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NATO Partnerships



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- ✓ **The Big Picture**
- ✓ **A network of partnerships**
- ✓ **About the NATO Defence Investment Division**



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The Big Picture

Lisbon Summit 2010 NATO's core tasks:

- Territorial Defence
- Crisis Management
- Cooperative Security



“The promotion of Euro-Atlantic security is best assured through a wide network of partner relationships with countries and organizations around the globe. These partnerships make a concrete and valued contribution to the success of NATO’s fundamental tasks.”

Strategic Concept, Lisbon Summit, November 2010

NATO's New
Strategic
Concept





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A Network of Partnerships



NATO MEMBER AND PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES



NATO member countries

Twenty-eight members contribute to promoting security and stability through diplomatic, political and military means. They are committed to the principle of collective defence, which means that an attack against one member or more is considered as an attack against all. NATO also develops partnerships with non-NATO countries and is involved in crisis management operations and missions.

Partnership for Peace countries

Partnership with non-NATO countries started as early as 1991 to help often newly independent states build a solid democratic environment, maintain political stability and modernise armed forces. Discussions on security issues of common interest take place within a multilateral forum called the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and practical cooperation is organised with individual partner countries through NATO's Partnership for Peace programme. NATO also maintains a special relationship with Russia and with Ukraine.

Mediterranean Dialogue countries

These countries participate in a security dialogue with NATO to improve mutual understanding and contribute towards regional security through stronger practical cooperation. At present, there are seven participating countries, which can consult collectively and individually with NATO.

Istanbul Cooperation Initiative countries

This initiative offers countries of the broader Middle East region practical bilateral security cooperation with NATO so as to contribute to global and regional security. To date, four countries have joined.

¹ Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.
² The State of Israel has designated Jerusalem as its capital. The position of the United Nations on the question of Jerusalem is contained in several Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning this question.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by NATO.

- **Launched in 1994**
- **It involves 22 countries**
- **Allows each Euro-Atlantic partner to develop with NATO a partnership programme adapted to individual needs.**
- **Overall political framework is provided by the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)**



**Trust Fund to help Defence Reform
in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Signing Ceremony -**

© NATO

NATO's Relations with Russia

- **NATO-Russia Council (NRC) established in 2002**
- **NRC – forum for political dialogue and building practical cooperation**
- **Key areas for cooperation include: fight against terrorism, defence reform, military cooperation, theatre missile defence / missile defence, non-proliferation, airspace management, crisis management, civil emergency planning, counter-narcotic training of Afghan and central Asian personnel**



Dmitry Medvedev, President of Russia, and Anders Fogh Rasmussen, NATO Secretary General, arriving at NATO Lisbon Summit, 2010 © NATO



Meeting of the NRC, Sochi, Russian Federation, 4 July 2011 © NATO

NATO's Relations with Ukraine

- **NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) established in 1997**
- **NUC – forum for consultations on security issues of common concern and for cooperative activities**
- **Key areas for cooperation include: peace-support operations, defence and security sector reform, military cooperation, armaments, civil emergency planning, science and environment, public information.**



Ukrainian soldier participating in NATO exercise © NATO

- **Initiated in 1994**
- **It involves seven countries of the Mediterranean region: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia**
- **Overall political framework is provided by the Mediterranean Cooperation Group (MCG)**
- **Annual Work Programmes provide the framework for practical cooperation**



Maritime exercise with Jordan in the context of the Mediterranean Dialogue © NATO

Istanbul Cooperative Initiative (ICI)

- **Launched in 2004**
- **It currently involves four countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council: Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates**
- **The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative Group (ICIG) defines procedures for the development of a menu of practical activities with interested countries**



Sheik Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah of the National Security Bureau of Kuwait during “NATO and Gulf countries conference”, Kuwait, 2006 © NATO

- **NATO Cooperation on individual basis with countries that are not part of its partnership frameworks**
- **Include: Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq**
- **Cooperation in areas of mutual interest, including emergency security challenges and active contribution to NATO operations**



Australian Commanding Officer of the First Mentoring Task Force, meets with Afghan elders at a Shura in Sajawu
© Australian MoD

Working with other International Organizations

“.... The EU is a unique and essential partner for NATO.”

Strategic Concept, Lisbon Summit, November 2010



Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Anders Fogh Rasmussen, NATO Secretary General, during joint press point at NATO Headquarters © NATO



NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen shakes hands with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at their bilateral meeting in the framework of the Lisbon Summit meetings of NATO Heads of State and/or Government

“Cooperation between NATO and the United Nations continues to make a substantial contribution to security in operations around the world.”

Strategic Concept, Lisbon Summit, November 2010

“.... Now here, you see, it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that...”

The Red Queen to Alice in Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll

Reform, Modernisation, Transformation

Strategic Concept:

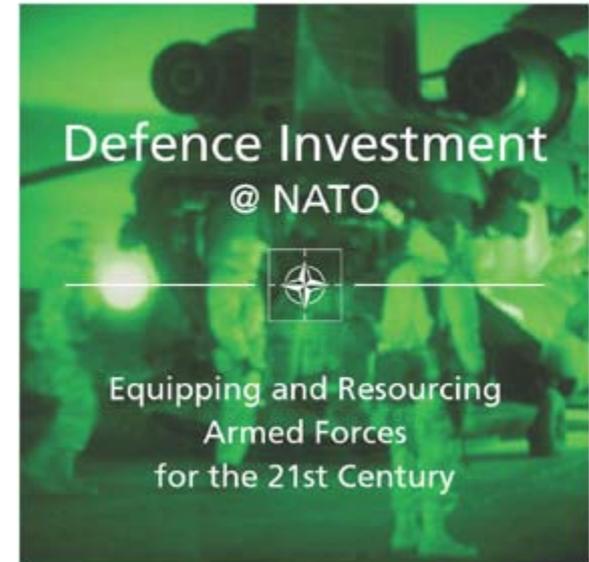
“In order to carry out the full range of NATO missions as effectively and efficiently as possible, Allies will engage in a continuous process of reform, modernisation and transformation.”



Anders Fogh Rasmussen, NATO Secretary General © NATO

- **Aim to invest in more deployable and usable forces**
- **Full range of capabilities**
- **Multinational Cooperation**

- Development of military capabilities for NATO's forces
 - Armaments planning
 - Integrated air defence
 - Airspace & air traffic management
 - Command and control
- Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) identifies opportunities for collaborative research & development and production of military equipment



CNAD focus on multinational cooperation



**CNAD Autumn Annual Conference, 13 October 2011
NATO HQ, Brussels © NATO**

Major themes:

- **Multinational approaches**
- **Critical capabilities**

Why are Partners important?

“...The only thing that will redeem mankind is cooperation...”

Benjamin Franklin



“... If you want to be incrementally better: Be competitive. If you want to be exponentially better: Be cooperative...”

Albert Einstein

- ✓ **Co-operative Security is key for NATO**
- ✓ **Continue co-operation at all levels**
- ✓ **Explore further opportunities for practical co-operation**