NATO's Strategic Commanders have developed an effects-based approach to operations (EBAO) that reflects the need to anticipate and take into account non-military, as well as military implications in the planning and conduct of operations.

EBAO does not replace existing doctrines or processes. It represents an evolution in these doctrines and processes, and builds on traditional military concepts such as mission command,

operational art, etc. Work is still ongoing to develop EBAO in parallel with the broader framework provided by a Comprehensive Approach.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- > Riga Summit, 28-29 November 2006: Allies task the North Atlantic Council with the development of a Comprehensive Approach for the conduct of NATO operations.
- > Sofia informal meeting of foreign ministers, 27-28 April 2006: Allies state the need for NATO to become an Alliance with global partners.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links (<http://www.nato.int/buc2008/presskit/>)

Final Communiqué from the meeting of the NAC, with non-NATO ISAF contributors and Defence Minister of Afghanistan, in defence ministers' session, NATO HQ, Brussels, 14 June 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2007/p07-067e.html>



Riga Summit Declaration on a comprehensive approach (paragraph 10) and contact countries (paragraphs 11 to 13, and 16), 29 November 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-150e.htm>

The Comprehensive Political Guidance on the importance of working with other international organizations (paragraphs 3 and 6), 29 November 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basicxt/b061129e.htm>

The Alliance's Strategic Concept on the importance of working with other international organizations (paragraphs 14 to 18, 25 to 26 and paragraph 30), 24 April 1999:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-065e.htm>

Articles, speeches and interviews

Speech by the NATO Secretary General at the IISS annual conference on "Managing global security and risk", Geneva, Switzerland, 7 September 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070907a.html>

Speech by Ambassador Erdmann, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy, Tokyo, Japan, 8 March 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070308a.html>

Speech by the NATO Secretary General at the Munich Conference of Security Policy, Munich, Germany, 9 February 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070209d.html>

Press conference by the NATO Secretary General following the meeting of the NAC in foreign ministers' session, focussing on a comprehensive approach to operations, NATO HQ, Brussels, 26 January 2007:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2007/s070126i.html>

Secretary General's remarks at the 7th high-level meeting between the UN and regional and other intergovernmental organizations, New York, 22 September 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060922a.htm>

Transcript of the interactive video forum series "Stopwatch" on expanding NATO's political consultations, 2 February 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060202a.htm>

ANNEXES



ANNEXE 1

Contributions of NATO member countries to NATO's civil and military budgets and to the security investment programme

NATO COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS & PROGRAMMES					
COST SHARE ARRANGEMENTS VALID FROM 1/1/2008 TO 31/12/2009					
Nation	Civil Budget	Military Budget		NSIP	
	at "26"	at "26"	at "25"	at "26"	at "25"
Belgium	2.3550	2.6702	2.9178	2.6702	2.9178
Bulgaria	0.3188	0.3188	0.3672	0.3188	0.3672
Canada	5.7671	5.0000	6.0000	5.0000	6.0000
Czech Republic	0.8829	0.8829	1.0230	0.8829	1.0230
Denmark	1.3246	1.8184	1.9307	1.8184	1.9307
Estonia	0.1021	0.1021	0.1176	0.1021	0.1176
France	13.0265	12.4547	0	12.4547	0
Germany	15.2809	16.6856	18.5785	16.6856	18.5785
Greece	0.6500	0.6500	0.7700	1.1029	1.1500
Hungary	0.6700	0.6700	0.7700	0.6700	0.7700
Iceland	0.0657	0.0550	0.0650	0.0250	0.0250
Italy	7.5000	7.8609	8.3630	8.2550	9.9819
Latvia	0.1341	0.1341	0.1542	0.1341	0.1542
Lithuania	0.2046	0.2046	0.2353	0.2046	0.2353
Luxembourg	0.1250	0.1587	0.1700	0.1587	0.1700
Netherlands	3.1965	3.3833	3.7556	3.3833	3.7556
Norway	1.2821	1.6190	1.7159	1.6190	1.7159
Poland	2.3782	2.3782	2.7554	2.3782	2.7554
Portugal	0.8000	0.6500	0.7500	0.6500	0.7500
Romania	1.0090	1.0090	1.1628	1.0090	1.1628
Slovakia	0.4219	0.4219	0.4858	0.4219	0.4858
Slovenia	0.2459	0.2459	0.2829	0.2459	0.2829
Spain	4.3097	4.2297	4.8498	4.2297	4.8498
Turkey	2.0000	1.8000	2.1000	1.8000	2.1000
United Kingdom	14.1394	12.0542	14.0112	12.0542	14.0112
United States	21.8100	22.5428	26.6683	21.7258	24.7094
	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000

Canadian Civil Budget cost share capped at target GNI

Italy's transition step adjusted to counterbalance remaining Military Budget and NSIP imbalances



ANNEXE 2

Financial and economic data relating to defence (1985-2007)

The tables provide information about defence expenditures, GDPs and personnel figures related to defence for NATO countries.

They have been compiled as an informal source of information for the purpose of the Bucharest Summit.

• Table 1a : Defence expenditures of NATO countries (Current prices)

Country / Pays	Currency unit / Unité monétaire (million)	(c)								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	Belgian francs - Euros	144183	155205	131156	139711	3434	3433	3400	3435	3650
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	Levas	//	//	//	//	//	978	1051	1116	1251
Canada / Canada	Canadian dollars	10332	13473	12457	12314	14143	14851	16001	17066	19785
Czech Republic / République tchèque	Czech koruny	//	//	//	44314	52457	50983	52960	54411	53913
Denmark / Danemark	Danish kroner	13344	16399	17488	19339	21075	21441	20800	23173	21913
Estonia / Estonie	Kroonis	//	//	//	//	//	2299	2568	2945	3921
France / France	French francs - Euros	186716	231911	238432	240752	40684	42690	42545	43457	44283
Germany / Allemagne	Deutsche marks - Euro	58650	66376	58986	59758	31060	30610	30600	30365	30739
Greece / Grèce	Drachmas - Euros	321981	612344	1171377	2017693	4264	4800	5429	5829	6317
Hungary / Hongrie	Forint	//	//	//	286926	314380	310731	316532	296665	279654
Italy / Italie	1000 Italian lire - Euro	17767	28007	31581	47100	26795	27476	26959	26631	27572
Latvia / Lettonie	Lats	//	//	//	//	//	95	115	176	231
Lithuania / Lituanie	Litai	//	//	//	//	//	863	846	972	1126
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	Luxembourg francs - Euros	2265	3233	4194	5613	176	189	196	203	264
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	Netherlands Guilders - Euros	12901	13513	12964	14284	7404	7552	7693	8145	8133
Norway / Norvège	Norwegian kroner	15446	21251	22224	25722	31985	32945	31471	31805	32502
Poland / Pologne	Zlotys	//	//	//	13418	15431	16801	17911	19021	22032
Portugal / Portugal	Escudos - Euros	111375	267299	403478	479663	2094	2293	2527	2514	2474
Romania / Roumanie	Lei - New Lei	//	//	//	//	46942286	46942286	5757	6324	7387
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	Slovak koruny	//	//	//	//	//	22944	25537	27064	30687
Slovenia / Slovénie	Tolars - Euros	674883	922808	1078751	1264269	//	94673	96084	116400	519
Spain / Espagne	Pesetas - Euros	1235	13866	302864	6248274	9577	10197	10497	11506	12771
Turkey / Turquie	1000 Turkish Liras - New Turkish Liras	18301	22287	21439	23532	13365986	13840	13840	16514	17736
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	Pounds sterling	258165	306170	278656	301697	269420	26794	30738	32360	31629
United States / Etats-Unis	US dollars				415223	464076	503353	527660	545328	

• Table 1b : Defence expenditures of NATO countries (2000 prices)

Country / Pays	Currency unit / Unité monétaire (million)	1995	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(-)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	Francs belges - Euros	192256	189496	141588	139711	3245	3177	3062	3039	3172
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	Levas	//	//	//	//	//	821	850	835	899
Canada / Canada	Dollars canadiens	14801	15998	13515	12314	13393	13717	14204	14800	16691
Czech Republic / République tchèque	Couronnes tchèques	//	//	//	44314	48197	45245	46872	47147	45872
Denmark / Danemark	Couronnes danoises	20180	21000	19879	19339	19457	19387	19421	20180	19635
Estonia / Estonie	Kroonis	//	//	//	//	//	2004	2096	2265	2787
France / France	Francs français - Euros	253316	266045	250484	240752	38248	39505	38699	38650	38673
Germany / Allemagne	Deutschmarks - Euros	79055	81792	59590	59758	29949	29264	29075	28776	28612
Greece / Grèce	Drachmes - Euros	1750008	1511856	1505446	2017583	3893	4209	4604	4787	5043
Hungary / Hongrie	Forint	//	//	//	226926	254096	240663	241330	216823	192678
Italy / Italie	1000 lires italiennes - Euros	46229	48659	42917	47100	23205	22309	20501	18351	17705
Latvia / Lettonie	Lats	//	//	//	//	//	81	90	123	145
Lithuania / Lituanie	Litai	//	//	//	5613	164	908	842	903	977
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	Francs luxembourgeois - Euros	3095	4022	4517	5613	164	173	175	175	221
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	Florins - Euros	16307	16903	14346	14284	6814	6581	6599	6894	6771
Norway / Norvège	Couronnes norvégiennes	24817	26755	24939	25722	29488	29957	27645	27496	27368
Poland / Pologne	Zlotys	//	//	//	13416	14527	15287	15782	16535	18777
Portugal / Portugal	Escudos - Euros	352759	459286	474297	479663	1895	2010	2156	2085	1987
Romania / Roumanie	Lei - Nouveaux lei	//	//	//	//	//	20661095	2123	2111	2283
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	Couronnes slovaques	//	//	//	//	//	18806	20447	21093	23166
Slovenia / Slovénie	Tolairs - Euros	//	//	//	//	//	74335	76369	87979	381
Spain / Espagne	Pesetas - Euros	1443950	1392320	1243263	1264299	8461	8660	8552	9016	9708
Turkey / Turquie	1000 livres turques - Nouvelles livres turques	3074184	4565927	5952539	6248274	5035733	4486689	4332	4573	4724
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	Livres sterling	35060	31794	24337	23532	24325	24053	26970	27725	26415
United States / Etats-Unis	Dollars EU	391796	397652	312398	301697	383708	416195	435883	439304	441919



• Table 2a : Gross domestic product annual variation (%) (based on constant prices)

Country / Pays	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Average / Moyenne 1985 - 1989	Average / Moyenne 1990 - 1994	Average / Moyenne 1995 - 1999	Average / Moyenne 2000 - 2004	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	2.7	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.1	3.2	2.3
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.1
Canada / Canada	3.5	0.4	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.2
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	2.7	3.6	4.2	6.1	6.1	4.9
Denmark / Danemark	2.1	1.6	2.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	3.1	3.5	2.3
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	8.1	10.5	11.4	8.7
France / France	3.1	0.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.0
Germany / Allemagne	2.6	6.6	1.5	0.6	-0.2	1.2	0.9	2.8	2.5
Greece / Grèce	0.8	1.3	3.1	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.7	4.3	4.1
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.9	2.4
Iceland / Islande	5.0	-0.5	6.1	2.8	2.7	7.6	7.2	2.6	1.0
Italy / Italie	3.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.04	1.20	0.1	1.87	1.9
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	8.7	10.6	11.9	9.6
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	7.3	7.6	7.5	8.6
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	7.8	5.1	4.6	2.8	1.3	3.6	4.0	6.2	5.0
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	2.9	2.0	3.9	1.1	0.3	2.2	1.5	3.0	2.8
Norway / Norvège	2.2	3.4	4.4	1.8	1.0	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.2
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	2.2	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.1	6.1
Portugal / Portugal	5.7	1.7	4.1	1.0	-0.7	1.3	0.5	1.3	1.8
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	8.5	4.1	7.7	6.0
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	5.4	6.0	8.3	8.5
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	4.4	4.1	5.7	5.8
Spain / Espagne	4.5	1.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.7
Turkey / Turquie	6.0	3.2	6.1	1.3	5.8	8.9	7.4	6.1	4.9
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	4.2	0.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.8	2.8
United States / Etats-Unis	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.7	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.1



• **Table 3a : Gross domestic product per capita in US \$ (Deflated by purchasing power parities)**

Country / Pays	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	13525	18239	22517	27542	30160	31043	31713	33525	35053
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	8707	9034	10553	11285
Canada / Canada	15561	19601	22771	28444	31188	32817	35079	36813	38115
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	14976	18012	19082	20162	21991	23575
Denmark / Danemark	14810	18512	23046	28790	30462	32185	33626	37405	37405
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	14501	16730	19100	21480
France / France	12944	17323	20269	25233	27429	28324	29644	31001	32165
Germany / Allemagne	15581	20824	22545	25920	28569	29881	30447	32214	33835
Greece / Grèce	10522	12817	14703	18387	22573	24108	25472	27358	28998
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	12265	15526	16251	17014	18256	19183
Iceland / Islande	16465	21362	23275	28739	30744	33644	35571	36603	37399
Italy / Italie	12836	17642	21161	25566	27168	27425	27750	29033	30165
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	11775	13534	15892	17453
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	13232	14471	16448	18501
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	18909	30490	38933	53317	60230	63957	68503	73615	78434
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	13172	17677	21603	29373	31738	33244	34727	36821	38678
Norway / Norvège	14369	17936	23652	36085	38342	42301	47551	50052	52557
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	10555	11998	13028	13573	14870	16162
Portugal / Portugal	6859	10707	13102	17068	18812	19204	19956	20784	21579
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	8692	9271	10713	11808
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	14617	15881	17723	19675
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	22002	23348	25292	27650
Spain / Espagne	9217	13304	16026	21296	24776	25985	28771	30138	31338
Turkey / Turquie	3111	4375	5151	6522	6583	7394	7786	8415	8922
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	11851	16127	19488	25573	29320	31336	31580	33270	34862
United States / Etats-Unis	17695	23196	27750	34755	37626	39735	41869	44007	45567



• Table 3b : Gross domestic product per capita in US \$ (2000 prices and exchange rates)

Country / Pays	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	16036	18461	20022	22637	23103	23686	23809	24401	24920
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	1977	2112	2252	2401
Canada / Canada	18254	19628	20205	23621	24427	24928	25448	25889	26181
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	5521	6013	6264	6627	7006	7336
Denmark / Danemark	22587	24103	26590	29990	30164	30733	31580	32583	33263
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	5613	6215	6931	7546
France / France	16428	18769	19460	21859	22265	22667	22918	23234	23546
Germany / Allemagne	19441	22213	21088	23120	23269	23565	23790	24478	25111
Greece / Grèce	9542	9922	10086	11639	13125	13692	14146	14729	15294
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	4695	5356	5626	5670	6109	6269
Iceland / Islande	23891	26461	25548	30859	31991	34038	36067	35980	35908
Italy / Italie	14194	16527	17566	19271	19465	19506	19380	19656	19948
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	4535	5042	5675	6296
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	4486	4856	5251	5734
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	23590	32473	36743	46225	48414	48472	50649	52940	55094
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	16465	18864	20427	24185	24293	24755	25063	25777	26447
Norway / Norvège	25882	27580	32229	37472	39550	39813	40608	41438	42500
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	4477	4782	5039	5224	5549	5892
Portugal / Portugal	6362	8478	9193	11016	11008	11093	11093	11201	11359
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	2167	2262	2439	2592
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	4483	4750	5139	5572
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	11265	11708	12335	12985
Spain / Espagne	9166	11294	12056	14422	15171	15415	15713	16071	16443
Turkey / Turquie	2127	2495	2664	2954	2977	3194	3417	3580	3707
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	17160	19835	21346	24642	26160	26886	27206	27834	28487
United States / Etats-Unis	25382	28429	30128	34755	35361	36300	37052	37752	38181

• **Table 3c : Defence expenditures per capita in US \$ (2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country / Pays	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	445	434	319	311	288	281	269	266	277
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	50	52	51	55
Canada / Canada	388	389	311	270	285	289	296	305	341
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	112	122	115	118	119	116
Denmark / Danemark	488	505	470	448	447	444	421	459	423
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	88	92	99	122
France / France	629	642	592	557	568	583	568	563	560
Germany / Allemagne	610	609	344	343	334	327	325	322	320
Greece / Grèce	484	407	387	506	327	355	387	401	421
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	79	89	84	85	76	68
Italy / Italie	389	408	359	394	371	353	322	287	276
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	58	64	89	105
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	66	62	67	72
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	193	241	252	292	334	349	346	342	426
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	471	473	388	375	376	373	373	388	381
Norway / Norvège	679	717	650	651	734	741	680	670	663
Poland / Pologne	//	//	81	81	88	92	95	100	113
Portugal / Portugal	160	211	217	216	166	176	188	181	173
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	44	45	45	49
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	76	82	85	93
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	167	171	197	203
Spain / Espagne	207	196	175	174	186	187	182	189	200
Turkey / Turquie	98	130	131	148	114	100	96	100	102
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	938	841	635	605	618	608	678	693	657
United States / Etats-Unis	1643	1589	1172	1068	1317	1415	1468	1465	1460



• **Table 4a : Distribution of total defence expenditures by category
(% devoted to personnel expenditures)**

Country / Pays	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Average / Moyenne / 1985 - 1989	Average / Moyenne / 1980 - 1994	Average / Moyenne / 1985 - 1999	Average / Moyenne / 2000 - 2004	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
Belgium / Belgique	63.4	68.3	69.3	70.4	72.8	73.6	75.1	75.3	74.1
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	53.4	50.2	49.3	49.5
Canada / Canada	46.2	48.7	44.2	44.5	44.9	43.9	46.2	46.6	41.7
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	45.4	41.9	51.1	47.2	47.4	48.4
Denmark / Danemark	56.6	57.5	59.8	52.8	51.5	53.4	54.9	48.5	53.7
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	32.8	29.2	26.0	26.2
France / France	..	..	58.2	59.6	58.9	57.4	58.0	56.5	55.9
Germany / Allemagne	48.9	57.4	61.5	60.0	60.1	59.3	58.3	57.1	56.6
Greece / Grèce	60.5	63.0	61.7	68.9	74.5	77.3	74.1	73.8	73.5
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	48.8	48.8	49.4	48.1	51.2	52.5
Italy / Italie	57.8	63.6	71.8	73.1	72.7	75.3	77.1	81.9	79.6
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	43.8	48.8	39.2	33.2
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	51.1	58.2	54.8	54.5
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	76.9	76.2	79.1	76.0	78.8	77.7	75.3	76.5	60.9
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	52.8	56.9	54.6	50.6	52.6	50.5	50.5	47.8	47.9
Norway / Norvège	43.9	40.6	38.0	39.8	40.3	41.3	42.8	45.4	42.4
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	63.3	64.6	60.6	57.3	53.8	52.1
Portugal / Portugal	67.7	77.3	80.8	79.8	78.6	74.2	75.7	76.2	73.2
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	50.6	57.0	59.8	64.4
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	50.6	64.0	60.1	48.9
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	61.6	66.0	60.1	59.9
Spain / Espagne	..	64.9	66.5	58.2	55.7	53.9	54.6	53.5	52.3
Turkey / Turquie	37.1	50.1	48.2	46.1	45.6	49.7	52.2	48.4	49.1
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	38.6	42.2	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.8	41.6	40.4	41.2
United States / Etats-Unis	37.0	39.3	39.0	36.1	36.1	34.4	34.8	33.6	30.6

• **Table 4b : Distribution of total defence expenditures by category
(% devoted to equipment expenditures)**

Country / Pays	(1) Average / Moyenne 1985 - 1989	(2) Average / Moyenne / 1990 - 1994	(3) Average / Moyenne / 1995 - 1999	(4) Average / Moyenne / 2000 - 2004	(5) 2003	(6) 2004	(7) 2005	(8) 2006	(9) 2007e
Belgium / Belgique	12,1	7,8	5,8	6,1	5,3	5,5	6,4	5,9	6,6
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	17,6	16,6	15,7	18,5
Canada / Canada	19,7	18,1	12,7	12,9	13,6	13,7	11,8	11,8	17,0
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	18,9	19,5	15,4	9,3	14,6	14,6
Denmark / Danemark	14,0	15,8	12,8	16,0	16,1	19,2	11,2	15,4	14,4
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	12,6	11,9	14,5	17,6
France / France	..	..	21,3	19,7	20,5	20,9	21,3	23,2	22,4
Germany / Allemagne	19,6	13,5	11,8	14,0	13,8	14,8	14,2	15,0	15,3
Greece / Grèce	18,2	22,8	20,1	12,3	10,7	7,3	15,3	14,9	16,2
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	11,2	10,3	11,9	8,4	9,0	13,2
Italy / Italie	19,7	16,3	12,9	12,3	12,9	11,7	9,1	7,2	10,9
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	7,4	8,7	12,3	12,6
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	12,3	15,3	17,0	19,1
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	3,5	3,4	4,1	7,4	7,4	8,2	11,4	8,7	26,6
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	19,8	15,6	16,4	16,2	14,9	16,7	16,0	16,8	18,8
Norway / Norvège	21,7	24,9	24,5	21,8	21,3	22,9	21,1	19,4	24,1
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	10,9	12,4	14,6	14,6	18,2	24,0
Portugal / Portugal	7,6	5,7	5,5	6,0	7,4	7,6	8,9	8,9	11,7
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	25,6	20,0	24,0	19,8
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	10,4	14,8	12,7	17,4
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	18,5	9,5	12,2	7,1
Spain / Espagne	..	12,4	12,8	18,1	22,2	22,8	22,1	21,7	22,0
Turkey / Turquie	18,2	23,7	26,5	32,6	38,3	32,9	29,8	34,4	34,2
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	24,8	21,0	24,8	23,8	22,6	22,8	23,1	21,2	24,2
United States / Etats-Unis	25,6	25,1	26,2	24,8	24,5	24,6	24,5	25,1	26,5



• **Table 4c : Distribution of total defence expenditures by category
(% devoted to infrastructure expenditures)**

Country / Pays	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Average / Moyenne 1985 - 1989	Average / Moyenne / 1980 - 1994	Average / Moyenne / 1995 - 1999	Average / Moyenne / 2000 - 2004	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
Belgium / Belgique	4.0	3.4	3.9	2.7	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.9
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
Canada / Canada	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.5
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	4.7	4.2	5.8	6.9	8.3	8.5
Denmark / Danemark	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.1	4.2
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	13.6	19.0	16.4	15.5
France / France	..	..	3.9	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.8	4.1
Germany / Allemagne	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
Greece / Grèce	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	5.5	6.6	7.0	4.6	8.1	5.3
Italy / Italie	2.6	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	14.8	11.1	9.7	15.1
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.1
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	7.3	10.4	4.2	3.1	1.5	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.5
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	5.2	5.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.9
Norway / Norvège	8.2	9.2	6.3	5.6	7.1	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.5
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	2.2	2.1	3.8	5.4	3.8	4.3
Portugal / Portugal	3.7	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.6
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.7
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	7.9	6.8	5.2	4.2
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	2.6	3.3	0.8	4.8
Spain / Espagne	..	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.8	3.1
Turkey / Turquie	5.4	3.0	4.4	4.8	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	3.9	5.2	5.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	2.5	1.5
United States / Etats-Unis	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6

• **Table 4d : Distribution of total defence expenditures by category
(% devoted to other expenditures)**

Country / Pays	(1) Average / Moyenne 1985 - 1989	(2) Average / Moyenne / 1990 - 1994	(3) Average / Moyenne / 1995 - 1999	(4) Average / Moyenne / 2000 - 2004	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	20,4	20,4	21,0	20,4	19,3	17,8	16,3	16,8	16,5
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	28,7	32,4	34,1	31,2
Canada / Canada	31,2	29,0	38,1	38,3	37,5	39,5	39,5	39,0	37,8
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	23,3	25,2	28,6	34,4	27,7	30,6	34,4	29,7
Denmark / Danemark	25,8	23,3	25,2	28,6	29,8	25,2	31,7	32,0	28,6
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	40,9	39,9	43,2	27,7
France / France	//	16,4	16,4	16,0	15,8	16,6	15,9	16,5	17,6
Germany / Allemagne	25,5	23,9	21,9	21,7	22,0	22,1	23,9	24,3	24,3
Greece / Grèce	18,4	12,2	16,2	16,4	13,4	14,1	9,6	10,2	9,3
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	34,2	34,3	31,7	38,8	31,7	28,9
Italy / Italie	19,8	17,7	14,3	13,5	13,3	12,4	13,0	10,3	8,5
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	34,0	30,0	38,8	39,2
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	32,8	22,2	24,6	23,3
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	11,9	9,4	12,0	12,3	12,3	11,8	12,3	12,6	11,0
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	22,0	22,1	24,7	29,6	29,5	30,3	29,9	31,9	30,3
Norway / Norvège	26,0	24,8	31,1	32,6	30,9	30,5	31,1	30,9	29,1
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	25,1	20,9	21,1	22,7	24,2	19,6
Portugal / Portugal	19,8	13,8	12,3	12,7	13,1	17,2	14,4	13,1	14,5
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	22,8	21,3	14,2	14,1
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	31,1	31,8	33,0	29,5
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	17,2	23,2	28,9	28,2
Spain / Espagne	38,4	21,2	19,7	20,8	20,1	21,0	21,6	22,0	22,6
Turkey / Turquie	32,5	22,5	20,0	15,7	13,1	14,4	15,5	14,8	14,4
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	32,5	30,5	30,5	35,1	36,9	35,6	34,9	35,8	33,1
United States / Etats-Unis	35,5	33,6	32,5	37,6	38,1	39,6	39,6	40,2	41,3



• Table 5a : Armed forces - Annual strength (Military, thousand)

Country / Pays	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	107	106	47	42	41	40	40	39	39
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	42	43	43	41
Canada / Canada	83	87	70	59	62	62	63	64	65
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	52	26	24	25	25	25
Denmark / Danemark	29	31	27	24	20	20	21	21	18
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	4	5	5	5
France / France	560	548	502	394	356	357	357	356	354
Germany / Allemagne	495	545	352	319	271	252	246	245	247
Greece / Grèce	201	201	213	205	139	132	135	139	142
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	50	36	26	24	24	20
Italy / Italie	504	483	435	381	325	315	314	309	298
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	6	6	5	6
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	11	11	10	10
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	103	104	67	52	53	49	50	49	51
Norway / Norvège	36	51	38	32	21	22	18	20	20
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	191	150	150	150	150	150
Portugal / Portugal	102	87	78	68	42	39	40	39	41
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	91	73	75	76
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	18	15	19	18
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	6	6	7	7
Spain / Espagne	314	263	210	144	130	124	120	127	132
Turkey / Turquie	814	769	805	793	534	502	501	499	486
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	334	308	233	218	206	208	201	196	190
United States / Etats-Unis	2244	2181	1620	1483	1422	1414	1377	1355	1346

• **Table 5b : Armed forces - Annual strength
(Military and civilian personnel as % of labour force)**

Country / Pays	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Belgium / Belgique	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	//	//	//	//	//	//	1.6	1.6	1.6
Canada / Canada	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Czech Republic / République tchèque	//	//	//	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Denmark / Danemark	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Estonia / Estonie	//	//	//	//	//	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
France / France	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Germany / Allemagne	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Greece / Grèce	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.1	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Hungary / Hongrie	//	//	//	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6
Italy / Italie	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Latvia / Lettonie	//	//	//	//	//	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Lithuania / Lituanie	//	//	//	//	//	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Luxembourg / Luxembourg	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Norway / Norvège	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Poland / Pologne	//	//	//	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Portugal / Portugal	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Romania / Roumanie	//	//	//	//	//	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	//	//	//	//	//	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Slovenia / Slovénie	//	//	//	//	//	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Spain / Espagne	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Turkey / Turquie	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
United States / Etats-Unis	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4





- **DEFENCE EXPENDITURES OF NATO COUNTRIES
(1985-2007)**

The figures given in Table 1 represent payments actually made or to be made during the course of the fiscal year. They are based on the NATO definition of defence expenditures. In view of the differences between this and national definitions, the figures shown may diverge considerably from those which are quoted by national authorities or given in national budgets. For countries providing military assistance, this is included in the expenditures figures. For countries receiving assistance, figures do not include the value of items received. Expenditures for research and development are included in equipment expenditures and pensions paid to retirees in personnel expenditures.

Defence expenditures as of 2002 and personnel figures as of 2003 have been calculated on the basis of the revised NATO definition agreed in 2004, which excluded expenditure on Other Forces from the totals reported to NATO, except in the case of those elements of Other Forces which are structured, equipped and trained to support defence forces and which are realistically deployable. Most nations have reported defence expenditures according to this new definition, and in some cases (Greece, Hungary, Portugal and Turkey), this has resulted in a significant apparent decrease in defence expenditures. A few, however (France, Italy and Luxembourg), continue to have difficulty meeting this requirement and the data provided by these countries did not fully accord with the new NATO definition on defence expenditures.

SUMMARY

Table 1: Total defence expenditures

Table 2: Gross domestic product (GDP) and defence expenditure annual volume change

Table 3: GDP and defence expenditures per capita

Table 4: Distribution of defence expenditures by category

Table 5: Armed forces

READER'S GUIDE

France is a member of the Alliance but does not belong to the integrated military structure and does not participate in collective force planning. The defence data relating to France are indicative only.

According to the new budgetary reform and the financial law, from 2006 on, defence expenditure and strength figures are calculated with a new accounting methodology.

Iceland has no armed forces.

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland joined the Alliance in 1999.

From 2001 on, United Kingdom has changed its accounting system for defence expenditures from “cash basis” to “resource basis”.



For nine European NATO member countries, monetary values are expressed in national currencies up to 2001. As from 2002, they are expressed in euros. From 2007 onwards, Slovenian monetary values are also expressed in euros.

Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia joined the Alliance in 2004.

From 2005 onwards, monetary values for Romania and Turkey are expressed in new currency units.

To avoid any ambiguity the fiscal year has been designated by the year which includes the highest number of months: e.g. 2006 represents the fiscal year 2006/2007 for Canada and United Kingdom and the fiscal year 2005/2006 for the United States.

Because of rounding, the total figures may differ from the sum of their components.

Conventional signs:

e estimated

- nil

.. not available

// not applicable

| break in continuity of series

. decimal point

