

## PRESS - INFO - PRESS

# NATO SUMMIT MEETINGS

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NATO is an alliance of countries, represented by their governments at suitable levels, depending on the subject to be discussed and the nature of the decisions to be taken. Alliance decisions are based on consensus among the member countries and have the same force regardless of the level at which they are taken. NATO Summit meetings are thus exceptional events. There have been 14 such meetings since the foundation of the Alliance in 1949.

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 eliminated conflict in international economic policies and encourage economic collaboration.

BRUSSELS, 26 JUNE 1974

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

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 August 1975, in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act).

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.

WASHINGTON D.C., 30-31 MAY 1978

Review of 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.

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.**

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.**

BRUSSELS, 2-3 MARCH 1988

**Reaffirmation of the purposes and principles of the Alliance 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, 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, 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.**

LONDON, 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 activity, including the establishment of regular diplomatic liaison with NATO.**

ROME, 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.**

BRUSSELS, JANUARY 1994

**Launching of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) initiative. All NACC partner countries and CSCE states are invited to participate. Publication of the PfP 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.**

MADRID, JULY 1997

Invitations to 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.

Updating of 1991 Strategic Concept.

Special Declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina

WASHINGTON D.C., 23-24 APRIL 1999

Commemoration of 50th Anniversary of the Alliance. The Washington Summit will be the second to take place in the United States capital and the fifteenth formal meeting of the North Atlantic Council at the Summit level.