THE ISTANBUL SUMMIT MEDIA GUIDE

Note to readers

This *Istanbul Summit Media Guide* has been prepared as a quick reference tool featuring key topics on NATO's agenda.

For users to be able to absorb the information rapidly, each theme starts with an explanation of the most salient issues relevant to the subject. This is followed by an overview of decisions taken at recent summit and ministerial meetings and a detailed chronology tracing all the steps in the evolution of the issue at hand. For more in-depth information, a carefully selected list of official documents and background reading has been given through web links. This is complemented, when appropriate, by additional facts and figures, depending on the nature of the subject.

To provide the most updated information possible, the electronic version of the media guide (www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm) has been updated to reflect any changes there may have been since the time of print, early May. In addition, for ease of access to further sources of information, the web links given in the electronic version of the press kit are clickable.

Note: References 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."

1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

■ TABLE OF CONTENTS

2 OUTLINE OF THE ISTANBUL SUMMIT AND PREVIOUS SUMMIT MEETINGS

■ ISTANBUL, 28-29 JUNE 2004

This event will be an opportunity to welcome the seven new members to their first summit meeting. In particular, Heads of State and Government will take decisions on:

- Expanding NATO's operation in Afghanistan in support of the Bonn process;
- Strengthening NATO's contribution to the fight against terrorism, including WMD aspects;
- Supporting stability in the Balkans, including through the completion of SFOR and a new EU mission in Bosnia, and through NATO's continuing engagement in Kosovo;
- Delivering more capable, usable and responsive forces in support of NATO's new missions; and
- Strengthening cooperation with partners, especially in and beyond the Euro-Atlantic area.

SUMMARY OF KEY DECISIONS AND INITIATIVES AT PREVIOUS SUMMIT MEETINGS

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 partici-pate 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 meet-ing 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 Brejhnev 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 per cent 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 on 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.

3 NATO IN THE BALKANS

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO is currently running peacekeeping operations in Kosovo and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In parallel, both Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina have asked to join NATO's Partnership for Peace programme.

In addition, NATO also led a peacekeeping operation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, which is already a member of Partnership for Peace.

NATO IN KOSOVO

The recent upsurge in violence between ethnic Albanians and Serbs has shown the importance of a continued military presence in the province of Kosovo. This presence is provided by a NATO-led peacekeeping mission called the Kosovo Force or **KFOR**. KFOR works alongside the UN Mission to Kosovo (UNMIK) and other international and non-governmental agencies to stabilise the province.

KFOR is deployed in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 that calls for an effective international civil and security presence in Kosovo. It establishes Kosovo as an entity under interim international administration, while a solution is sought for the future status of the province. It also requests the UN Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to oversee the implementation of the international civil presence, and authorises member states and relevant international organisations to establish the international security presence.

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. It then started to oppress the Kosovar Albanian population. In 1998, major violence erupted in Kosovo with the actions of the Serb forces provoking flows of refugees and internally displaced persons.

NATO IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

NATO has been running a peacekeeping operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina since December 1995 in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 1031. Discussions are currently taking place for the termination of the NATO-led peacekeeping force, the NATO-led Stabilisation Force or **SFOR**, and the hand over of the mission to the European Union by end 2004.

SFOR succeeded the NATO-led Implementation Force or **IFOR** at the end of 1996. IFOR was deployed in accordance with UNSCR 1031, transferring responsibility for military operations in Bosnia from UNPROFOR to NATO and mandating IFOR to oversee the implementation of the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Accord.

The Dayton Peace Accord establishes Bosnia and Herzegovina as a single, democratic and multiethnic state with two entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska.

This peace agreement ended a four-year war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which started following the break up of

Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia) at the end of the Cold War.

NATO IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA*

On the request of the late President Boris Trajkovski, NATO conducted three operations in this country:

- Operation *Essential Harvest:* This was a 30-day mission which began on 27 August 2001 and finished on 26 September. Its aim was to disarm ethnic Albanian insurgents on a voluntary basis. Approximately 3 500 NATO troops, with logistical support, were sent to the country. The operation resulted in the collection of nearly 4 000 weapons and several hundred thousand more other items, including mines and explosives.

  Violence broke out in the country when ethnic Albanian extremists challenged government authorities to grant the ethnic Albanian community more rights. NATO adopted a double-track approach: it condemned the attacks but urged the government to adopt constitutional reforms to increase participation of ethnic Albanians in society and politics. NATO's conditions for deployment were that the political dialogue between the various parties in the country had a "successful outcome" and a cease-fire was respected.

- Operation *Amber Fox*: The mandate for this operation was to help protect EU and OSCE monitors overseeing implementation of the peace plan, signed on 13 August 2001. The operation started on 27 September 2001,

comprising some 700 NATO troops, together with 300 NATO troops that were already based in the country. It was terminated on 15 December 2002.

- Operation *Allied Harmony*: This was a follow-on mission that started on 16 December 2002. Its aim was two-fold: to provide support for the international monitors and to assist the government in taking ownership of security throughout the country. It was terminated on 31 March 2003 and, on the same day, the EU took over responsibility for the mission with Operation *Concordia*, the first EU-led military mission. *Concordia* has since been replaced by a police mission called *Proxima*.

NATO has maintained a headquarters in the country - NATO Headquarters Skopje - to assist authorities in the development of security sector reform and pursue the integration of the country into Euro-Atlantic structures.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- 23-25 April 1999: NATO sets out the objectives of its air campaign against the Serb regime; Launch of the South East Europe Initiative, which aims to integrate countries of the region into European and Euro-Atlantic structures. Bosnia and Herzegovina is included from the start. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) participates from the time President Milosevic is overthrown, in October 2000.

■ CHRONOLOGY

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

17 March: Upsurge of violence in Kosovo.

26 February: President Trajkovski is killed in an air crash.

2003 **15 December:** Operation *Concordia* in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* is terminated and replaced by an EU-led police mission called *Proxima.*

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

31 March: NATO terminates Operation *Allied Harmony* and the EU takes over the responsibility for the mission with Operation *Concordia.*

17 March: NATO decides to terminate Operation *Allied Harmony.*

2002 **16 December:** Operation *Allied Harmony* commences, as a follow-on force to Operation *Amber Fox.*

15 December: Operation *Amber Fox* is terminated.

14 March: 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:** Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Nebojsa Covic, states that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is considering membership of NATO's PfP programme.

16 November: Fifteen constitutional amendments contained in the Ohrid Framework Agreement are passed by the Parliament of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.

27 September: On the request of President Trajkovski, NATO launches Operation *Amber Fox* to provide additional protection for EU and OSCE monitors.

22 August: 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.

13 August: 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: A cease-fire is signed between the Skopje government and ethnic Albanian insurgents.

28 June: President Milosevic is transferred to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

20 June: 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.

10 January: First visit of a Serbian government official, Foreign Minister Goran Svilanovic, to NATO HQ.

1999   **20 June:** Withdrawal of Serb forces from Kosovo complete.

12 June: First elements of KFOR enter Kosovo.

10 June: End of NATO's air campaign against Serb forces; UNSCR 1244 is adopted, calling for an international civil and security presence in Kosovo.

May: The European Union launches the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe.

23-25 April: Launch of NATO's South East Europe Initiative at the Washington Summit.

24 March: Beginning of Operation *Allied Force*, NATO's air campaign to end ethnic cleansing in Kosovo.

20 March: 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: Negotiations in Rambouillet and later in Paris (15-18 March) fail.

30 January: 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:** 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.

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

28 May: NATO foreign ministers agree that the Alliance should seek to contribute to a peaceful solution of the Kosovo crisis.

1997 **10 July:** First indicted war criminal arrested by SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1996 **20 December:** SFOR replaces IFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

12 December: SFOR becomes the legal successor to IFOR in accordance with UNSCR 1088.

1995 **16 December:** Beginning of the deployment of IFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

14 December: Signing in Paris of the General Framework Agreement for Peace agreed in Dayton, Ohio, ending the Bosnian war.

October: Renewed attacks on UN forces and NATO aircraft result in further air strikes.

September: Air strikes are discontinued.

31 August: Due to continued attacks by Bosnian Serb forces on Sarajevo, NATO launches an air campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets.

July: The UN designated Safe Areas of Srebrenica and Zepa are overrun by Bosnian Serb forces.

May: 370 UN peacekeepers are taken hostage by Bosnian Serb forces and used as human shields at potential targets in a bid to prevent further air strikes.

1994 **February:** On the request of the UN Secretary-General, NATO authorises air strikes to end the strangulation of Sarajevo. Four warplanes violating the no-fly zone are shot down in what is NATO's first military engagement and further air strikes are conducted to protect UN forces.

1993 **April:** NATO aircraft begin Operation *Deny Flight* in support of UNSCR 816, establishing a no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1992 **December:** NATO states that it is ready to support peace-keeping operations under the authority of the United Nations Security Council.

November: NATO and the Western European Union begin to enforce the sanctions and embargo imposed by UNSCR 787

October: NATO AWACS aircraft begin monitoring operations in support of UNSCR 781 imposing a no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July: NATO begins monitoring operations in the Adriatic in support of the UNSCR 713 and 757 imposing an arms embargo and sanctions in the former Yugoslavia.

June: 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 on Security and Cooperation in Europe).

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links (www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 14 December 1995
http://www.nato.int/ifor/gfa/gfa-home.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

About NATO in Kosovo
http://www.nato.int/kosovo/kosovo.htm

Operation *Allied Force*
http://www.nato.int/kosovo/all-frce.htm

KFOR web site
http://www.nato.int/kfor/welcome.html

IFOR web site
http://www.nato.int/ifor/ifor.htm

SFOR web site
http://www.nato.int/sfor/index.htm

About NATO in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* and
its three operations
http://www.nato.int/fyrom/home.htm

Background information on NATO's role in peacekeeping
(pp107-135 of the NATO Handbook 2001)
http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/pdf/handbook.pdf

About NATO's South East Europe Initiative. Web module
containing background information, official documents and
declarations on the subject
http://www.nato.int/seei/home.htm

■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

- The six-nation Contact Group for Kosovo was comprised of France, Germany, Italy, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

- Force levels and structures within NATO's operations are reviewed by NATO's Military Authorities every six months. Changes are introduced to respond to the evolution of the situation in the country concerned. The figures below are valid as at 23 June 2004.

1. KFOR WITH AN OVERALL STRENGTH OF 18 200 PERSONNEL

A. Contributing NATO countries (25)

Belgium	Luxembourg
Bulgaria	The Netherlands
Czech Republic	Norway
Denmark	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
France	Romania
Germany	Slovakia
Greece	Slovenia
Hungary	Spain
Iceland	Turkey
Italy	United Kingdom
Latvia	United States
Lithuania	

B. Contributing non-NATO countries (11)

Argentina	Ireland
Armenia	Morocco
Austria	Sweden
Azerbaijan	Switzerland
Finland	Ukraine
Georgia	

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 by spring 2002: 32 000.

2. SFOR WITH AN OVERALL STRENGTH OF 8 500 PERSONNEL

A. Contributing NATO countries (20)

Bulgaria	Norway
Canada	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
France	Slovakia
Germany	Slovenia
Greece	Spain
Hungary	Turkey
Italy	United Kingdom
The Netherlands	United States

B. Contributing non-NATO countries (7)

Albania	Ireland
Argentina	Morocco
Austria	Sweden
Chile	

SFOR originally comprised 31 000 troops. By early 2001 they had been reduced to 19 000, and in spring 2002, the decision was taken to reduce troops to 12 000 by end 2002 and to restructure SFOR.

4 NATO
IN AFGHANISTAN

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO is strongly committed to help establish the conditions in which Afghanistan enjoys a representative government and self-sustaining peace and security through its leadership of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). It has committed itself to remain in Afghanistan for as long as it takes to achieve these objectives, on the basis of existing UN Security Council Resolutions, with the aim of helping to lead Afghanistan out of nearly four decades of authoritarian rule, foreign occupation and civil war.

INITIAL ISAF TASKS

ISAF's tasks are laid out in a Military Technical Agreement established at the Bonn Conference. Its tasks include assisting the Afghan Transitional Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas so that the Transitional Authority and UN personnel can operate in a secure environment.

In more concrete terms, ISAF has been assisting, through its presence, in creating a secure environment, developing Afghan security structures, identifying reconstruction needs, as well as training and building up future Afghan security forces. This has involved helping to train the first units of the new Afghan National Army and national police, rehabilitating schools and medical facilities, restoring water supplies, providing agricultural technical assistance and many other civil-military projects.

ISAF also operates parts of the Kabul International Airport (the Kabul International Airport task force) and maintains an Air Liaison Officers Cell. It has played a role in supporting the removal of heavy weapons in Afghanistan to three cantonment sites near Kabul and has supported the security arrangements for the voter registration and national elections.

Earlier in the year, ISAF assisted in providing security for a major political event, the convening of a constitutional *Loya Jirga* [1], a grand council specific to Afghanistan, which adopted a new constitution. ISAF will also assist the Afghan authorities, within its means and capabilities, with the holding of national elections whether presidential or parliamentary, or a combination thereof. To this end, ISAF has been working with the Afghan Transitional Authority and its chair, President Karzai, as well as with the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA), other international organisations and non-governmental organisations operating in the country.

ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE OF ISAF

ISAF was created in accordance with the Bonn Conference, December 2001, after the ouster of the repressive Taliban regime. Afghan opposition leaders attending the conference began the process of reconstructing their country, by setting up a new government structure, namely the Afghan Transitional Authority. The concept of a UN-mandated international force to assist the newly established Afghan Transitional Authority was also launched to create a secure environment in and around Kabul and support the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

---

[1] *Loya* is the Pashtun term for "grand" and *Jirga* is a Persian/Mogholi word meaning "group".

These agreements paved the way for the creation of a three-way partnership between the Afghan Transitional Authority, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and ISAF.

ISAF is not a UN force, but is a coalition of the willing deployed under the authority of the UN Security Council (four UNSC Resolutions - 1386, 1413, 1444 and 1510 - relate to ISAF). Since 11 August 2003, it is supported and led by NATO, and financed by the troop-contributing countries.

ISAF is structured into four main components:

- ISAF Headquarters: commands the Kabul Multinational Brigade and conducts operational tasks in its area of responsibility. It liaises with and assists in the work of UNAMA, the Afghan Transitional Authority, and governmental and non-governmental organisations;
- the Kabul Multinational Brigade: ISAF's tactical headquarters, responsible for the planning and conduct of patrolling and civil-military cooperation operations on a day-to-day basis;
- the Kabul International Airport: ISAF assists the Afghan Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism in the overall operation of the airport;
- the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Kunduz.

PRTs AND THE EXTENSION OF ISAF

The UN has extended ISAF's mandate to cover the whole of Afghanistan (UNSCR 1510). NATO is now operating beyond Kabul in Kunduz, where it took over the Provincial

Reconstruction Team (PRT) led by Germany. It is currently considering the take-over of more PRTs across the country which will operate separately but complement other PRTs under Operation *Enduring Freedom*, the US-led counter-terrorist operation in Afghanistan.

PRTs are small teams of civilian and military personnel working in Afghanistan's provinces to provide security for aid workers and help reconstruction work. They are key in supporting the three pillars of the Bonn Agreement: security, reconstruction and political stability.

In the longer term, consideration may be given to enhancing unity of command between ISAF and Operation *Enduring Freedom.*

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 **September:** National elections expected to take place.
31 March-1 April: NATO Secretary General participates in a donor's conference on Afghanistan in Berlin.
February: ISAF IV succeeded by ISAF V under the command of Lt. Gal. Hillier.
4 January: Adoption of a new constitution by the *Loya Jirga.*

2003 **31 December:** NATO assumes command of the Kunduz Provincial Reconstruction Team, previously led by Germany.
19 December: NATO decides to expand the role of ISAF IV.
19 November: Appointment of Mr Hikmet Cetin (Turkey) to the position of NATO Senior Civilian Representative in Afghanistan.
13 October: the UN Security Council adopts resolution 1510 authorising the expansion of ISAF's operations to include operations anywhere in Afghanistan.
28 September: Meeting between NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson and the President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai.
11 August: NATO takes over the command and coordination of ISAF. Lt. Gal. Gliemeroth commands ISAF IV.
5 July: First NATO troops set off for Kabul.
16 April: The North Atlantic Council agrees to expand NATO's support to the international peacekeeping force in Afghanistan.
February: ISAF III under the command of Germany and the Netherlands, on the basis of UNSCR 1444.

2002 **27 November:** The Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) hosts a Force Generation conference for ISAF.

17 October: 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: ISAF II under the command of Turkey, on the basis of UNSCR 1413.

10-20 June: 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: Harmid Karzai is elected as Head of the Afghan Transitional Authority; the UN issues a mandate for a multinational force deployed in and around Kabul to help stabilise the country and create the conditions for self-sustaining peace.

4 January: ISAF tasks laid out in a Military Technical Agreement.

2001 **20 December:** ISAF I established by UNSCR 1386 under the command of the United Kingdom, with forces and assets from 18 other countries.

5 December: Bonn Conference.

7 October: Launch of US Operation *Enduring Freedom.*

September-October: Ouster of the repressive Taliban regime by the US.

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
AND BACKGROUND READING

*Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links
(www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)*

Final Communiqué of NATO defence ministers, announcing the
decision to expand ISAF beyond Kabul (paragraph 5), Brussels,
1 December 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-148e.htm

Announcement in the final communiqué of NATO foreign minis-
ters in Madrid, 3 June 2003, of NATO take-over of ISAF
(paragraph 3)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-059e.htm

About NATO in Afghanistan
http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/index.htm

Fact sheet on ISAF
http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/factsheet.htm

NATO's ISAF mission online
http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF

Frequently Asked Questions on ISAF
http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/Update/media_faq.htm

"The Road to Kabul". *NATO Review* article (Summer 2003) by
Diego Ruiz Palmer giving a detailed account on the role, func-
tioning and evolution of ISAF up to the NATO take-over
http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2003/issue2/english/art3_pr.html

"Preparing for the Constitutional Loya Jirga". ISAF news piece by Major Guy Turpin explaining the origins, functioning and role of this council, 5 December 2003
http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/Update/getready.htm

Operation *Enduring Freedom*
http://www.army.mil/operations/oef/

■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

COMMANDERS

The overall command of ISAF comes under the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, **General James Jones**, who appoints the commander of the ISAF Headquarters. The Kabul Multinational Brigade (KMNB) is subordinated to the ISAF Headquarters and is commanded by a separate commander.

ISAF HEADQUARTERS

- Operational command for ISAF IV since 15 January 2004: General Gerhard W. Back (German Air Force), Regional Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces North Europe, Brunssum, the Netherlands

  From 17 July 2003 to January 2004: General Sir Jack Deverell (British Army), Regional Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces North Europe, Brunssum, the Netherlands

- Commander of ISAF IV since 9 February 2004: Lt. General Rick Hillier (Canadian Army)

  Commander of ISAF IV from 25 June 2003 to February 2004: Lieutenant-General Götz Gliemeroth (German Army), Commander JCC (NATO's Joint Command Centre headquartered in Heidelberg, Germany)

- Deputy Commander of ISAF since 6 February 2004: Major-General Wolfgang Korte (German Army)

  Deputy Commander of ISAF IV from 25 June 2003 to February 2004: Major-General Andrew Leslie (Canadian Army) and Commander of Regular and Reserve Force army brigade groups in Canada's Land Forces Central Area, based in Toronto.

The Kabul Multinational Brigade (KMNB)

- Commander KMNB since February 2004: Brigadier-General Jocelyn Lacroix (Canada)

  COMKMNB from August 2003 to February 2004: Brigadier-General Peter Devlin (Canada)

ISAF I: Led by the United Kingdom. Forces and assets from 18 other countries, including from 12 NATO member countries: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. Five from NATO Partner countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Romania and Sweden; and one non-European country: New Zealand.

ISAF II: Led by Turkey. Participation from nine other NATO member countries: the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain; ten NATO Partner countries: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Romania, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*; and one non-European country: New Zealand.

ISAF III: Led by Germany, the Netherlands and Canada. Participation from 11 other NATO member countries: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain and Turkey; 14 NATO Partner countries: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*; and one non-European country: New Zealand.

ISAF IV: Led by NATO. Participation from 23 NATO member countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States; eight NATO Partner countries: Albania, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*; and one non-European country: New Zealand.

ISAF V figures, as at 23 June 2004

ISAF WITH AN OVERALL STRENGTH OF **6 300** PERSONNEL

A. Contributing NATO countries (26)

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

B. Contributing non-NATO countries (10)

Albania	Ireland
Austria	New Zealand
Azerbaijan	Sweden
Croatia	Switzerland
Finland	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

5 NATO AND IRAQ

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO does not have a direct role in the international stabilisation force in Iraq. So far, it has been providing support to Poland, on the explicit request of this country. It is supporting Polish troops, which are leading a multinational division in Iraq's central province, with force generation, secure communications, logistics, movement coordination, intelligence and logistics expertise.

In addition to its support to Poland, NATO responded to a request made by Turkey, in February 2003, 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* was launched (20 February-30 April) under the overall command of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SHAPE) and run by NATO's regional headquarters Southern Europe (AFSOUTH). NATO 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.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2003   **3 September:** Poland assumes command of the Multinational Division (MND) Central South in Iraq.

30 June: SHAPE organises a Force Review conference to finalise the plans for NATO support to Poland and its planned role in Iraq.

3 June: NATO approves support for Poland in Iraq.

21 May: NATO agrees to provide support to Poland in its planned role in the international stabilisation force in Iraq.

16 April: NATO agrees to conclude Operation *Display Deterrence*, which is formally terminated by Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Johnson, on 30 April.

March: The United States launch Operation *Iraqi Freedom*, with the support of the United Kingdom.

20 February: Operation *Display Deterrence*, in Turkey, is activated.

19 February: NATO's Defence Planning Committee authorises the deployment of surveillance aircraft and missile defences to Turkey.

16 February: 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: Turkey formally invokes Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

2002   **21-22 November:** 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.

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
   AND BACKGROUND READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links
(www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

Press release giving details on NATO support to Poland,
3 September 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-093e.htm

Decision sheet of the Defence Planning Committee on support
to Turkey within the Framework of Article 4 of the Washington
Treaty, 16 February 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p030216e.htm

Prague Summit statement on Iraq, 21 November 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-133e.htm

Speeches by Jaap de Hoop Scheffer in which he mentions the
possibility of NATO taking on a greater role in Iraq
• At the National Defense University, Washington,
  29 January 2004,
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040129a.htm
• At the Diplomatic Academy Warsaw, 4 March 2004
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040304a.htm

About NATO and Iraq. Issue page giving news items, official
documents and speeches on NATO's support to Poland and
Turkey
http://www.nato.int/issues/iraq/index.html

Operation *Display Deterrence* (20 February - 16 April 2003),
NATO's defensive assistance to Turkey. This module gives an
overview of support provided by NATO
http://www.nato.int/issues/turkey/index.html

AFSOUTH, Operation *Display Deterrence*
http://www.afsouth.nato.int/operations/NATOTurkey/DisplayDeterrence.htm

Consultations on measures to protect Turkey
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2003/02-february/e0210a.htm

Operation *Iraqi Freedom* - The United States Army
http://www.army.mil/operations/oif/

6 ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

■ KEY INFORMATION

Since the invocation of Article 5 of the Washington Treaty on 12 September 2001, NATO member countries have continued to show a strong determination to play their part in the fight against terrorism following the attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001. The Alliance has conducted a number of operations and launched several initiatives to this effect.

NATO OPERATIONS

- Command of the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** in Afghanistan since August 2003, directed by the Regional Headquarters Northern Europe (AFNORTH) in Brunssum, the Netherlands. Initially, NATO gave support to the United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany and the Netherlands, who led ISAF from January 2002 until August 2003.

- Launching of **Operation *Active Endeavour*** on 6 October 2001 to conduct surveillance in the Eastern Mediterranean. Elements of NATO's Standing Naval Forces patrol the area, monitor merchant shipping, and since March 2003, escort civilian shipping through the Straits of Gibraltar and board suspicious vessels. Since March 2004, its area of operations has been expanded to the whole Mediterranean and the support of EAPC/PfP partners and Mediterranean Dialogue coun- tries and other selected countries enlisted. Further changes are under consideration. The operation is

directed from Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe (NAVSOUTH) in Naples, Italy.

- **NATO peacekeeping forces in the Balkans** are acting against terrorist groups with links to the *Al-Quaida* network regularly. They focus on the illegal movement of people, arms and drugs, and work with regional authorities on border security issues.
- Conduct of *Eagle Assist* from mid-October 2001 to mid-May 2002. This operation consisted in protecting the US homeland from further terrorist attacks with NATO Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft. 830 crew members from 13 NATO member countries flew approximately 4 300 hours over 360 operational sorties.
- Assistance in the **security operation for the upcoming Olympic Games** in Athens, Greece, on the request of the host country.

On the request of the United States, NATO also provided **initial support** for coalition operations against the Taliban and *Al-Quaida* in October 2001 and agreed on a package of eight measures, which included:

1) greater intelligence-sharing;
2) assistance to states threatened as a result of their support for coalition efforts;
3) increased security for facilities of the US and other Allies on their territory;
4) back-filling of selected Allied assets needed to support anti-terrorist operations;
5) blanket over-flight rights;
6) access to ports and airfields;
7) deployment of NATO naval forces to the eastern Mediterranean;

8) deployment of Airborne Early Warning aircraft to patrol US airspace.

The Prague package

At the Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002, NATO Heads of State and Government adopted a **Prague package** to adapt NATO to the challenge of terrorism. This package comprised:

- a new military concept for defence against terrorism. This concept underlines the Alliance's readiness: to act against terrorist attacks, or the threat of such attacks, directed from abroad against the populations, territory, infrastructure and forces of NATO member countries; to provide assistance to national authorities in dealing with the consequences of terrorist attacks; to support operations by the EU or other international organisations or coalitions involving Allies; and to deploy forces as and where required to carry out such missions. These activities will be supported by measures to further improve intelligence-sharing among Allies;

- the adoption of a Partnership Action Plan on Terrorism (PAP-T) - in which NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue partners can now also participate on a case-by-case basis. The plan provides a framework for NATO-Partner cooperation on terrorism, defining partnership roles as well as instruments to fight terrorism and manage its consequences;

- the adoption of measures in the field of weapons of mass destruction: NATO has five concrete initiatives underway: a deployable nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) analytical laboratory; an NBC event response team; a virtual centre of excellence for NBC weapons

defence, providing electronic linkage of schools that do work on NBC weapons; a NATO biological and chemical defence stockpile, which assesses what members hold in the way of vaccines, chemical protection gear etc; and a disease surveillance system;

- the protection of civilian populations: members and partners are working together to improve civil preparedness against and manage the consequences of possible terrorist attacks with chemical, biological and radiological agents;

- missile defence: see chapter on "Capabilities";

- cyber-defence: efforts are underway to improve the protection against and otherwise prepare for a possible disruption of NATO and national infrastructure assets, including information and communication systems;

- cooperation with other international organisations: NATO is eager to deepen its relations with the EU, the UN, the OSCE, EUROCONTROL, the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Air Transport Association so that information is shared and action taken more effectively in the common fight against terrorism.

In addition, the creation of the NATO Response Force, the streamlining of the military command structure and the launching of the Prague Capabilities Commitment (see chapter on "Capabilities") introduce changes for NATO to be better prepared for new challenges, including terrorism.

OTHER INITIATIVES

At their meeting on 2 April 2004, NATO foreign ministers decided to prepare an **enhanced package of measures against terrorism** in time for the Istanbul Summit. Among the measures suggested are: improved intelligence sharing, enhanced response to national requests for NATO support, further developing Operation *Active Endeavour*, and reinforcing cooperation with partner and Mediterranean Dialogue countries, as well as with other international organisations.

Following 11 September, NATO created a temporary Terrorist Threat Cell, which has become permanent since end 2003. It is now called the **Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit** and analyses general terrorist threats, as well as those that are more specifically aimed at NATO.

In addition, the attacks on the US gave a significant boost to the NATO-Russia relationship. Combating terrorism has been identified as a key priority by **NATO and Russia**. It was one of the main drivers behind the creation of the NATO-Russia Council in May 2002 where the development of joint terrorist threat assessments and the analysis of the proliferation of risks and possible countermeasures have been identified as possible areas of cooperation.

The Conference on National Armaments Directors (the CNAD - NATO's most senior armaments forum) and the Armaments Community are making a strong contribution to the improvement of the Alliance's defence posture against the threat of terrorism and are considering this issue as a high priority. The CNAD is focusing on the identification of equipment and technology to assist in this effort. The Main Armaments Groups pay particular attention to work in the following fields:

- Nuclear-Biological-Chemical (NBC) defence in support of the wider issue of the defence against weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means. Efficient results have also been obtained with the creation of a NBC Battalion which cooperates actively with its European counterpart. Work is also ongoing on the individual and collective protection of soldiers with emerging technologies;
- protection of wide body aircraft against man-pads; protection of rotary wings (helicopter rotary blades) for aircraft from ground threats; protection of harbours and vessels; improvised explosive devices (covers all types of 'home-made' bombs); detection of mines;
- the Network-Centric/ Network Enabled Capability is also a specific field for which efforts are being re-inforced (Network-Centric describes the linking together of information systems);
- in the field of intelligence sharing, work is being coordi-nated with the Battlefield Information Collection and Exploitation System (BICES) Agency.

All these activities are developed to reply to the military require-ments and commitments of the Alliance. They receive support from the Research and Technology Agency, which aims to find long and short-term solutions in emerging technologies, and from the industrial community which is looking for cooperative and affordable projects.

Finally, the armaments projects or programmes are a valuable contribution to defence against terrorism for both military and civilian use. This aspect is perceived as a strong basis to re-inforce NATO cooperation with the European Union.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels, 2 April 2004: NATO foreign ministers decide to prepare for the Istanbul Summit an enhanced package of measures to fight terrorism
- Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002: Adoption of the Prague package
- Meeting of foreign ministers in Reykjavik, 14-15 May 2002: NATO declares it will operate when and where necessary to fight terrorism.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 **5 April:** Third high-level NATO-Russia conference on combating terrorism, Norfolk, Virginia.

2 April: NATO foreign ministers decide to prepare an enhanced package on terrorism in time for the Istanbul Summit.

16 March: 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.

11 March: Violent terrorist attacks are perpetrated against Spain.

2003 **11 August:** NATO takes command of ISAF in Afghanistan.

2002 **9 December:** Second high-level NATO-Russia conference on combating terrorism, Moscow.

21-22 November: Prague Summit initiatives.

17 October: 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.

14-15 May: 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: First high-level NATO-Russia conference on combating terrorism, Rome.

2001 **26 October:** Launching of Operation *Active Endeavour.*

9 October: Launching of *Eagle Assist.*

4 October: On the request of the US, NATO adopts eight measures to expand options available in the campaign against terrorism.

12 September: 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: The *Al-Quaida* terrorist network perpetrates large-scale attacks against the United States.

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links (www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

Declaration on terrorism by NATO foreign ministers, 2 April 2004
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-057e.htm

NATO's military concept against terrorism, endorsed at the Prague Summit on 21 November 2002
http://www.nato.int/ims/docu/terrorism.htm

Partnership Action Plan against terrorism, adopted at the Prague Summit
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b021122e.htm

NATO foreign ministers in Reykjavik declare that to fight terror-ism, NATO will act whenever and wherever necessary (paragraph 5), 14-15 May 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-059e.htm

The eight measures adopted by NATO on the request of the United States, 4 October 2001
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2001/s011004b.htm

About NATO and terrorism. Issue page giving access to key documents on the subject
http://www.nato.int/terrorism/index.htm

A chronology of NATO's response to 11 September
http://www.nato.int/terrorism/chronology.htm

About NATO in Afghanistan. Issue page containing key information on the theme
http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/index.htm

Video interview with Ted Whiteside, Head of NATO's Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Centre, 22 May 2003
http://www.nato.int/multi/video/2003/v030522/v030522a.htm

■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

The figures below are valid as at 23 June 2004.

ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR WITH AN OVERALL STRENGTH OF 2 900 PERSONNEL

A. Contributing NATO countries (9)

Denmark   Spain
Germany   Turkey
Greece   United Kingdom
Italy   United States
Portugal

B. Contributing non-NATO countries

None

7 CAPABILITIES

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO is putting into place a series of measures to increase the deployability and usability of its forces. It is aiming to do this through the development of realistic output indicators so that it can fulfil its present and future operational commitments and fight new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

REVIEW OF NATO'S DEFENCE PLANNING PROCESS

In the run-up to the summit, work has been undertaken on NATO's defence planning process to assist in the transformation of NATO's military capabilities. The Defence Review Committee was assigned this task in June 2003 and announcements are expected on a streamlined defence planning review at the NATO Summit in Istanbul, as well as initiatives to improve force generation/operational planning processes.

The aim is to make the defence planning process more responsive, efficient and coordinated, and to make sure it receives even greater attention from political leaders. One of the issues at stake is usability: members have to be able and willing to deploy and sustain a certain percentage of their forces on Alliance operations, which has not always been the case up to now.

WHAT IS THE NATO DEFENCE PLANNING PROCESS?

Once NATO has defined the type of military forces it needs to fulfil its missions, it must develop those forces. The NATO defence planning process is used for this purpose: it serves as an instrument to ensure that members generate the necessary military forces and capabilities to fulfil NATO missions. Basically, it translates Alliance political concepts and vision into practical guidance for members as they prepare their defence programmes and budgets.

The defence planning process is a long-term process that includes several planning disciplines such as armaments, civil emergency planning, consultation, command and control, logistics, resource, nuclear and force planning. It has been used by NATO over the years.

Ministerial Guidance on defence planning is given once every two years by NATO defence ministers. It was last given in June 2003, when ministers approved a framework for defence planning up to 2010 and beyond.

Ministerial Guidance establishes the Alliance level of ambition in military terms and sets the goals for many of the planning disciplines. Subsequent elements of the process set specific requirements to member countries and assess their ability to meet the assigned targets. In June 2003, it was emphasised that the defence planning process "be flexible, responsive and more focused on capabilities for the full range of Alliance missions. It should take into account national planning cycles and also consider the evolving NATO-EU relationship. The Allied Command Transformation will play a major role in this review and the subsequent work to develop capabilities".

IMPLEMENTING THE PRAGUE CAPABILITIES PACKAGE

The Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002, saw the launch of three key military transformation initiatives that are essential in adapting NATO's military capabilities.

THE PRAGUE CAPABILITIES COMMITMENT (PCC)

Member countries have made firm political commitments to improve capabilities in more than 400 specific areas, covering the following eight fields:

- chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence;
- intelligence, surveillance and target acquisition;
- air-to-ground surveillance;
- command, control and communications;
- combat effectiveness, including precision-guided munitions and suppression of enemy air defences;
- strategic air and sea lift;
- air-to-air refuelling;
- deployable combat support and combat service support units.

Progress in each of the areas identified above is being reviewed on a regular basis. The PCC is yielding tangible results, but it takes years to develop and field military capabilities, and much of the work under PCC remains to done. For multinational projects such as strategic sea-lift, strategic airlift and air-to-air refuelling, good intentions have yet to be matched by financial commitments.

THE NATO RESPONSE FORCE

Work continues on the development of the NATO Response Force (NRF), which is a permanently available multinational joint force at very high readiness, consisting of land, air and sea components, as well as various specialist functions. With over 20 000 troops, it will be able to start to deploy after five days' notice and sustain itself for operations during 30 days and more if re-supplied.

It will undertake the following types of missions:

- act as a stand-alone force for Article 5 (collective defence) or non-Article 5 crisis response operations such as evacuation operations, disaster consequence management (including chemical biological, radiological and nuclear events), and support humanitarian crisis situation and counter terrorism operations;
- be the initial entry force facilitating the arrival of larger follow-up forces;
- be used as a show of NATO determination and solidarity to deter crises (quick response operations to support diplomacy as required).

The fully operational NRF can consist of up to a brigade-size land component with forced entry capability, a naval task force composed of one carrier battle group, an amphibious task group and a surface action group, and an air component that will be capable of 200 combat sorties a day. Combat support and combat service support capabilities will be integral parts of the NRF.

The NRF will be tailored to a specific operation as required. Contributions will be drawn from the entire NATO Force Structure and from other forces contributed by NATO member

countries. Support from Partner countries is not excluded as is the case at present for existing NATO operations.

The NRF rotational system functions as follows: After a six-month training programme, the force is certified to the highest standards, especially with regard to capability and interoper-ability. It is then put "on-call" for six months. Once forces are committed to an NRF rotation, they would only be withdrawn under exceptional circumstances. The force is then replaced by a new set of units who follow the same programme.

Initial operational capability of the NRF will be reached by October 2004 and full operational capability by October 2006. The first rotations have been prototypes. The rotational scheme is planned as follows:
- NRF 1: 15 October 2003 - end 2003 (Joint Force Command, AFNORTH, in Brunssum, the Netherlands);
- NRF 2: January 2004 - end June (AFNORTH);
- NRF 3: End June 2004 - end 2004 (Joint Force Command, AFSOUTH, in Naples, Italy);
- NRF 4: January 2005 - mid July (AFSOUTH);
- NRF 5: 15 July - end 2005 (Joint Headquarters Lisbon, Portugal);
- NRF 6: January 2006 - mid July (Joint Headquarters Lisbon, Portugal).

It is anticipated that command of future rotations will be shared between these three headquarters, under the overall command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR). However, SACEUR will have a shared responsibility with the Supreme Allied Commander for Transformation (SACT) since the NRF will be a catalyst for continuing the on-going capabilities transfor-

mation process. SACEUR is responsible for operations and holds strategic military command over the NRF. SACT develops and plans future capabilities, applies emerging technologies and adapts military doctrine and training, including for the NRF.

THE MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE

NATO has streamlined its military command arrangements to provide a leaner, more efficient, effective and deployable command structure. The restructuring, launched in 2002, was based on the agreed minimum military requirements document for the Alliance's command arrangements. It has resulted in a significant reduction in headquarters and Combined Air Operations Centres. More importantly, it reflects a fundamental shift in Alliance thinking.

Previously, the command structure was divided into two main geographic areas with one strategic command covering Europe and the other the North Atlantic area. These commands have now been replaced by one operational command - the Allied Command Operations (ACO) - and a functional command - the Allied Command Transformation (ACT). The sole purpose of ACT is to be the engine of military transformation of the Alliance. 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, which is one of NATO's most important decision making bodies.

It must be noted that NATO is gradually introducing these fundamental changes, which means that, if modified, commands have to be "activated" before their new denominations become official and the old ones defunct. In addition, further minor changes may be made to the command structure in this transition phase.

- **The Allied Command Operations (ACO):** It is responsible for all Alliance operations and is based at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), Mons, Belgium. Its commander is the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) who is dual-hatted as Commander, United States European Command. SACEUR is responsible for different levels of commands: the strategic level, the operational level and the component or tactical level.

    - The **operational level** consists of:
        - Two standing Joint Force Commands (JFCs): Brunssum, the Netherlands, and Naples, Italy. They can conduct operations from their static locations or provide a land-based Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) headquarters[1].
        - One standing Joint Headquarters (JHQ): Lisbon, Portugal. A deployable sea-based CJTF HQ capability can be drawn from this headquarters.
    - The **component or tactical level** consists of six Component Commands (CCs), which provide service-specific - land, maritime, or air - expertise to the operational level. Although these component commands are available for use in any operation, they are subordinated to one of the Joint Force Commanders.

---

[1] Combined Joint Task Forces equip NATO with multinational and multi-service forces capable of conducting a wide range of military operations at short notice. They provide the structures needed for the command and control of such forces, facilitate the participation of non NATO countries in NATO-led operations, as is the case in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo, and pave the way for future European-led military operations.

– For JFC Brunssum, there is: an Air Component Command at Ramstein, Germany; a Maritime Component Command at Northwood in the United Kingdom; and a Land Component Command at Heidelberg, Germany.

– For JFC Naples, there is: an Air Component Command at Izmir, Turkey; a Maritime Component Command in Naples, Italy; and a Land Component Command in Madrid, Spain.

In addition to these Component Commands, there are four static Combined Air Operations Centres (CAOCs):

- Uedem, Germany;
- Finderup, Denmark;
- Poggio Renatico, Italy;
- Larissa, Greece.

There are also two deployable CAOCs - in Uedem and Poggio Renatico. As the deployable CAOCs need to exercise their capability to mobilise and deploy, the current facility at Torrejon Air Base in Spain is the primary site for training and exercising that capability. A small NATO element is stationed at Torrejon to support this mission.

SACEUR is also at the head of:

- The NATO Response Force;
- The NATO Airborne Early Warning Force;
- The five High Readiness Forces Corps Headquarters;
- The Standing Naval Forces, Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT), Mediterranean (STANAVFORMED), and Mine Counter Measures (STANAVMCM);

- The NATO Integrated Extended Air Defence System (NATINEADS).

In addition, SACEUR has permanent Technical Arrangements with the EUROCORPS and the High Readiness Forces (Maritime) Headquarters, UK, Italy and Spain. The majority of NATO formations are organised in the NATO Force Structure and, in peacetime, remain under national control.

- **The Allied Command Transformation (ACT)**: It is responsible for the transformation of Alliance military capabilities and is co-located with the US Joint Forces Command Norfolk in Norfolk, Virginia, USA. Its commander is the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (SACT), who is also dual-hatted as the US Joint Forces Commander, responsible for the transformation of US forces. ACT aims to enhance training, improve capabilities, test and develop doctrines and conduct experiments to assess new concepts. It also aims to facilitate the dissemination and introduction of new concepts and promote interoperability.

In order to undertake these responsibilities, it has identified five main transformation "processes":

1) Strategic Policy, Concepts, and Requirements;
2) Capability Planning and Implementation;
3) Joint and Combined Concept Development, Experimentation, Assessment and Doctrine;
4) Future Capabilities Research and Technology, and
5) Training and Education.

There is an ACT Staff Element in Belgium primarily for resource and defence planning issues. ACT includes the Joint Warfare Centre in Norway, a new Joint Force Training Centre in Poland and the Joint Analysis and Lessons Learned Centre in Portugal. It also supervises the Undersea Research Centre in La Spezia, Italy.

There are direct linkages between ACT, Alliance schools and NATO agencies, as well as the US Joint Forces Command. A NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre in Greece, associated with ACT, is also envisaged. In addition, a number of nationally - or multinationally - sponsored Centres of Excellence focused on transformation in specific military fields support the command.

ALLIED GROUND SURVEILLANCE

A key element of the Alliance's transformation, and an essential, enabling capability for the NATO Response Force (NRF) is the ongoing, multinational, co-operative effort to develop and acquire an airborne, stand-off ground surveillance system for the Alliance. The programme to achieve this is better known by its short title AGS. The NATO-owned and operated core AGS capability will be supplemented by interoperable national assets, forming a system of systems.

The need for an airborne system that can detect and track vehicles - such as tanks, trucks or helicopters, moving on or near the ground has been recognised for over 20 years. The first Gulf War brought the utility of such a capability, combined with the ability to take high resolution radar pictures day or night in all types of weather, to the fore. In 1992, the NATO Military Committee confirmed the requirement for an AGS capability

and the next year the North Atlantic Council tasked its senior armaments forum - the Conference of National Armament Directors, to explore all possibilities for a co-operative Alliance approach to an affordable and effective AGS capability.

Over the past ten years, there have been many attempts to identify an approach to develop and acquire that capability, but none garnered sufficient support from a sufficient number of nations, to be realised.

A number of national airborne ground surveillance systems have been, or are being fielded, including the United States' Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (**JSTARS**), the United Kingdom's Airborne Stand-off Radar (**ASTOR**) system, the French **HORIZON** and Italian **CRESO** helicopter systems. The interoperability of these national systems has been enhanced by the efforts of the Coalition Aerial Surveillance and Reconnaissance (**CAESAR**) project. This seven state effort has developed common tactics, techniques and procedures for airborne ground surveillance systems. Building on the CAESAR project's success, the same seven countries, to be joined by other Allies, will launch the Multi-sensor Aerospace-ground Joint Interoperable ISR Coalition (**MAJIIC**) to address the fusion of data from a wide range of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) sensors.

Two industrial consortia (Transatlantic Industrial Proposed Solution – **TIPS** with EADS, Galileo Avionica, General Dynamics Canada, Indra, Northrop Grumman and Thales; and the Co-operative Transatlantic AGS Solution - **CTAS**, with Raytheon, Alenia-Marconi Systems and Siemens) offered proposals which employ manned, or a mixture of manned and unmanned plat-forms, to meet the agreed NATO requirement for AGS. Definition

studies outlining the operational, technical, cost and schedule details of their proposals have been provided by each consortium. These have been evaluated and countries in the AGS Steering Committee have chosen to sign a contract with TIPS by Spring 2005.

At Istanbul, commitments are expected from nations to fund a two year design and development effort leading to the acquisition of an AGS system with the goal of achieving an initial operational capability by 2010.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The scale and atrocity of the 11 September 2001 attacks have reinforced efforts to improve the protection of civilian populations and deployed forces from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attacks.

NATO has been focusing on a series of initiatives to counter nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) attacks. One of the proposed initiatives nearing fruition is the establishment of a mobile laboratory system for use by a deployed NATO Response Force commander. A NATO Staff Target for a multinational Stand-Off Detection programme is also being envisaged that would identify and warn what chemical and biological agent was being used in an attack.

Work is continuing on the NATO multinational Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) defence battalion, which achieved its initial operational capability in December 2003 and will be fully operational from July 2004 onwards.

This multinational battalion 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. Under normal circumstance, it will operate within the NATO Response Force and will therefore follow a six-month rotation cycle. It may also be committed to other tasks. Currently, over ten member countries contribute forces to the battalion under the leadership of the Czech Republic. Other rotations will follow under the leadership of other member countries.

NATO is also continuing its policy of support for arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation to pursue its security objectives, including preventing the spread and use of WMD and their means of delivery. It has stated on numerous occasions its commitment to existing international arms control and disarmament accords and multilateral non-proliferation and export control regimes. In particular, it is committed to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and supports the aims of the Proliferation Security Initiative.

MISSILE DEFENCE

NATO's air defence system comprises a fleet of 17 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft (and three trainer/cargo aircraft used for pilot instruction and cargo and passenger transport). NATO is considering an extension of this air defence system with an Alliance Theatre Missile Defence (TMD) system.

The TMD system would be deployable and used to protect NATO troops on the ground or a threatened territory or region against shorter and medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles,

and even against aircraft, UAVs and other unexpected threats. It would consist of a multi-layered system of low and high-altitude defences, including battle management command and control, early warning radar, various interceptors, etc.

In May 2001, NATO launched two feasibility study contracts for a future Alliance TMD system. The studies were conducted by teams led by Lockheed-Martin Missiles and Fire Control, and Science Applications International Cooperation (SAIC). NATO has combined the technical options put forward by the two studies and is in the process of taking a decision this year on whether the Alliance will acquire such a weapons system.

NATO's Consultation, Command and Communications Agency in The Hague oversees the TMD programme, which could become NATO's largest cooperative project.

In addition to ongoing work on Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence (TMD), at the 2002 Prague Summit, Heads of State and Government initiated a new NATO Missile Defence feasibility study to examine options for protecting Alliance territory, forces and population centres against the full range of missile threats. This new MD Feasibility Study is under contract since December 2003, with an expected duration of 18 months, and will address critical issues such as command and control architecture, and the optimum mix of planned and existing systems and capabilities.
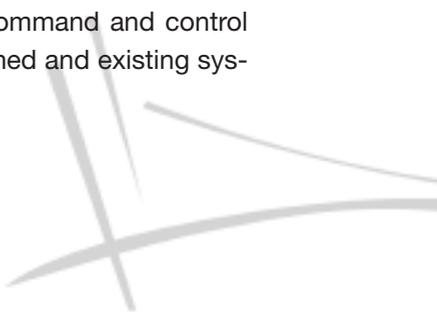
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002: NATO adopts a three-pronged approach to improving its defence capabilities - launching of the Prague Capabilities Commitment, creation of the NATO Response Force and streamlining of the military command structure. It also adopts a Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism and initiates a new MD Feasibility Study

- Meeting of foreign ministers in Reykjavik, 14-15 May 2002: NATO states it will operate "when and where necessary" to fight terrorism

- Washington Summit, 23-25 April 1999: Adoption of the Defence Capabilities Initiative and launch of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 **16 April:** NATO decides to sign a contract with the Transatlantic Industrial Proposed Solution by Spring 2005 to develop an Alliance Ground Surveillance core.

2003 **1 December:** NATO defence ministers issue a statement on capabilities; establishment of the NATO multinational Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defence Battalion.
15 October: Launching of the first NATO Response Force prototype.
9 October: Informal meeting of NATO defence ministers in Colorado Springs dedicated to transformation, usability and operations.
11 August: NATO takes over the command of ISAF.
12-13 June: Adoption of latest Ministerial Guidance on NATO's Defence Planning Process; Defence Review Committee tasked to review the process.

2002 **21-22 November:** Launching of the Prague capabilities package.

1999 **23-25 April:** NATO adopts the Defence Capabilities Initiative and launches the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative.

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

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

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
AND BACKGROUND READING

*Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links
(www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)*

Statement on capabilities issued by NATO defence ministers on
1 December 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-149e.htm

Final communiqué of the Defence Planning Committee and the
Nuclear Planning Group held in Brussels on 1 December 2003,
reviewing progress on capabilities
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-147e.htm

Final communiqué of the Defence Planning Committee and the
Nuclear Planning Group held in Brussels on 12 June 2003, giving
general information on capabilities
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-064e.htm

Final Communiqué at the Prague Summit, comprising text on the
Prague Capabilities Commitment, the NATO Response Force and
the streamlining of the command structure (paragraph 4)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-127e.htm

Statement on capabilities by NATO defence ministers, 6 June 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-074e.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

Statement on the Defence Capabilities Initiative by NATO Heads of
State and Government, 25 April 1999
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99s069e.htm

NATO's Strategic Concept, 24 April 1999
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-065e.htm

The NATO Response Force
http://www.nato.int/issues/nrf/index.html

About the new military command structure
http://www.nato.int/issues/military_structure/command/index-e.htm

About NATO's Multinational CBRN Defence Battalion
http://www.nato.int/shape/issues/cbrndb/index.htm

Background information on the Defence Capabilities Initiative
(pp. 50-53 of the NATO Handbook 2001)
http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/pdf/handbook.pdf

Background information on the Conference of National Armaments
Directors and armaments cooperation (pp 181-182 of the NATO
Handbook 2001)
http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/pdf/handbook.pdf

NATO and Iraq
http://www.nato.int/issues/iraq/index.htm

■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

NAMES OF NATO COMMANDERS AND HEADQUARTERS

Please note that with the changes being introduced to the commands, the names of the commanders are not always available. In addition, further minor changes many be made to the command structure. The following tables were last updated early May 2004.

NEW NATO COMMAND STRUCTURE

Estimated[1] Activation	HQ/Centre[2]	City	Country	Rank[3]	1st Name	2nd Name	Position[4]	Nationality	Force[5]	Beginning[6]	End
01/07/2004	**SHAPE**	**Casteau, Mons**	**BEL**	********	**James L.**	**Jones**	**COM**	**USA**	**MC**	**18-Sep-02**	**17-Jan-06**
	SHAPE	**Casteau, Mons**	**BEL**	********	**Rainer**	**Feist**	**DCOM**	**DEU**	**N**	**15-Jan-04**	**Sep-05**
	JFC HQ	***Brunssum***	***NDL***	**********	***Gerhard W.***	***Back***	***COM***	***DEU***	***AF***	-	-
01/07/2004	CC-Air HQ	Ramstein	DEU	***	Robert H.	Foglesong	COM	USA	AF	Aug-03	-
01/07/2004	CAOC	Uedem	DEU	***	Hans-Joachim	Schubert	COM	DEU	AF	01-Jan-04	-
01/07/2004	DCAOC	Uedem	DEU	***	-	-	COM	DEU	AF	-	-
01/07/2004	CAOC	Finderup	DNK	***	Leif	Simonsen	COM	DNK	AF	01-Jul-00	-
01/07/2004	CC-Mar HQ	Northwood	GBR	****	Sir Jonathan	Band	COM	GBR	N	-	-
01/07/2004	CC-Land HQ	Heidelberg	DEU	****	Burwell B.	Bell	COM	USA	A	18-Mar-04	-
15/03/2004	***JFC HQ Naples***	***Naples***	***ITA***	**********	***Gregory JG***	***Johnson***	***COM***	***USA***	***N***	***24-Oct-01***	***Summer 04***
10/08/2004	CC-Air HQ	Izmir	TUR	***	-	-	COM	USA	AF	-	-
11/08/2004	CAOC	Poggio Renatico	ITA	***	Giulio	Mainini	COM	ITA	AF	23-Jul-03	-
11/08/2004	DCAOC	Poggio Renatico	ITA	**	Gianpiero	Gargini	COM	ITA	AF	-	-
11/08/2004	CAOC	Larissa	GRC	***	Athanasios	Georgoudis	COM	GRC	AF	Feb-02	-
01/07/2004	CC-Mar HQ	Naples	ITA	***	Ferdinando	Santfelice di Monteforte	COM	ITA	N	31-Oct-02	-
	CC-Land HQ	Madrid	ESP	***	Iñigo Pérez	Navarro	COM	ESP	A	May-03	-
18/03/2004	***JHQ Lisbon***	***Lisbon***	***PRT***	*********	***Henry G.***	***Ulrich III***	***COM***	***USA***	***N***	***18-Mar-04***	-
19/06/2003	***HQ SACT***	***Norfolk***	***USA***	**********	***Edmund P.***	***Giambastiani***	***COM***	***USA***	***N***	-	-
	HQ SACT	***Norfolk***	***USA***	**********	***Sir Ian***	***Forbes (KCB, CBE)***	***DCOM***	***GBR***	***N***	-	-
19/06/2003	ACT Staff Element	Mons	BEL	-	-	-	COM	-	-	-	-
31/03/2004	Joint Force Training Centre	Bydgoszcz	POL	-	-	-	COM	-	-	-	-
23/10/2003	Joint Warfare Centre	Stavanger	NOR	-	-	-	COM	-	-	-	-
Active	Joint Analysis & Lessons Learned Centre	Monsanto	PRT	-	-	-	COM	-	-	-	-
Active	NATO Underwater Research Centre	La Spezia	ITA	-	-	-	COM	-	-	-	-

---

[1] The CAOCs under the new structure will work in parallel with those under the former structure until they can take over full responsibility.
[2] SHAPE – Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe; -HQ – Headquarter; J – Joint; R – Regional; J – Joint; -LANT – Atlantic; SAC – Supreme Allied Commander; STRIKLFT – Strikefleet; SUBAC – Submarine Allied Commander;
[3] **** General/Admiral; *** Lieutenant-General/Vice-Admiral; ** Major-General/Rear-Admiral; * Brigadier-General/Commodore; First indication applies to the Army and Air Force, second to the Navy.
[4] COM – Commander; D – Deputy.
[5] A – Army, N – Navy; AF – Air Force; MC – Marine Corps; ANG – American National Guard.
[6] The usual rotation period is 3 years, but there may be exceptions.

FORMER NATO COMMAND STRUCTURE

Estimated[1] Deactivation	HQ[2]	City	Country	Rank[3]	1st Name	2nd Name	Position[4]	Nationality	Force[5]	Beginning	End[6]
	SHAPE	Casteau, Mons	BEL	****	James L.	Jones	COM	USA	MC	18-Sep-02	17-Jan-06
	SHAPE	Casteau, Mons	BEL	****	Rainer	Feist	DCOM	DEU	N		Sep-05
01-Jul-04	*RHQ AFNORTH*	*Brunssum*	*NL*	******	*Gerhard W.*	*Back*	*COM*	*DEU*	*AF*	*15-Jan-04*	*-*
01-Jul-04	HQ AIRNORTH	Ramstein	DEU	***	Robert H.	Foglesong	COM	USA	AF	Aug-03	-
01-Jul-04	CAOC 1	Uedem	DEU	***	Hans-Joachim	Schubert	COM	DEU	AF	01-Jan-04	-
01-Jul-04	CAOC 2	Finderup	DNK	***	Leif	Simonsen	COM	DNK	AF	01-Jul-00	-
01-Jul-04	HQ NAVNORTH	Northwood	GBR	****	Sir Jonathan	Band	COM	GBR	N	-	-
23-Oct-03	JHQ NORTH	Stavanger	NOR	***	Thorstein	Skiaker	COM	NOR	A	2001	-
~~02-Jul-04~~	~~JHQ NORTHEAST~~	~~Karup~~	DNK		-	-	COM			-	-
01-Jul-04	JHQ CENT	Heidelberg	DEU	***	Burwell B.	Bell	COM	USA	A	18-Mar-04	-
15-Mar-04	RHQ AFSOUTH	Naples	ITA	****	Gregory JG	Johnson	COM	USA	N	24-Oct-01	Summer 04
11-Aug-04	*HQ AIRSOUTH*	*Naples*	*ITA*	*****	*Glen*	*Moorhead III*	*COM*	*USA*	*AF*	*12-Nov-02*	*-*
tbc	CAOC 5	Poggio Renatico	ITA	***	Giulio	Mainini	COM	ITA	AF	23-Jul-03	-
tbc	CAOC 6	Ekisehir	TUR	***	Hasan	Aksay	COM	TUR	AF	19-Aug-03	-
tbc	CAOC 7	Larissa	GRC	***	Athanasios	Georgoudis	COM	GRC	AF	Feb-02	-
tbc	CAOC 8	Torrejon	ESP	***	Ricardo Rubio	Villamayor	COM	ESP	AF	-	-
tbc	CAOC 9	High Wycombe	GBR		-	-	COM	GBR	AF	-	-
tbc	CAOC 10	Monsanto	PRT	***	António José	Martins de Matos	COM	PRT	AF	-	-
01-Jul-04	HQ NAVSOUTH	Naples	ITA	***	Ferdinando	Sanfelice di Monteforte	COM	ITA	N	31-Oct-02	-
01-Jul-04	JHQ SOUTHWEST	Madrid	ESP	***	Iñigo Pérez	Navarro	COM	ESP	A	May-03	-
~~01-Sep-04~~	~~JHQ SOUTH~~	~~Verona~~	ITA	***	Cosimo	D'Arrigo	COM	ITA	A	10-Dec-03	-
~~01-Jul-04~~	~~JHQ SOUTHCENT~~	~~Larissa~~	GRC	***	Nikolaos	Katagas	COM	GRC	A	2003	-
10-Aug-04	JHQ SOUTHEAST	Izmir	TUR	***	Orhan	Yöney	COM	TUR	A	18-Aug-03	-
19-Jun-03	*SACLANT*	*Norfolk*	*USA*		*-*	*-*	*COM*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
-	~~RHQ WESTLANT~~	~~Norfolk~~	USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-Mar-04	RHQ SOUTHLANT	Lisbon	PRT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-Dec-03	~~RHQ EASTLANT~~	~~Northwood~~	GBR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	~~HQ STRIKFLTLANT~~	~~Norfolk~~	USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-Dec-03	~~HQ SUBACLANT~~	~~Norfolk~~	USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-Dec-03	~~HQ ASG~~	~~Norfolk~~	USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fields are blank when no valid information is available.
Headquarters that are crossed out will not be succeeded by another NATO institution.

[1] CAOCs will only be deactivated once the new structure can take over full responsibility.
[2] SHAPE – Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, -HQ – Headquarters, R – Regional, J – Joint, -LANT – Atlantic, SAC – Supreme Allied Commander, STRIKLFT – Strikefleet, SUBAC – Submarine Allied Commander.
[3] **** General/Admiral, *** Lieutenant-General/Vice-Admiral, ** Major-General/Rear-Admiral, * Brigadier-General/Commodore; First indication applies to the Army and Air Force, Second to the Navy.
[4] COM – Commander, D – Deputy.
[5] A – Army, N – Navy, AF – Air Force, MC – Marine Corps, ANG – American National Guard.
[6] The usual rotation period is 3 years, but there may be exceptions.

COMMANDERS OF NATO MISSIONS

HQ[1]	City	Country	Rank[2]	1st Name	2nd Name	Position[3]	Nationality	Force[4]	Beginning	End
SFOR	Sarajevo	BIH	**	Virgi L.	Packett II	COM	USA	A	Jun-03	-
MNBSE	Mostar	BIH	*	Gerhard	Stely	COM	DEU	A	Apr-04	-
MNBN	Tuzla	BIH	*	Richard C.	Nash	COM	USA	A	30-Sep-03	-
MNBNW	Banja Luka	BIH	*	Stuart A.	Becre CD	COM	CAN	A	20-Sep-03	-
KFOR	Priština	SCG	***	Holger	Kammerhoff	COM	DEU	A	03-Oct-03	-
MNBCent	Priština	SCG	*	Daavo	Kiljunen	COM	FIN	A	-	-
MNBNE	Mitrovica	SCG	*	Xavier	Michel	COM	FRA	A	-	-
MNBSW	Prizren	SCG	*	Alberto	Primiceri	COM	ITA	A	12-Nov-03	-
MNBE		SCG	*	Jerry G.	Beck	COM	USA	USNG	01-Mar-03	-
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	***	Rick	Hillier	COM	CAN	A	09-Feb-04	
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	**	Wolfgang	Korte	DCOM	DEU	A	06-Feb-04	
KMNB	Kabul	AFG	*	Roche	Lacroix	COM	CAN	A	Feb-04	

[1] SFOR – NATO led Stabilisation Force; MNB – Multinational Brigade; N – North; S – South; E – East; W – West.
[2] **** General/Admiral; *** Lieutenant-General/Vice-Admiral; ** Major-General/Rear-Admiral; * Brigadier-General/Commodore; first indication applies to the Army and Air Force, second to the Navy.
[3] COM – Commander, D – Deputy,
[4] A – Army, N – Navy, AF – Air Force, MC – Marine Corps, USNG – United States National Guard.

RAPID REACTION FORCES

HQ[1]	City	Country	Rank[2]	1st Name	2nd Name	Position[3]	Nationality	Force[4]	Beginning[5]	End
NRDC TU	Istanbul	TUR	***	Koeksal	Karabay	COM	TUR	A	-	-
NRDC SP	Valencia	ESP	***	José Javier	Arregui Asta	COM	ESP	A	End May-04	-
ARRC	Mönchengladbach	DEU	***	Richard	Dannat	COM	GBR	A	15-Jan-03	-
GE/NL Corps	Münster	DEU	***	Norbert	Van Heyst	COM	DEU/NLD	A	04-Jul-02	-
IT Corps	Solbiate Olona	ITA	***	Mauro	Del Vecchio	COM	ITA	A	20-Feb-03	-
Eurocorps	Strasbourg	FRA	***	Jean/Luis	Py	COM	FRA/BEL/DEU/ESP	A	29-Apr-02	-
2. PL Corps	Kraków	POL	***	Mieczyslaw	Stachowiak	COM	POL	A	May-01	-
MNC NE	Sczecin	POL	***	Egon	Rams	COM	DEU/POL/DNK	A	Feb-04	-
NDC GR	Thessaloniki	GRC	***	Vafiadis	Christos	COM	GRC	A	-	-
UKMARFOR	Portsmouth	GBR	****	Sir Jonathan	Band	COM	GBR	N	-	-
ITALMARFOR	Taranto	ITA	**	Maurizio	Geminiani	COM	ITA	N	04-Sep-02	-
SPAMARFOR	Rota	ESP	**	José Antonio	Martinez Sainz-Rosas	COM	ESP	N	-	-

1 N – NATO, R – Rapid/Reaction, D – Deployable, C – Corps, MAR – Maritime, FOR / F – Force, H – High, MN – Multinational, A – Allied.
2 **** General/Admiral, *** Lieutenant-General/Vice-Admiral, ** Major-General/Rear-Admiral, * Brigadier-General/Commodore; First indication is valid for Army and Air Force, Second for Navy.
3 COM – Commander, D – Deputy.
4 A – Army, N – Navy, AF – Air Force, MC – Marine Corps, ANG – American National Guard.
5 The rotation period of national commands varies according to national regulations.

8 THE NATO-EU STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO and the EU share common strategic interests. In a spirit of complementarity, both organisations consult and work together to prevent and resolve crises and armed conflicts.

The decision to cooperate on security issues goes back to 24 January 2001 when the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency exchanged letters defining the scope of cooperation and the modalities of consultation between the two organisations. Cooperation has accelerated ever since, in particular with:

- the signing of the landmark "NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP" (European Security and Defence Policy), which paved the way for the "Berlin Plus" arrangements;
- the adoption of the "Berlin Plus" arrangements, which form the basis for practical work in crisis management between the two organisations.

The "NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP", agreed on 16 December 2002, not only reaffirmed the EU assured access to NATO's planning capabilities for its own military operations, but also reiterated the following 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 the EU and NATO members states;
- respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

- coherent, transparent and mutually reinforcing development of the military capability requirements common to the two organisations.

Following the political decision of December 2002, **the "Berlin Plus" arrangements**, adopted on 17 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. In effect, they allow the Alliance to support EU-led operations in which NATO as a whole is not engaged. They consist of the following major elements:

- a NATO-EU Security Agreement (covers the exchange of classified information under reciprocal security protection rules);
- assured EU access to NATO's planning capabilities for actual use in the military planning of EU-led crisis management operations;
- availability of NATO capabilities and common assets, such as communication units and headquarters for EU-led crisis management operations;
- procedures for release, monitoring, return and recall of NATO assets and capabilities;
- Terms of Reference for NATO's Deputy SACEUR - who in principle will be the operation commander of an EU-led operation under the "Berlin Plus" arrangements (and who is always a European) - and European Command Options for NATO;
- NATO-EU consultation arrangements in the context of an EU-led crisis management operation making use of NATO assets and capabilities;

• incorporation within NATO's long-established defence planning system, of the military needs and capabilities that may be required for EU-led military operations, thereby ensuring the availability of well-equipped forces trained for either NATO-led or EU-led operations.

WORKING TOGETHER IN THE FIELD UNDER "BERLIN PLUS" ARRANGEMENTS

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*. *Concordia* was terminated on 15 December 2003 and replaced by *Proxima*, an EU-led police mission.

In line with the "Berlin-Plus" arrangements, NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe (DSACEUR) was appointed as Operation Commander of this first ever EU-led military peacekeeping mission.

NATO supported the EU on strategic, operational and tactical planning. An EU-Operation Headquarters (OHQ) was set-up at NATO's Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium, to assist the Operation Commander. In addition, an 'EU Command Element' (EUCE) was established at AFSOUTH in Naples, Italy (which is the NATO Joint Force command for Balkan operations). The Chief of Staff of AFSOUTH also became Chief of Staff of the new EU Command Element, assisted by an EU Director for Operations.

These dual NATO-EU posts guaranteed the linkage between the EU's and NATO's operational chain of command during

Concordia. This mission was the first in which NATO assets had been made available to the EU.

A few months later, in July 2003, the EU and NATO published a "Concerted Approach for the Western Balkans", which outlines core areas of cooperation and emphasises the common vision and determination both organisations share to bring stability to the region.

The EU is also willing to lead a military operation under "Berlin Plus" arrangements in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** following the termination of SFOR. However, NATO's long-term political commitment to the country remains unchanged. A new NATO Military Liaison and Advisory Mission (NATO HQ Sarajevo) will be established and will have specific military tasks, such as assistance with defence reform and for the country's potential future Partnership for Peace membership.

OTHER AREAS OF COOPERATION

EU and NATO foreign ministers have reaffirmed their willingness to develop closer cooperation to **combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**. The institutions have already exchanged information on their activities in the field of protection of civilian populations against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks. NATO and the EU also consult on other issues of common interest, such as the situation in Moldova and Afghanistan.

Concerted planning of capabilities development and mutual reinforcement between NATO's Prague Capability Commitment (PCC) and the EU's European Capabilities Action Plan (ECAP) have also become part of the NATO-EU agenda.

The EU's earlier ECAP comprised a catalogue of forces and capabilities for the EU Headline Goal (to be able to deploy up to 60 000 troops by the end of 2003 for humanitarian and rescue missions, as well as peacekeeping and peacemaking). NATO experts provided military and technical advice starting from the preparations to the implementation of the ECAP. NATO and EU capabilities planning and mutual reinforcement between the Prague Capability Commitment (PCC) and the ECAP are being addressed in the NATO-EU Capability Group, established in May 2003.

Since then, the EU announced the creation of a new concept in February 2004, which would lead to the launching of rapid reaction units composed of joint battle groups. According to the "Headline Goal 2010", these units would be completely developed by 2007.

The "Headline Goal 2010", approved by the Council in May 2004, also envisages the creation of an EU Defence Agency that would focus on the development of defence capabilities, research, acquisition and armaments. In effect, the "Headline Goal" aims to translate the European Security Strategy into concrete military objectives in order to fulfil the EU's capability development in the long-term.

PRACTICAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

NATO and EU officials **meet on a regular basis** at different levels:
- at foreign ministers' level twice a year;
- at ambassadors' level (the North Atlantic Council with the EU's Political and Security Committee) a minimum of three times per semester;
- at the level of the Military Committee twice every semester;

- at the committee level on a regular basis;
- at staff level on a routine basis.

The establishment of permanent military liaison arrangements is being considered to facilitate cooperation at the operational level. Proposals include establishing an EU cell at SHAPE (NATO's strategic command for operations in Mons, Belgium) and NATO liaison arrangements at the EU Military Staff.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Prague, 21-22 November 2002: Prague Capabilities Commitment (PCC) and creation of the NATO Response Force (NRF). NATO leaders reaffirmed their readiness to give the EU access to NATO assets and capabilities for operations in which the Alliance is not engaged militarily
- Washington, 23-25 April 1999: Decision to develop the "Berlin Plus" arrangements on NATO assets and capabilities made available for future possible EU-led operations.

■ **CHRONOLOGY**

2004 **18 February**: France, Germany and the United Kingdom launch the idea of EU rapid reaction units composed of joint battle groups.

2003 **December:** NATO and the EU start to assess options for the possible termination of NATO's stabilisation force in Bosnia (SFOR) by the end of 2004 and its transition to a new EU mission; Adoption by the European Council of a "European Security Strategy".
19-25 November: First joint NATO-EU crisis management exercise (CME/CMX 03) based on the standing "Berlin Plus" arrangements.
29 July: Development of a common strategy for the Western Balkans.
19 May: First meeting of the NATO-EU capability group.
31 March: Transition from the NATO-led operation *Allied Harmony* to the EU-led Operation *Concordia* in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.
17 March: Agreement on a set of key cooperation documents, known as the "Berlin Plus" package.
14 March: Entry into force of a NATO-EU security of information agreement.

2002 **16 December:** EU-NATO Declaration on European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).
21-22 November: At the Prague Summit, NATO members declare their readiness to give the EU access to NATO assets and capabilities for operations in which the Alliance is not engaged militarily.

2001 **19 November:** Creation of the European Capability Action Plan (ECAP).

30 May: First formal NATO-EU meeting at the level of foreign ministers in Budapest. The NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency issue a joint statement on the Western Balkans.

24 January: Beginning of institutionalised relations between NATO and the EU with the establishment of joint meetings, including at the level of foreign ministers and ambassadors. Exchange of letters between the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency on the scope of cooperation and modalities for consultation.

2000 **7 December:** Signature of the EU's Treaty of Nice containing amendments reflecting the operative developments of the ESDP as an independent EU policy (entry into force February 2003).

19 September: The North Atlantic Council and the interim Political and Security Committee of the European Union meet for the first time to take stock of the progress in NATO-EU relations.

1999 **10 December:** At the Helsinki Council meeting, EU members establish military "Headline Goals" to allow the EU, by 2003, to deploy up to 15 brigades (50 000 – 60 000 troops) for "Petersberg tasks" (these consist of humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping and peacemaking). EU members 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 WEU is transferred to the EU. The WEU retains residual tasks.

3-4 June: European Council meeting in Cologne decides "to give the European Union the necessary means and capabilities to assume its responsibilities regarding a common European policy on security and defence".

23-25 April: At the Washington Summit, Heads of State and Government decide to develop the "Berlin Plus" arrangements.

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

1997 2 October: Signature of the EU's Treaty of Amsterdam incorporating the WEU's "Petersberg tasks". The EU affirms the role of the WEU as an integral part of its development and envisages the possible integration of the WEU into the European Union.

1996 3 June: In Berlin, NATO foreign ministers agree for the first time to build up an ESDI within NATO, with the aim of rebalancing roles and responsibilities between Europe and North America. An essential part of this initiative was to improve European capabilities. They also decide to make Alliance assets available for WEU-led crisis management operations. These decisions lead to the introduction of the term "Berlin Plus".

1994 January: At the Brussels Summit, NATO endorses the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces, which provides for separable but not separate deployable headquarters that could be used for European-led operations and is the conceptual basis for future operations involving NATO and other non-NATO countries.

11 January: NATO Heads of State and Government agree to make collective assets of the Alliance available on the basis of consultations in the North Atlantic Council, for WEU operations undertaken by the European Allies in pursuit of their Common Foreign and Security Policy.

1992 **19 June:** In Oslo, NATO foreign ministers support the objective of developing the WEU as a means of strengthening the European pillar of the Alliance and as the defence component of the EU, that would also cover the "Petersberg tasks".

February: the EU adopts the Maastricht Treaty, which envisages an intergovernmental Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and "the eventual framing of a common defence policy" (ESDP). The WEU is considered as the EU's defence component; close cooperation between NATO and the WEU.

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
  ## AND BACKGROUND READING

*Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links
(www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)*

Joint press statement by the NATO Secretary General and the
EU Presidency, 4 December 2003, summarising progress made
in NATO-EU cooperation since the Madrid meeting, 3 June 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-153e.htm

NATO-EU Concerted Approach for the Western Balkans drawn
up on 29 July 2003 ("Framework for an enhanced NATO-EU
dialogue and a concerted approach on security and stability in
the Western Balkans")
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-089e.htm

Joint press statement by the NATO Secretary General and the
EU Presidency, 3 June 2003, summarising progress made in
NATO-EU cooperation since the joint Declaration of
16 December 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-056e.htm

Council Decision on the release of information under the NATO-
EU Security of Information Agreement, 24 March 2003
http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/03/st07/st07588en03.pdf

EU-NATO Declaration on ESDP (European Security and Defence
Policy), 16 December 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-142e.htm

EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cfsp/intro/index.htm

Reference to the Prague Capabilities Commitment in the Prague Summit Declaration, November 2002 (paragraph 4)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-127e.htm

Statement on Capabilities by NATO Defence Ministers,
6 June 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-074e.htm

Joint press statement by the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency, 14 May 2002, summarising progress made in NATO-EU cooperation since the Brussels meeting, 6 December 2001
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-060e.htm

Joint press statement by the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency, 6 December 2001 on NATO-EU cooperation
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2001/p01-167e.htm

First Joint press statement to be issued by the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency, 30 May 2001. The statement is on the Western Balkans
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2001/p01-080e.htm

EU Headline Goal - Helsinki European Council,
11 December 1999 (Presidency Conclusions, 11/12/1999,
Nr 00300/1/99, Chapter II)
http://europa.eu.int/council/off/conclu/dec99/dec99_en.htm

NATO's Defence Capabilities Initiative, Washington Summit,
25 April 1999
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99s069e.htm

An Alliance for the 21st century, Washington Summit communiqué, 24 April 1999, outlining the "Berlin Plus" arrangements (paragraphs ;8-10)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-064e.htm

Joint Declaration issued at the Franco-British Summit, St Malo, France, 3-4 December 1998
http://www.iss-eu.org/chaillot/chai47e.html

The Amsterdam Treaty – Final Act (3) – Declaration relating to the WEU, 10 November 1997
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/treaties/dat/amsterdam.html#0125030020

The Amsterdam Treaty – A Comprehensive Guide: Common Foreign and Security Policy, November 1997
http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/a19000.htm

NATO-EU relations and ESDI - Ministerial Communiqué, Berlin, 3 June 1996 (paragraphs 2; 7; 8 and 20)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1996/p96-063e.htm

Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty), 29 July 1992 (reference to CFSP and ESDP) – Declaration on WEU
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/treaties/dat/EU_treaty.html

About the NATO-EU strategic partnership. Issue page containing key information on the theme
http://www.nato.int/issues/nato-eu/index.html

Evolution of NATO's European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI) and historical perspective on NATO-EU relations (pp. 97-103 of the NATO Handbook 2001)
http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/pdf/handbook.pdf

■ 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, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

EU MEMBER COUNTRIES (25)

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus*, Czech Republic*, Denmark, Estonia*, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary*, Ireland, Italy, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Luxembourg, Malta*, the Netherlands, Poland*, Portugal, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

Members since May 2004

OPERATION *CONCORDIA*

Operation *Concordia* replaced the NATO-led Operation *Allied Harmony*. It was set up to protect OSCE and EU observers/monitors. Some 400 military personnel from 14 non-EU countries and 13 EU member states were engaged in this operation. It was terminated on 15 December 2003 and succeeded by an EU Police Mission called *Proxima.*

9 THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ALLIANCE

■ KEY INFORMATION

Seven partner countries officially became members of NATO on 29 March 2004: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, bringing the **total membership of the Alliance to 26**. They had been invited to start accession talks with NATO at the Prague Summit in November 2002.

Since 1999, they have participated in the **Membership Action Plan (MAP)**, which is a programme designed to help aspiring partner countries meet NATO standards and prepare for possible future membership. Participation in the MAP does not prejudge any decision by the Alliance on future membership, however, it greatly facilitates the process. Currently, Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* are members of the MAP.

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.

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 commit-

ments 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;
- invitees send letters of intent to NATO, along with timetables for completion of reforms undertaken as part of the MAP process;
- accession protocols are signed by NATO countries;
- accession protocols are 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

- Prague, 21-22 November 2002: Seven partner countries are invited to start accession talks - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia
- Washington, 23-25 April 1999: Presence, for the first time, of the Heads of State and Government of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland at a NATO summit; Launching of the Membership Action Plan
- Madrid, 8-9 July 1997: Three partner countries are invited for accession talks - Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 **28-29 June:** Presence, for the first time, of the Heads of State and Government of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia at a NATO summit, Istanbul.
29 March: Accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

2003 **26 March:** Signing ceremony of the Accession Protocols of the seven invitees.

2002 **21-22 November:** Seven partner countries are invited to start accession talks - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

1999 **12 March:** Accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

1995 **28 September:** Publication of Study on NATO enlargement.

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

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

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

1955 **6 May:** Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany.

1952 **18 February:** accession of Greece and Turkey.

1949 **4 April:** 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 READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links (www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

The North Atlantic Treaty - or Washington Treaty - the founding document of the Alliance (contains 14 Articles)
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/treaty.htm

Study on NATO Enlargement issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council, Brussels, 3 September 1995. The study examines the "why and how" of NATO enlargement (contains six chapters)
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/enl-9501.htm

Statement by Heads of State and Government that NATO remains open to the membership of other European countries, 11 January 1994
http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/49-95/c940111a.htm

Table providing an overview of the ratification process, identifying those NATO countries that have ratified the protocols and the date of ratification
http://www.nato.int/issues/enlargement/ratification-e.htm

Official document on the Membership Action Plan
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-066e.htm

Further explanations on the Membership Action Plan (pp. 65-67 of the NATO Handbook 2001)
http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/pdf/handbook.pdf

About enlargement. Issue page containing key information on the theme
http://www.nato.int/issues/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

■ 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, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

MAP COUNTRIES (3)

Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

NATO PARTNER COUNTRIES (20)

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrghyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

MEMBERS OF NATO'S MEDITERRANEAN DIALOGUE (7)

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
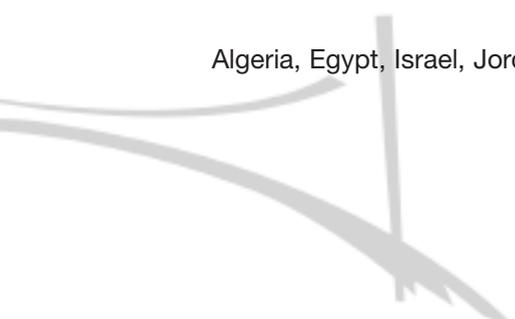
Contributions of the 26 member countries to NATO's civil and military budgets and to the security investment programme.

NATO COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS ADJUSTED COST SHARE ARRANGEMENTS					
	Civil Budget	Military Budget		NATO Security Investment Programme	
Member countries	at «26»	at «26»	at «25»	at «26»	at «25»
Belgium	2.66	3.1364	3.4973	3.1364	3.4973
Bulgaria	0.35	0.3500	0.4063	0.3500	0.4063
Canada	5.35	4.0745	4.9713	4.0745	4.9713
Czech Republic	0.90	0.9000	1.0563	0.9000	1.0563
Denmark	1.41	2.2277	2.4057	2.2277	2.4057
Estonia	0.11	0.1100	0.1277	0.1100	0.1277
France	14.59	13.3368	0	13.3368	0
Germany	15.53	17.8475	20.0207	17.8475	20.0207
Greece	0.38	0.3800	0.4600	1.0000	1.0500
Hungary	0.65	0.6500	0.7629	0.6500	0.7629
Iceland	0.05	0.0400	0.0500	0	0
Italy	5.75	6.8609	7.3856	7.0979	8.8045
Latvia	0.14	0.1400	0.1625	0.1400	0.1625
Lithuania	0.21	0.2100	0.2438	0.2100	0.2438
Luxembourg	0.08	0.1422	0.1508	0.1422	0.1508
Netherlands	2.75	3.5271	3.9130	3.5271	3.9130
Norway	1.09	1.8412	1.9361	1.8412	1.9361
Poland	2.48	2.4800	2.9077	2.4800	2.9077
Portugal	0.63	0.4604	0.5680	0.4604	0.5680
Romania	1.14	1.1400	1.3233	1.1400	1.3233
Slovakia	0.46	0.4600	0.5340	0.4600	0.5340
Slovenia	0.26	0.2600	0.3018	0.2600	0.3018
Spain	3.50	3.3760	3.9812	3.3760	3.9812
Turkey	1.59	1.2627	1.5085	1.2627	1.5085
United Kingdom	16.13	12.2438	14.6572	12.2438	14.6572
United States	21.81	22.5428	26.6683	21.7258	24.7094
	100.00	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000

Defence expenditures of NATO member countries (1980-2003) http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-146e.htm

Video interviews with the Ambassadors of the seven invitee countries during the accession process.
Questions: What does your country bring to NATO? In what way will you contribute to the new military structures and missions of the Alliance?

• BULGARIA
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Emil Valev, Head of the Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria at NATO HQ
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s031027a.htm

• ESTONIA
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Harri Tiido, Head of the Mission of the Republic of Estonia to NATO
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s031027b.htm
Estonia's contribution to NATO
www.vm.ee/eng/nato/kat_359/4245.html

• LATVIA
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Imants Liegis, Head of the Mission of Latvia to NATO
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040109a.htm
Latvia's contribution to NATO
www.nato.int/invitees2004/latvia/capabilities.htm

• LITHUANIA
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Ginte Damusis, Head of the Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to NATO
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040116b.htm
Operations abroad: Lithuanian military deployments
www.nato.int/invitees2004/lithuania/ops.htm

- **ROMANIA**
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Bogdan Mazuru,
Head of the Mission of Romania to NATO
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040109b.htm

- **SLOVAKIA**
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Igor Slobodnik,
Head of the Mission of the Slovak Republic to NATO
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040116a.htm
Slovakia's engagement for peace in the world
www.nato.int/invitees2004/slovakia/peace.htm

- **SLOVENIA**
Transcript of video interview with Ambassador Matjaz Šinkovec,
Head of the Mission of Slovenia to NATO
www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040119a.htm

10 NATO'S PARTNERSHIPS

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO has engaged in partnerships with non-NATO countries since 1991 to help often newly independent states build a solid democratic environment, maintain political stability and modernise armed forces. These partnerships help to extend security across the European continent and enable participating countries to satisfy their own security requirements by drawing on the expertise of NATO countries.

The Alliance's new Strategic Concept, issued at Washington in 1999, recognises partnerships as one of NATO's fundamental security tasks. The Alliance engages in relations with non-NATO countries through two main bodies: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and the Partnership for Peace.

THE EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL (EAPC)

The **Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council** is a multilateral forum where NATO and partner countries meet on a regular basis to discuss a multitude of political and security-related issues including arms control, terrorism, peacekeeping, defence economic issues and nuclear safety. They also consult in areas such as science and the environment, as well as civil emergency planning. For instance in 1998, on the initiative of Russia, the **Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC)** was created to serve as the focal point for the coordination of disaster relief efforts among EAPC countries.

In addition to short term consultations in the EAPC on current political and security-related issues, a two-year **EAPC Action Plan** provides for longer-term consultation and cooperation in a wide range of areas.

The EAPC can convene at different levels (Heads of State and Government, ministerial, ambassadorial and at the 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 PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PFP)

The EAPC provides the overarching political framework for the **Partnership for Peace**, which is a programme for practical cooperation between NATO and individual partner countries (all PfP members are also EAPC members - see 'A few facts and figures').

The emphasis within PfP is on tailor-made programmes that respond to the specific needs of the country in question. These are called **Individual Partnership Programmes** (IPPs), which are two-year programmes drawn up from an extensive menu of activities selected from the Partnership Work Programme. The **Partnership Work Programme** offers activities in over 20 areas 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. In 1999, the IPP was complemented by the **Individual Partnership Action Plan** (IPAP), which seeks to encompass activities under the EAPC and the PfP, and bring partners even closer to NATO.

The formal basis of the PfP - the **PfP Framework Document** - lists the specific undertakings to be made by each participant (transparency in defence planning, democratic control of armed forces and interoperability). NATO in turn commits itself to consult with any partner country that perceives a direct threat to its territorial integrity, political independence or security.

The Framework Document also commits NATO to developing with partner countries a **Planning and Review Process** (PARP) designed to provide a basis for identifying and evaluating forces and capabilities, which might be made available for multinational training, exercises and operations with NATO forces. PARP is modelled on NATO's own force planning system and offered to partners on an optional basis. It has contributed to the cooperation of partner countries in NATO-led operations such as those in the former Yugoslavia and in Afghanistan, and has helped lay the basis for greater partner involvement in PfP decision-making and planning.

PfP Staff Elements, manned by officers from allied and partner countries, have been established at several NATO headquarters to work on planning for exercises and conducting other cooperative functions. Moreover, at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium, a **Partnership Coordination Cell** helps coordinate PfP training and exercises. There is also an International Coordination Centre that provides briefing and planning facilities for all non-NATO countries contributing troops to NATO-led peacekeeping operations.

The Partnership for Peace is reviewed on a regular basis to adjust it to changes in the international environment and to the needs of partners. Below are the key stages in the evolution of the programme:

- 1997: Enhancements were designed to strengthen the political consultation element, provide greater involvement of partners in PfP decision-making and planning, and develop a more operational role for PfP;

- 1999: The development of this operational role was taken further with the approval of a **Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP Operations** (PMF) and the launching of an **Operational Capabilities Concept** (OCC), conceived to improve the ability of Alliance and partner forces to operate together in NATO-led operations. It establishes a link between normal cooperation in the context of the PfP and the NATO force generation process which is activated in times of crisis. Other initiatives launched in Washington included the **Training and Education Enhancement Programme** (TEEP), 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, revised in the same year, recognises partnerships as one of NATO's fundamental security tasks;

- 2002: At the Prague Summit, Heads of State and Government agreed upon concrete proposals for intensifying cooperation within the PfP and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in a key document entitled: "Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace". The new mechanisms created – such as the **Individual Partnership Action Plan** or IPAP – were designed to ensure a more comprehensive, tailored and differentiated approach to the Partnership, and also to better support the reform efforts of partners, for instance by providing them with more feedback and technical sup-

port. They also adopted a Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism, which provides a framework for NATO-Partner cooperation on terrorism, defining partnership roles as well as instruments to fight terrorism and manage its consequences. Mediterranean Dialogue countries can also participate on a case-by-case basis;

- 2004: At the Istanbul Summit, it is expected that PfP will be further tailored so that it can support partners' reform efforts and continue to promote dialogue and cooperation in general. This will help partners tackle key issues and, based on their individual needs, continue to assist them in their efforts aimed at increasing their participation in NATO-led operations.

In addition to these periodical enhancements of PfP, the programme has been complemented by an important initiative: the establishment of **PfP Trust Funds** in September 2000 to assist partners in the safe destruction of stock-piled anti-personnel mines and other munitions. Several projects have been initiated, for instance in Albania, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. They are led by a NATO member and partner country and funded by countries that wish to join the projects.

OTHER PARTNERSHIPS

NATO's partnerships encompass countries stretching from the Atlantic to Central Asia and the Caucasus. NATO maintains a special relationship with Russia and Ukraine and has also developed relations with Mediterranean countries through the Mediterranean Dialogue (see relevant chapters on these subjects).

In addition, NATO has developed relations with countries in South East Europe - **NATO's South East Europe Initiative** or SEEI - to support regional cooperation, as outlined in the chapter on "NATO in the Balkans".

Furthermore, the Alliance cooperates with countries that have been called the **"triple-nons"**. These countries are neither members of the Alliance, its partnerships, nor the Mediterranean Dialogue. They comprise countries such as Argentina, Australia, China, Japan and New Zealand, with which NATO works in different areas.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Prague, 21-22 November 2002: Heads of State and Government put forward concrete proposals for intensifying cooperation within the PfP and EAPC in the "Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace"; Adoption of the Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism
- Washington, 25 April 1999: Heads of States and Government endorsed the report "Towards a partnership for the 21st Century – The Enhanced and more Operational Partnership"; Launch of the South East Europe Initiative
- Sintra, 30 May 1997: The EAPC succeeds the North Atlantic Cooperation Council; Enhancement of the PfP
- Brussels, 10 January 1994: Launch of the PfP
- Brussels, 20 December 1991: First meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 14 January: NATO celebrates ten years of the PfP.

2003 20 May: During a visit to NATO HQ, Serbian Prime Minister, Zivkovic, expresses Serbia and Montenegro's wish to join PfP.

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

2001 26 October: NATO celebrates ten years of partnership and cooperation.
12 September: The EAPC condemns the terrorist attacks on the US and expresses solidarity with the American people.

2000 September: 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.

1999 25 April: 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.

1997 **30 May:** Concluding meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and inaugural meeting of the EAPC; 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.

1995 **19 June:** Agreement among the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and the other States participating in the Partnership for Peace regarding the Status of their Forces.

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

1991 **20 December:** 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 READING**

*Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links
(www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)*

Report on the Comprehensive Review of the Euro-Atlantic
Partnership Council and Partnership for Peace, Prague,
22 November 2002. Key document giving explanations on the
evolution of NATO partnerships, future perspectives and
partnership mechanisms
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b021121a.htm

Partnership Action Plan on Terrorism, Prague,
22 November 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b021122e.htm

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

Partnership Work Programme for 2002-2003: The PWP lists all
activities offered by NATO bodies (HQ, staffs, agencies or
schools) and NATO and Partner countries in the framework of PfP
http://www.nato.int/pfp/docu/pwp0203/pwp0203.htm

Chairman's summary of the meeting of the EAPC at summit
level, Washington D.C, 25 April 1999
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-067e.htm

Key document entitled: "Towards a Partnership for the 21st century
- The enhanced and more operational partnership",
15 June 1999, covering PMF, PARP, OCC, IPAP and TEEP
http://www.nato.int/pfp/docu/d990615g.htm

Madrid Declaration on Euro-Atlantic Security and Cooperation,
8 July 1997, covering the EAPC in paragraph 9 and the PfP in
paragraph 10
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1997/p97-081e.htm

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

Module including legal and political texts, and official statements
on the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and Partnership for
Peace, 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

Official texts related to PfP, including ministerial communiqués
and Partnership Work Programmes
http://www.nato.int/issues/pfp/pfp.htm

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

Celebrating ten years of Partnership for Peace, 10 January 2004
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2004/01-january/e0110b.htm

Celebrating ten years of partnership and cooperation,
26 October 2001
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2001/1022/e1026a.htm

Background information on Partnership for Peace
(pp 67-80 of the NATO Handbook 2001)
http://www.nato.int/docu/handbook/2001/pdf/handbook.pdf

Partnership for Peace Trust Fund
http://www.nato.int/pfp/trust-fund.htm

EADRCC web site
http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm

Fifth anniversary of the EADRCC
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2003/06-june/e0603b.htm

■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

MEMBERS OF THE EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL (46)

This multinational forum is composed of 26 member countries and 20 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, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Partner countries: see members of the Partnership for Peace below

MEMBERS OF THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (20)

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

11 NATO-RUSSIA RELATIONS

■ KEY INFORMATION

The **NATO-Russia Council** (NRC) is the principal mechanism for NATO-Russia cooperation. In that forum, NATO Allies and Russia participate as equal members and develop cooperation in different areas of common interest.

In the framework of the NRC, NATO Allies and Russia are developing a continuous political dialogue on current security issues. Constructive exchanges have taken place in this area, including discussions on the situation in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Georgia, the Mediterranean and the wider region, concept and the threat posed by Afghan narcotics to the Euro-Atlantic area. The NRC is also looking at ways to translate political dialogue into concrete political initiatives.

The NRC has also achieved serious progress in practical cooperation. Key areas of cooperation include the fight against terrorism, crisis management, theatre missile defence, non-proliferation, military-to-military cooperation and defence reform. Russia also cooperates with NATO in airspace management, civil emergency planning, scientific cooperation and environmental security.

Regarding **the fight against terrorism**, cooperation has taken the form of regular exchanges of information, in-depth consultation, joint threat assessments, civil emergency planning for terrorist attacks, and the exploration of the role of the military in combating terrorism. NATO Allies and Russia also cooperate in areas indirectly related to terrorism such as border control, non proliferation, air-

space management, nuclear safety etc. Workshops and high-level conferences have also been held on the military's role from which concrete proposals for cooperation are drawn. The third, and most recent one, took place in Norfolk, Virginia on 5 April 2004.

Intensive cooperation is underway also in the area of crisis management. The NATO-Russia Council is currently developing **a generic concept for joint peacekeeping operations**. Up to 2003, Russia contributed the largest non-NATO contingent to the NATO-led peacekeeping forces in the Balkans. It has offered to provide support in Afghanistan, which NATO is considering. Russia participates in PfP military exercises and Russian officers cooperate with NATO officers within the Partnership Coordination Cell at the Supreme Allied Command Europe, Mons.

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. Both parties are also looking into the protection against the use by terrorists of ballistic missile technology and nuclear, biological and chemical agents. Work continues on developing procedures for cooperation in crisis response operations.

NATO Allies and Russia are preparing a joint assessment of global trends in the **proliferation of weapons of mass destruction** and their means of delivery and will set up further joint projects. A workshop was held, 11-13 December 2003, in Poland to explore opportunities for practical cooperation in the protection against chemical and biological weapons.

In view of possible joint operations, the NATO-Russia Council is also running a programme to develop **interoperability** between NATO and Russian forces. Potential areas of cooperation in this field include training and exercises, logistics cooperation, and

search and rescue at sea. A framework agreement on cooperation in search and rescue at sea was signed in February 2003. NATO and Russia are also expected to conclude soon a Status of Forces Agreement in the framework of the PfP. A Russian Military Branch Office of the Russian Mission to NATO, together with the enhanced NATO Military Liaison Mission in Moscow, will contribute to further improving liaison and coordination between NATO and the Russian military leadership.

A number of initiatives have also been launched in the area of **defence reform** to focus on the management of human and financial resources, macro-economic, financial and social issues, and force planning. An illustration of this is the opening of a centre for the retraining of retired military officers in July 2002, which has since been expanded.

The Allies and Russia do not always agree on everything and differences remain on some issues, such as NATO's enlargement process and possible stationing of foreign forces in the territory of new member states, the CFE Treaty, the OSCE Istanbul Summit commitments by Russia vis-à-vis Georgia and Moldova, and Chechnya. However, the driving force behind the new spirit of cooperation is the realisation that they share strategic priorities and face common challenges.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- 28 May 2002: Creation of the NATO-Russia Council, in Rome
- 27 May 1997: In Paris, signing of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 **7 April:** Signing of agreements in Moscow establishing Russian military liaison offices at Allied Command Operations in Mons, Belgium, and Allied Command Transformation in Norfolk, Virginia, United States.
6 April: Third high-level NATO-Russia conference on the role of the military in combating terrorism, Norfolk, Virginia.
8-12 March: First joint NATO-Russia Council Theatre Missile Defence computer-assisted exercise in Colorado Springs, Colorado, US.
12 January: NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, makes first call on hotline set up with Russian Defence Minister, Sergey Ivanov.

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

2002 **9 December:** Second high-level NATO-Russia conference on the role of the military in combating terrorism, Moscow.
25-27 September: NATO and Russia hold a civil emergency exercise in Noginsk, Russia.

20 September: The NATO-Russia Council agrees on political aspects of a generic concept for future NATO-Russia peacekeeping operations.

2 July: Opening of a joint NATO-Russia centre to help discharged Russian military personnel return to civilian life.

28 May: Signing of the Rome Declaration on "NATO-Russia Relations: A New Quality", formally establishing the new NATO-Russia Council.

27 May: Opening of NATO's Military Liaison office in Moscow; 5th anniversary of the signing of the Founding Act.

8 February: NATO and Russia sign a submarine rescue agreement.

4 February: First high-level NATO-Russia conference on the role of the military in combating terrorism, Rome.

2001 **6-7 December:** Foreign ministers at the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council decide to create a new council by May 2002.

21-23 November: NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson visits Moscow.

3 October: President Putin and Secretary General Lord Robertson meet in Brussels to discuss ways to enhance NATO-Russia cooperation in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks against the US.

13 September: The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council condemns the terrorist attacks on the US.

20 February: Inauguration of the NATO Information Office in Moscow.

2000 **12 August:** Sinking of the Russian submarine, "Kursk"

15-16 February: NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson, visits Moscow.

January: Putin succeeds Yeltsin as President of the Russian Federation.

1999 Moscow ceases cooperation with NATO in a number of areas because of the Kosovo campaign.

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

1997 **27 May:** Signing of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation, acknowledging that they are no longer adversaries and marking the beginning of a new era in relations.

1996 **20 March:** Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Emergency Planning between NATO and Russia.
20-21 March: NATO Secretary General Javier Solana visits Moscow.
13 January: Deployment of Russian troops in support of the NATO-led force - IFOR - in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1995 **31 May:** Russia formally accepts the Individual Partnership Programme at a meeting of foreign ministers in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

1994 **22 June:** Beginning of Russia's participation in the Partnership for Peace (PfP).

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

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

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

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links (www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

Statement by ministers of defence at the NATO-Russia Council meeting, 1 December 2003, outlining areas of cooperation
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p031201e.htm

NATO-Russia Council statement on defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 23 July 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p030723be.htm

The NATO-Russia Summit in Rome - basic texts and other related documents, 28 May 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2002/0205-rome/0205-rome.htm

Statement by the NATO-Russia Council at the level of Defence Ministers, listing different areas of cooperation, 6 June 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p020606e.htm

Foreign Ministers at the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council decide to create a new council, 6-7 December 2001
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2001/p011207e.htm

The NATO-Russia Summit in Paris - basic texts (including the Founding Act itself) and other related information such as the evolution of NATO-Russia relations, 27 May 1997
http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/1997/970527/home.htm

Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on civil emergency planning and disaster preparedness, 20 March 1996
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1996/p96-044e.htm

About NATO-Russia relations. Module containing key facts
and texts
http://www.nato.int/issues/nato-russia/nato-russia.htm

"Combating terrorism: a key objective". Article published by
General Kujat in *Krasnaya Zvezda* on 25 December 2002, giving
a detailed assessment of military-to-military cooperation in the
following areas: the struggle against terrorism, defence reform,
search and rescue at sea, exercises and training, and logistics
http://www.nato.int/docu/articles/2002/a021225a.htm

"Ballistic Missile Threats: A NATO-Russia Strategic Challenge".
Article by the then Assistant Secretary General for Defence
Support, Robert Bell, published in *Krasnaya Zvezda* on
27 February 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/articles/2003/a030227a.htm

"A New Russian Revolution: Partnership with NATO". Speech
given by NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson, 13 December
2003, giving a short history of NATO-Russia relations
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2002/s021213a.htm

"Peacekeeping: Achievements and next steps". Speech given by
General James Jones, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe,
3 July 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s030703a.htm

Creation of the NATO-Russia Centre for the Retraining of
Discharged Military Personnel, 2 July 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2002/07-july/e0702b.htm

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre
http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm

12 NATO AND UKRAINE

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO and Ukraine cooperate on a broad range of issues including defence reform, the fight against terrorism, peacekeeping, civil emergency planning and disaster preparedness, political cooperation on regional security issues, military cooperation and science and technology. Cooperation is particularly active with Ukraine.

Consultations take place within the **NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC)**, which was established in accordance with the 1997 **Charter on a Distinctive Partnership**. This charter is the foundation document which defines NATO-Ukraine relations.

The relationship took an important step forward in November 2002 when the NUC adopted a **NATO-Ukraine Action Plan**. The Plan aims to "identify clearly Ukraine's strategic objectives and priorities in pursuit of its aspirations towards full integration into Euro-Atlantic security structures and to provide a strategic framework for existing and future NATO-Ukraine cooperation under the Charter". 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, including specific Ukrainian measures and joint NATO-Ukraine actions, support the implementation of the objectives set out in the Action Plan. Assessment meetings take place twice a year and a progress report is prepared annually to enable the NUC to review progress in achieving the objectives of the Action Plan.

Defence and security sector reform, along with the management of its consequences are key priorities for Ukraine, which is currently completing a comprehensive defence review. Its cooperation with NATO in this area aims 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, smaller and more mobile armed services.

Other cooperative activities include the organisation of retraining programmes for military officers (language instruction and courses on the management of defence planning, human resources, and defence conversion), defence industry restructuring, downsizing and conversion, training and assistance to improve the country's interoperability with NATO, the retraining of retired military officers for civilian jobs, and training for active-duty officers. PfP Trust Fund projects have also been set up to help Ukraine ensure the safe destruction of anti-personnel landmines.

Ukraine has also been extremely active in supporting NATO efforts to enhance Euro-Atlantic security. As part of **the fight against terrorism**, Ukraine has opened its airspace to Allied aircraft involved in the anti-terrorist campaign in Afghanistan and made its military transport aircraft available for the deployment of Allied troops.

Ukraine also contributes troops to NATO's **peacekeeping** efforts in Kosovo and is one of the largest force contributors to the Polish-led multinational division in Iraq, with over 1 600 troops in theatre.

Disaster relief and, in particular, the prevention of flooding through joint planning and major multinational exercises, are another important aspect of NATO-Ukraine cooperation. NATO has already assisted Ukraine three times after severe flooding, in 1995, 1998 and 2001.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- 22 November 2002: Adoption of the first NATO-Ukraine Action Plan at the foreign ministers meeting of the NUC in Prague
- 14-15 May 2002: Foreign ministers meeting in Reykjavik agree to take the Distinctive Partnership to a qualitatively new level by intensifying consultations and cooperation on political, economic and defence issues
- 9 July 1997: Signing of the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership at the Madrid Summit. This charter establishes the partnership between both parties and asserts NATO's support for Ukrainian sovereignty and independence, its territorial integrity, democratic development, economic prosperity and status as a non-nuclear state.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2004 **22 March:** Approval by the NUC of the Annual Target Plan for 2004.
17 March: Ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding on Host Nation Support by the Ukrainian Parliament, the *Verkhovna Rada*.

2003 **24 June:** The NATO Science Committee meets for the first time in Ukraine.
24 March: Annual Target Plan for 2003 is published; Launching of a comprehensive defence review and wider security sector reform.

2002 **28 November:** Launching 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: 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: Second meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Kyiv to mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership; Signing 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: 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:** The NATO-Ukraine Commission condemns the acts of terrorism committed against the United States.

24 August: Ukraine celebrates its tenth anniversary of independence.

1 August: Launching of a pilot project on regional flood preparedness and response in Ukraine for the Tisza catchment area.

26 February: 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 **2-3 November:** First meeting of the Joint Monitoring Group established to strengthen the parliamentary dimension of NATO-Ukraine relations, bringing together members of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and the Ukrainian *Verkhovna Rada*.

25 September: Civil emergency exercise, *Transcarpathia 2000,* held in Uzhgorod in Western Ukraine.

15 July: Deployment of the Polish-Ukrainian battalion to Kosovo.

2 March: The Ukrainian Parliament the *Verkhovna Rada* approves a PfP Status of Forces Agreement and the Open Skies Treaty.

1 March: First meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Kyiv.

1999 **11 October:** NATO and Ukraine sign an agreement – the first of its kind - to provide civilian training for retired Ukrainian army officers.

23 April: 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: Establishment of the Yavoriv PfP Training Centre.

1998 Establishment of the Joint Monitoring Group to strengthen the parliamentary dimension of NATO-Ukraine relations.

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

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

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

1991 Ukraine joins the North Atlantic Cooperation Council.

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
AND BACKGROUND READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links
(www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

NATO-Ukraine 2004 Target Plan in the Framework of the
NATO-Ukraine Action Plan
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b040331e.pdf

NATO-Ukraine 2003 Target Plan in the Framework of the
NATO-Ukraine Action Plan
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b030324e.pdf

First NATO-Ukraine Action Plan, November 2002, containing
detailed information on Ukraine's strategic objectives and areas
of cooperation with NATO
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b021122a.htm

NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership, 9 July 1997,
Madrid
http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/ukrchrt.htm

NATO-Ukraine Working Group on Scientific and Environmental
Cooperation
http://www.nato.int/science/news/2002/n020522-nuwg.htm

Ukrainian Minister of Defence, Yevhen Marchuk, speaks about
defence reform in a joint press conference with the NATO
Secretary General, Lord Robertson, 2 December 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s031202k.htm

"NATO and Ukraine's contribution to building peace and security". Speech by Lord Robertson in Washington, 5 May 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s030505a.htm

About NATO-Ukraine relations. Module giving key information on the subject, including articles, background information, key documents and a video interview
http://www.nato.int/issues/nato-ukraine/nato-ukraine.htm

"Ministers take stock of NATO-Ukraine relations", 4 December 2003. Summary of achievements in 2003 and planned activities for 2004
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2003/12-december/e1204b.htm

Interview with the NATO Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Operations on NATO-Ukraine cooperation on defence reform, in the NATO-Ukraine magazine *Novyny*, 28 October 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2002/s021028a.htm

"Edging erratically forward". Article on defence reform in Ukraine by James Sherr, *NATO Review*, Autumn 2003
http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2003/issue3/english/art4.html

Fact sheet covering the evolution of NATO-Ukraine relations up to October 2002
http://www.nato.int/docu/facts/2000/nato-ukr.htm

Signature of an agreement on the implementation of the NATO-Ukraine programme concerning retraining of former military personnel in Ukraine, 26 February 2001
http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2001/0226/e0226a.htm

13 THE MEDITERRANEAN DIALOGUE

■ KEY INFORMATION

The geographical proximity of Europe to the Southern Mediterranean and the Middle East links the security of these regions together. NATO initiated a dialogue with Mediterranean countries in 1994. Currently, there are seven participants: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

NATO is currently considering the enhancement of this initiative and its transformation into a tailored partnership. Among the options envisaged is the introduction of three key principles: inter-operability, defence reform and the democratic control of the armed forces. These changes aim to "develop a more ambitious and expanded framework for the Mediterranean Dialogue" (meeting of foreign ministers, December 2003).

The Mediterranean Dialogue aims to create good relations and better mutual understanding and confidence throughout the Mediterranean, promoting regional security and stability and correcting misperceptions of NATO's policies and goals.

It is progressive, allowing the number of participants to grow and forms of cooperation to evolve. Participants are offered the same basis for cooperation and discussion with NATO and, in principle activities are self-funding although the Alliance can consider requests for financial assistance on a case-by-case basis.

The **Mediterranean Cooperation Group** is the forum within which political discussions take place between NATO countries

and individual participants. They take place on a regular basis and at different levels. Meetings are also held multilaterally with all Mediterranean Dialogue participants and usually take place after each ministerial or summit meeting, or when exceptional circumstances arise. This was the case on 23 October 2001, when a meeting was convened to explain NATO's response to the 11 September terrorist attacks.

An **Annual Work Programme** has existed since 1997. Areas of cooperation include science and the environment, information activities, crisis management, defence policy and strategy, small arms and light weapons, global humanitarian mine action, and non-proliferation. Military cooperation is also part of the programme. For instance, Mediterranean Dialogue representatives participate in courses at NATO schools and observe and/or participate in NATO military exercises.

Intensified practical cooperation and more effective dialogue on security matters of common concern, such as terrorism, have been encouraged since the meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Reykjavik, May 2002. Measures include a more regular consultation process, a tailored approach to cooperation and the identification of more focused activities such as improving the ability of Dialogue countries to contribute to NATO-led non-Article 5 operations, defence reform and defence economics, consultation on border security, and disaster management.

NATO's initiative complements efforts made by other international organisations such as the European Union's Barcelona Process (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Mediterranean Initiative.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels, 4-5 December 2003: NATO foreign ministers decide to build on the decisions taken at Prague and look at ways of upgrading the Mediterranean Dialogue to open it more to Partnership activities
- Prague, 21-22 November 2002: An inventory of possible areas of cooperation to upgrade the Mediterranean Dialogue is adopted
- Reykjavik, May 2002: NATO foreign ministers announce their decision to reinforce cooperation on security matters of common concern, including terrorism
- Washington, 23-25 April 1999: Decision to enhance the political and practical dimensions of the Mediterranean Dialogue
- Madrid, 8-9 July 1997: Creation of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group
- 1 December 1994: Foreign Ministers declare their readiness to create the Mediterranean Dialogue
- Brussels, 10-11 January 1994: The basis of a dialogue with Mediterranean countries is laid down.

■ CHRONOLOGY

2003 **4 December:** NATO foreign ministers decide to open the Mediterranean Dialogue more to Partnership activities.

12 September: Visit of HRH Princess Colonel Aisha Al-Hussein of Jordan.

30 June: 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:** Visit of the Algerian President, Abelaziz Bouteflika, to NATO HQ.

21-22 November: Heads of State and Government issue an inventory of possible areas of cooperation to upgrade the Mediterranean Dialogue.

July: The North Atlantic Council agrees that the strengthening of relations with Mediterranean Dialogue countries is among the highest priorities of the Alliance.

May: 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: Joint Israeli and Palestinian group at NATO HQ.

9 January: Second multinational meeting of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group at Ambassadorial level.

2001 **20 December:** First visit of an Algerian Head of State, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to NATO.

23 October: 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.

29 May: 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.

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

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

1997 **8 July:** Establishment of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group.

1996 **15 January:** 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:** Jordan joins the Mediterranean Dialogue.
8 February: NATO initiates a direct dialogue with Mediterranean non-member countries and invitations are extended to Egypt, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

1994 **1 December:** 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: Brussels Summit declaration lays down the basis of a dialogue with countries in the region.

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND READING

Go to the electronic version of the press kit for clickable links (www.nato.int/istanbul2004/presskit.htm)

Mediterranean Dialogue Work Programme 2003
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/2003/mdwp-2003.pdf

Mediterranean Dialogue Work Programme 2002
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/2002/mdwp-2002.pdf

Meeting of NATO foreign ministers, 4-5 December 2003
(paragraph 17)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-152e.htm

Upgrading the Mediterranean Dialogue including an inventory of possible areas of cooperation
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/upgrading.htm

NATO foreign ministers announce their decision to upgrade the political and practical dimensions of the Mediterranean Dialogue, 14 May 2002 (paragraph 15)
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#020514

Decision to enhance the political and practical dimensions of the Mediterranean Dialogue, April 1999 (paragraphs 5, 29, 38)
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#990424

Extract from the Madrid Declaration by NATO Heads of State and Government, July 1997, announcing the creation of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group (paragraph 13)
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#970708

Final Communiqué of the North Atlantic Council, 1 December 1994, announces the creation of a Mediterranean Dialogue (paragraph 19)
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#941201

Brussels Summit Declaration, January 1994, laying the basis for the creation of a dialogue in the region (paragraph 22)
http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1994/p94-003.htm

About the Mediterranean Dialogue – web module containing related official documents, articles, conference reports etc.
http://www.nato.int/med-dial/home.htm

Speech by Lord Robertson at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), London, 30 June 2003, on "NATO and Mediterranean Security: Practical steps towards partnership", where he outlines five priority areas for the Mediterranean Dialogue
http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s030630a.htm

■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATO'S PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS:

Three of the Mediterranean partners – Egypt, Jordan and Morocco – have in the past contributed to the NATO-led peace-keeping missions in the Balkans. By May 2002, only Morocco still had soldiers serving in SFOR and KFOR, which is still the case today.

14 CONTACT DETAILS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

NATO Headquarters Brussels
Operator : +32 (0)2-707 4111
Press and Media Section
Tel : +32 (0)2-707 5041
Fax: +32 (0)2-707 5057 / 5058
E-mail: press@hq.nato.int
Website: www.nato.int

NATO contact point in Istanbul
Media Centre
Tel : +90 212 394 10 00

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)
Public Information Office
Spokesperson: +32 (0)65-44 4119
Media relations Office: +32 (0)65-44 7912
Fax: +32 (0)65-44 3544 / 7914
E-mail: shapepio@shape.nato.int
Website: www.shape.nato.int

Allied Command Transformation (ACT)
Public Information Office
Chief: +1 (757) 445-3600
Fax: +1 (757) 445-3234
E-mail: pio@act.nato.int
Website: www.act.nato.int

Joint Force Command Brunssum (JFC Brunssum)
Until 01-July 2004: Regional Headquarters Allied Forces North Europe (RHQ AFNORTH)

Public Information Office
Operator: +31 (0) 45-526-2222
Chief: +31 (0) 45-526-2288
Fax: +31 (0)45-526-3095
E-mail: pio@afnorth.nato.int
Website: www.afnorth.nato.int

Joint Forces Command (JFC) Naples
Until 15-Mar-2004: Regional Headquarter Allied Forces South Europe (RHQ AFSOUTH)

Operator: +39 081-721-1111
Public Information Office
Chief: +39 081-721-2263
Media Section chief: +39 081-721-2437
Fax: +39 081-230-2791
E-mail: pio@afsouth.nato.int
Website: www.afsouth.nato.int

Joint Head Quarters (JHQ) Lisbon
Until 18-Mar-2004: Regional Headquarter South Atlantic (RHQ SOUTHLANT)

Public Information Office
Operator: +351 21-440-4321
Chief: +351 21-440-4106
Deputy Chief: +351 21-440-4147
E-mail: pio@jc-lisb.nato.int
        pio@southlant.nato.int
 Website: www.jc-lisb.nato.int