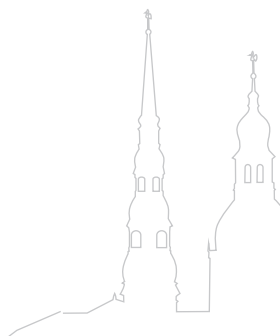


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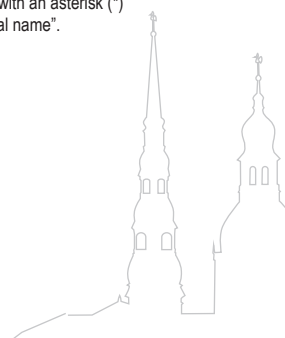
It must be noted that this printed version of the summit guide takes into account developments up to 29 September 2006. The electronic version has been modified to reflect any changes that may have taken place up to the time of the summit (www.nato.int/riga/presskit/).

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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".



2

Heads of state and
government, ministers of
foreign affairs and defence

It must be noted that the following list takes into account developments up to 1 November 2006.

NATO member countries

BELGIUM (Kingdom of Belgium)

Head of State: His Majesty King Albert II

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Guy Verhofstadt

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Karel De Gucht

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr André Flahaut

BULGARIA (Republic of Bulgaria)

President: His Excellency Mr Georgi Parvanov

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Sergei Stanishev

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Ivailo Kalfin

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Vesselin Vitanov Bliznakov

CANADA

Head of State: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: The Right Honourable Stephen Joseph Harper

Minister of Foreign Affairs: The Honourable Peter Gordon MacKay

Minister of National Defence: The Honourable Gordon O'Connor

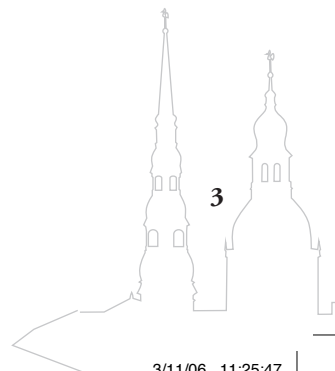
CZECH REPUBLIC

President: His Excellency Mr Václav Klaus

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Mirek Topolánek

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Alexandr Vondra

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Jiří Šediví



DENMARK

Head of State: Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Anders Fogh Rasmussen

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Dr. Per Stig Møller

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Søren Gade

ESTONIA (Republic of Estonia)

President: His Excellency Mr Toomas Hendrik Ilves

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Andrus Ansip

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Urmas Paet

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Jürgen Ligi

FRANCE (French Republic)

President : His Excellency Mr Jacques Chirac

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Dominique Galouzeau de Villepin

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Philippe Douste-Blazy

Minister of Defence: Her Excellency Mrs Michèle Alliot-Marie

GERMANY

President: His Excellency Prof. Dr. Horst Köhler

Federal Chancellor: Her Excellency Dr. Angela Merkel

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Dr. Franz Josef Jung

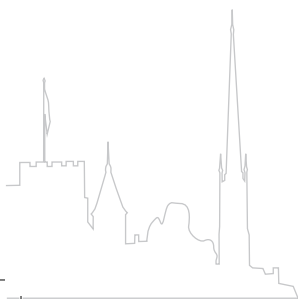
GREECE (Hellenic Republic)

President: His Excellency Dr. Karolos Papoulias

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Kostas Karamanlis

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Her Excellency Mrs Dora Bakoyannis

Minister of National Defence: His Excellency Mr Evangelos Meimarakis



HUNGARY (Republic of Hungary)

President: His Excellency Mr László Sólyom

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Ferenc Gyurcsány

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Her Excellency Dr. Kinga Göncz

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Dr. Imre Szekeres

ICELAND

President: His Excellency Mr Olafur Ragnar Grímsson

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Geir Haarde

Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade:

Her Excellency Mrs Valgerdur Sverrisdóttir

Acting Minister of Defence: Her Excellency Mrs Valgerdur Sverrisdóttir

ITALY (Republic of Italy)

President: His Excellency Mr Giorgio Napolitano

President of the Ministers' Council: His Excellency Mr Romano Prodi

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Massimo D'Alema

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Arturo Parisi

LATVIA (Republic of Latvia)

President: Her Excellency Dr. Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Aigars Kalvītis

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Dr. Artis Pabriks

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Atis Slakteris

LITHUANIA (Republic of Lithuania)

President: His Excellency Mr Valdas Adamkus

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Gediminas Kirkilas

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Petras Vaitiekunas

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Juozas Olekas



LUXEMBOURG (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg)

Head of State : His Royal Highness Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg

Prime Minister : His Excellency Mr Jean-Claude Juncker

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Immigration:

His Excellency Mr Jean Asselborn

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Jean-Louis Schiltz

THE NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Head of State: Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Jan Peter Balkenende

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Dr. Bernard Bot

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Henk G.J. Kamp

NORWAY

Head of State: His Majesty King Harald V

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Jens Stoltenberg

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Jonas Gahr Støre

Minister of Defence: Her Excellency Mrs Anne-Grete Strøm-Erichsen

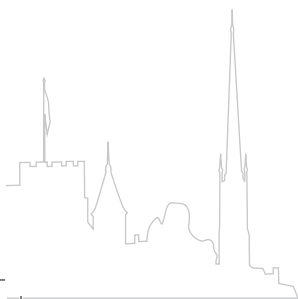
POLAND (Republic of Poland)

President: His Excellency Mr Lech Kaczyński

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Jarostaw Kaczyński

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Her Excellency Mrs Anna Fotyga

Minister of National Defence: His Excellency Mr Radoslaw Sikorski



PORTUGAL (Portuguese Republic)

President: His Excellency Dr. Aníbal Cavaco Silva

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr José Sócrates Carvalho Pinto de Sousa

Minister of State and Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Luís Amado

Minister of National Defence: His Excellency Dr. Nuno Severiano Teixeira

ROMANIA

President: His Excellency Mr Traian Basescu

Prime Minister:

His Excellency Mr Călin Constantin Anton Popescu-Tăriceanu

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Mihai Răzvan Ungureanu

Minister of National Defence: His Excellency Mr Sorin Frunzăverde

SLOVAKIA (Slovak Republic)

President: His Excellency Mr Ivan Gašparovič

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Robert Fico

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Ján Kubiš

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr František Kašický

SLOVENIA (Republic of Slovenia)

President: His Excellency Dr. Janez Drnovšek

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Janez Janša

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Dr. Dimitrij Rupel

Minister of Defence: His Excellency Mr Karl Viktor Erjavec



SPAIN (Kingdom of Spain)

Head of State: His Majesty King Juan Carlos

President of the Government: His Excellency

Mr José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency

Mr Miguel Ángel Moratinos Cuyaubé

Minister of Defence: His Excellency

Mr José Antonio Alonso Suárez

TURKEY (Republic of Turkey)

President: His Excellency Mr Ahmet Necdet Sezer

Prime Minister: His Excellency Mr Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

Minister of Foreign Affairs: His Excellency Mr Abdullah Gül

Minister of National Defence: His Excellency Mr Mehmet Vecdi Gönül

UNITED KINGDOM (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Head of State: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister : The Right Honourable Tony Blair, M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs:

The Right Honourable Margaret Beckett

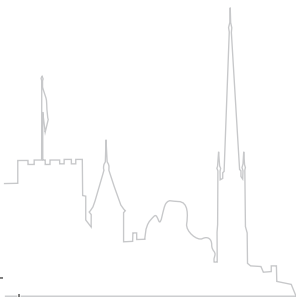
Secretary of State for Defence: The Right Honourable Des Browne MP

UNITED STATES

President: The Honorable George W. Bush

Secretary of State: The Honorable Dr. Condoleezza Rice

Secretary of Defense: The Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld



3

Contact details for further
information

NATO Headquarters Brussels

Operator: +32 (0)2-707 4111

Press and Media Section: +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 Riga

Media Centre: +371 744 8000

NATO Media Coordinator: +371 744 8001

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE)

Public Information Office

Media relations Office: +32 (0)65-44 7912

Fax: +32 (0)65-44-3544

E-mail: media@shape.nato.int

Website: <http://www.nato.int/shape/>

**Allied Joint Force Command Headquarters Brunssum
(JFC Brunssum)**

Public Information Office

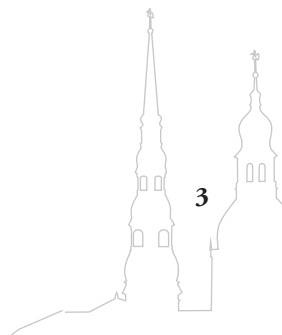
Executive Officer: +31 (0) 45-526-2409

Fax: +31 (0) 45-526-3095

Operator: +31 (0) 45-526-2222

E-mail: pio@jfcbs.nato.int

Website: www.jfcbs.nato.int



**Allied Joint Force Command Headquarters Naples
(JFC Naples)**

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: jfcpio@jfcnaples.nato.int

Website: www.jfcnaples.nato.int

Allied Joint Command (JC) Lisbon

Public Information Office

Operator: +351 21-440-4321

Chief: +351 21-440-4106

Fax: +351 21-440-387

E-mail: vborlinhas@jhlb.nato.int

Website: www.jc-lisb.nato.int

Allied Command Transformation (ACT)

Public Information Office

Chief: +1 (757) 747 3600

Fax: +1 (757) 747 3234

E-mail: pio@act.nato.int

Website: www.act.nato.int

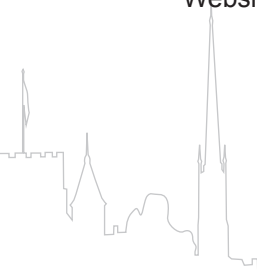
Joint Warfare Centre (JWC)

Public Information Office: +47 51 34 21 41

Fax: +47 51 34 24 09

E-mail: pio@jwc.nato.int

Website: www.jwc.nato.int



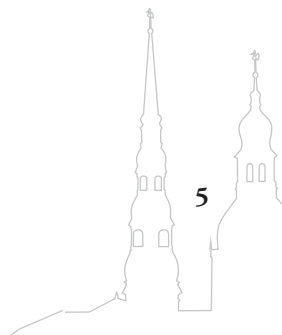
Joint Force Training Centre (JFTC)

Public information Office: +48 52 378 1579

Fax: +48 52 378 1579

E-mail: norbert.hoerpel@jftc.nato.int

Website: www.jftc.nato.int



4

Outline of the Riga Summit and previous summit meetings

It must be noted that this printed version of the summit guide takes into account developments up to 29 September 2006. The electronic version has been modified to reflect any changes that may have taken place up to the time of the summit (www.nato.int/riga/presskit/).

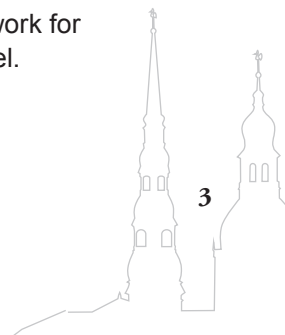
■ RIGA, 28-29 NOVEMBER 2006

This will be NATO's first summit "at 26" during which member countries will assess and take forward a large number of ongoing transformation processes.

Embracing transformation in a broad sense is enabling the Alliance to accomplish its strategic vision of implementing the full range of its missions and operations, and promoting stability where it is needed to defend security and democratic values.

NATO will take forward its operations and missions and, in particular, review progress in Afghanistan in light of the expansion of ISAF to the south, and later to the east of the country. It will also maintain a posture of vigilance in Kosovo and present its post-status role in the province. Other NATO operations and missions will also be reviewed.

Heads of state and government will focus on the upgrading of NATO's military capabilities to ensure that they meet the challenges of today's versatile security environment. Discussions will cover key elements of this transformation process such as the NATO Response Force, missile defence and other initiatives that are vital in adapting NATO's military capabilities to new security threats. The Comprehensive Political Guidance will provide the framework for presenting the Alliance's transformation at the military level.



Broadening and strengthening relations will also be at the top of the Summit agenda with announcements expected on future enlargement, the deepening of existing partnerships and the invitation of non-NATO, non-Partner countries to engage in cooperation with NATO through new programmes such as a potential NATO training initiative. Emphasis will also be put on reinforcing relations with other international organisations.

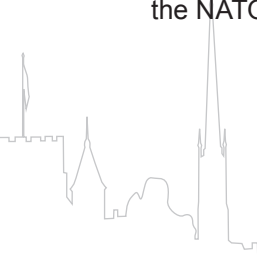
SUMMARY OF KEY DECISIONS AND INITIATIVES AT PREVIOUS SUMMIT MEETINGS

Istanbul, 28-29 June 2004

Participation of seven new members to the event (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia); Expansion of NATO's operation in Afghanistan by continuing the establishment of Provincial Reconstruction Teams throughout the country; Agreement to assist the Iraqi Interim Government with the training of its security forces; Maintaining support for stability in the Balkans; Decision to change NATO's defence-planning and force-generation processes, while strengthening contributions to the fight against terrorism, including WMD aspects; Strengthening cooperation with partners and launch of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative with countries from the broader Middle East region.

Prague, 21-22 November 2002

Invitation of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia to begin accession talks; Reaffirmation of NATO's Open Door Policy; Adoption of a series of measures to improve military capabilities (The Prague Capabilities Commitment, the NATO Response Force and the streamlining of the military



command structure); Adoption of a Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism; Decision to support NATO member countries in Afghanistan; Endorsement of a package of initiatives to forge new relationships with partners.

Rome, 28 May 2002

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

Washington D.C., 23-24 April 1999

Commemoration of NATO's 50th Anniversary; Allies reiterate their determination to put an end to the repressive actions by President Milosevic against the local ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo; The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland participate in their first summit meeting; Adoption of the Membership Action Plan; Publication of a revised Strategic Concept; Enhancement of the European Security and Defence Identity within NATO; Launch of the Defence Capabilities Initiative; Strengthening of Partnership for Peace and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, as well as the Mediterranean Dialogue; Launch of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative.

Madrid, 8-9 July 1997

Invitations to the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to begin accession talks; Reaffirmation of NATO's Open Door Policy; Recognition of achievement and commitments represented by the NATO Russia-Founding Act; Signature of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine; First meeting of the Euro-



Atlantic Partnership Council at summit level that replaces the North Atlantic Cooperation Council; An enhanced Partnership for Peace; Updating of the 1991 Strategic Concept and adoption of a new defence posture; Reform of the NATO military command structure; Special Declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Paris, 27 May 1997

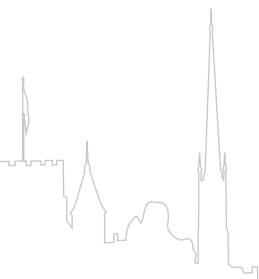
Signing of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between the Russian Federation and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The Founding Act states that NATO and Russia are no longer adversaries and establishes the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council.

Brussels, 10-11 January 1994

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

Rome, 7-8 November 1991

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



London, 5-6 July 1990

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

Brussels, 4 December 1989

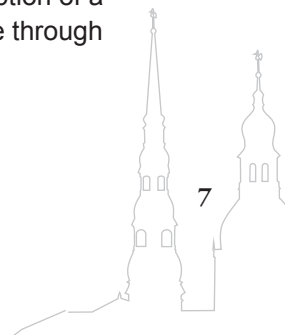
Against the background of fundamental changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the prospect of the end of the division of Europe, US President Bush consults with Alliance leaders following his summit meeting with President Gorbachev in Malta. While the NATO summit meeting is taking place, Warsaw Pact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

Brussels, 29-30 May 1989

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

Brussels, 2-3 March 1988

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



Brussels, 21 November 1985

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

Bonn, 10 June 1982

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

Washington D.C., 30-31 May 1978

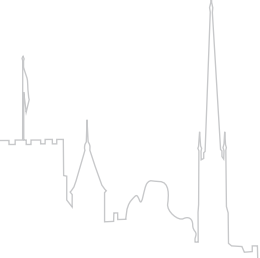
Review of interim results of long-term initiatives taken at the 1977 London Summit; Confirmation of the validity of the Alliance's complementary aims of maintaining security while pursuing East-West détente; Adoption of 3% target for growth in defence expenditures.

London, 10-11 May 1977

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

Brussels, 29-30 May 1975

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



Brussels, 26 June 1974

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

Paris, 16-19 December 1957

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

5

NATO in Afghanistan

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO is strongly committed to help establish the conditions in which Afghanistan can enjoy a self-sustaining peace and security. It will remain in Afghanistan for as long as it takes to achieve this objective, in accordance with existing and future UN Security Council Resolutions and for as long as the Afghan Government requests its presence.

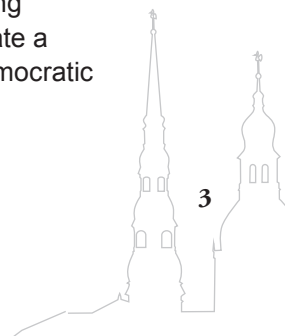
WHY IS NATO IN AFGHANISTAN?

On 11 August 2003, NATO took over the leadership of ISAF from the joint German-Dutch command of ISAF III. This event underscores the long-term commitment of all NATO Allies to stability and security for the Afghan people. It also marks the Alliance's contribution to the fight against terrorism, as bringing security and stability in Afghanistan will prevent it from becoming once again a breeding ground for international terrorism.

A military role

NATO is leading **the International Security Assistance Force** (ISAF). ISAF was initially led by NATO member countries (the United Kingdom, Turkey, and Germany and the Netherlands, with NATO support). However, in August 2003, the Alliance assumed responsibility.

Through its leadership of ISAF, NATO is assisting in helping to extend the authority of the central government and create a secure environment conducive to the establishment of democratic



institutions, the spread of the rule of law, and the reconstruction of the country.

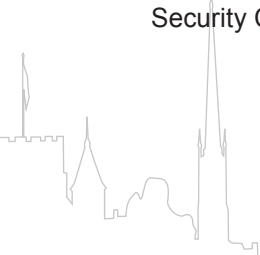
A political role

In October 2003, NATO created the position of **Senior Civilian Representative (SCR) in Afghanistan** with the aim of advancing the political-military aspects of the Alliance's commitment in the country. The SCR works closely with ISAF and liaises with the Afghan government, as well as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the European Union and other organisations. He also maintains contacts with Afghanistan's neighbouring countries. Minister Hikmet Çetin (Turkey) was initially appointed to this post and was succeeded by Ambassador Daan Everts (the Netherlands) on 24 August 2006.

Furthermore, NATO and Afghanistan have recently concluded a substantial **programme of cooperation**, which builds on NATO's unique relationship with Afghanistan and reflects its support for Afghanistan's national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The programme will complement ISAF's operational role and will help consolidate the gains achieved through ISAF's presence. It will concentrate on defence reform, defence institution building and the military aspects of security sector reform, as well as on other areas, such as promoting interoperability between the forces of the Afghan National Army and NATO members.

WHAT IS ISAF?

ISAF is an international force deployed under the authority of the UN Security Council (four UNSC Resolutions - 1386, 1413, 1444 and



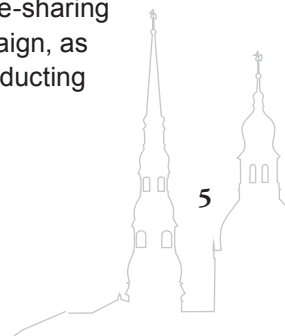
1510 - relate to ISAF). Since December 2001, it has been staffed and financed by different troop-contributing countries. Since 11 August 2003, NATO has assumed the strategic command, control and coordination of this force and provides a headquarters in theatre.

ISAF is operated under the overall authority of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), with Allied Joint Force Command, Brunssum, the Netherlands, responsible at the operational level for manning, training, deploying and sustaining ISAF.

ISAF's TASKS

In addition to the overall task of assisting the Afghan government in extending its authority across the country and creating a secure environment, in concrete terms, ISAF also:

- assists in the development of Afghan security forces and structures, including training the new Afghan National Army and national police;
- identifies reconstruction needs, such as the rehabilitation of schools and medical facilities, restoring water supplies and providing support for other civil-military projects;
- supports the Afghan government to disarm illegally armed groups;
- provides support to the Afghan government and internationally-sanctioned counter-narcotics efforts through intelligence-sharing and the conduct of an efficient public information campaign, as well as support to the Afghan National Army forces conducting



counter-narcotics operations. NATO does not participate in the poppy eradication or destruction of processing facilities, or in taking military action against narcotic producers; and

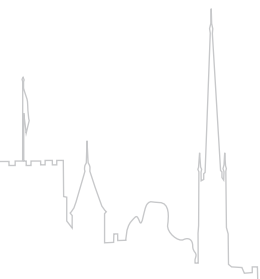
- supports humanitarian assistance activities.

ISAF and the US-led CFC-A

ISAF is one of two international forces present in Afghanistan. Since October 2001, the US-led Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan (CFC-A) has been conducting Operation Enduring Freedom to oust the *Taliban* and *al-Qaida* from Afghanistan. In this way, the mandate of CFC-A differs to that of ISAF. In accordance with the approved Operational Plan, ISAF is not intended to conduct counter-terrorism operations, which is the sole responsibility of the US-led coalition.

ISAF's STRUCTURE

- **ISAF Headquarters:** They are located in Kabul and currently, this is the ninth command of ISAF (or ISAF IX). ISAF headquarters are distinct from the Headquarters for the Regional Command Capital (RCC), also located in the Afghan capital. ISAF HQ liaises with and assists in the work of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Afghan government and non-governmental organisations;
- **Regional commands:** There are five regional commands: one for ISAF Regions **North, West, South and East**, and one for the capital, **Kabul**.



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

- a Command and Control Headquarters; and
- a Forward Support Base (FSB) that stands as the major logistical hub for the whole region.

- **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs):** PRTs are small teams of civilian and military personnel working in Afghanistan's provinces to help local authorities provide security and assist with reconstruction work.

Initially, from December 2002, PRTs operated under the US-led coalition. However, ISAF has gradually taken responsibility for a growing number of PRTs. Although they are led by individual lead nations, the military components of PRTs come under the command of the ISAF Commander. At the regional level, they are coordinated by a Regional Area Coordinator (RAC).

In addition to PRTs, ISAF comprises manoeuvre units and combat support elements, including infantry units and attack helicopters.

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

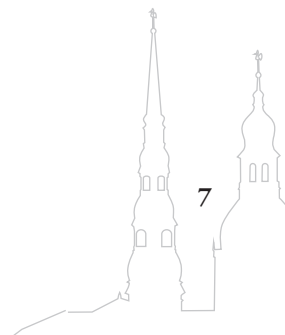
ISAF Headquarters. Lead Nation: United Kingdom. Located in Kabul.

Regional Command North - RC(N). Lead nation: Germany.

HQ: Mazar-e-Sharif (Germany).

FSB: Mazar-e-Sharif (Germany).

PRTs: Konduz (Germany);
Mazar-e-Sharif (Sweden);
Feyzabad (Germany);
Meymana (Norway);



Pol-e-Khomri (The Netherlands until September 2006,
followed by Hungary).

Regional Command Capital - RC(C). Lead nation: France.

(Since 6 August 2006, the RC(C) replaces the Kabul Multinational Brigade).

HQ: Kabul (France).

FSB / Kabul International Airport (KAIA) (France):

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

Regional Command West - RC(W). Lead nation: Italy.

HQ: Herat (Italy).

FSB: Herat (Spain).

PRTs: Herat (Italy);

Farah (United States);

Qala-e-Now (Spain);

Chaghchran (Lithuania).

Regional Command South - RC(S). Lead nation: Canada.

HQ: Kandahar (Canada).

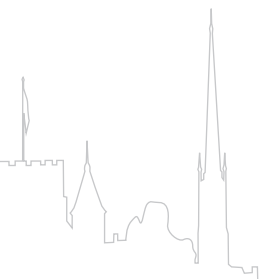
FSB: Kandahar Airfield (Canada).

PRTs: Kandahar (Canada);

Lashkar-Gah (United Kingdom);

Tarin Kowt (The Netherlands);

Qalat (United States).

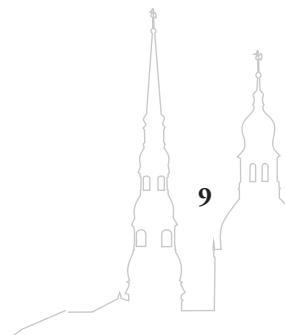


Regional Command East - RC(E). Lead nation: United States.

HQ: Bagram (United States).

FSB: Bagram (United States).

PRTs: Sharan (United States);
Ghazni (United States);
Kowt-I-Ashrow (Turkey);
Bamian (New Zealand);
Bagram (United States and South Korea);
Mahmud Raki (not yet filled);
Nuristan (United States);
Mether Lam (United States);
Asadabad (United States);
Jalalabad (United States);
Baraki (not yet filled);
Gardez (United States);
Bazarak (United States – civilian);
Kowst (United States).



THE EVOLUTION OF ISAF

Origin of ISAF

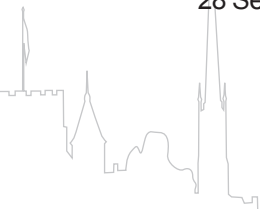
ISAF was established following the Bonn Conference, December 2001, after the ouster of the repressive *Taliban* regime by the US-led coalition, with the aim of assisting “the Afghan Interim Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas so that the Afghan Interim Authority,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

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

The extension of ISAF

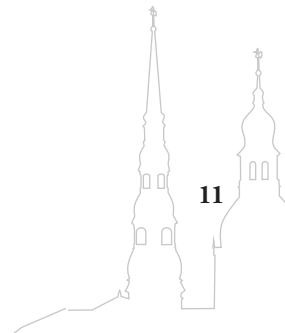
The UN has extended ISAF’s mandate to cover the whole of Afghanistan (UNSCR 1510) following a phased expansion plan:

- Stage 1: In December 2003, the North Atlantic Council agreed to ISAF’s expansion to the North of Afghanistan. This process was completed on 1 October 2004.
- Stage 2: In February 2005, NATO announced ISAF’s expansion to the West of the country. This process was completed in September 2005.
- Stages 3 and 4: The approval of the revised operational plan on 8 December 2005 paved the way for ISAF’s expansion southwards (stage 3) and eastwards (stage 4). Stage 3 was launched on 31 July 2006, and the decision to launch stage 4 was taken on 28 September 2006.



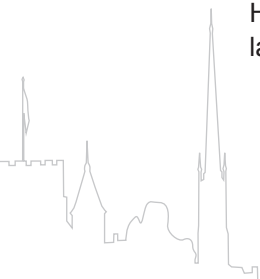
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2005: Ministers announce the Alliance will provide additional support for forthcoming elections and plans for ISAF expansion to the south.
- Nice informal Defence Ministers' meeting, 10 February 2005: NATO decides to expand ISAF to the west of Afghanistan.
- Istanbul Summit, 28 June 2004: NATO announces that it will expand its presence in Afghanistan through four additional PRTs.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **28 September:** Defence Ministers announce the decision to launch ISAF expansion to the East (stage 4).
24 August: Daan Everts is appointed to the position of Senior Civilian Representative, successor to Mr Hikmet Çetin.
31 July: ISAF expands its area of operations to six additional provinces in the south of Afghanistan.
8 June: First ever meeting of defence ministers from NATO and non-NATO ISAF contributing countries. These 37 ministers reconfirm their commitment to expand to the south.
New command arrangements agreed between ISAF and Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan to ensure close coordination.
31 January: London conference on Afghanistan.
- 2005** **8 December:** Foreign ministers endorse a revised operational plan for expansion of ISAF to the south and agree to develop an Afghan cooperation programme (defence reform, defence institution building and military aspects of security sector reform).
18 September: First parliamentary elections in 30 years.
8 June: NATO defence ministers state that the Alliance will provide additional support for forthcoming elections and is planning for ISAF expansion to the south (stage 3).
10 February: NATO decides to expand ISAF to the west of Afghanistan.
- 2004** **7 October:** First ever direct presidential elections. Hamid Karzai is declared President of Afghanistan two days later.



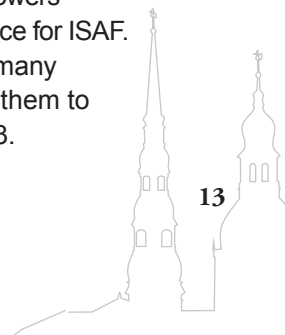
28 June: at Istanbul, NATO announces that it will expand its presence in Afghanistan through four additional PRTs.

31 March-1 April: NATO Secretary General participates in a donors' conference on Afghanistan in Berlin.

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 Çetin (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 Interim President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai.
- 11 August:** NATO takes over the command and coordination of ISAF.
- 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 Head of the Afghan Transitional Authority.

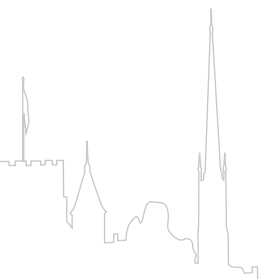
4 January: ISAF tasks laid out in a Military Technical Agreement.

2001 20 December: The UN issues UNSCR 1386, authorising the deployment of a multinational force in and around Kabul to help stabilise the country and create the conditions for self-sustaining peace; ISAF I established by UNSCR 1386 under the command of the United Kingdom, with forces and assets from 18 other countries.

5 December: 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 INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the media guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Final Communiqué from the meeting of NATO defence ministers, confirms ISAF's imminent expansion into the south and states that recently agreed command arrangements would shortly ensure closer coordination between ISAF and Operation Enduring Freedom (paragraph 3), 8 June 2006:

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

Final Communiqué from the meeting of NATO foreign ministers on the endorsement of a revised operational plan for expansion to the south and the development of an Afghan cooperation programme (paragraphs 3 and 4), 8 December 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2005/p05-158e.htm>

Final Communiqué from meeting of NATO defence ministers on providing additional support for elections and on the future expansion of ISAF to the south (paragraph 4), 9 June 2005:

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

Statement by the NATO Secretary General on expansion of ISAF to the west, 10 February 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2005/p05-014e.htm>

Istanbul Summit Communiqué on the expansion of ISAF with four more PRTs (paragraphs 4-6), 28 June 2004:

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

Statement by the NATO Secretary General on Afghanistan, 28 June 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-106e.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 ministers in Madrid, 3 June 2003, of NATO take-over of ISAF (paragraph 3):

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

NATO's ISAF mission online:

<http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF>

Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan:

<http://www.cfc-a.centcom.mil>

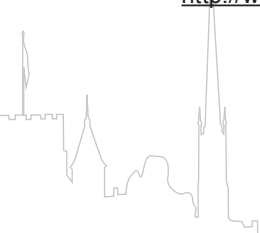
- **Topic pages**

NATO in Afghanistan:

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

Revised operational plan for NATO's expanding mission in Afghanistan:

http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan_stage3/index.html



NATO's security assistance for Afghan elections:

http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan_2005elections/index.html

Fact sheet on ISAF:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/afghanistan/factsheet.htm>

Frequently Asked Questions on ISAF:

http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/Update/media_faq.htm

- **Articles, speeches and interviews**

NATO Review issue dedicated to NATO operations, Spring 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2006/issue1/english/contents.html>

Transcript of a video interview with Afghan Minister of Defence, Abdul Rahim Wardak, "Tackling Afghanistan's security challenges", March 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060313a.htm>

NATO Review issue dedicated to NATO and peace-building, Summer 2005:

http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/issue2/english/contents_pr.html

Transcript of the interactive video forum series "Stopwatch" on NATO in Afghanistan, 21 February 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050221a.htm>

Transcript of a video interview with Afghan Anti-Narcotics Minister, Dr. Qaderi, "Fighting drugs in Afghanistan", January 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050120b.htm>

Transcript of a video interview with Hikmet Çetin, Special Civilian Representative for Afghanistan, 5 April 2004:

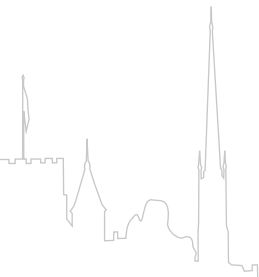
<http://www.nato.int/int/docu/speech/2004/s040405b.htm>

«The Road to Kabul». NATO Review article by Diego Ruiz Palmer giving a detailed account on the role, functioning and evolution of ISAF up to the NATO take-over, Summer 2003:

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.html>



■ 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 (see table in chapter on capabilities).

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

ISAF II: Led by Turkey. Participation from nine other NATO member countries, ten partner countries and one non-NATO country: New Zealand.

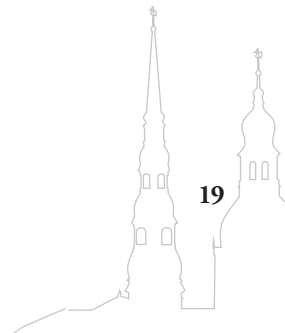
ISAF III: Led by Germany, the Netherlands and Canada. Participation from 11 other NATO member countries, 14 NATO Partner countries, and one non-NATO country: New Zealand.

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

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

ISAF VI: NATO-led, under the command of:
Lt. Gen. Jean-Louis Py, EUROCORPS.

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



ISAF VIII: NATO-led, under the command of :
Lt. Gen. Mauro Del Vecchio, NRDC-IT.

ISAF IX (current mission): NATO-led, under the command of:
Lt. Gen. David Richards, Headquarters Allied Rapid Reaction Corps.

ISAF with an overall strength of over 30 000 personnel (total of 37 countries) once troops have fully deployed to the East.

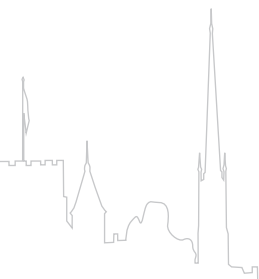
Please note that updated figures can be found in the electronic version of the summit guide at: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

A. Contributing NATO countries (26)

All NATO member countries

B. Contributing non NATO countries (12)

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



6

NATO's presence in the Balkans

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO continues to be heavily involved in the Balkans:

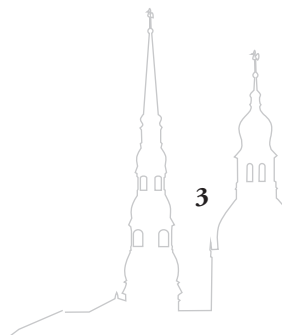
Kosovo

- In Kosovo, there is a continued need for a robust military presence with tensions ongoing as UN-led talks on the future status of Kosovo take place. The Alliance has promised to support the security provisions of any final settlement. The NATO peacekeeping force – KFOR – has been present in the province since June 1999.

Other NATO commitments in the Balkans

- NATO has maintained a military headquarters in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** since the handover of the peacekeeping mission to the European Union in December 2004. It is helping the country to reform its armed forces and introduce other reforms that would enable it to join NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme.
- The Alliance has also maintained a small military headquarters in **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**,* which is assisting the country's defence reform efforts. NATO previously led three short-term military operations in this country at the request of its government.

NATO is also helping Montenegro and Serbia prepare for potential membership in the PfP programme.



NATO IN Kosovo

KFOR and its role

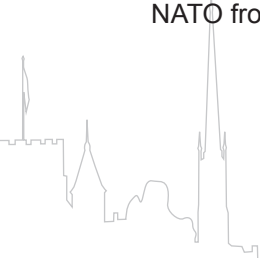
NATO continues to lead a force of approximately 16 000 troops in Kosovo to help maintain a safe and secure environment. The Alliance will maintain its current operational capabilities in Kosovo at present levels throughout the Status Talks and in the immediate post-settlement period.

The Kosovo Force, or KFOR, has been deployed in Kosovo since June 1999, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244, and works in close cooperation with the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and other international and non-governmental agencies. It also aims to monitor, verify and when necessary, enforce compliance with the agreements that ended the conflict.

KFOR's presence remains crucial to guarantee security and stability in Kosovo, as the diplomatic process led by the United Nations to define its future status moves forward.

The UNSCR 1244

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



KFOR's structure

Initially, KFOR consisted of four multinational brigades (MNBs): MNB East, MNB Centre, MNB Northeast and MNB Southwest. KFOR's restructuring process, which started in mid-2005 and was completed in June 2006, led to the transformation of these four MNBs into five multinational task forces (MNTF), which have further improved the forces' effectiveness and allow troops to operate flexibly across the province without restriction:

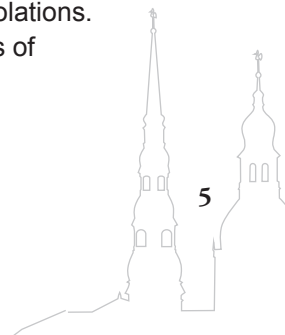
- Multinational Task Force (MNTF) Centre based in Lipljan;
- MNTF North based in Novo Selo;
- MNTF South based in Prizren;
- MNTF West based in Pec;
- MNTF East based in Urosevac.

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

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

Background

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



NATO IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

NATO is politically committed to Bosnia and Herzegovina and maintains a military presence there in the form of the headquarters located in Sarajevo.

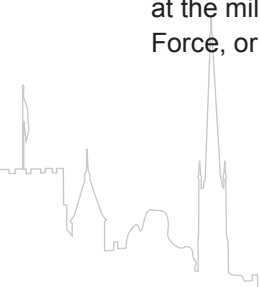
The NATO Headquarters Sarajevo

The primary role of this NATO Military Liaison and Advisory Mission (NATO HQ Sarajevo) is to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina with defence reform. It also aims to help the country meet requirements for membership of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme and undertakes certain operational tasks such as counter-terrorism while ensuring force protection, support to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, with the detention of persons indicted for war crimes, and intelligence-sharing with the European Union. In sum, the NATO HQ Sarajevo complements the work of the EU mission with specific competencies.

Background

The Dayton Peace Accord ended a four-year war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which followed 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. It establishes Bosnia and Herzegovina as a single, democratic and multiethnic state with two entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska.

However, this peace agreement needed to be implemented, both at the military and the civil level. The NATO-led Implementation Force, or **IFOR**, was deployed in accordance with UNSCR 1031,



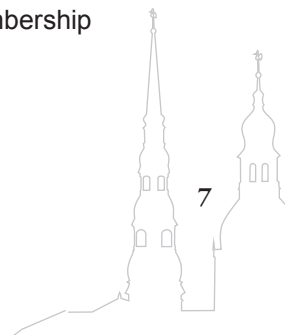
transferring responsibility for military operations in Bosnia from UNPROFOR to NATO and mandating IFOR to oversee the implementation of the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Accord. This was NATO's first-ever peacekeeping operation.

IFOR was succeeded by the NATO-led Stabilisation Force, or **SFOR**, at the end of 1996. SFOR's primary task was to contribute to a safe and secure environment conducive to civil and political reconstruction. This translated into activities such as patrolling, supporting defence reform, supervising demining operations, arresting suspected war criminals and assisting the return of refugees and displaced people to their homes.

SFOR originally comprised 31 000 troops. By early 2001 they had been reduced to 19 000, and further reductions took place as the security environment improved. NATO ran this peacekeeping operation until December 2004, when the mission was handed over to the European Union. The European Union deployed a new mission called Operation Althea on 2 December 2004. This EU force works under Berlin-Plus arrangements (see chapter on the NATO-EU strategic partnership).

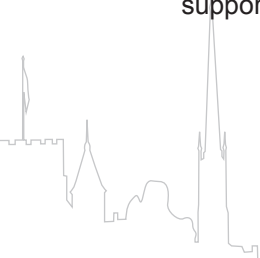
NATO IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA*

NATO has 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. The country is currently part of the NATO Membership Action Plan, together with Albania and Croatia.



Beforehand and 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



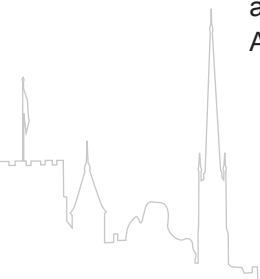
in taking ownership of security throughout the country. It was terminated on 31 March 2003 and, on the same day, the EU took over responsibility for the mission with Operation Concordia, the first EU-led military mission. Concordia has since been replaced by a police mission called Proxima.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006: Ministers state that the Alliance will remain engaged in Kosovo throughout the UN-led status process and the implementation of a settlement on the future status of the province. They also reiterate NATO's support for the efforts of UN Special Envoy Martti Ahtisaari and of the Contact Group to achieve a lasting settlement that promotes stability for Kosovo and the entire Balkans region.
- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: NATO Heads of State and Government agree to conclude SFOR and hand over the mission to the European Union.

■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **28 June:** The Republic of Montenegro is admitted as a member of the United Nations.
June: Restructuring of KFOR completed.
8 June: At the Defence Ministerial meeting, NATO reiterates its engagement in Kosovo throughout the UN-led status process and the implementation of a settlement on the future status of the province.
4 June: NATO declares that it respects the result of the referendum which led to a declaration of independence of Montenegro.
3 June: Following the results of the referendum, Montenegro declares independence.
21 May: Montenegro holds a referendum on its status.
11 March: Slobodan Milosevic dies in prison in The Hague.
19-20 February: Beginning of the Future Status Talks for Kosovo between Belgrade and Pristina.
31 January: NATO's Secretary General, Contact Group Ministers, the EU High Representative, the EU Presidency, the European Commissioner for Enlargement, and UN representatives (including the UN Special Status Envoy and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Kosovo) meet in London to discuss the way forward in Kosovo.
- 2005** **14 December:** Tenth anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accord.
10 November: The UN Security Council endorses the appointment by the UN Secretary-General of Martti Ahtisaari as UN Special Status Envoy, and circulates the



Guiding Principles for the Future Status Process for Kosovo agreed by the Contact Group.

31 August: NATO announces the restructuring of KFOR.

10 August: The NAC decides to restructure KFOR by replacing the multinational brigades with multinational task forces. The restructuring is scheduled to take place over the next 18 months.

9 June: NATO defence ministers reiterate their commitment to a robust and capable force in Kosovo, and to helping the countries of the Western Balkans to join Euro-Atlantic structures.

2004 2 December: The European Union's Operation Althea becomes operational and NATO establishes a Military Liaison and Advisory Mission (NATO HQ Sarajevo).

28-29 June: At the Istanbul Summit, NATO decides to terminate SFOR at the end of the year and hand over the mission to the European Union.

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

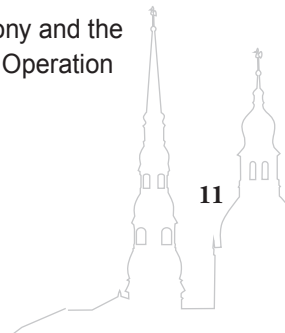
17 March: Upsurge of violence in Kosovo.

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.

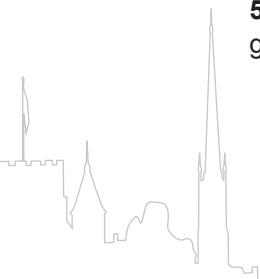
16 November: Fifteen constitutional amendments contained in the Ohrid Framework Agreement are passed by the Parliament of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*.

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.

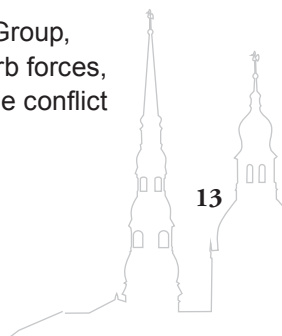
23-25 April: Launch of NATO's South East Europe Initiative at the Washington Summit.

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

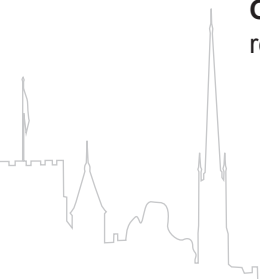
20 March: The OSCE Verification Mission is obstructed by Serbian forces and forced to withdraw. US diplomatic efforts fail to persuade President Milosevic to stop attacks on the Kosovar Albanians.

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 – SFOR.
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.

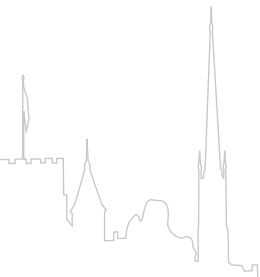
1992 December: NATO states that it is ready to support peacekeeping operations under the authority of the United Nations Security Council.

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 for Security and Co-operation in Europe).



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: <http://www.nato.int/riga/presskit/>

- **Official documents and websites**

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

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

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

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

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

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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>

KFOR web site:

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

NATO HQ Sarajevo:

<http://www.afsouth.nato.int/NHQSQ/index.htm>

SFOR web site:

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

IFOR web site:

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

NATO HQ Skopje web site:

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

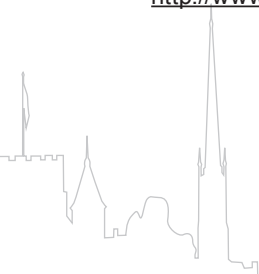
- **Topic pages**

Crisis management:

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

NATO in the Balkans:

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



NATO in Kosovo:

<http://www.nato.int/kosovo/kosovo.htm>

Operation Allied Force:

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

Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina
(1995-1996):

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

The Stabilisation Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

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NATO's role in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*:

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

NATO's South East Europe Initiative:

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

- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

NATO Review issue dedicated to operations, old and new,
Spring 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2006/issue1/english/contents.html>

Transcript of the interactive video forum series “Stopwatch” on the
future of the Balkans and the Alliance’s engagement in the region,
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<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s051024a.htm>

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Summer 2005:

http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2005/issue2/english/contents_pr.html

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

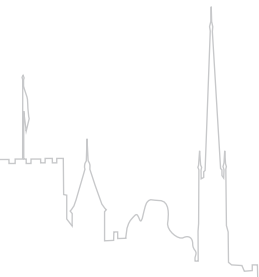
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Video on the transfer of authority ceremony at Camp Butmir, Bosnia
and Herzegovina, November 2004:

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Winter 2004:

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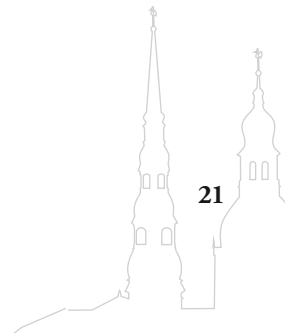
■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

These figures below are valid as of 26 september 2006. Updated figures can be found in the electronic version of the summit guide at: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

KFOR with an overall strength of 16 100 personnel

A. Contributing NATO countries (24)

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



B. Contributing non NATO countries (11)

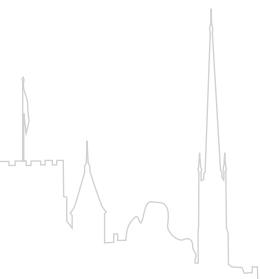
Argentina	Ireland
Armenia	Morocco
Austria	Sweden
Azerbaijan	Switzerland
Finland	Ukraine
Georgia	

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 32 000 by spring 2002.

NATO Headquarters Sarajevo with a total of 80 personnel

A. Contributing NATO countries (16)

Canada	Romania
Denmark	Slovakia
Estonia	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Hungary	Turkey
Italy	United Kingdom
the Netherlands	United States
Norway	



B. Contributing non-NATO countries (2)

Austria
Ireland

NATO HQ Skopje with a total of 50 personnel

A. Contributing NATO countries (10)

Belgium	Italy
Bulgaria	Poland
France	Turkey
Germany	United Kingdom
Greece	United States

B. Contributing non-NATO countries (1)

Austria

7

Operation Active Endeavour

■ KEY INFORMATION

Operation Active Endeavour is a maritime surveillance operation led by NATO's naval forces to detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity in the Mediterranean.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATO'S ROLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The mandate and tasks

Over time, Operation Active Endeavour has increasingly become an information and intelligence-based operation through the sharing of data gathered at sea by Allies and Mediterranean-rim countries.

While the mandate of the operation is limited to terrorism-related activities, the entire operation has beneficial effects on security and stability in the Mediterranean for trade and economic activity. It is helping to keep the busy trade routes of the Mediterranean open and safe. This is critical for NATO's security considering that in terms of energy alone, some 65 per cent of the oil and natural gas consumed in Western Europe pass through the Mediterranean each year, with major pipelines connecting Libya to Italy and Morocco to Spain.

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

Participation

Operation Active Endeavour is one of the eight measures taken by NATO to support the United States following the September 11 attacks. As such, it is an operation initiated under Article 5 – the collective defence clause - of the Washington Treaty and as a demonstration of Alliance solidarity. Since then, Russia and other Partner countries (Ukraine, Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Albania and Georgia) have also offered their active support.

Command of the operation

The operation is conducted from the Allied Maritime Component Command Naples, Italy (CC-Mar Naples), through a Task Force deployed to the Mediterranean. Standing NATO Maritime Group 2 (SNMG 2, formerly STANAVFORMED) and Standing NATO Maritime Group 1 (SNMG 1, formerly STANAVFORLANT) rotate on a three-monthly basis in support of Active Endeavour.

THE EXPANSION OF NATO'S ROLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

As previously explained, the deployment of ships to the Mediterranean was one of the eight measures taken by NATO to support the United States in the wake of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, following the invocation of Article 5 of the Washington Treaty for the first time in the Alliance's history.

The launch

It was launched in October 2001 and was initially limited to the **Eastern Mediterranean**. The naval assets of STANAVFORMED, which were participating in an exercise off the southern coast of



Spain, were re-assigned in order to provide an immediate NATO military presence in the Eastern Mediterranean. The operation made use of ships, submarines and aircraft to monitor merchant shipping.

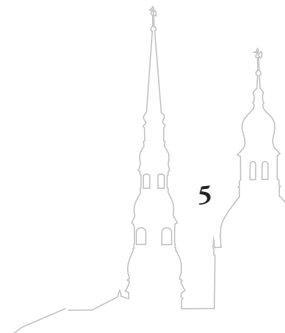
The first extension

When the operation was extended to cover the **Straits of Gibraltar** early 2003, it took on two additional tasks:

- the **escorting of non-military ships** from NATO member countries through the Straits of Gibraltar. Of the 3 000 commercial ships that pass through every day, over 10 per cent requested escorts. Escort operations have been suspended, but can be resumed when needed.
- from April 2003, the **compliant boarding of suspicious vessels**, with the compliance of the ships' captains and flag states, in accordance with the rules of international law. In practice this means that merchant ships passing through are hailed by patrolling NATO naval units and asked to identify themselves and their activity. This information is reported to CC-Mar HQ, Naples, and the NATO Shipping Centre in Northwood, England. If anything should appear suspicious, teams of 15-20 soldiers board vessels to inspect documentation and cargo.

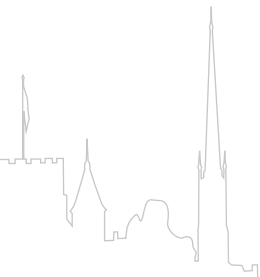
The second extension

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



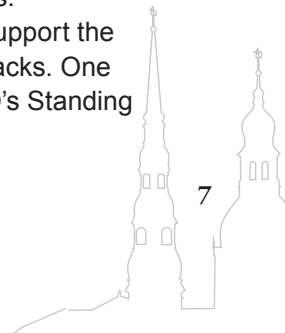
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Allied leaders decide to enhance Operation Active Endeavour. Russia and Ukraine offer support.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **At present:** Negotiations are under way with three Mediterranean Dialogue countries – Algeria, Israel and Morocco — and two Partner countries – Georgia and Albania — which have indicated a desire to support the operation.
15 september: The Russian frigate RFS Pitliviy participates in NATO's Operation Active Endeavour.
- 2004** **28-29 June:** NATO leaders at the Istanbul Summit decide to enhance Operation Active Endeavour by inviting partner countries to contribute. Russia and Ukraine offer their support.
16 March: Active Endeavour is extended to the entire Mediterranean.
- 2003** **29 April:** Compliant boarding operations commence.
10 March: The first NATO escort is conducted.
4 February: The North Atlantic Council decides to extend the operation to include escorts through the Straits of Gibraltar to non-military ships from Alliance member countries requesting them.
- 2001** **26 October:** The activation order of Operation Active Endeavour is issued, marking the formal launch of the operation.
6 October: NATO deploys its Standing Naval Forces to the Eastern Mediterranean and patrolling commences.
4 October: NATO agrees on eight measures to support the United States after the September 11 terrorist attacks. One of these measures is to deploy elements of NATO's Standing Naval Forces to the Eastern Mediterranean.



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: <http://www.nato.int/riga/presskit/>

- **Official documents and websites**

Istanbul Summit Communiqué (paragraph 10), 28 June 2004:

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

Joint Forces Command (JFC) Naples website on Active Endeavour:

http://www.afsouth.nato.int/JFCN_Operations/ActiveEndeavour/Endeavour.htm

- **Topic pages**

Operation Active Endeavour:

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

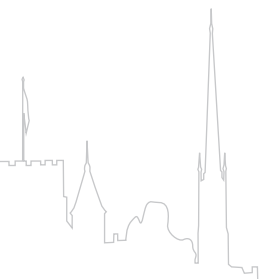
NATO and the fight against terrorism:

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

- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

NATO Review issue dedicated to combating terrorism, Autumn 2005:

http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2005/issue3/english/contents_pr.html



8

NATO and Iraq

■ KEY INFORMATION

While NATO does not have a direct role in the international stabilisation force that has been in Iraq since May 2003, the Alliance is helping Iraq provide for its own security by training Iraqi military personnel, supporting the development of the country's security institutions, and coordinating the delivery of equipment.

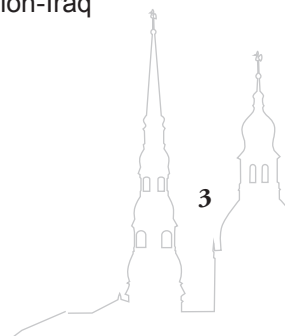
NATO's COMMITMENTS IN IRAQ

Since 2004, NATO provides assistance to the Interim Government of Iraq with the training of its security forces. NATO is also involved in coordinating the delivery of equipment donated by individual NATO member countries to Iraq. All NATO member countries are contributing to the training effort either in or outside Iraq, through financial contributions or donations of equipment.

The NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I)

In response to the request of the Iraqi Interim Government, NATO's Heads of State and Government agreed to involve the Alliance in Iraq at the Istanbul Summit in June 2004. This decision was taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1546, which requests international and regional organisations to contribute assistance to the Multinational Force. NATO Partner countries were also invited to participate in the mission.

After an initial assessment period the NATO Training Mission-Iraq (NTM-I) was, by February 2005, fully staffed and funded.



All of NATO's training missions are coordinated with Iraqi authorities and the Multinational Force (MNF). In fact, the National Defence University, set up by NATO, comes under the authority of the Iraqi Training and Doctrine Centre, which establishes the framework of what all the Iraqi Military Schools must do in training matters. The MNF Commander is dual-hatted as he is also the commander of the NATO effort in the country, and reports to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). The latter then reports, via the Chairman of the Military Committee, to the North Atlantic Council.

The main activities of the NTM-I:

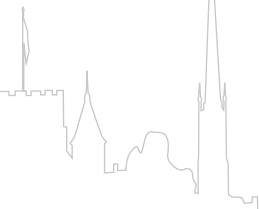
- **The National Defence University**

NATO has set up the National Defence University, based in the International Zone at the Cultural Centre Building, Baghdad. The NDU focuses on the training of middle and senior level personnel so as to help develop an officer corps trained in modern military leadership skills. It also aims to introduce values that are in keeping with democratically controlled armed forces.

The North Atlantic Council agreed to support the establishment of this centre on 22 September 2004 and it was officially opened by NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, and Prime Minister Al-Jafaari on 27 September 2005.

The NDU is composed of three main entities:

- The Joint Staff College (JSC) based in Ar Rustimaya provides two courses: the Junior Staff Officer Course and the Senior Staff Officer Course, training approximately 100 officers a year;
- The Iraqi Military Academy of Ar Rustimaya (IMAR): it has the responsibility for the Basic Officer Commissioning Course,



during which 120 lieutenants are trained every year (this figure is expected to rise over time);

- The National Defence College (NDC), previously known as the Higher Defence Study Course. It is based in the International Zone at the Cultural Centre Building, Baghdad and started delivering its annual course for flag officers in September 2006.

Over an estimated two years, the NDU will gradually become autonomous and Iraqi staff will eventually take leadership of these courses.

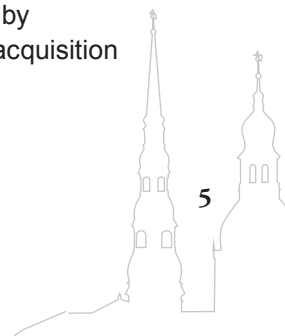
- **The NATO Training and Equipment Coordination Group**

This group was established at NATO HQ on 8 October 2004. It works with a similar centre based in Baghdad to coordinate the requirements of the Iraqi government for training and equipment that is offered by NATO as a whole or by individual NATO member countries.

- **NATO training outside of Iraq**

Training is also conducted outside Iraq in NATO schools and training centres throughout NATO member countries. In order to allow an increasing number of Iraqi personnel to take part in specialised training outside of Iraq, a language institute was opened in February 2006, with the support of NATO.

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



NATO'S ROLE AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN IRAQ

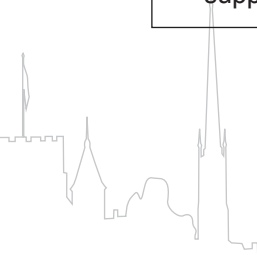
NATO's engagement in Iraq, at the request of the Iraqi Interim Government in June 2004, is politically symbolic. The objective of the NTM-I is to demonstrate the Alliance's full support for the independence of the Republic of Iraq and to strengthen democracy, the rule of law and security for all the Iraqi people.

After more than 18 months, the NTM-I has successfully trained in the country some 2000 personnel, including 1150 officers and civilians in command and control. Out of Iraq, more than 600 officers were trained. The equipment donated by NATO member countries to the Iraqi Security Forces amounted to an equivalent of 100 million euro.

In response to a second request by Iraqi authorities in December 2005, NATO agreed to develop the professional education programmes for the Basic Officer Commissioning Course (BOCC) and the Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Course.

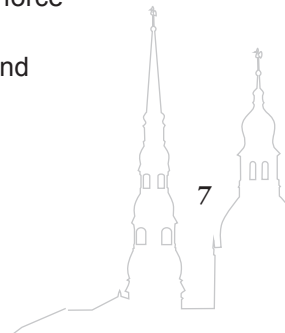
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels Foreign ministers' meeting, 9 December 2004: They agree to expand NATO's mission in Iraq.
- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: NATO agrees to assist Iraq with the training of its security forces and also encourages individual members to contribute bilaterally.
- Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002: NATO leaders pledge support for the implementation of the UNSCR 1441.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **3 September:** Opening, in Baghdad, of the National Defence College.
15 March: Opening, in Baghdad, of a NATO-supported language institute for Iraqi officials.
- 2005** **December:** NATO agrees to develop the professional education programmes for the Basic Officer Commissioning Course (BOCC) within the IMAR; and also considers the possibility of participating in the Senior Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Course, following a request by Iraqi authorities.
27 September: Formal opening of the Joint Staff College at Ar-Rustamiyah.
22 February: At a summit meeting in Brussels, NATO leaders express unity on Iraq.
- 2004** **16 December:** Activation order given by the Supreme Allied Commander Operations, for the expansion of the mission. The mission changes name and 300 extra training staff are deployed.
9 December: NATO Foreign Ministers authorise the Supreme Allied Commander Operations, to start the next stage of the training mission.
November: The NAC approves the detailed concept of operations prepared by the military authorities for expanded assistance, including the rules of engagement for force protection.
8 October: Establishment of the NATO Training and Equipment Coordination Group at NATO HQ.



22 September: The NAC agrees to expand NATO's assistance, including the establishment of a NATO-supported Iraqi Training, Education and Doctrine Centre in Iraq.

7 August: The first elements of NATO's training mission are deployed to Iraq.

30 July: NATO's Training and Implementation Mission is established.

28 June: At the Istanbul Summit, NATO agrees to assist Iraq with the training of its security forces and also encourages individual members to contribute bilaterally.

28 June: Sovereignty formally transferred to an Interim Iraqi Government.

22 June: Interim Iraqi Prime Minister Ilyad Allawi requests NATO support through training and other forms of technical assistance.

8 June: UNSCR 1546 is adopted, marking an important step towards Iraq's political transition and asking inter alia, international and regional organisations to assist the MNF in Iraq.

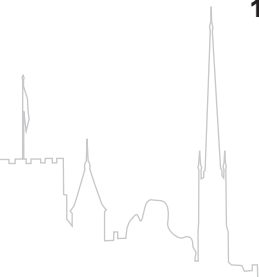
2003 3 September: Poland assumes command of the Multinational Division (MND) Central South in Iraq.

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: At the Prague Summit, NATO Heads of State and Government pledge their full support for the efforts of the UN to ensure full and immediate compliance by Iraq with UN Security Council Resolution 1441.

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

■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Final communiqué from the meeting of foreign ministers, Brussels (paragraph 4), 9 December 2004:

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Press release giving details on NATO support to Poland, 3 September 2003:

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Decision sheet of the Defence Planning Committee on support to Turkey within the Framework of Article 4 of the Washington Treaty, 16 February 2003:

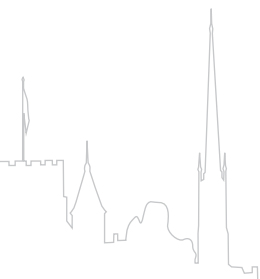
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p030216e.htm>

Prague Summit statement on Iraq, 21 November 2002:

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AFSOUTH website on the NATO Training Mission – Iraq (NTM-I):

http://www.afsouth/nato.int/JFCN_Missions/NTM-I/NTM-I.htm



AFSOUTH website on Operation Display Deterrence:

<http://www.afsouth.nato.int/operations/NATOTurkey/DisplayDeterrence.htm>

Operation Iraqi Freedom - The United States Army:

<http://www.army.mil/operations/oif/>

- **Topic pages**

NATO's assistance to Iraq:

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

NATO and the 2003 campaign against Iraq:

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

NATO defensive assistance to Turkey (Operation Display Deterrence):

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

Poland assumes command of multinational division in Iraq with NATO support:

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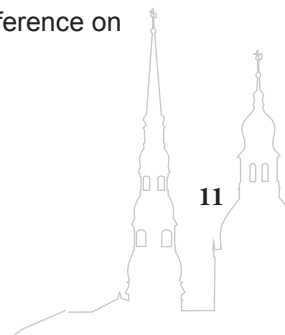
- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

Transcript of the interactive video forum series "Stopwatch" on NATO training programmes, 4 May 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060504c.htm>

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

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech.2005/s050622a.htm>



Transcript of the opening remarks by NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, H.E. Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Brussels, 21 June 2005:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050621a.htm>

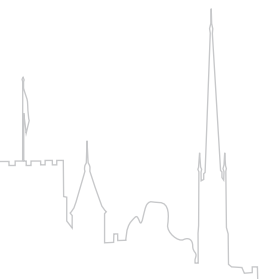
Transcript of the press point with NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, H.E. Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Brussels, 21 June 2005:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050621b.htm>

Speech by Dr. Ayad Allawi, Prime Minister of Iraq, at the NAC, Brussels, 5 November 2004:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s041105b.htm>

Transcript of the press point on implementing training in Iraq by Lieutenant General David Petraeus and Major General Hilderink, Brussels, 8 October 2004:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s041008a.htm>

Transcript of the press point with NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, and Sheikh Ghazi Al-Yawar, President of Iraq, Brussels, 14 September 2004:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040914a.htm>

Transcript of the press point with Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, Brussels, 30 July 2004:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040730a.htm>



Transcript of the press point with NATO Secretary General and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, Brussels, 13 July 2004:

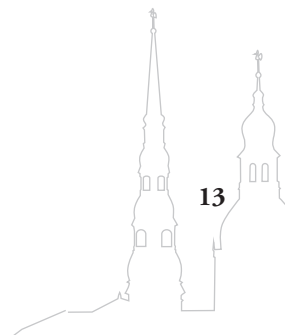
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040713a.htm>

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>

Consultations on measures to protect Turkey:

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



9

NATO assistance to the African Union for Darfur

■ KEY INFORMATION

Since July 2005, together with the European Union, NATO has been assisting the African Union (AU) expand its mission in Darfur, Sudan, aimed at trying to end the violence and improve the humanitarian situation there. NATO has been airlifting AU personnel into the region and providing training to the African Union, focused mainly on how to run a multinational military headquarters and manage intelligence effectively.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF NATO ASSISTANCE

Airlifting AU peacekeepers and civilian police

Since 1 July 2005, NATO has been providing the coordination of strategic airlift for peacekeepers from African troop-contributing countries moving into Darfur as part of the expansion of the AU peacekeeping mission. From July to October 2005, NATO helped to provide airlift into Darfur for almost 5 000 troops. In addition, in August 2005, the African Union requested that NATO assist in the transport of civilian police, to which the North Atlantic Council (NAC) agreed. This decision was taken in close collaboration with the European Union, which has the lead on police matters in Darfur.

Since February 2006, NATO has been providing the coordination of strategic airlift for the rotation of troops which, up to June of this year, has involved transporting approximately 2 000 troops in and out of the region. The requests made by the African Union are for set periods of time and have been renewed on several occasions. In June 2006, the NAC decided to extend NATO's assistance until the end of this year.

NATO airlift is coordinated from Europe. A special AU Air Movement Cell at the African Union's headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, coordinates the movement of incoming troops on the ground.

Both the European Union and NATO are providing staff to support the cell, but the AU has the lead.

Providing training

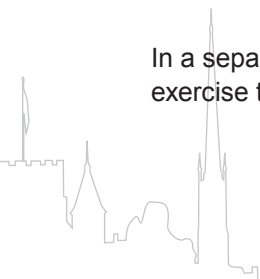
As part of its support to the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), NATO has also been providing staff capacity building workshops for AU officers at the Darfur Integrated Task Force (DITF) Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and at the Forward Headquarters (FHQ) in El Fashir, Sudan.

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

Building on the successful cooperation so far, on 7 June 2006 the African Union asked for NATO support for the establishment of an AMIS Joint Operations Centre (JOC), as well as training assistance in the fields of pre-deployment certification and lessons learned. On 8 June, the NAC approved the African Union's request for extended NATO assistance to AMIS in the fields mentioned above.

In addition, the African Union has asked for NATO assistance in the fields of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.

In a separate activity, NATO provided support to a UN-led map exercise that took place on 18-27 August 2005. The aim of the



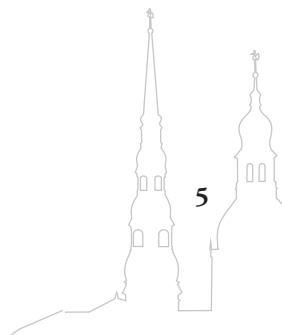
exercise was to help AU personnel to understand and operate effectively in the theatre of operations, as well as build their capacity to manage strategic operations. NATO provided 14 officers consisting of exercise writers and tactical-level controllers.

THE EVOLUTION OF NATO'S ROLE

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

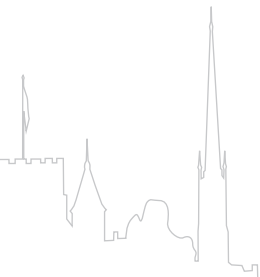
In May 2005, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, visited NATO Headquarters to provide the details of the requested assistance. The next day, the NAC tasked the Alliance's military authorities to provide advice on possible NATO assistance.

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



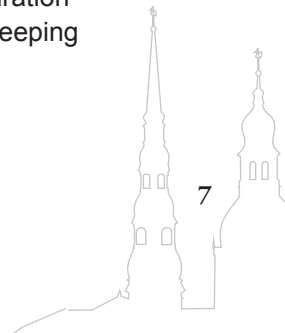
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006: Statement expresses NATO's willingness to extend its support to AMIS, as well as to consider support to the anticipated follow-on UN mission.
- Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 9 June 2005: Announcement of the decision to support AMIS with strategic deployment and staff capacity building.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **8 June:** Alliance Defence Ministers state NATO's support to expand its assistance to AMIS in the fields of JOC, pre-deployment certification, as well as lessons learned. The coordination of strategic airlift is extended until the end of 2006.
- 7 June:** The Chairperson of the African Union Commission requests the extension of NATO's airlift and training support, as well as additional forms of assistance.
- 30 May:** UN Undersecretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Jan Egeland, visits NATO HQ to discuss Darfur and the role of the military in disaster relief.
- 5 May:** While not fully adopted by all factions, the signing by two parties of the Darfur Peace Agreement is considered as a step in the right direction.
- 26 April:** The NAC announces its readiness to continue NATO's current mission until 30 September.
- 29 March:** Following a phone call from UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on 27 March, the NAC announces its readiness to continue NATO's current mission.
-
- 2005** **9 November:** The NAC agrees to extend NATO's coordination of strategic airlift by two months, until end May 2006.
- 30 September:** The NAC agrees to continue its support to the African Union until 31 March.
- 21 September:** The NAC agrees to extend the duration of NATO's airlift support for the remaining peacekeeping reinforcements until 31 October 2005.



5 August: On the request of the African Union, the NAC agrees to assist in the transport of civilian police to Darfur.

9 June: Alliance Defence Minister formally announce the decision to support the African Union peace support operation in Darfur with the coordination of strategic airlift and staff capacity building.

8 June: NATO agrees on the detailed modalities of NATO support.

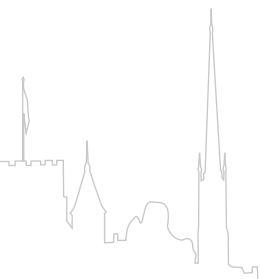
26 May: NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, participates in a meeting in Addis Ababa on international support to the African Union's mission.

24 May: The NAC agrees on initial military options for possible NATO support.

18 May: The NAC agrees to task the Alliance's military authorities to provide advice on possible NATO assistance.

17 May: The Chairperson of the AU Commission, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, is the first AU official to visit NATO HQ.

26 April: The African Union requests, by letter, the assistance of NATO in the expansion of its peacekeeping mission in Darfur.



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Final Communiqué of the meeting of defence ministers, Brussels (paragraph 8), 8 June 2006:

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

Final Communiqué of the meeting of defence ministers, Brussels (paragraph 9), 9 June 2005:

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

- **Topic pages**

NATO's assistance to the African Union for Darfur:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/darfur/index.htm>

- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

Speech by NATO Secretary General at the Pledging Conference for the AU Mission in the Sudan, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26 May 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050526a.htm>

Transcript of the press point by the NATO Secretary General and the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, NATO HQ, 17 May 2005:

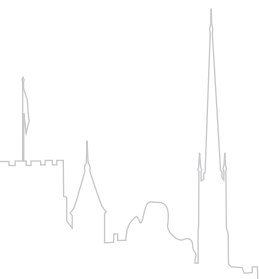
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050517b.htm>

Transcript of the interactive video forum series “Stopwatch” on NATO training missions, 4 May 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060504c.htm>

Transcript of the interactive video forum series “Stopwatch” on NATO, the African Union, the United Nations and Darfur, 30 September 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050930a.htm>



10

Capabilities

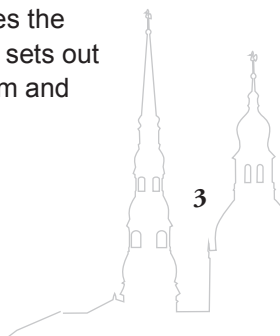
■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO is transforming its military capabilities to better match the evolving array of risks and challenges the Alliance faces. It is increasing the deployability and usability of its forces so as to be able to conduct the full range of current and future missions and operations, and fight new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

The Comprehensive Political Guidance provides the overarching framework within which capabilities are to be developed in the coming years. The Riga Summit will be an opportunity to draw attention to progress the Alliance has made in transforming its capabilities, especially through initiatives launched at the 2002 Prague Summit. It will be an occasion to review the operational preparedness of the NATO Response Force and evaluate the streamlined military command structure. Progress on NATO programmes – such as the Allied Ground Surveillance System, the nuclear, biological and chemical defence initiatives, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile defence – will also be discussed.

COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL GUIDANCE

The Comprehensive Political Guidance (CPG) is a document that provides the framework for the Alliance's continuing transformation and sets out the priorities for all Alliance capability issues, planning disciplines and intelligence for the next 10 to 15 years. It analyses the probable future security environment, but acknowledges the possibility of unpredictable events. Against that analysis, it sets out the kinds of operations the Alliance must be able to perform and



the kinds of capabilities the Alliance will need. How specifically these capabilities will be filled is left open, since that is for nations to determine both individually and collectively through NATO's defence planning processes. Subordinate documents, such as Ministerial Guidance (see below), provide more detailed, quantitative and qualitative guidance.

MINISTERIAL GUIDANCE — SETTING LEVELS OF AMBITION AND PLANNING GOALS

Ministerial Guidance, usually provided every four years, establishes the Alliance level of ambition in military terms and provides further strategic level politico-military direction for relevant planning disciplines. This provides the basis for specific requirements to be set by the NATO force planning system for those member countries engaged in collective force planning. The system then later assesses their ability to meet these planning targets through a biennial defence review process.

At their meeting in Brussels on 8 June 2006, defence ministers of those NATO countries engaged in collective force planning agreed new Ministerial Guidance, building on the CPG. This new guidance will seek to provide NATO with the ability to conduct a greater number of smaller-scale, division/brigade-size operations than it has planned for in the past, while still retaining its ability to carry out larger corps and corps plus-size operations. In addition, future planning targets will embrace the further transformation of the Alliance and will continue to seek to improve NATO's capabilities to pursue the sort of expeditionary operations (KFOR, ISAF) in which it is currently engaged.

IMPLEMENTING CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENTS

NATO's defence planning process¹ provides a well-established mechanism for implementing capability improvements. However, because of the persistence of certain critical capability shortfalls, NATO has over the years put into place specific programmes to address them, as outlined below.

THE PRAGUE CAPABILITIES PACKAGE

At the Prague Summit on 21-22 November 2002, heads of state and government launched a number of transformation initiatives, including the Prague Capabilities Commitment (PCC), the NATO Response Force (NRF), the new NATO command structure, the NBC defence initiatives, defence against terrorism and missile defence.

The Prague Capabilities Commitment (PCC)

Member countries made firm political commitments under the PCC to improve capabilities in four key operational areas:

- chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence;
- information superiority;
- combat effectiveness;
- deployability and sustainability.

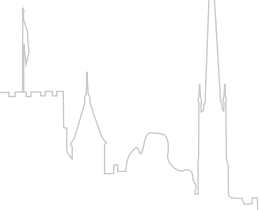
By the end of 2008, over 70 per cent of the 460 or so commitments made by Allies will have been fulfilled. Most of the remainder will

¹ NATO's defence planning process comprises a number of planning disciplines including armaments, civil emergency planning, consultation, command and control, logistics, resource, nuclear and force planning.

be completed by 2009 and beyond. Since one of the aims of the Riga Summit is to consolidate transformation achievements, and consider what more can be done, some of these areas, for instance strategic airlift and information superiority are likely to be given particular attention.

Significant progress has been made in the areas of strategic airlift and strategic sealift. At the Istanbul Summit, defence ministers endorsed further developments on strategic air- and sealift, which have since come to fruition as follows:

- Fifteen NATO and 2 non-NATO countries have joined SALIS (the Strategic Airlift Interim Solution): Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- This multinational contract provides assured access to six An-124 aircraft for national purposes and in support of NATO or EU operations. It is an interim solution pending the acquisition by individual NATO member countries of additional aircraft, including Airbus A400M aircraft. Further work on enhancing airlift capabilities is being considered within the Alliance.
- On 12 september 2006, thirteen NATO member countries announced that with the assistance of the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) they would be launching negotiations for the purchase of three or four C-17 strategic transport aircraft to meet national strategic airlift requirements. The thirteen countries are: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the United States. The intention is to field a first aircraft and have an initial capability in 2007.



- Work is under way on a NATO deployable Air Traffic Management capability to support expeditionary operations in areas where such facilities were not available or had to be supplemented.
- The Sealift Capability Package is designed to assist NATO to rapidly transport forces and equipment by sea by providing assured access to several roll-on/roll-off ships.

It is a multinational contract, signed by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Other NATO member countries have either been invited to join the project or have shown an interest in joining.

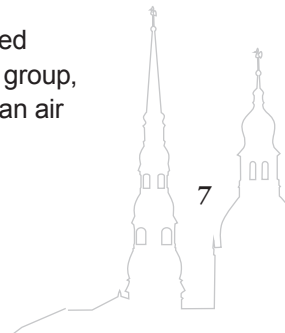
The NATO Response Force (NRF)

The NRF is a joint (air, land, maritime), combined (multinational) force of up to 25 000 personnel. It is held at very high readiness, capable of all Alliance missions – from disaster relief or peacekeeping to high-intensity war-fighting. It will generally be used in the initial phases of a crisis situation requiring a rapid response, a strong signal of Alliance determination, and a substantial force.

The NRF can undertake the following types of missions:

- Deployment as a show of force and solidarity to deter aggression;
- Deployment as a stand-alone force for Article 5 (collective defence) or non-Article 5 operations;
- Deployment as an initial entry force facilitating the arrival of a larger force.

It consists of up to a brigade-size land component with forced entry capability; a naval task force including a carrier battle group, an amphibious task group and a surface action group; and an air



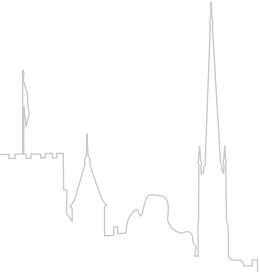
component capable of 200 combat sorties a day. Combat support and combat service support capabilities are integral parts of the NRF.

A rotational force, the NRF is put together from force elements which Allies volunteer well in advance to meet particular requirements (a framework for Partner involvement in the NRF is being developed). After preparation at a national level, a six-month NATO training programme starts after which the force is certified to the highest standards. It is then put on “stand-by” for six months. An NRF rotation therefore consists of both the training period and the stand-by period.

The NRF currently on duty – NRF 7 – completed its work-up and training period with Exercise Steadfast Jaguar 2006 in Cape Verde, from 1 June to 12 July, was an essential precursor to NRF full operational capability. It served to test and validate the NRF concept and prove NATO’s ability to project a joint force at a strategic distance from Europe and maintain it under challenging conditions.

Besides being an operational tool, the NRF is also a catalyst for further transformation and can be used as a vehicle for evaluating new concepts and capability improvements. In this way, the NRF represents both a process for and a product of NATO military transformation.

Elements of the NRF have already been used on a variety of missions: to protect the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004; to airlift aid to the United States in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in September 2005; and to airlift emergency supplies and support relief operations in Pakistan following the devastating earthquake in October 2005.



The military command structure

NATO has streamlined its military command arrangements to provide a leaner, more efficient, effective and deployable command structure. The latest restructuring, launched at Prague, resulted in a significant reduction in the number of headquarters and Combined Air Operations Centres. More importantly, it reflects a fundamental shift in Alliance thinking.

There is now one operational command - the Allied Command Operations - and a functional command which serves as the engine of military transformation - the Allied Command Transformation. Both commands are accountable to the Military Committee for the overall direction and conduct of all Alliance military matters and come under the political authority of the North Atlantic Council. A review of the peace-time establishment of the command structure is being conducted, which will also take into account, inter alia, the implementation of new political and ministerial guidance as regards NATO's capacity to conduct operations and the capabilities required.

- **The Allied Command Operations (ACO)** 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.

SACEUR is also at the head of:

- The NATO Response Force;
- The NATO Airborne Early Warning Force;

- The High Readiness Forces Corps Headquarters;
- The two Standing NATO Maritime Groups (SNMG 1 and 2) and two Standing NATO Mine Countermeasures Groups (SNMCMG 1 and 2); and
- The NATO Integrated Extended Air Defence System.

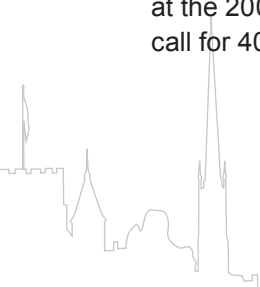
In addition, SACEUR has permanent Technical Arrangements with the EUROCORPS and the High Readiness Forces (Maritime) Headquarters, UK, Italy and Spain. The majority of NATO formations are organised in the NATO Force Structure and, in peacetime, remain under national control.

- **The Allied Command Transformation (ACT)** is responsible for the transformation of Alliance military capabilities and is co-located with the US Joint Forces Command 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.

ISTANBUL SUMMIT – MAKING CAPABILITIES MORE OPERATIONAL

To help make Alliance capabilities more operational, NATO leaders at the 2004 Istanbul Summit approved new “usability” targets. These call for 40 per cent of overall land force strength to be structured,



prepared and equipped for deployed operations, and for 8 per cent of overall land force strength to be undertaking or planned for sustained operations at any one time. This is helping ensure that Alliance forces complete the shift towards an expeditionary posture and thereby create a larger pool of assets and forces that can be deployed on NATO missions. NATO leaders also endorsed changes to NATO's defence planning and force generation processes, designed to link the political agreement to launch an operation to the actual provision of forces needed to carry it out.

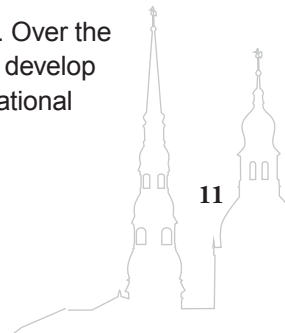
OTHER CAPABILITY INITIATIVES

A number of other important capability initiatives have been launched, such as the Programme of Work for Defence Against Terrorism (see chapter on terrorism) and other NATO programmes, which are outlined below.

Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS)

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

The value of an airborne system has long been recognised. Over the years, there were many attempts to identify an approach to develop and acquire that capability. In the meantime, a number of national



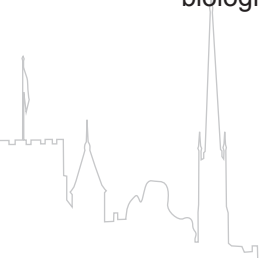
airborne ground surveillance systems have been fielded. For instance, during NATO operations in the Balkans in the early 1990s, the United States' Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) and the French HORIZON system provided air surveillance.

In September 2001, NATO member countries agreed to develop an Alliance-owned and operated core AGS capability. The AGS Core will be a NATO Command Force, supplemented by interoperable national assets, which will form a system of systems. The AGS will consist of manned and unmanned platforms and ground control stations in different configurations. In 2002, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States signed a statement of intent to cooperate on designing and building the Transatlantic Cooperative AGS Radar (TCAR) as the sensor for AGS. Having evaluated proposals from two industrial consortia, it was decided in spring 2004 that the Transatlantic Industrial Proposed Solution (TIPS) consortium proposal best met NATO's needs. The aim is to have an initial operational AGS capability in 2010. In the meantime, the NRF will be supported by the US JSTARS.

Weapons of mass destruction

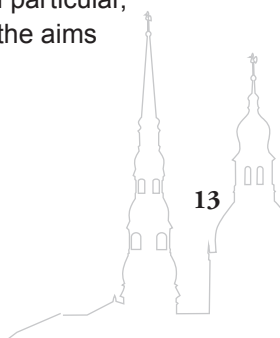
The scale and atrocity of the September 11 attacks have reinforced Allied efforts to improve the protection of civilian populations and deployed forces from attack by weapons of mass destruction. NATO has completed a series of initiatives to counter chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) threats and hazards.

- **A NATO Staff Target for a multinational Stand-Off Detection programme** also exists to identify and warn what chemical and biological agent was being used in an attack.



- The **NATO multinational Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) defence battalion and Joint Assessment Team**, an initiative launched at Prague, reached full operational capability in July 2004. It 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. Normally, it will operate within the NATO Response Force, however, it may also be committed to other tasks (for example, NATO deployed a task force from the CBRN defence battalion to assist the Greek government during the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games). The battalion operates on a rotational basis with a lead nation having operational responsibility. The capability includes a **mobile laboratory system** for use by deployed NATO Response Force commanders. Currently, over ten member countries contribute forces to the battalion under the leadership of Germany (the Czech Republic, Spain and the United Kingdom have been lead nations).
- At Prague, NATO also launched five concrete initiatives in the field of weapons of mass destruction, which have now been completed (see "The Prague Package" in the chapter on the fight against terrorism).

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 weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. It is committed to existing international arms control and disarmament accords and multilateral non-proliferation and export control regimes, in particular, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and supports the aims of the Proliferation Security Initiative.



NATO Network Enabled Capability (NNEC)

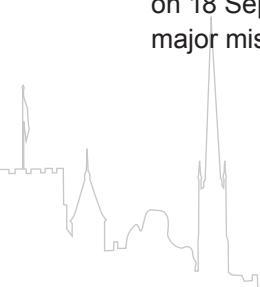
NNEC is the capability to make all operational elements digitally interoperable and connecting them through a network of networks. To achieve this, NATO is establishing the parameters within which members will field systems that meet this objective. NNEC is a key element for the development of future capabilities of the Alliance. It aims to maximise NATO's ability to conduct the full range of its missions through Information Superiority, which depends on ensuring the availability of information and enhancing situational awareness, therefore allowing better informed decision-making to achieve the desired effect. It should help countries to achieve the desired effects with smaller forces, by effectively exploiting and using new technologies.

Missile defence

NATO is conducting a series of activities in the area of Missile Defence such as the management of common and joint funded armaments programmes, the conduct of interoperability and feasibility studies and the development of Alliance-wide harmonised requirements. These include:

1. The Theatre Missile Defence (TMD) capability

The aim of the Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence is to protect the deployed forces against short and medium range ballistic missiles. This commonly funded NATO programme focuses on building a NATO Battlefield Management, Command Control Communication and Intelligence capability by 2010. NATO announced the selection of a transatlantic consortium of companies on 18 September, with which it will start working on the first of its major missile defence contracts.



2. Medium Extended Air Defence System (MEADS)

MEADS represents a “lower layer” system in NATO’s ALTBMD architecture. Due to its high mobility, it will become a candidate to equip the leading edge of the NATO Response Force. The programme is now in the design and development phase, aiming for the capability to be fielded in 2013-14.

3. Missile Defence for the protection of NATO territory, forces and population centres

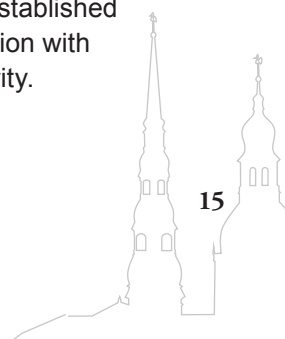
At Prague, Allies agreed to initiate a NATO Missile Defence Feasibility Study to examine options for protecting Alliance territory, forces and population centres against the full range of missile threats. The study was executed by a transatlantic multinational industry team in cooperation with NATO. The study’s results were approved by the Conference of National Armaments Directors in April 2006. The study includes technical and operational options for a missile defence capability for the Alliance, providing a technical basis for political and military discussions regarding the desirability for a such a capability.

4. TMD cooperation with Russia

Under the auspices of NATO-Russia Council (NRC), work is ongoing to create the conditions for NATO and Russia to conduct joint TMD operations during crisis response missions (see chapter on NATO-Russia relations).

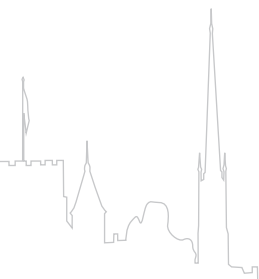
Improved air situational awareness

Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, NATO has established a significant number of measures and enhanced cooperation with other international organisations to improve aviation security.



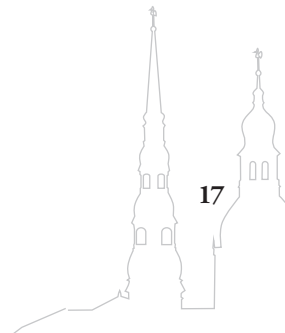
The NATO Eurocontrol Security Co-ordinating Group, widely recognised as the Air Security focal point in Europe, is developing a European Regional Renegade Information Dissemination System to support the decision makers in the process of incident management.

In addition, the Cooperative Airspace Initiative was launched under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council to foster cooperation on airspace surveillance and strengthen capabilities to combat terrorist threats to civil aviation (see chapter on NATO-Russia relations).



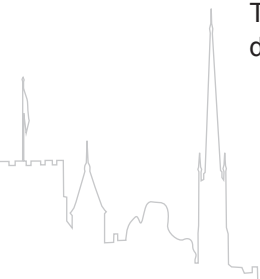
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Brussels Defence Ministers' meeting, 8 June 2006: NATO sets out new military planning targets to be able to conduct a greater number of smaller-scale operations than planned for in the past; it also reviews progress made in the transformation of capabilities and considers new capability-related initiatives.
- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Allies direct that work on theatre ballistic missile defence be taken forward expeditiously. They also request the production of a comprehensive political guidance in support of the Strategic Concept and stress the importance of abiding by and strengthening existing multilateral non-proliferation and export control regimes, as well as international arms control and disarmament agreements.
- 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.
- Reykjavik Foreign Ministers' meeting, 14-15 May 2002: NATO states it will operate when and where necessary to fight terrorism.



■ CHRONOLOGY

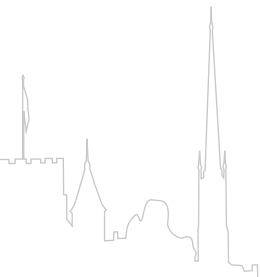
- 2006** **18 September:** NATO announces the selection of a transatlantic consortium of companies - led by SAIC (US) - to start working on NATO'S Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence Programme.
15-28 June: Exercise Steadfast Jaguar 06 held to test the NRF concept.
8 June: Defence ministers set new planning targets to enable NATO to conduct more smaller-scale operations; they also endorse the Comprehensive Political Guidance, which will be presented at Riga.
10 May: The results of the feasibility study on missile defence is signed by NATO.
- 2005** **December:** Approval of the Comprehensive Political Guidance.
11 March: Launch of NATO's Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defence Programme.
- 2004** **October:** The CNAD agrees to create a Programme Management Office for the development of a NATO capability to protect deployed troops against ballistic missiles.
13 October: formal announcement that the NRF has reached its initial operational capability at the meeting of defence ministers in Romania.
July: NATO's CBRN defence battalion reaches full operational capability.
16 April: NATO decides to sign a contract with the Transatlantic Industrial Proposed Solution by Spring 2005 to develop an AGS capability.



- 2003** **1 December:** NATO defence ministers issue a statement on capabilities; establishment of the NATO multinational CBRN 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: The Defence Review Committee is tasked to review the defence planning process.
2 May: The TMD Ad Hoc Working Group launches an interoperability study.
- 2002** **21-22 November:** Launching of the Prague capabilities package; approval of the NATO CBRN defence battalion initiative; launch of a new NATO missile defence feasibility study.
30 July: Creation of a NATO-Russia TMD Ad Hoc Working Group.
- 2001** **September:** NATO decides to develop an AGS capability.
May: NATO launches two feasibility studies for a future NATO TMD system.
- 1999** **23-25 April:** NATO adopts the Defence Capabilities Initiative and launches the Weapons of Mass Destruction Initiative at the Washington Summit.
- 1997** **8-9 July:** Updating of the Alliance's 1991 Strategic Concept at the Madrid Summit.

1992 NATO tasks the CNAD to explore the possibilities of developing an AGS capability.

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



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Final Communiqué of the North Atlantic Council in defence ministers session (paragraphs 11 to 14 on the transformation of military capabilities), 8 June 2006:

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

Final Communiqué of the Defence Planning Committee and Nuclear Planning Group, 8 June 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-063e.htm>

Press release on NATO missile defence feasibility study results, 10 May 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-048e.htm>

Exercise Steadfast Jaguar 06: the NRF concept test, SHAPE website, 9 May 2006:

http://www.nato.int/shape/issues/shape_nrf/sfjq06/pressrel.htm

The Istanbul Summit Communiqué (paragraphs 12 to 24 on military capabilities, ways of countering new threats, and arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation), 28 June 2004:

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

Press release on NATO's missile defence feasibility study, 26 September 2003:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-109e.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), November 2002:

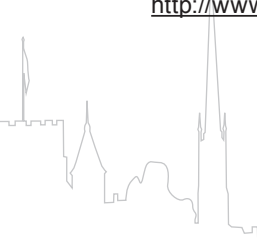
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-127e.htm>

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>

- **Topic pages**

The defence planning process:

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

Improving NATO's operational capabilities:

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

The Prague Capabilities Commitment:

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

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

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

The NATO Response Force:

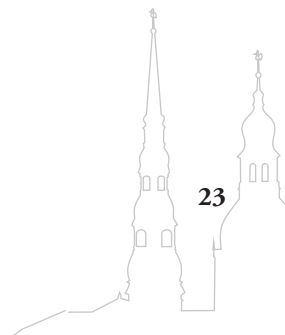
<http://www.nato.int/issues/nrf/index.html>

The NATO command structure:

http://www.nato.int/issues/military_structure/command/index-e.htm

Allied Ground Surveillance:

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



NATO's Multinational CBRN Defence Battalion:

<http://www.nato.int/shape/issues/cbrndb/index.htm>

Key information on missile defence:

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

AWACS:

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

Pakistan earthquake relief operation:

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

The Conference of National Armaments Directors:

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

NATO's Defence Investment Division:

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

- **Speeches, articles and interviews**

Video interview with Supreme Allied Commander for Transformation,
General Lance L. Smith, May 2006:

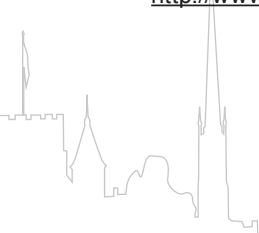
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060511a.htm>

Video interview with the Chairman of the Military Committee,
General Harald Kujat, June 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050606a.htm>

NATO Review issue dedicated to NATO's transformation,
Spring 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2005/issue1/english/main.htm>



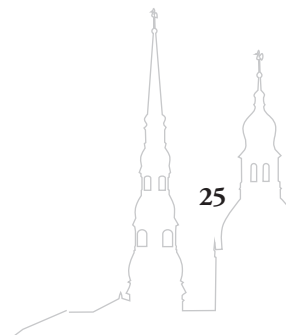
■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

NRF ROTATIONS

The initial rotations up to NRF6 were viewed as prototypes. NRF rotations to date filled the standby periods outlined below:

- NRF 1: 15 October 2003 - end 2003 (Joint Force Command, Brunssum, the Netherlands);
- NRF 2: January 2004 - mid July 2004 (Brunssum);
- NRF 3: 15 July 2004 - end 2004 (Joint Force Command, Naples, Italy);
- NRF 4: January 2005 – end June 2005 (Naples);
- NRF 5: 1 July 2005 – 11 January 2006 (Joint Headquarters Lisbon, Portugal);
- NRF 6: 12 January 2006 – 30 June 2006 (Lisbon);
- NRF 7: 1 July 2006 – 10 January 2007 (Brunssum);
- NRF 8: 11 January 2007 – end June 2007 (Brunssum).

Command of the NRF is exercised in theatre through a Deployable Joint Task Force HQ drawn from one of the three operational-level joint headquarters (Brunssum, Naples and Lisbon), under the overall command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR). The Supreme Allied Commander for Transformation (SACT) also has certain responsibilities for the NRF, in the Joint Warfare Centre in Stavanger (which also prepares personnel for other NATO operations).



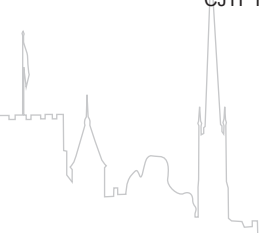
EXPLANATIONS ON THE MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE

The Allied Command Operations (SHAPE):

- The **operational level** consists of:
 - Two standing Joint Force Commands Headquarters (JFC HQ): Brunssum, the Netherlands, and Naples, Italy. They can conduct operations from their static locations or from a deployed land-based Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF HQ) headquarter².
 - 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 land, maritime, or air capabilities and expertise to the operational level. Although routinely subordinated to one of the JFC HQs, they can be assigned by SACEUR to any of the three joint HQs to meet operational requirements.

To support the Air Component Commands, there are static Combined Air Operations Centres (CAOCs) and deployable CAOCs.

2 A Combined Joint Task Forces headquarters is built around the same nucleus staff (from one of the three joint HQs) as the Deployable Joint Task Force HQ for the NRF. Therefore, command and control of an NRF operation can be expanded if necessary to the size of a CJTF HQ, if the size of the operation should increase beyond the scope of the NRF.

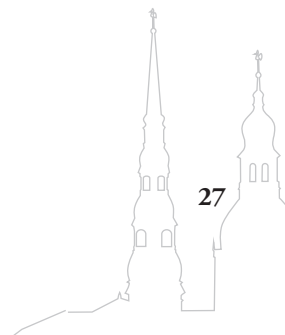


The Allied Command Transformation

In addition to the various centres that come under its direct responsibility, there are direct linkages between ACT, Alliance educational facilities and NATO agencies, as well as the US Joint Forces Command and a number of nationally – or multinationally – sponsored Centres of Excellence focused on transformation in specific military fields. A NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Centre in Greece, associated with ACT, is being set up and should be fully operational by December 2007.

COMMANDERS OF NATO's HQs, OPERATIONS, MISSIONS AND FORCES

It must be noted that the following tables take into account developments up to 15 September 2006.



Allied Command Operations (ACO)

HQ/centre ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	First Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force	In post ⁽³⁾
SHAPE	Casteau	Belgium	Gen.	James L.	Jones	COM	US	MC	17 Jan. 03
SHAPE	Casteau	Belgium	Gen.	John	Reith	DCOM	UK	A	Sept. 04
NATO HQ	Brussels	Belgium	RAdm.	Kurt B.	Jensen	SACEUREP	DE	N	1 Aug. 05
JFC HQ	Brunsum	Netherlands	Gen.	Gerhard W.	Back	COM	GE	AF	15 Jan. 04
CC-Air HQ	Ramstein	Germany	Gen.	William T.	Hobbins	COM	US	AF	5 Dec. 05
CAOC	Uedem	Germany	Lt Gen.	Hans-Joachim	Shubert	COM	GE	AF	
DCAOC	Uedem	Germany	Maj. Gen.	Jaaps	Willems	DCOM	NE	AF	
CAOC	Finderup	Denmark	Maj. Gen.	S. Ø.	Nielsen	COM	DE	AF	1 Aug. 05
CC-Mar HQ	Northwood	United Kingdom	Adm.	James	Burnell-Nugent	COM	UK	N	15 Aug. 05
CC-Land HQ	Heidelberg	Germany	Gen.	David D.	McKernan	COM	US	A	14 Dec. 05
JFC HQ Naples	Naples	Italy	Adm.	Harry G.	Ulrich III	COM	US	N	8 Oct. 04
CC-Air HQ	Izmir	Turkey	Lt. Gen.	Glen W.	Moorhead III	COM	US	AF	1 March 05
CAOC	Poggio Renatico	Italy	Lt. Gen.	Roberto	Iacomino	COM	IT	AF	
DCAOC	Poggio Renatico	Italy	Brig. Gen.	Zollan	Pinter	DCOM	HU	AF	
CAOC	Larissa	Greece	Lt. Gen.	Ioannis	Giagkos	COM	GR	AF	17 Sept. 04
CC-Mar HQ	Naples	Italy	V. Adm.	Roberto	Cesaretti	MAR COM	IT	N	28 June 05
CC-Land HQ	Madrid	Spain	Lt. Gen	Cyetano	Miro Valls	LAND COM	SP	A	1 June 2006
Joint HQ Lisbon	Lisbon	Portugal	V. Adm.	John	Stufflebeem	COM	US	N	June 05

Notes: (1) SHAPE – Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, JFC: Joint Force Command; JHQ: Joint Headquarters; CC: component command;

(2) CAOC: (Deployable) Combined Air Operations Centre;

(3) A – Army, N – Navy, AF – Air Force; MC: Marine Corps; ANG – American National Guard.

Allied Command Transformation (ACT)

HQ/centre ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	First Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post
HQ	Norfolk	United States	Gen.	Lance L.	Smith	COM	US	AF	10 Nov. 05
NATO HQ	Brussels	Belgium	Maj. Gen.	Frank	Hye	SACTREPEUR	BE	A	24 Sept. 04
ACT Staff Element	Mons	Belgium	R. Adm.	Carlton	Jewett	COM	US	N	-
Joint Warfare Centre	Stavanger	Norway	Air Mshl	Peter B.	Walker	DIR	UK	AF	4 Feb. 05
Joint Force Training Centre	Bydgoszcz	Poland	Maj. Gen.	Peter	Kühnel	DIR	DE	A	1 May 04
Joint Analysis & Lessons Learned Centre	Monsanto	Portugal	Brig. Gen.	Mehmet	Çetin	DIR	TU	A	2 July 04
NATO Undersea Research Centre	La Spezia	Italy	-	Steven	Ramberg	DIR	US	-	<i>Note: Starting 1 Nov 2006 Dr. Francois Regis Martin-Lauzer, FRA</i>
NATO Defense College	Rome	Italy	Lt. Gen.	Marc	Vankeirsblck	COM	BE	AF	March 05
NATO School	Oberammergau	Germany	Col.	James J.	Tabak	COM	US	MC	30 June 2006
NATO communications & information systems School	Latina	Italy	Col.	Luigi	Borsica	COM	IT	AF	Oct. 05
NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational Training Center	Souda Bay	Greece	<i>Not yet operational</i>						

Commanders of NATO operations and missions

HQ/centre ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	First Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post
NHQSa	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brig. Gen.	Louis	Weber	Senior Mil. Rep.	US	A	2005
NHQs	Skopje	the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	Brig. Gen.	John R.	Durance	Senior Mil. Rep.	UK	A	1 Dec. 05
KFOR	Pristina	Serbia	Lt. Gen.	Roland	Kather	COM	GE	A	1 Sept. 06
KFOR	Pristina	Serbia	Maj. Gen.	Philippe	Sommaire	DCOM	FR	A	15 Feb. 06
MNTF N	Novo Selo	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Jean-Jacques	Bart	COM	FR	A	Summer 06
MNTF C	Lipljan	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Per	Lodin	COM	SWE	A	
MNTF E	Urosevac	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Darren G.	Owens	COM	US	A	July 05
MNTF S	Pitzen	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Lutz	Niemann	COM	GE	A	15 May 06
MNTF W	Pec	Serbia	Brig. Gen.	Vincenzo	Santo	COM	IT	A	16 May 06
MSU	Pristina	Serbia	Col.	Flavio	Garello	COM	IT	carabinieri	
KTM	Pristina	Serbia	Lt Col.	Alvaro	Raposo Guerreiro da Silva	COM	PO	A	19 Sept. 06
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Lt. Gen.	David J.	Richards	COM	UK	A	May 06
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.	Giuseppe Emilio	Gay	DCOM of stability	IT	A	
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.		Watt	DCOM air	CA	AF	2006
ISAF	Kabul	AFG	Maj. Gen.	Benjamin C.	Freakly	DCOM security	US	A	
NTM-I		IRQ	Lt. Gen.	Marin E.	Dempsey	COM	US	A	Sept. 05
NTM-I		IRQ	Maj. Gen.	Ernesto	Alvino	DCOM	IT	A	2005
DARFUR <i>(JC Lisbon HQ is in charge of Darfur)</i>	Addis Ababa	SDN	Capt (N)	H.	Kudsk	SMLO	DE	N	Rotation every 6 months
Active Endeavour <i>(= COM CC-MAR HQ, Naples)</i>	Mediterranean		V. Adm.	Roberto	Cesaretti	COM	IT	N	

Notes: (1) MNTF: Multinational Task Force; MSU: Multinational Specialized Unit; KTM: Tactical Reserve Manoeuvre Battalion; N – North; S – South; E – East; W – West. C – Centre.

(2) COM – Commander, D – Deputy, SMLO – Senior Military Liaison Officer

(3) A – Army, N – Navy, AF – Air Force, MC Marine Corps, USNG – United States National Guard.

The NATO Force Structure

HQ/centre ⁽¹⁾	City	Country	Rank	First Name	Surname	Position ⁽²⁾	Nationality	Force ⁽³⁾	In post ⁽⁴⁾
High Readiness Forces (Land)									
ARRC	Rheindahlen	Germany	Lt. Gen.	David J.	Richards	COM	UK	A	19 Jan. 05
NRDC GE/NL	Munster	Germany	Lt. Gen.	Tony	Van Diepenbrugge	COM	NE	A	1 June 05
NRDC IT	Solbiate Olona	Italy	Lt. Gen.	Mauro	Del Vecchio	COM	IT	A	20 Feb. 04
NRDC SP	Valencia	Spain	Lt. Gen.	Jose J.	Arregui Astia	COM	SP	A	May 04
NRDC T	Istanbul	Turkey	Lt. Gen.	Ethem	Erdagi	COM	TU	A	Aug. 04
Eurocorps	Strasbourg	France	Lt. Gen.	Charles-Henri	Delcour	COM	BE	A	23 Sept. 05
Rapid Reaction Corps FR	Lille	France	Lt. Gen.	Yves	De Kermabon	COM	FR	A	1 Oct. 05
Forces of Lower Readiness (Land)									
MIN Corps NE POL	Szczecin	Poland	Lt. Gen.	Egon	Ramms	COM	GE	A	18 Feb. 04
NDC-GR	Thessaloniki	Greece	Lt. Gen.	Ioannis	Zoukas	COM	GR	A	7 March 06
II POL Corps	Krakow	Poland	Lt. Gen.	Mieczyslaw	Bienek	COM	PL	A	
High Readiness Forces (MAR)									
ITALMARFOR	INS Garibaldi	Italy	RAadm.		De Giorgi	COM	IT	N	
SPAMARFOR	SNS Castilla	Spain	RAadm.	Jose A.	Salnz-Rozas	COM	SP	N	31 Oct. 04
UKMARFOR	HMS Ark Royal	United Kingdom	RAadm.	Neil	Morrisetti	COM	UK	N	
FRMARFOR	Toulon (HQ)	France	RAadm.	Xavier	Magne	COM	FR	N	16 July 06

Notes: 1) ARRC: Allied Rapid Reaction Corps; NRDC: NATO Rapid Deployable Corps, NDC: NATO Deployable Corps, MAR: Maritime, FOR: Force, MN: Multinational.

2) COM – Commander, D – Deputy.

3) A – Army, N – Navy, AF – Air Force, MC Marine Corps, ANG – American National Guard.

4) The rotation period of national commands varies according to national regulations.

11

Action against terrorism

■ KEY INFORMATION

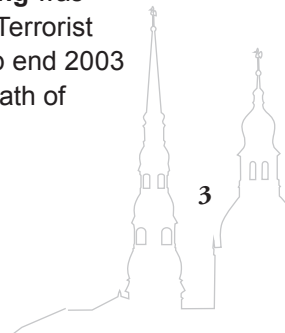
NATO had already stated its concern about the threat of terrorism in the 1999 Strategic Concept. However, following the terrorist attacks against the United States in September 2001 and subsequent attacks in Istanbul (November 2003), Madrid (March 2004) and London (July 2005), the fight against terrorism has become a permanent agenda item and priority for the Alliance.

This is reflected in the Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism, which together with Articles 4 and 5 of the Washington Treaty serve as a basis for NATO's fight against terrorism, and the Comprehensive Political Guidance (see chapter on capabilities for further explanations on this document). The Alliance has engaged in a number of initiatives – political, operational, conceptual, military and relational – to address this issue. A new series of measures to fight terrorism is also likely to be adopted at the Riga Summit.

CONSULTATIONS AND DIALOGUE

Since September 11, NATO has sought to engage in more consultations on terrorism and terrorism-related issues among its members, as well as with non-member countries. **Information-sharing** is one of the key aspects of this exchange and, more particularly, intelligence-sharing.

At the 2002 Prague Summit, improved **intelligence-sharing** was identified as a key aspect of cooperation among Allies. A Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit at NATO Headquarters was set up end 2003 (replacing a temporary cell set up in the immediate aftermath of

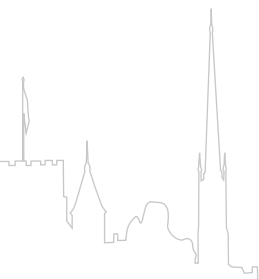


the September 11 attacks), which analyses general terrorist threats and threats that are more specifically aimed at the Organisation. Furthermore, at the 2004 Istanbul Summit, a decision was taken to review intelligence structures at NATO Headquarters.

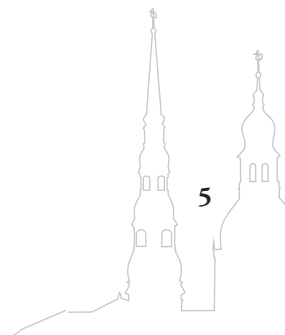
NATO OPERATIONS

NATO is – and has been – involved in a number of operations that are either directly or indirectly related to the fight against terrorism, and conform with relevant provisions of the UN Charter and all relevant international norms.

- NATO has been commanding the UN-mandated **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** in Afghanistan since August 2003. ISAF is assisting the Government of Afghanistan in maintaining security and expanding its authority to the rest of the country. In doing so, it is helping to remove the conditions in which terrorism can develop. This is the first ever NATO-led operation that has been conducted beyond the Euro-Atlantic area (see chapter on NATO in Afghanistan). ISAF cooperates closely in the field with the US Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan (CFC-A), which leads Operation Enduring Freedom. The aim of CFC-A is to defeat *al-Qaida* and associated movements in Afghanistan, help establish Afghan security structures and set the conditions for long-term stability in the country.



- NATO launched **Operation Active Endeavour** in October 2001 to detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity in the Eastern Mediterranean. The operation was one of eight measures (see below) taken by NATO to support the United States following the September 11 attacks. It has since been extended to the whole of the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar (see chapter on Operation Active Endeavour).
- Throughout their operations, **NATO peacekeeping forces in the Balkans** have been acting against terrorist groups with links to the *al-Qaida* network. They continue to contribute to the fight against terrorism by focusing on the illegal movement of people, arms and drugs, which are often fundamental sources for terrorist financing, and work with regional authorities on border security issues.
- After the September 11 terrorist attacks, NATO deployed NATO Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft to the United States to protect the US homeland and free up US assets for its campaign in Afghanistan. **Operation Eagle Assist** was conducted from mid-October 2001 to mid-May 2002.
- NATO assists in providing **security for major public events**, on the request of the host countries (for example, for the Olympic Games in Athens and the World Cup in Portugal and in Germany).
- At the request of the United States, NATO also facilitated coalition operations against the *Taliban* and *al Qaida* in October 2001 and agreed on a package of eight measures, which included:



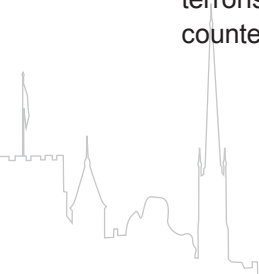
- 1) greater intelligence-sharing;
- 2) assistance to states threatened as a result of their support for coalition efforts;
- 3) increased security for facilities of the United States and other Allies;
- 4) back-filling of selected Allied assets needed to support anti-terrorist operations;
- 5) blanket over-flight rights;
- 6) access to ports and airfields;
- 7) deployment of NATO naval forces to the eastern Mediterranean (Operation Active Endeavour);
- 8) deployment of Airborne Early Warning aircraft to patrol US airspace (Operation Eagle Assist).

CONCEPTS, POLICIES AND DOCTRINES

Two documents underline NATO's determination to address the threat of terrorism

- The **Military Concept for Defence against Terrorism**: it distinguishes four roles for NATO's military operations for defence against terrorism, within which force protection is an essential consideration:
 - anti-terrorism (defensive/passive measures);
 - consequence management;
 - counter-terrorism (offensive/active measures);
 - military cooperation.

The Concept underlines the Alliance's readiness to act against terrorist attacks, or the threat of such attacks; to lead or support counter-terrorism operations; 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 on a case-by-case basis; and to conduct military operations to engage terrorist groups and their capabilities, as and where required, and as decided by the North Atlantic Council.

- The **Comprehensive Political Guidance** (see chapter on capabilities for further explanations): it identifies terrorism as being one of the principal threats to the Alliance, together with the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

The guiding principles underlying these documents come from the Alliance's 1999 Strategic Concept, the NATO threat assessment on terrorism and political guidance provided by the North Atlantic Council.

CAPABILITIES

NATO has been introducing initiatives that are adapting military capabilities to new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. 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) all contribute to this effort. However, NATO has adopted a number of measures that specifically address the issue of terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery:

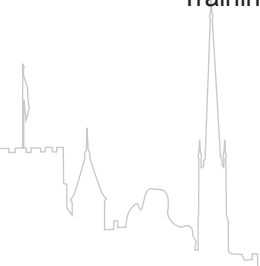
- At the Prague Summit (November 2002), NATO adopted measures in the field of **weapons of mass destruction**. Five concrete initiatives were launched and have now been completed:



1. a joint assessment team that can assess the effects of a nuclear, biological or chemical event, advise NATO commanders and allow them to ask national experts for technical advice;
2. a deployable analytical laboratory which can be rapidly transported into theatre to investigate, collect and analyse samples for identification of nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) agents;
3. a NATO NBC defence virtual stockpile shared among members, which indicates what members hold in the way of vaccines, chemical protection gear etc;
4. enhanced NBC training; and
5. a disease surveillance system which can collect information on any outbreak of disease, fuse data and other information sources and alert NATO commanders of unusual biological outbreaks.

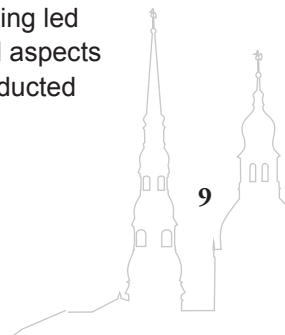
Other initiatives have also been initiated in this field (see “weapons of mass destruction” in the chapter on capabilities).

- To better **protect civilian populations**, NATO leaders endorsed a Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) Action Plan, at the Istanbul Summit. It promotes cooperation between NATO members and partners on improving civil preparedness against, and managing the consequences of, possible terrorist attacks with chemical, biological and radiological (CBRN) agents. Activities focus on measures aimed at enhancing national capabilities. Guidelines and standards have been developed in the areas of planning, training and equipment for first responders to CBRN incidents. Training and education programmes in the field of critical



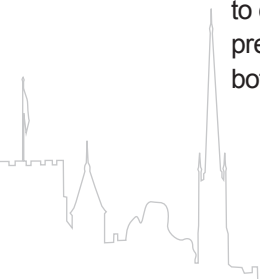
infrastructure protection have significantly increased awareness in this field. Such activities, together with regular field exercises, are enhancing the ability of NATO members and partners to assist one another in the face of these attacks. CEP is helping to deal with the civilian dimension of today's security threats since a purely military approach is no longer sufficient. It also provides a two-way street for civil-military cooperation during such incidents.

- NATO is ready to provide an enhanced **response to national requests for NATO support** in protecting and dealing with the consequences of terrorist attacks, including those involving CBRN weapons.
- NATO can also assist with the **protection of selected major public events** by deploying NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control Aircraft or elements of the multinational chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence battalion (see chapter on capabilities), at the request of any member country.
- Through the **Programme of Work for Defence Against Terrorism**, endorsed at Istanbul, NATO aims to equip armed forces with new or adapted technologies to detect, disrupt and defeat terrorists, and to enhance response capabilities for the protection of civilian populations and infrastructure. The programme focuses on ten high-priority initiatives, which are being taken forward by individual lead nations:
 1. Work on **Large-body aircraft survivability against Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS)** is being led by the United Kingdom. The initiative focuses on all aspects to improve defence for aircraft. Work has been conducted



on aircraft self-protection solutions, identifying probable threat firing points around airports, and reaction plans. Work is ongoing to enhance the protection of the NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control (AWACS) Fleet - an essential component of NATO's command and control capability.

2. Work on **protection of ports, harbours and vessels** is being led by Italy. It focuses on enhancing the capabilities to detect and to protect against sub-surface, surface and airborne threats in ports and harbours. A number of harbour trials have been conducted to test equipment and systems.
3. Work on **protection of helicopters from Rocket-Propelled Grenades (RPGs)** is being led by Bulgaria with the support of Greece and the participation of Poland. The aim is to improve capabilities to detect and counter RPG and other ground-fire weapons, and to provide increased protection to crews, passengers and aircraft. Protective airframe armours are being tested to enhance aircraft, aircrew and passenger survivability.
4. Work on **countering Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)**, the most prevalent and lethal threat deployed forces are facing today, is being led by Spain and supported by the United States. The aim is to develop new and adapted technologies to detect and neutralise IEDs, and develop intelligence and reconnaissance techniques to detect their emplacement facilities.
5. Work on **Precision Air-Drop (PAD) technology for Special Operation Forces** is being led by the United States. The aim is to enhance the operational flexibility of the forces by improved precision air-drop, to improve force protection and sustainability of both forces and delivery of aircrews under all weather conditions.



6. Work on **Detection, Protection and Defeat of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear weapons (CBRN)** is being led by France with the support by the Czech Republic. The aim is to prevent terrorists from using CBRN weapons and to improve response methods, de-contamination procedures and stand-off detection capabilities of CBR agents.
7. Work on **Technology for Intelligence, Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition of terrorists (IRSTA)** is being led by Germany. The focus is on enhancing capabilities and improving interoperability between detection, observation and response systems, technologies and platforms. Human intelligence is an important element, as it enables to gain a better understanding of the characteristic features of terrorists, their organisations and activities.
8. Work on **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and consequence management** is being led by Slovakia with the support of Norway. The aim is to improve the capabilities for neutralising and clearing explosives, IEDs, and other ordnance. Slovakia is establishing an EOD Centre of Excellence to maintain a database of relevant information and conduct a comprehensive programme for training EOD specialists.
9. Work on **Defence Against Mortar Attack** is being led by the Netherlands with the support of Germany. The aim is to find technological solutions to counter the threat of improvised rocket and mortar attacks and improve force protection for personnel and facilities.

10. Work on **Critical Infrastructure Protection** is being led by Belgium. It focuses on improving national concepts, doctrines and response plans for enhancing the protection of critical infrastructure.

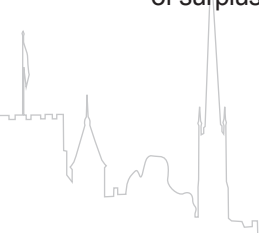
- NATO is working to improve **cyber-defence capabilities** to protect against cyber-attacks, and a possible disruption of NATO and national infrastructure assets. A NATO Centre of Excellence in Cooperative Cyber Defence is being established in Estonia to contribute to this goal.

PARTNERSHIPS AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Enhancing existing partnerships and initiating new ones

The fight against terrorism has become a key focus of NATO's cooperation with Partners and is providing the impetus to create new links with non-partner countries.

At the Prague Summit, NATO adopted a **Partnership Action Plan against Terrorism**. All partner countries can participate, including NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue partners 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. It focuses on intelligence-sharing and cooperation in areas such as border security, counter-terrorism training and exercises, and the development of capabilities for defence against terrorist attacks or for dealing with the consequences of such attacks. It also promotes work to ensure the physical security and safe destruction of surplus munitions and small arms and light weapon.



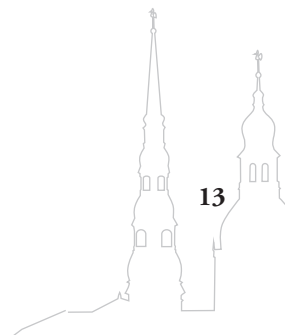
Combating terrorism was one of the main drivers behind the creation of the NATO-Russia Council in May 2002 and the struggle against terrorism is a key focus of the NRC's activities (see chapter on NATO-Russia relations). In addition, Russia has offered to participate in Operation Active Endeavour, together with several other countries (Ukraine, Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Albania and Georgia).

Relations with Mediterranean Dialogue partners have also deepened. At Istanbul, NATO also launched the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative to reach out to countries in the broader Middle East region (see related chapter on this subject), widening NATO's network of partnerships in order to facilitate the fight against terrorism.

Increasing cooperation with other international organisations

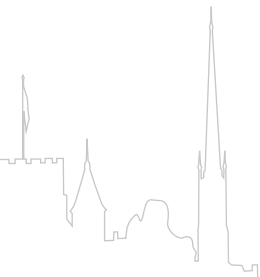
NATO is trying to deepen its relations with the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to strengthen efforts in fighting terrorism.

NATO contributes to the work of the UN Counter-terrorism Committee and holds regular consultations with the OSCE. It is also trying to improve civil-military coordination of air traffic control by working with EUROCONTROL, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association so that information is shared and action taken more effectively.



RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Endorsement of the Programme of Work on Defence Against Terrorism and an enhanced package of measures to fight terrorism.
- Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, 2 April 2004: NATO 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 of measures to fight terrorism.
- Reykjavik Foreign Ministers' meeting, 14-15 May 2002: NATO declares it will operate when and where necessary to fight terrorism.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2005** **December:** The NAC endorses the Comprehensive Political Guidance.
7 and 21 July: London falls victim to two major terrorist attacks.
- 2004** **July:** Creation of a Counter-terrorism Unit within the International Staff at NATO HQ.
28-29 June: Heads of state and government endorse the Programme of Work on Defence Against Terrorism and an enhanced package of measures to fight terrorism.
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** **28 November:** The NAC approves the creation of the Terrorist Threat Intelligence Unit that replaces the temporary Terrorist Threat Cell set up after September 11.
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.

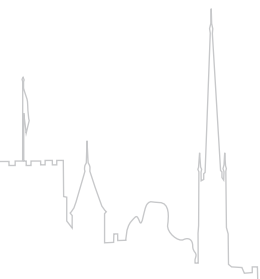
2001 26 October: Launch of Operation Active Endeavour.

9 October: Launch of Operation Eagle Assist.

4 October: On the request of the United States, 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-Qaida* terrorist network perpetrates large-scale attacks against the United States.



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Istanbul Summit Communiqué (paragraph 13 on enhanced measures against terrorism), 28 June 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-096e.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 for Defence against Terrorism, endorsed at the Prague Summit, 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 terrorism, 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>

- **Topic pages**

NATO in Afghanistan:

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

Active Endeavour:

http://www.nato.int/issues/active_endeavour/index.htm

A chronology of NATO's response to September 11:

<http://www.nato.int/terrorism/chronology.htm>

NATO and the fight against terrorism:

<http://www.nato.int/terrorism/index.htm>

Defence against terrorism (DAT) programme:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/dat/index.htm>

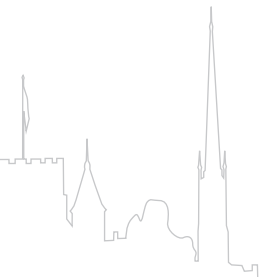
AWACS:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/awacs/index.htm>

- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

Transcript of the interactive video forum series, "Stopwatch", on Tackling Terrorism, 29 April 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050429a.htm>



Transcript of the video interview with Admiral Bartoli, Head of the Counter-terrorism Technology Unit, on countering terrorists with technology, February 2005:

www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050202a.htm

Transcript of the video interview with Marshall Billingslea on “Investing in the fight against terrorism”, 12 May 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040512a.htm>

Transcript of the video interview with Ted Whiteside, Head of NATO's Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Centre, 22 May 2003:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s030522b.htm>

Countering weapons of mass destruction, Briefing series, published March 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/briefing/wmd/wmd-e.pdf>

NATO Review issue dedicated to combating terrorism, Autumn 2005:

http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2005/issue3/english/contents_pr.html

12

The enlargement of the Alliance

■ KEY INFORMATION

At present, Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* have been recognised as formal aspirants for NATO membership. All three countries participate in NATO's Membership Action Plan (MAP) - Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* since its inception in 1999, and Croatia since 2002. Ukraine and Georgia are currently engaged in an Intensified Dialogue with the Alliance on its membership aspirations and related reforms and may eventually be invited to participate in the MAP.

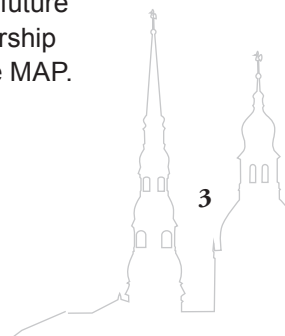
NATO'S OPEN DOOR POLICY

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

The last wave of enlargement was in March 2004 when seven Partner countries joined the Alliance (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia), bringing the **total membership of the Alliance to 26**.

THE MEMBERSHIP ACTION PLAN (MAP)

The MAP is a programme designed to help aspiring Partner countries meet NATO standards and prepare for possible future membership. A country has to be a member of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme to be able to participate in the MAP.



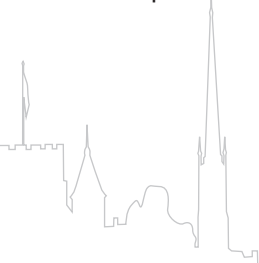
Participation in PfP, in particular the Planning and Review Process (PARP), is essential for the development of interoperability with NATO forces and for preparing the force structures and capabilities of aspirant countries for possible future membership.

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

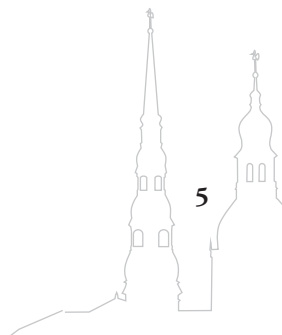
Participation in the MAP does not prejudice any decision by the Alliance on future membership, however, it greatly facilitates the process.

FORMAL STEPS TOWARDS NATO MEMBERSHIP

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

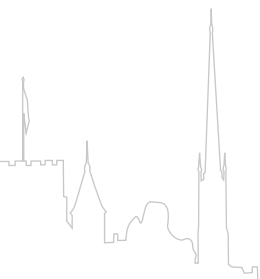


- Accession talks with a NATO team;
- Invitees send letters of intent to NATO;
- Accession protocols are signed by NATO countries;
- Accession protocols are ratified by NATO countries;
- The Secretary General invites the potential new members to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty;
- Invitees accede 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

- Sofia informal Foreign Ministers' meeting, 27-28 April 2006: Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, states that a signal will be sent at the Riga Summit on enlargement, and that the nature of this signal will depend on the performance of the aspirant countries.
- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: The seven new member countries participate, for the first time, in a NATO summit.
- Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002: Seven Partner countries are invited to start accession talks - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

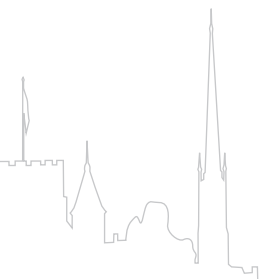


■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **18 september:** NATO Foreign Ministers in New York decide to offer an Intensified Dialogue to Georgia.
27-28 April: NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, states that the signal given at the Riga summit will depend on the performance of the aspirant countries.
- 2005** **21 April:** Launching of the Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations to NATO membership at an informal meeting of foreign ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania.
- 2004** **28-29 June:** 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.
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:** At Prague, seven Partner countries are invited to start accession talks - Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
May: President Leonid Kuchma announces Ukraine's goal of eventual NATO membership.
- 1999** **12 March:** Accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.



- 1997 8-9 July:** At the Madrid Summit, three Partner countries are invited for accession talks - 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 becomes 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 INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Official document on the Membership Action Plan, 24 April 1999:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99-066e.htm>

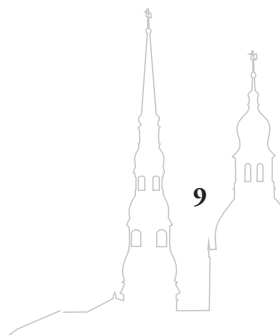
Study on NATO Enlargement issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council, Brussels. The study examines the «why and how» of NATO enlargement, 3 September 1995:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/enl-9501.htm>

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>

The North Atlantic Treaty - or Washington Treaty - the founding document of the Alliance (see Article 10):
<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/treaty.htm>

- **Topic pages**

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



The Membership Action Plan:

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

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

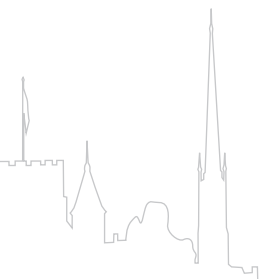
Table providing an overview of the ratification process, identifying those NATO countries that have ratified the protocols and the date of ratification:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/enlargement/ratification-e.htm>

- **Articles, speeches and interviews**

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

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/060427d.htm>



■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

- **NATO member countries (26)**

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

- **Previous rounds of enlargement**

2004: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

1999: The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland

1982: Spain

1955: Germany

1952: Greece and Turkey

- **MAP countries (3)**

Albania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

- **NATO Partner countries (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

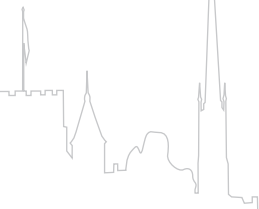
- **Defence expenditures of NATO member countries**

See: http://www.nato.int/issues/defence_expenditures/index.html

- **Contributions of the 26 member countries to NATO's civil and military budgets and to the security investment programme**

**NATO COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS & PROGRAMMES
COST SHARE ARRANGEMENTS VALID FROM 1/1/2006 TO 31/12/2007**

Nation	Civil Budget	Military Budget		NSIP	
	at «26»	at «26»	at «25»	at «26»	at «25»
Belgium	2,4947	2,8855	3,1603	2,8855	3,1603
Bulgaria	0,3400	0,3400	0,3938	0,3400	0,3938
Canada	5,6000	4,5000	5,5000	4,5000	5,5000
Czech Republic	0,8870	0,8870	1,0374	0,8870	1,0374
Denmark	1,3682	2,0112	2,1344	2,0112	2,1344
Estonia	0,1070	0,1070	0,1240	0,1070	0,1240
France	13,7505	12,8693	0	12,8693	0
Germany	15,5075	17,3186	19,3118	17,3186	19,3118
Greece	0,5000	0,5000	0,6000	1,0500	1,1000
Hungary	0,6500	0,6500	0,7629	0,6500	0,7629
Iceland	0,0550	0,0475	0,0581	0,0000	0,0000
Italy	6,5000	7,3500	7,9000	7,6645	9,4170
Latvia	0,1371	0,1371	0,1587	0,1371	0,1587
Lithuania	0,2068	0,2068	0,2395	0,2068	0,2395
Luxembourg	0,1000	0,1500	0,1600	0,1500	0,1600
Netherlands	3,0000	3,4427	3,8124	3,4427	3,8124
Norway	1,2000	1,7260	1,8140	1,7260	1,8140
Poland	2,4449	2,4449	2,8567	2,4449	2,8567
Portugal	0,7000	0,5500	0,6500	0,5500	0,6500
Romania	1,0934	1,0934	1,2669	1,0934	1,2669
Slovakia	0,4466	0,4466	0,5173	0,4466	0,5173
Slovenia	0,2551	0,2551	0,2954	0,2551	0,2954
Spain	4,0000	3,9000	4,5000	3,9000	4,5000
Turkey	1,8000	1,5000	1,8000	1,5000	1,8000
United Kingdom	15,0462	12,1385	14,2781	12,1385	14,2781
United States	21,8100	22,5428	26,6683	21,7258	24,7094
	100,0000	100,0000	100,0000	100,0000	100,0000



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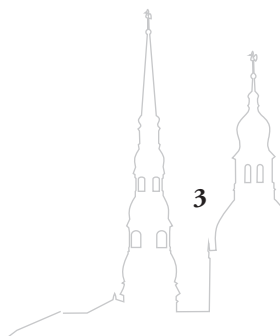
NATO's Partnerships

■ KEY INFORMATION

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

The Alliance's 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 in the Euro-Atlantic area through two essential mechanisms: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and the Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme.

Over the years, partnership activities and mechanisms have been deepened and broadened to meet both NATO's new priorities in the evolving security environment and the aspirations of different Partner countries. Out of the thirty countries that joined the EAPC and the PfP programme, ten have since become members. The two post-Cold War rounds of enlargement changed the balance between Allies and Partners – as of March 2004, there were more Allies than Partners (26 members and 20 partners). The remaining Partners are a more diverse group: some are in the process of developing their defence structures and capabilities; others are able to contribute significant forces to NATO-led operations and to offer fellow Partner countries advice, training and assistance in various areas.

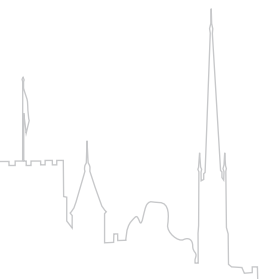


THE EURO-ATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL (EAPC)

The EAPC is a multilateral forum where NATO and Partner countries meet on a regular basis to discuss political and security-related issues. The EAPC can convene at different levels (heads of state and government, ministerial and ambassadorial as well as expert and working levels) and can play a key role in times of crisis. For instance during the Kosovo crisis, a series of extraordinary meetings was held to keep Partners informed of the status of NATO planning and preparations for possible military options in Kosovo and to exchange views during and after the conflict.

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

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



THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE (PfP)

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

Individual Partnership Programmes (IPPs)

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

Individual Partnership Action Plans (IPAPs)

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

Planning and Review Process (PARP)

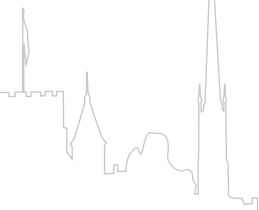
PARP is an important tool, which is offered to Partner countries on an optional basis. Modelled on NATO's own force planning system, it is designed to provide a basis for identifying and evaluating forces and capabilities, which might be made available for multinational

training, exercises and operations with NATO forces. PARP has contributed to the participation of Partner countries in NATO-led operations such as those in the former Yugoslavia and in Afghanistan. Planning Goals are negotiated with each participating country and extensive reviews measure progress. Over the years, the PARP's requirements have become more complex, demanding and linked to the capability requirements that Allies have set themselves. The PARP is also used by Partners to develop effective and sustainable armed forces, and to promote wider defence reform efforts.

REGULAR REVIEWS OF PARTNERSHIP MECHANISMS

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

- 1997: The EAPC was created, replacing the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, to strengthen the political consultation element of Partnership. Arrangements were made to provide for greater involvement of Partners in PfP decision-making and planning, and to develop a more operational role for PfP;
- 1999: Initiatives were taken to further develop the operational role of Partnership. A **Political-Military Framework for NATO-led PfP Operations** (PMF) was launched to enable Partners to participate in the planning and execution of NATO-led PfP operations, and ensure that Partners joining future NATO-led PfP operations are given opportunities to contribute to the provision of political



guidance for and oversight of such operations. An **Operational Capabilities Concept** (OCC) was conceived to improve the ability of Alliance and partner forces to operate together in NATO-led operations. The **Training and Education Enhancement Programme** (TEEP) was conceived to help reinforce PfP's operational capability through training and education of the military from partner countries. In addition, the Alliance's new Strategic Concept, recognised partnerships as one of NATO's fundamental security tasks;

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

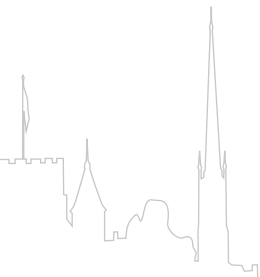


since been assigned for the two regions as well as two liaison officers, one for each region. Priority is also given to developing dialogue and cooperation with Partners on **new threats**, including terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

- 2005: Launch of the Education and Training for Defense Reform (EFR) initiative to help interested Partners implement PAP-DIB objectives. A cooperative network of relevant educational institutions in EAPC countries is being developed to support this effort.

PfP Trust Funds

In addition to the periodical enhancements of PfP, the programme has been complemented by an important initiative: the PfP Trust Fund mechanism. Originally established in September 2000 to assist Partners in the safe destruction of stock-piled anti-personnel mines, the scope of PfP Trust Fund policy has since been extended to include other demilitarisation projects aimed at destroying munitions and small arms and light weapons. More recently, use of Trust Funds has been broadened to support Partner countries in managing the consequences of defence reform through initiatives such as retraining and the conversion of military bases. Several projects have been initiated, for instance in Albania, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. They are led by a NATO member or Partner country and funded by countries that wish to support a particular project.



OTHER PARTNERSHIPS

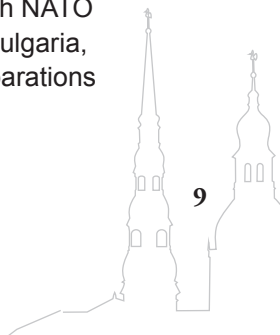
Relations with other countries

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

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

Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro also hope to join the PfP programme and the EAPC. NATO supports their aspirations, but has set requirements that need to be met first, including full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In the meantime, NATO is already supporting defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Relations with Montenegro as an independent sovereign state are being developed.

Furthermore, the Alliance cooperates with countries that have been called "**contact countries**". These countries are not members of the Alliance and do not participate in PfP, the Mediterranean Dialogue or the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative. They comprise countries such as Australia, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea with which NATO works in different areas. At an informal meeting in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 27 April 2006, NATO foreign ministers – as part of preparations



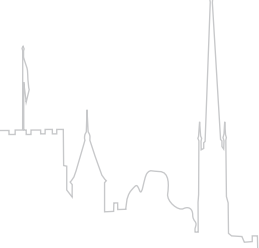
for the November 2006 Summit in Riga – started to discuss how to establish deeper relations with some of these countries. Given the global threats and challenges the Alliance is facing and the long-distance nature of recent NATO-led operations and missions, NATO has an interest in developing dialogue and cooperation with countries beyond the Euro-Atlantic area that share the same values.

Relations with other international organisations

NATO cooperates with other international organisations to prevent crises and, when they emerge, to ensure that all the necessary tools are present for sustainable peace. Experience in post-conflict stabilisation operations in South-East Europe and Afghanistan has shown that peace can only be sustained through development. Therefore, it is vital that NATO work closely with other international actors who play a role in this area. NATO is seeking to enhance such cooperation through increased exchange of information and more coordinated action.

Developing cooperation with other organisations is also an integral part of NATO's ongoing transformation to deal with emerging security threats such as combating terrorism, countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and sophisticated conventional weaponry, addressing the risks of instability posed by failed states, or protecting the flow of vital resources from potential disruption.

The importance of reinforcing relations with key international organisations - the United Nations, the European Union (see related chapter) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe – is expressed in NATO's Strategic Concept. NATO shares common strategic interests with these international organisations,



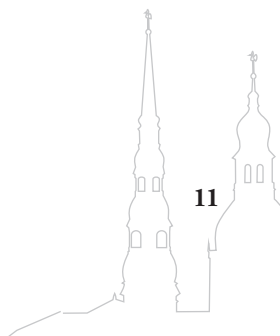
which have complementary and mutually reinforcing responsibilities. Increasingly, NATO is also working in the field with a number of other international organisations and non-governmental organisations that are active in the areas of humanitarian assistance and development.

- **United Nations**

In addition to institutional ties that date back to the creation of the Alliance in 1949, NATO has been working with the United Nations in the field since the early 1990s. It has recently extended its cooperation through consultations on a wide range of issues including civil emergency planning, combating human trafficking, action against mines and the fight against terrorism. It aims to further reinforce its relations with the United Nations at all levels, particularly after the call by the UN Secretary-General attending the World Summit in 2005, to create closer and more structured relations.

- **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)**

NATO has also developed relations with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, both at a political and operational level, in areas such as conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. For instance, there has been active cooperation in the Balkans since the 1990s and regular exchanges of views on issues of common concern such as crisis management, border security, disarmament, terrorism and initiatives towards specific regions.

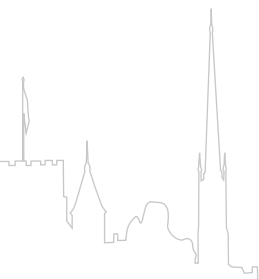


- **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

NATO cooperates with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) during military and civil emergency planning operations. More concretely, cooperation has taken place on a number of issues in different countries and regions, for example in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. In addition, a regular political dialogue between NATO Headquarters and the ICRC has been initiated recently.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

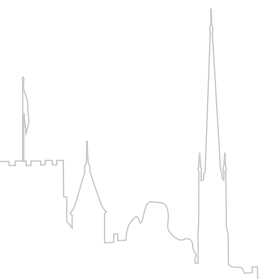
- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Heads of state and government take further steps to deepen cooperation with Partners, set out in a major report “The Euro-Atlantic Partnership – Refocusing and Renewal”; launch of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building; special focus on the Caucasus and Central Asia.
- Prague Summit, 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.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **19 May:** IPAP agreed with Moldova.
 31 January: IPAP agreed with Kazakhstan.
- 2005** **16 December:** IPAP agreed with Armenia.
 31 January: IPAP agreed with Azerbaijan.
- 2004** **29 October:** IPAP agreed with Georgia.
 28-29 June: Steps taken to refocus and renew the Euro-Atlantic Partnership at the Istanbul Summit, including launch of the Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building and a special focus on the Caucasus and Central Asia.
 24 May: EAPC Security Forum, held in Sweden.
 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 at Sintra; The PfP is enhanced to strengthen political consultation, provide greater involvement of partners in PfP decision-making and planning and to develop a more operational role for PfP.
- 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 INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Report on “The Euro-Atlantic Partnership – Refocusing and Renewal” (endorsed at Istanbul Summit). This document outlines core objectives and sets geographic and substantive priorities for the further development of Partnership, 23 June 2004:

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

Partnership Action Plan on Defence Institution Building, (endorsed at Istanbul Summit), 7 June 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/basictxt/b040607e.htm>

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

<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>

EAPC official texts, including work programmes:

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

PfP official texts, including work programmes:

<http://www.nato.int/issues/pfp/pfp.htm>

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

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

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

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

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

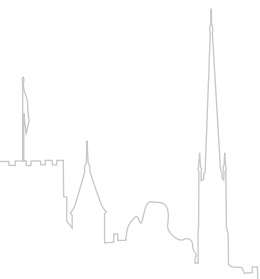
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1997/p97-065e.htm>

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

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

Module including legal and political texts, and official statements on the EAPC and PfP, including the PfP Invitation Document, the PfP Framework Document, the Basic Document of the EAPC, Action Plans and Work Plans:

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



Legal texts related to PfP, as well as 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>

EADRCC web site

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

- **Topic pages**

NATO's Partner countries:

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

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council:

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

The Partnership for Peace:

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

Partnership for Peace Trust Fund:

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

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre:

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

NATO-EU: A strategic partnership:

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

NATO's relations with the United Nations:

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

NATO-OSCE:

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

- **Articles, speeches and interviews**

Celebrating ten years of Partnership for Peace, 10 January 2004:

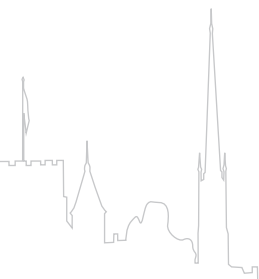
<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2004/01-january/e0110b.htm>

Fifth anniversary of the EADRCC, 3 June 2003:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2003/06-june/e0603b.htm>

Celebrating ten years of partnership and cooperation, 26 October 2001:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2001/1022/e1026a.htm>



■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

- **Members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (46)**

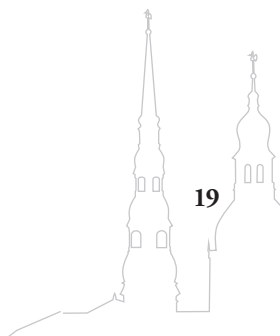
This multinational forum is composed of 26 member countries and 20 partner countries, which are all members of PfP.

- **NATO member countries:**

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

- **Partner countries:**

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.



14

NATO-Russia relations

■ KEY INFORMATION

The NATO-Russia Council (NRC) is the principal mechanism for NATO-Russia cooperation. In the framework of the NRC, NATO Allies and Russia participate as equal members and develop cooperation in different areas of common interest. Since its establishment at the Rome Summit in May 2002, the NRC has developed into a mature and effective forum for political dialogue and cooperation.

Key areas of cooperation under the NRC 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.

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

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

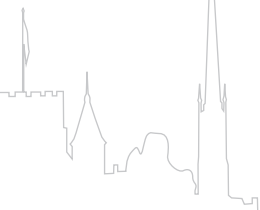
- further developing interoperability and cooperation on crisis management;
- identifying areas for result-oriented cooperation on non-proliferation;
- heightening public awareness of the NRC's goals, principles and achievements; and
- seeking adequate resources to support NATO-Russia initiatives.

MAIN AREAS OF COOPERATION

Current security issues

The NRC has provided a forum for the development of a **continuous political dialogue** on current security issues, which has expanded steadily to include frank and constructive exchanges on topical and sometimes controversial issues. The Allies and Russia do not always agree on everything and differences remain on some issues, however, the driving force behind the NRC's spirit of cooperation is the realisation that they share strategic priorities and face common challenges.

Discussions have been held on subjects such as the situation in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, the Middle East and Iraq. In some instances, political dialogue has resulted in joint positions – on border control in the Balkans (February 2003), on defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina (July 2003) and on the presidential elections in Ukraine (December 2004). In addition, dialogue has generated some ideas for practical cooperation, such as the decision to launch an **NRC pilot project for counter-narcotics training** of Afghan and Central Asian personnel (December 2005). This pilot project is being implemented in cooperation with the United Nations Organisation on Drugs and Crime.



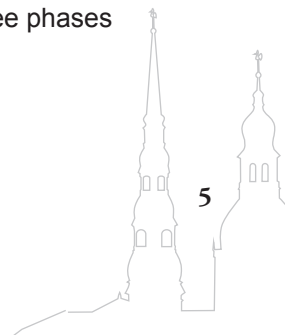
The struggle against terrorism

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

In December 2004, NRC foreign ministers approved a comprehensive **NRC Action Plan on Terrorism**, aimed at improving overall coordination and strategic direction of NRC cooperation. Moreover, since December 2004, joint pre-deployment training has been underway to prepare Russian ships to support Operation Active Endeavour, NATO's maritime counter-terrorist operation in the Mediterranean. The deployment of a first Russian Ship-Frigate RFS Pitlyvi - was announced on 15 september 2006.

Crisis management

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



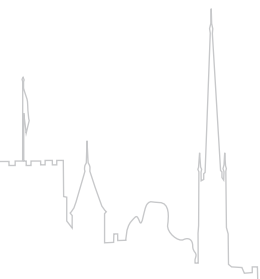
Military-to-military cooperation

Preparing for possible future joint military operations is also a key focus of NRC work. A programme has been set up to develop interoperability between NATO and Russian forces, in which training and exercises are an important component. Military liaison arrangements have been enhanced, at the Allied Commands for Operations and for Transformation, as well as in Moscow. Moreover, in 2004, Russia signed the PfP Status of Forces Agreement, which, once ratified, will facilitate further military-to-military and other practical cooperation, in particular the deployment of forces participating in joint operations and exercises.

Approval of “Political-Military Guidance Towards Enhanced Interoperability Between Forces of Russia and NATO Nations” by NRC defence ministers in June 2005 will add further impetus to these efforts.

Defence reform

Initiatives launched in the area of defence reform focus on the evolution of the military, management of human and financial resources, reform of defence industries, and managing the consequences of defence reform. A NATO-Russia Retraining Centre, established in Moscow in July 2002 and augmented by six regional sub-offices in March 2003, is facilitating the integration of former Russian military personnel into civilian life. A broad-based “Study on NATO-Russia Defence Industrial and Research and Technological Cooperation”, launched in January 2005, is expected to have a positive impact on future cooperation in this area.



Search and rescue at sea

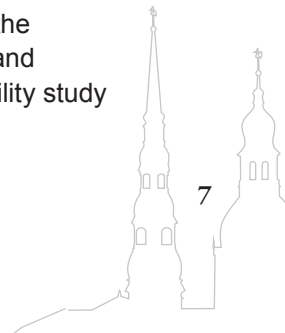
Work in the area of search and rescue at sea has intensified since the signing of a framework agreement on cooperation in this area in February 2003. In June 2005, Russia took part in NATO's largest-ever search-and-rescue exercise, Sorbet Royale. The experience and networks developed during this exercise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

Theatre missile defence

In the area of theatre missile defence, a study was launched in 2003 to assess the possible levels of interoperability among the theatre missile defence systems of NATO Allies and Russia. Two command post exercises have been held - the first in the United States, in March 2004, the second in the Netherlands, in March 2005. Together with the interoperability study, command post exercises are intended to provide the basis for future improvements to interoperability and to develop mechanisms and procedures for joint operations in the area of theatre missile defence. Over three million euros have already been committed to the study and exercise programme. Russia will host a third command post exercise in October 2006 and Germany and the Netherlands have offered to co-host a live exercise in 2007.

The Cooperative Airspace Initiative

Significant progress has been made on the Cooperative Airspace Initiative, which aims to foster cooperation between NRC countries on airspace surveillance and air traffic management with the underlying goal of enhancing transparency, predictability and collective capabilities to fight terrorism. Based on a feasibility study



completed in 2005, detailed system requirements and a project plan were agreed for a system that will enable the reciprocal exchange of air traffic data between centres in NATO countries and in Russia. Implementation began in March 2006. Operational, training and exercise concepts and coordination procedures are also being developed.

Non-proliferation

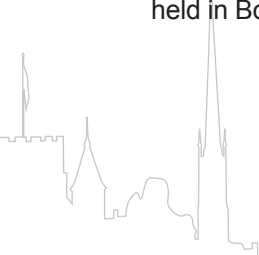
Dialogue on a growing range of issues related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has developed under the NRC. Concrete recommendations have been made to strengthen existing non-proliferation arrangements. A number of in-depth discussions and expert seminars have been held to explore opportunities for practical cooperation in the protection against nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

Arms control

The NRC has also provided a forum for frank discussions on issues related to conventional arms control and nuclear issues. In the nuclear field, experts have developed a glossary of terms and definitions; organised exchanges on nuclear doctrines and strategy; and observed two nuclear-weapon-accident-response field exercises in Russia and the United Kingdom (two more are planned, in the United States this year and in France in 2007).

Civil emergency planning

Substantial progress has been made in developing cooperation on civil emergency planning and response. Managing the consequences of terrorist attacks has been a key focus of activities. Exercises held in Bogorodsk (2002) and Kaliningrad (2004) have resulted in



concrete recommendations for consequence management. A third exercise in Lazio, Italy, will take place in October 2006 in Italy.

New threats and challenges

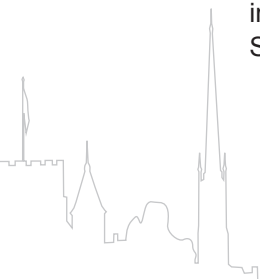
Promising work on confronting new threats and challenges through scientific cooperation is taking place under NRC auspices. Key areas include environmental security, eco-terrorism, psychosocial consequences of terrorism, cyber security, protection from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents, and explosives detection.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Sofia informal Foreign Ministers' meeting, 28 April 2006: Agreement of priorities and recommendations for the further development of NATO-Russia relations.
- Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, 8 December 2005: Joint statement of NRC Foreign Ministers; launch of pilot project on counter-narcotics training for Afghan and Central Asian personnel.
- Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, 9 June 2005: Joint statement of NRC Defence Ministers; endorsement of "Political-Military Guidance Towards Enhanced Interoperability Between Forces of Russia and NATO Nations".
- Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, 9 December 2004: Joint statement of NRC Foreign Ministers; launch of a comprehensive Action Plan on Terrorism.

■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **15 september:** Deployment of the Russian Frigate RFS Pitlyvi as part of NATO's Operation Action Endeavour announced.
- 28 April:** NRC foreign ministers meeting in Sofia agree a set of priorities and recommendations to guide the NRC's future work.
- 17 February:** Russian naval officers complete their first at-sea training for Operation Active Endeavour.
- 10 February:** Informal meeting of NRC Defence Ministers in Taormina; NATO Secretary General visits the Russian missile cruiser, Moskva, in the harbour of Messina.
-
- 2005** **8 December:** NRC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels agree to launch a pilot project on counter-narcotics training for Afghan and Central Asian personnel; they also agree to review NRC activities with a view to identifying possibilities for deepening cooperation.
- 24-25 October:** A Mobile Education and Training Team from the Russian General Staff Academy conducts the first-ever interoperability courses at the NATO School in Oberammergau.
- 14-15 September:** Experts from NRC member states observe a nuclear-weapons-accident-response exercise in the United Kingdom.
- 14 September:** Informal meeting of NRC Defence Ministers in Berlin.
- 7 August:** A UK team helps rescue Russian sailors trapped in a submarine, applying lessons learned from exercise Sorbet Royale in June.



27 June – 1 July: A US-sponsored NRC conference on “lessons learned from recent terrorist attacks: Building national capabilities and institutions” takes place in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

24-25 June: NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer visits Moscow.

17-30 June: Russian personnel participate in NATO submarine rescue exercise Sorbet Royale.

13-14 June: The NRC Science Committee meets in Russia for the first time.

9 June: NRC Defence Ministers meeting in Brussels endorse a “Political-Military Guidance Towards Enhanced Interoperability Between Forces of Russia and NATO Nations”, aimed at developing, over time, interoperability at the strategic, operational and tactical command levels.

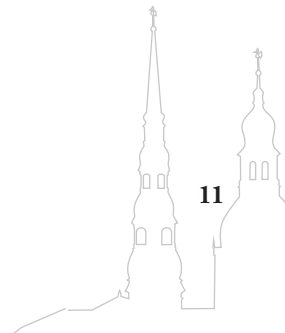
7 June: A second week-long NATO-led course is held for senior Russian officers at the General Staff Academy in Moscow.

6-7 June: A NRC seminar on nuclear doctrine and strategy is organised in Germany.

21 April: Informal meetings of NRC Foreign Ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania; Russia signs the PfP Status of Force Agreement.

14-23 March: A second NRC theatre missile defence command post exercise is held at the De Peel airbase in the Netherlands.

14-15 March: NRC Military Representatives meet for the first time in Moscow.



2004 9 December: NRC Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels approve a comprehensive Action Plan on Terrorism and decide to initiate practical cooperation on protection from nuclear, biological and chemical agents; on the margins of the meeting, NATO and Russia sign an exchange of letters setting forth modalities for Russian contribution to Operation Active Endeavour.

11-15 October: A NATO Mobile Education and Training Team conducts the first-ever reciprocal NATO-Russia interoperability courses at military academies in Moscow, including the Russian General Staff Academy.

28-30 September: The final phase of an NRC procedural exercise at NATO HQ, based on a simulated crisis situation, tests procedures for consultation and initial planning for the deployment of an NRC peacekeeping force.

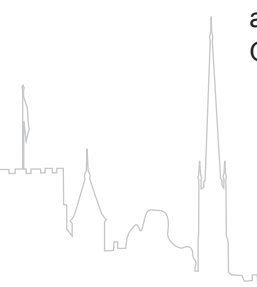
7 September: NRC issues a strong statement condemning terrorism, in the wake of several terrorist attacks in Russia, including the hostage-taking at a school in Beslan.

3-5 August: NATO observers attend a Russian exercise, demonstrating responses to terrorist attacks on convoys transporting nuclear weapons.

7-11 July: Three ships of NATO's Standing Naval Force Mediterranean visit the port of Novorossiysk on the Black Sea – the first visit to a Russian seaport by NATO ships since 1998.

28 June – 2 July: Russia hosts the annual meeting of the NATO Military Committee Submarine Escape and Rescue Working Group.

28 June: NRC meets at the level of foreign ministers at Istanbul; Russia offers to contribute naval forces to Operation Active Endeavour.



22-25 June: A major civil emergency planning exercise takes place in Kaliningrad to test responses to a terrorist attack on an oil platform.

7-8 April: NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer visits Moscow.

7 April: Signature of agreements in Moscow establishing Russian military liaison offices to Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation.

5 April: Third high-level NATO-Russia conference on the role of the military in combating terrorism, Norfolk, Virginia.

8-12 March: First joint NRC computer-assisted theatre missile defence command post exercise in Colorado Springs, Colorado, US.

12 January: NATO Secretary General, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, makes first call on telephone hotline set up with Russian Defence Minister, Sergey Ivanov.

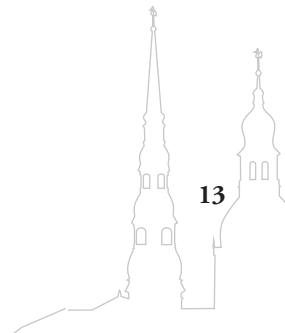
2003 23 July: NRC Statement on defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2 July: Russian troops leave the NATO-led force - KFOR - in Kosovo.

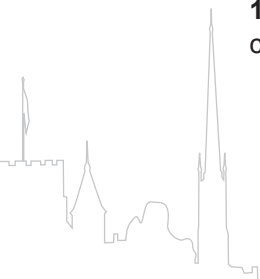
14 June: Russian troops leave the NATO-led force - SFOR - in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

13 May: First meeting of the NRC 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 NRC 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:** Signature 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; Fifth anniversary of the signing of the Founding Act.
 - 8 February:** NATO and Russia sign a framework agreement on submarine crew rescue.
 - 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 explore and develop possibilities for creating a new council "at 20" by May 2002.
 - 21-23 November:** NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson visits Moscow and Volgograd.
 - 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 "freezes" 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.
28 May: NATO and Russia sign an Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.
February: Opening of the first NATO Documentation Centre in Moscow.
- 1997** **27 May:** Signature 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.

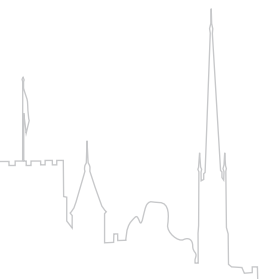
1995 31 May: Russia formally accepts the Individual Partnership Programme at a meeting of foreign ministers in Noordwijk, the Netherlands.

1994 22 June: Beginning of Russia's participation in 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 INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Statement from the meeting of NRC Foreign Ministers in Brussels, 8 December 2005:

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

Statement from the meeting of the NRC Defence Ministers, 9 June 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2005/p050609-nrce.htm>

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

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

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

Chairman's statement from the meeting of NRC Foreign Ministers in Istanbul, 28 June 2005:

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

Chairman's statement from the informal meeting of NRC Foreign Ministers, 2 April 2004:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p040402-nrc-e.htm>

Statement from the meeting of NRC Foreign Ministers,
4 December 2003:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p031204e.htm>

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

<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 NRC at the level of Defence Ministers, listing
different areas of cooperation, 6 June 2002:

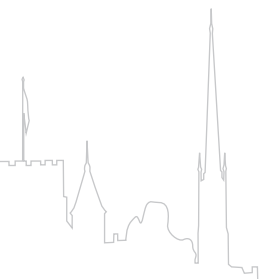
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p020606e.htm>

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, 27 May 1997:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/1997/970527/home.htm>



- **Topic pages**

NATO-Russia relations:

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

The NATO-Russia Council:

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

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre:

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

- **Articles, speeches and interviews**

Transcript of the news conference by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer after the informal meeting of the NRC, 28 April 2006:

<http://nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060428c.htm>

Speech by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer at the Institute of Europe, Moscow, 24 June 2005:

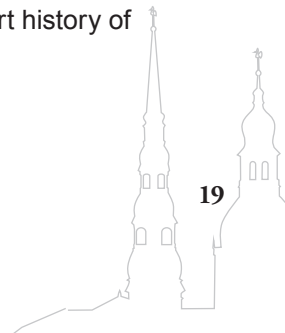
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s050624a.htm>

Keynote address by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer at the NRC conference on the role of the military in combating terrorism, 5 April 2004:

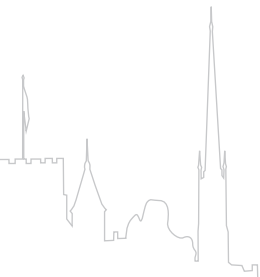
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s040405a.htm>

Speech by NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson on “A New Russian Revolution: Partnership with NATO”, giving a short history of NATO-Russia relations, 13 December 2003:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2002/s021213a.htm>



Speech by General Jones, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, on
“Peacekeeping: Achievements and next steps”, 3 July 2003:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s030703a.htm>



15

NATO and Ukraine

■ KEY INFORMATION

The NATO-Ukraine relationship has developed progressively since the signature of the **Charter on a Distinctive Partnership** in 1997. The Charter identified areas for consultation and cooperation and established the **NATO-Ukraine Commission** (NUC) to take work forward. Over the years a pattern of dialogue and cooperation has become well-established in a wide range of areas including defence and security sector 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.

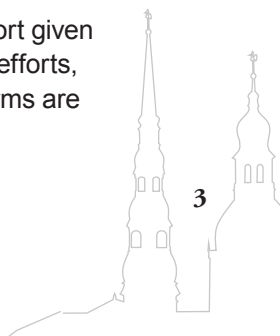
NATO and Ukraine are currently engaged in an **Intensified Dialogue**. Launched in April 2005, this Dialogue reflects a renewed momentum in the NATO-Ukraine relationship.

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

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

NATO-UKRAINE ACTION PLAN

An important aspect of NATO-Ukraine relations is the support given by NATO and individual Allies for Ukraine's ongoing reform efforts, particularly in the defence and security sectors. These reforms are



vital for the country's democratic development and the realisation of its goal to become more integrated with Euro-Atlantic structures. An important tool for guiding our cooperation in this process is the **NATO-Ukraine Action Plan**, adopted by the NUC in November 2002.

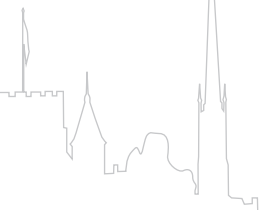
The Action Plan identifies a set of long-term strategic objectives designed to bring Ukraine closer to its Euro-Atlantic integration goals and provides a framework for existing and future NATO-Ukraine cooperation. It sets out jointly agreed principles and objectives covering political and economic issues, information issues, security, defence and military issues, information protection and security, and legal issues. **Annual Target Plans**, which outline specific Ukrainian measures and joint NATO-Ukraine actions in support of the objectives set out in the Action Plan, are developed each year. 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.

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

MAIN AREAS OF COOPERATION

Defence and security sector reform

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

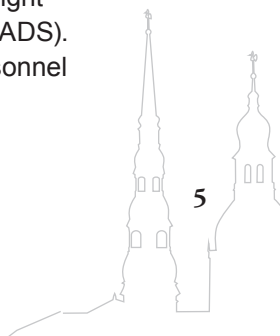


NATO forces, and to transform Ukraine's massive conscript forces into professional, capable and more mobile armed services.

The NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform (JWGDR) allows Ukraine to draw on Allied expertise and serves as a channel through which NATO countries can provide and coordinate support to Ukraine. Having assisted Ukraine in the conduct and implementation of a defence review, the Allies are now helping Ukraine prepare for a more comprehensive national security sector review. This will go beyond the Ministry of Defence and the armed forces to include all security-related structures and policies. In the context of wider cooperation aimed at improving civil control over security and defence structures, and improving the capacities of these structures, Allies and Ukraine recently launched an initiative to support a new professional development programme for civilians working in Ukraine's defence and security institutions.

Managing the consequences of defence reform is also a priority for Ukraine. As the country takes steps toward an all-volunteer force, increasing numbers of military personnel are being made redundant as a result of progressive downsizing. Several NUC initiatives, including support for a resettlement centre through a Partnership for Peace (PfP) Trust Fund project, aim at supporting Ukraine in the retraining and resettlement of former military personnel.

Another PfP Trust Fund project, the largest of its kind ever undertaken, helps Ukraine ensure the safe destruction of large stockpiles of obsolete or surplus munitions and small and light weapons, and Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS). This project follows a successful effort to destroy anti-personnel landmines in Ukraine.



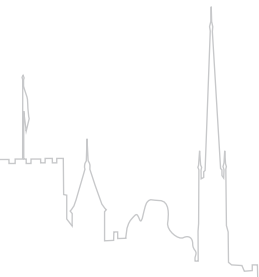
Crisis management

Over the years, Ukraine has contributed actively to peace-support operations and security cooperation by deploying troops to work together with peacekeepers from NATO and Partner countries. In the past it has contributed to the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR) and it continues to contribute peacekeepers to the Kosovo Force (KFOR).

NATO and Ukraine also cooperate in the struggle against terrorism. Ukraine has granted air transit to NATO-led forces deployed in Afghanistan and made its military transport aircraft available for the deployment of Allied troops. Ukraine is currently considering the provision of non-military support to ISAF. Since March 2005, Ukraine has also contributed officers to the NATO Training Mission in Iraq. Moreover, the Allies have welcomed Ukraine's offer to support NATO's Operation Active Endeavour in the Mediterranean – pre-deployment training and preparations are underway and should be completed by early 2007.

Military-to-military cooperation

Military-to-military cooperation aims to develop interoperability between NATO and Ukrainian forces through a wide range of PfP activities and exercises. NATO's strategic commands have also worked with their Ukrainian counterparts to develop a legal framework for further operational cooperation, including PfP Status of Forces Agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding on Host



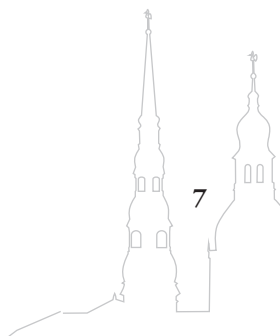
Nation Support, as well as an agreement on Strategic Airlift, which is awaiting ratification by the Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian Parliament.

Civil emergency planning

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

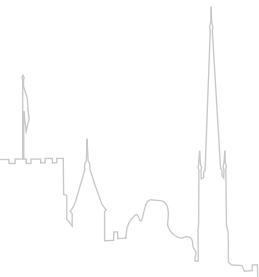
Science and the environment

Cooperation on science and environmental issues is also active. Over the years, Ukraine has been second only to Russia in terms of NATO grants for scientific collaboration. NATO has also sponsored several projects to provide basic infrastructure for computer networking among Ukrainian research communities and to facilitate their access to the internet.



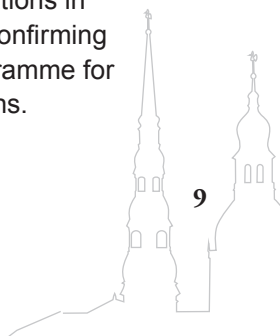
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Vilnius NUC Foreign Ministers' meeting, 21 April 2005: Launch of the Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations for NATO membership and a package of short-term actions to strengthen support for key reforms.
- Prague Summit, 22 November 2002: Adoption of the first NATO-Ukraine Action Plan at the meeting of NUC Foreign Ministers.
- Reykjavik Foreign Ministers' meeting, 14-15 May 2002: NUC Foreign Ministers agree to take the Distinctive Partnership to a qualitatively new level by intensifying consultations and cooperation on political, economic and defence issues.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **14 September:** Ukrainian Prime Minister Victor Yanukovych visits NATO HQ to outline the new government's priorities.
- 8 June:** at a NUC defence ministers' meeting, the Ukrainian defence minister presents the first annual White Book on the Defence Policy of Ukraine and outlines Ukraine's practical efforts to help its armed forces achieve NATO standards.
- 28 April:** at a NUC foreign ministers' meeting in Sofia, Allied ministers congratulate Ukraine on the free and fair conduct of parliamentary elections in March; they reiterate their support for Ukraine's reform efforts.
- 15 February:** Inauguration of a Resettlement and Retraining Centre in Khmelnytskyi, western Ukraine, supported by a PfP Trust Fund.
-
- 2005** **8 December:** At a NUC meeting at NATO Headquarters, Allied foreign ministers stress that further progress towards Ukraine's possible participation in the NATO Membership Action Plan would depend upon concrete measurable progress in the implementation of key reforms and policies.
- 23 November:** Ukraine signs an Implementing Agreement for a PfP Trust Fund project for the destruction of Ukraine's stockpiles of surplus and dangerous munitions and small and light weapons; this enables work to start on the 12-year demilitarisation project, which is the largest of its kind in the world.
- 24 October:** At high-level NATO-Ukraine consultations in Vilnius, 15 NATO countries sign a letter of intent confirming their support for a professional development programme for civilians working in defence and security institutions.



19 October: Third meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Kyiv – a special session with both Ukraine's foreign and defence ministers, to carry forward the Intensified Dialogue.

9-13 October: Ukraine hosts a major exercise, Joint Assistance 2005, to test the coordination of appropriate responses in the event of a terrorist attack.

7 October: Newly-appointed Prime Minister of Ukraine, Yuriy Yekhanurov, outlines his governments reform plans and reaffirms his country's Euro-Atlantic integration course, at a NUC meeting at NATO Headquarters.

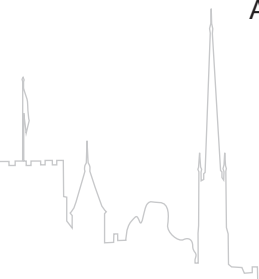
26 September: Launch of a series of staff-level expert discussions under the Intensified Dialogue.

27 June: During a visit of NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer to Kyiv, the Ukrainian government formally presents a discussion paper for the Intensified Dialogue with NATO, providing a basis for structured expert discussions in the framework of the Intensified Dialogue with NATO.

19-30 June: Ukraine hosts a PfP live field-training exercise, Cooperative Best Effort 2005.

21 April: Launch of the Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations for NATO membership and a package of short-term actions to strengthen support for key reforms, at a NUC meeting of foreign ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania; an exchange of letters between NATO and Ukraine establishes a basis for Ukrainian support for Operation Active Endeavour.

22 February: Newly-elected President Viktor Yushchenko is invited to a summit meeting at NATO Headquarters; Allies express support for his reform plans and agree to

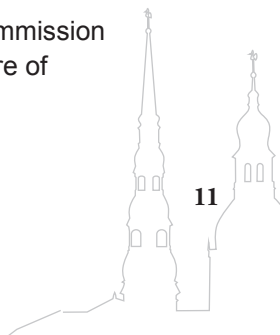


refocus NATO-Ukraine cooperation in line with the new government's priorities.

- 2004** **December:** A NUC ministerial meeting is postponed due to political developments surrounding the disputed presidential elections and the “Orange Revolution” in Ukraine.
- 21 September:** The Military Committee meets for a session with Ukrainian military representatives, for the first time in Kyiv.
- 29 June:** At the Istanbul Summit, Allied leaders encourage Ukraine to meet the 2002 Action Plan objectives and reiterate their support for Ukraine's reform efforts, but underline the importance of ensuring free and fair presidential elections.
- 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.

- 2002** **28 November:** Launch of a PfP Trust Fund Feasibility Study on the possible destruction of 133 000 tons of munitions and 1.5 million small arms and light weapons in Ukraine.
- 22 November:** 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 signature of



the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership; Signature of a Memorandum of Understanding on Host Nation Support regarding the use of Ukrainian military assets and capabilities for NATO exercises and operations; Launch of a PfP Trust Fund to facilitate the destruction of 400 000 anti-personnel land-mines in Donetsk.

15 May: 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.

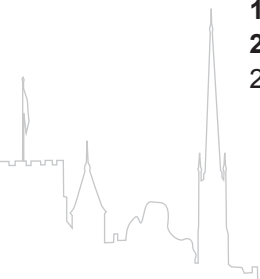
1 August: Launching of a pilot project on regional flood preparedness and response in Ukraine for the Tisza catchment area.

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*.

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

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



2 March: The Ukrainian Parliament – *Verkhovna Rada* - approves the 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.

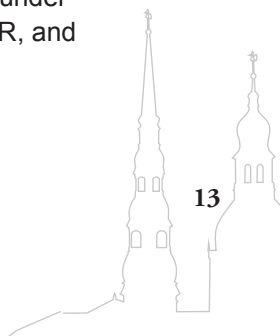
1998 Establishment of the Joint Monitoring Group to strengthen the parliamentary dimension of NATO-Ukraine relations.

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.

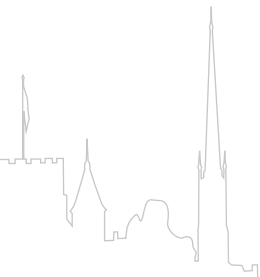
7 May: The NATO Information and Documentation Centre opens in Kyiv to promote public awareness of NATO-Ukraine cooperation and better understanding of NATO.

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 INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit

- Official documents and websites

Chairman's statement at the NUC meeting in Defence Ministers session, 8 June 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2006/p06-065e.htm>

Joint statement, meeting of NUC Foreign Ministers, 8 December 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2005/p05-159e.htm>

Joint Press Statement, NUC meeting in Kyiv, 19 October 2005:

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Chairman's statement, meeting of the NUC at summit level in Istanbul, 29 June 2004:

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NATO-Ukraine 2004 Target Plan in the Framework of the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan:

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NATO-Ukraine 2003 Target Plan in the Framework of the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan:

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First NATO-Ukraine Action Plan, November 2002, containing detailed information on Ukraine's strategic objectives and areas of cooperation with NATO:

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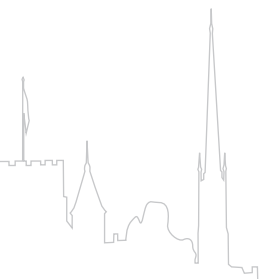
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NATO Update Story: “Ukraine Prime Minister visits NATO”,
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Secretary General for Defence Policy and Planning, explaining
NATO-Ukraine defence cooperation, 11 January 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060111a.htm>

Transcript of the interactive video debate “Stopwatch” on NATO and
Ukraine after the Orange Revolution, November 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s051122a.htm>

Speech by NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer to the
Diplomatic Academy in Kyiv, Ukraine, 20 October 2005:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2005/s051020b.htm>

Transcript of an interview with Ambassador Erdmann, NATO
Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Policy,
explaining the Intensified Dialogue with Ukraine, 27 September 2005:

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16

The Mediterranean Dialogue

■ KEY INFORMATION

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

The Mediterranean Dialogue aims to contribute to regional security and stability, achieve a better mutual understanding, dispel any misconceptions between NATO and its Mediterranean partners and promote good relations across the region.

At the 2004 Istanbul Summit, NATO offered to elevate the Dialogue to a genuine partnership with stronger practical cooperation and enhanced political dialogue.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

An **Annual Work Programme** has existed since 1997. It lays out the different areas of cooperation, which include public diplomacy, science and the environment, crisis management, civil emergency planning, defence policy and strategy, small arms and light weapons, airspace management, and global humanitarian mine action.

There is also a **military dimension** to the annual Work Programme, which enables Mediterranean Dialogue representatives to participate in courses at NATO schools and observe and/or participate in NATO military exercises. Dialogue countries may also be able to participate in a NATO training initiative that is currently under discussion.



Since November 2004, meetings take place at the level of Chiefs of Defence Staff.

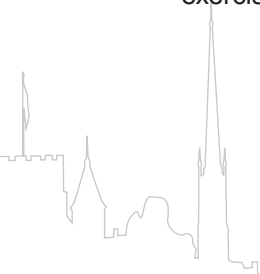
In addition to the Annual Work Programme, the practical dimension of the Dialogue has been enhanced through the offer of **Individual Cooperative Programmes** (ICPs) and the extension of NATO's Partnership for Peace Trust Fund mechanisms to the Dialogue. In principle, activities are self-funding although the Alliance can consider requests for financial assistance on a case-by-case basis, for example to cover participation costs.

Three of the Mediterranean Dialogue countries (Egypt, Jordan and Morocco) have contributed troops to NATO-led **peacekeeping operations** in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. Morocco still contributes troops to KFOR and together with Algeria and Israel, has announced that it would like to support Operation Action Endeavour.

A GENUINE PARTNERSHIP

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

- enhancing the existing political dialogue through the possibility to meet under the chairmanship of the Secretary General, not only at the level of Ambassadors but also at the level of ministers and heads of state and government;
- achieving interoperability through participation in selected military exercises and related education and training activities;



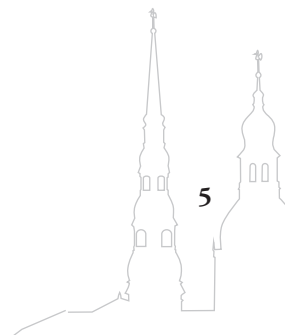
- developing defence reform through the modernisation of the armed forces; and
- contributing to the fight against terrorism, including through effective intelligence-sharing and maritime cooperation as, for example, in the framework of Operation Active Endeavour.

STRUCTURE

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

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

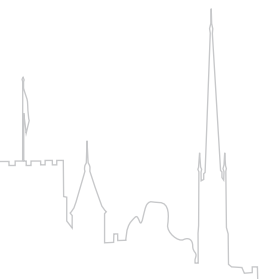
Since its inception, the Dialogue has been characterised by a progressive approach in terms of participation and substance, allowing the number of participants to grow from the five initial members in 1994 to the inclusion of Jordan in 1995 and Algeria in 2000, and allowing forms of cooperation to evolve.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

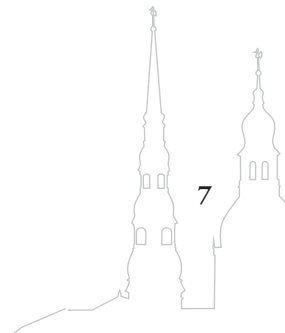
In a spirit of joint ownership, the Dialogue is based upon several principles:

- **Non-discrimination:** all partners are offered the same basis for cooperation and discussion with NATO;
- **Self-differentiation:** the Dialogue allows for a tailored approach to the specific needs of each partner;
- **Mutual interests:** the Alliance seeks contributions from partners for the success of the Dialogue, and partners are free to choose the pace and extent of their cooperation with NATO.
- **Complementarity:** NATO's initiative complements those of other international organisations in the region – the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or the Five plus Five.



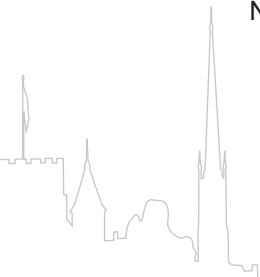
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- 6-7 April 2006: First ever 26+7 political consultation meeting in a Mediterranean Dialogue country (Morocco) between the NAC and representatives from the partnership.
- Taormina Defence Ministers' meeting, 10 February 2006: At their first ever meeting together, ministers discuss the expansion of practical cooperation.
- Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, December 2004: First ever meeting of foreign ministers.
- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Mediterranean Dialogue elevated to a genuine partnership.
- Brussels Foreign Ministers' meeting, 4-5 December 2003: NATO decides to look at ways of upgrading the Mediterranean Dialogue to open it more to Partnership activities.
- Prague Summit, 21-22 November 2002: An inventory of possible areas of cooperation to upgrade the Mediterranean Dialogue is adopted.
- Reykjavik Foreign Ministers' meeting, May 2002: NATO announces its decision to reinforce cooperation on security matters of common concern, including terrorism.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **6-7 April:** First ever 26+7 political consultation meeting in a Mediterranean Dialogue country (Morocco) between the North Atlantic Council and representatives from the partnership.
10 February: First ever 26+7 meeting of defence ministers in a NATO member country (Taormina, Italy).
- 2005** **12 October:** First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Egypt.
14 July: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Mauritania.
28 April: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Tunisia.
24 February: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Israel.
17 February: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Morocco.
13 January: First visit of a NATO Secretary General to Jordan.
- 2004** **8 December:** NATO celebrates 10th anniversary of Mediterranean Dialogue; First ever meeting of foreign ministers, in Brussels.
25 November: Jaap de Hoop Scheffer visits Algeria - first ever visit of a NATO Secretary General to a Mediterranean Dialogue country.
17 November: NATO and Mediterranean Dialogue Chiefs of Defence Staff (or representatives) meet for the first time at NATO HQ.



28-29 June: Istanbul Summit, Mediterranean Dialogue elevated to a partnership.

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, Abdelaziz 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.

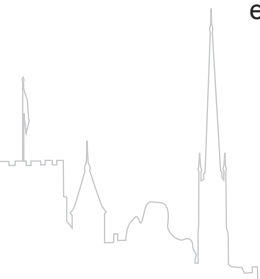
24-26 February: NATO Ambassadors and representatives of the Mediterranean Dialogue meet for the first time in Valencia.

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.

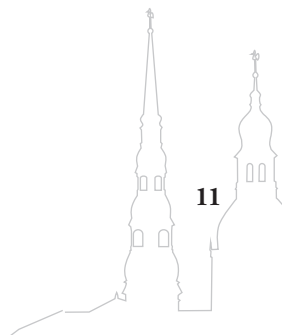
1995 5 December: Jordan joins the Mediterranean Dialogue.

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 INFORMATION

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- **Official documents and websites**

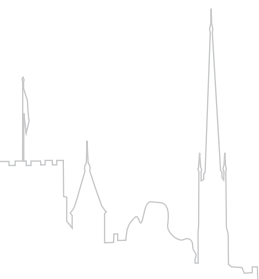
Istanbul Summit Communiqué on taking the Mediterranean Dialogue to the level of a genuine partnership (paragraph 36), 28 June 2004:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-096e.htm>

Mediterranean Dialogue Work Programmes (from 2002 to 2005) can be accessed via the topic page on the Mediterranean Dialogue:
<http://www.nato.int/med-dial/home.htm>

NATO Foreign Ministers urge for an upgrade of the Mediterranean Dialogue (paragraph 17), 4-5 December 2003:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-152e.htm>

Upgrading the Mediterranean Dialogue including an inventory of possible areas of cooperation, May 2003:
<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 (paragraph 15), 14 May 2002:
<http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#020514>



Decision to enhance the political and practical dimensions of the Mediterranean Dialogue (paragraphs 5, 29, 38), April 1999:

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Extract from the Madrid Declaration by NATO Heads of State and Government, announcing the creation of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group (paragraph 13), July 1997:

<http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#970708>

Final Communiqué of the North Atlantic Council announcing the creation of a Mediterranean Dialogue (paragraph 19), 1 December 1994:

<http://www.nato.int/med-dial/comm.htm#941201>

Brussels Summit Declaration, laying the basis for the creation of a dialogue in the region (paragraph 22), January 1994:

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- **Topic pages**

The Mediterranean Dialogue:

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The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative:

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- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

Speech by Ambassador Minuto Rizzo, NATO Deputy Secretary General, in Amman, Jordan, 26 June 2006:

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Speech by Ambassador Minuto Rizzo, NATO Deputy Secretary General, in Cairo, Egypt, 13 February 2006:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2006/s060213b.htm>

Speech by Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, NATO Secretary General, in Tunis, 28 April 2005 (French only):

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Transcript of the interactive video forum series “Stopwatch” on bridging the Mediterranean, 11 March 2005:

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Transcript of the video interview with Nicola de Santis, Head of the Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative Section, Public Diplomacy Division, January 2005:

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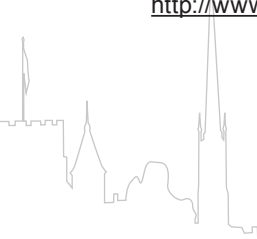
<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2004/12-december/e1208c.htm>

Speech by Minuto Rizzo, NATO Deputy Secretary General, at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), London, 29 November 2004, on “The Mediterranean and the Middle East: the successor generation”:

<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2004/s041129a.htm>

Speech by Lord Robertson at RUSI, London, 30 June 2003, on “NATO and Mediterranean Security: Practical steps towards partnership”, where he outlines five priority areas for the Mediterranean Dialogue:

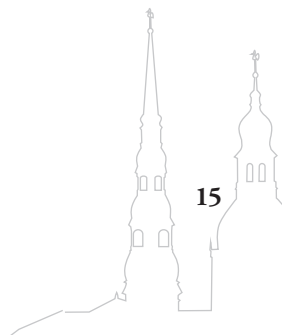
<http://www.nato.int/docu/speech/2003/s030630a.htm>



■ 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 peacekeeping missions in the Balkans. By May 2002, only Morocco still had soldiers serving in SFOR and KFOR. With the termination of SFOR in December 2004, it now only has troops in Kosovo. Morocco, together with Algeria and Israel, have announced that they want to participate in Operation Action Endeavour.



17

The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative

■ KEY INFORMATION

At the NATO Summit in June 2004, the Alliance launched the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI). It offers countries of the broader Middle East region practical bilateral security cooperation with NATO so as to contribute to global and regional security. To date, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have joined.

PARTICIPATION IN THE INITIATIVE

Based on the principle of inclusiveness, ICI is open to all interested countries in the region who subscribe to the aim and content of this initiative, including the fight against terrorism and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Each interested country is considered by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) on a case-by-case basis and on its own merit. Initially, the Initiative was offered to Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates – all of which are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The ICI is also open to other countries, and does not exclude the participation of the Palestinian Authority.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

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

- contributing to NATO-led operations and the fight against terrorism;

- stemming the flow of WMD materials and illegal trafficking in arms; and
- improving the capability of countries to address common challenges and threats.

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

1. **Tailored advice on defence-related issues**, such as defence reform, defence budgeting, defence planning and civil-military relations;
2. **Military-to-military cooperation** to contribute to interoperability through participation in selected military exercises and related education and training activities that could improve the ability of forces to operate with those of the Alliance in contributing to NATO-led operations (ICI countries may also be able to participate in a NATO training initiative that is currently under discussion);
3. Cooperation in the **fight against terrorism**, including through intelligence-sharing and maritime cooperation;
4. Contributing to the Alliance's work on the **non-proliferation** of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;
5. Cooperation in the field of **border security** in connection with terrorism, small arms and light weapons and the fight against illegal trafficking;
6. **Civil emergency planning**, including participating in training courses and exercises on disaster assistance.



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

STRUCTURE

The development of a menu of practical activities for participating countries is ensured by the **Istanbul Cooperation Initiative Group** (ICIG), in cooperation with the country in question.

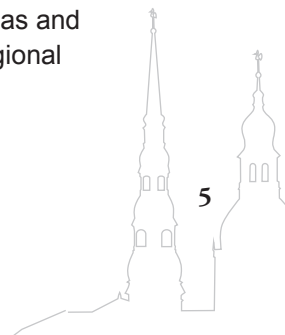
The ICIG was established shortly after the launch of ICI and consists of political counsellors from each NATO member country. The group defines the procedures for the development of these cooperative activities and works with interested countries on a bilateral basis (26+1) to develop individual work plans and ensure follow-up for their implementation.

The ICIG reports to the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and prepares the ground for decisions to be adopted by the NAC on issues related to the Initiative.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

ICI is based upon a number of guiding principles:

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

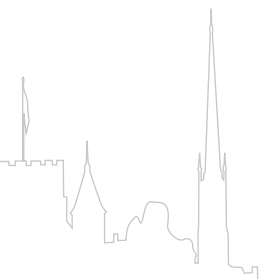


- **Joint ownership:** This is a cooperative initiative based on joint ownership and the mutual interests of NATO and the countries of the region, taking into account their diversity and specific needs.
- **Complementarity:** This process is distinct yet takes into account and complements other initiatives by the G-8 and international organisations such as the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; it also complements the Alliance's Mediterranean Dialogue and could use instruments developed in this framework, while respecting its specificity; it could apply lessons learned and, as appropriate, mechanisms and tools derived from other NATO initiatives such as Partnership for Peace.
- **Added value:** The initiative focuses on practical cooperation in areas where NATO can add value, particularly in the security field.

It is also important to be clear about the scope of the initiative, which is not meant to lead to NATO/EAPC/ PfP membership, to provide security guarantees, or to be used to create a political debate over issues more appropriately handled by other fora.

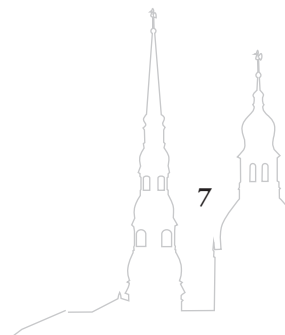
RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- **Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004:** Launch of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2005** **30 November:** First official visit of NATO Secretary General to Qatar; conference on ICI, organised by NATO, RAND and the Government of Qatar.
26 September: NATO and the Gulf Research Center conference on ICI, in Dubai.
June: the United Arab Emirates join ICI.
3 June: Conference on “NATO’s evolving role in the Middle East: the Gulf dimension” organised by NATO and the Henry L. Stimson Center, Washington D.C.
18 March: High-level conference on ICI at the NATO Defense College in Rome.
January-March: Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar join the ICI.
- 2004** **September- December:** NATO Deputy Secretary General visits Bahrain, Kuwait, Omans, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirats.
28 June: Launch of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative.



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents**

NATO policy document on the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative,
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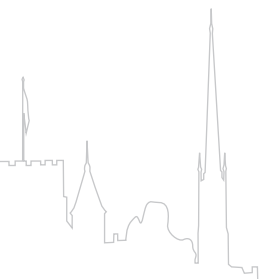
- **Topic pages**

The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative:

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

The Mediterranean Dialogue:

<http://www.nato.int/med-dial/home.htm>



- **Speeches, interviews and articles**

“NATO’s role in Gulf security” - Speech by Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, NATO Secretary General, in Doha, Qatar, 1 December 2005:

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Speech by Minuto Rizzo, NATO Deputy Secretary General, at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), London, on “The Mediterranean and the Middle East: the successor generation”, 29 November 2004:

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18

The NATO-EU strategic partnership

■ KEY INFORMATION

NATO and the European Union share common strategic interests. In a spirit of complementarity, both organisations consult and work together to prevent and resolve crises and armed conflicts. With their enlargement in 2004, NATO and the European Union now have 19 member countries in common.

FRAMEWORK FOR COOPERATION

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 adoption of the Berlin-Plus arrangements.

The “NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP”

Agreed on 16 December 2002, the “NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP” reaffirmed the EU assured access to NATO’s planning capabilities for its own military operations. It also reiterated the following political principles of the strategic partnership:

- effective mutual consultation;
- equality and due regard for the decision-making autonomy of the European Union and NATO;
- respect for the interests of EU and NATO members states;
- respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- and



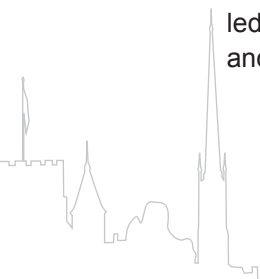
- coherent, transparent and mutually reinforcing development of the military capability requirements common to the two organisations.

The Berlin-Plus arrangements

Following the political decision of December 2002, the Berlin-Plus arrangements were adopted on 17 March 2003 (through an exchange of letters covering 14 agreed documents). They 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.

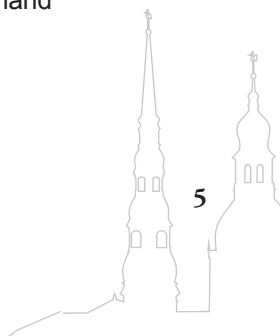
COOPERATION IN THE **B**ALKANS

Operation Concordia

On 31 March 2003, the EU-led Operation Concordia took over the responsibilities of the NATO-led mission, Operation Allied Harmony, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*. This mission was the first in which NATO assets were made available to the European Union.

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 European Union 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 (since mid-2004 it is called the Joint Force Command Headquarters (JFC HQ), Naples. At the time, 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 European Union's and NATO's operational chain of command during Concordia.

Concordia was terminated on 15 December 2003 and replaced by Proxima, an EU-led police mission, which was completed on 14 December 2005.

«Concerted Approach for the Western Balkans»

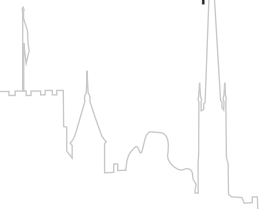
In July 2003, the European Union and NATO published a «Concerted Approach for the Western Balkans», which outlines core areas of cooperation and emphasises the common vision and determination both organisations share to bring stability to the region.

Operation Althea

Building on the results of Concordia and following the conclusion of the NATO-led Stabilisation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR), the European Union deployed a new mission called Operation Althea on 2 December 2004.

The EU force (EUFOR) operates under Berlin-Plus arrangements, drawing on NATO planning expertise and on other Alliance's assets and capabilities. The NATO Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe is the Commander of Operation Althea and there is also an EU Operation Headquarters (OHQ) located at SHAPE. The entire NATO chain of command is in fact used.

On the same day as the transition to an EU-led mission, NATO established a NATO Military Liaison and Advisory Mission (NATO HQ Sarajevo) that complements the EU mission with specific NATO competencies.



COOPERATION IN OTHER REGIONS

NATO and the European Union also work together in other regions. Both organisations are supporting the African Union's mission in **Darfur, Sudan**. They coordinate airlift rotations, and provide staff and other forms of support to the African Union.

In Vienna, NATO and EU experts work in the same team to support the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Martti Ahtisaari, in negotiations on the future **status of the province of Kosovo**.

In **Afghanistan**, the European Union has decided to help fund civilian projects in NATO-run Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) that are led by a country which is also a member of the European Union.

COOPERATION ON CAPABILITIES

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. They are addressed in the **NATO-EU Capability Group** that was established in May 2003.

The EU's earlier European Capabilities Action Plan (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.

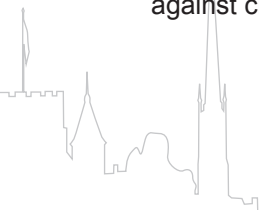
After the establishment of the NATO-EU Capability Group in 2003, the European Union announced the creation of a new concept in February 2004, leading to the launching of rapid reaction units composed of joint battle groups. According to the new «Headline Goal» for 2010, these units will be completely developed by 2007. One of the NATO-EU Capability Group's roles is to ensure that these EU Battle Groups and the NATO Response Force are mutually reinforcing and complementary. The group holds discussions on this issue, as well as on defence and force planning issues.

Following the creation of the EU Defence Agency (EDA) on 12 July 2004 that focuses on the development of defence capabilities, armaments cooperation, acquisition and research, EDA experts participate actively to the work of the NATO-EU Capability Group.

OTHER AREAS OF COOPERATION

Substantial cooperation has been taking place at the technical level. In September 2005, **the Agreement on Military Permanent Arrangements** was signed, leading to the establishment of a NATO Permanent Liaison Team (NPLT) at EU Military Staff (EUMS) and that of an EU Cell at SHAPE. The NPLT was set up on 3 November 2005 and consists of three officers and one non-commissioned officer. The EU Cell was set up on 1 March 2006. The aim of these liaison teams is to maximise NATO-EU military-to-military cooperation

EU and NATO foreign ministers are willing to develop closer cooperation to **combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**. The institutions have exchanged information on their activities in the field of protection of civilian populations against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks.



PRACTICAL WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

Staff contacts between NATO's International Staff and International Military Staff and the EU Council Secretariat and the EU Commission are steadily increasing. The permanent military liaison arrangements agreed in 2005 are also facilitating cooperation at the operational level.

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 (NAC) with the European Union's Political and Security Committee-PSC) approximately once a month;
- at the level of the Military Committee twice every semester;
- at the committee level on a regular basis; and
- at staff level on a routine basis.

PARTICIPATION

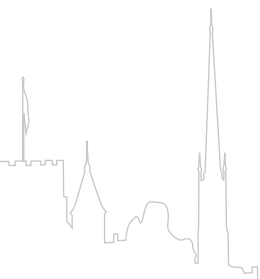
Since the enlargement of NATO and the European Union in 2004, both organisations have 19 member countries in common: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Bulgaria, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Romania, Turkey, and the United States, which are members of NATO but not of the EU, participate in all NATO-EU formal and informal meetings. So do Austria, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, which are members of the EU and of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme.

However, Cyprus and Malta, which are not PfP members and do not have a security agreement with NATO on the exchange of classified documents, cannot participate in official NATO-EU meetings (meetings of the NAC-PSC and of the NATO-EU Capability Group on operations and capabilities). This is a consequence of decisions taken by NATO and the EU in December 2002, before the 2004 round of enlargement took place, when NATO had 19 members and the European Union 15. Informal meetings including these two countries take place occasionally at two different levels: ministerial and ambassadorial.

RECENT SUMMIT AND MINISTERIAL DECISIONS

- Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004: Allied leaders decide to conclude the NATO-led Stabilisation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR) by the end of 2004. The European Union takes over the mission with Operation Althea.
- Prague Summit, 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.



■ CHRONOLOGY

- 2006** **27 April:** Informal ministerial NATO-EU dinner (Sofia).
 1 March: EU Cell set up at SHAPE.
- 2005** **7 December:** Informal ministerial NATO-EU dinner (Brussels).
 3 November: NATO Permanent Liaison Team set up at the EU Military Staff (EUMS).
 3 October: Agreement on Military Permanent Arrangements establishing a NATO Liaison Team at EUMS and an EU cell at SHAPE.
 20 September: Informal ministerial transatlantic/ NATO-EU lunch (New York).
- 2004** **2 December:** beginning of the EU-led Operation Althea.
 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.

15 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).

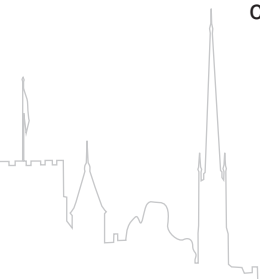
13 December: NAC decisions on NATO-EU relations and equivalent Copenhagen European Council conclusions.

21-22 November: At the Prague Summit, NATO members declare their readiness to give the European Union 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 European Union 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.



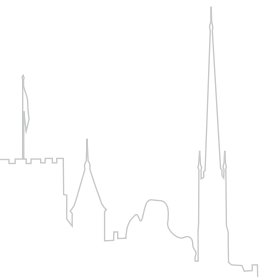
- 2000 7 December:** Signature of the EU's Treaty of Nice containing amendments reflecting the operative developments of the ESDP as an independent EU policy (entry into force February 2003).
- 19 September:** The North Atlantic Council and the interim Political and Security Committee of the European 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 European Union, by 2003, to deploy up to 15 brigades (50 000 – 60 000 troops) for “Petersburg 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 Western European Union (WEU) is transferred to the European Union. 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 European Union's determination to establish a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

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 February: the European Union 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 European Union's defence component; close cooperation between NATO and the WEU.



■ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Go to the electronic version of the summit guide for clickable links: www.nato.int/riga/presskit/

- **Official documents and websites**

Istanbul Summit Communiqué announcing the completion of SFOR and deployment of an EU force (paragraphs 3 and 8), 28 June 2004:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2004/p04-096e.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 (paragraph 4), November 2002:

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

Statement on Capabilities by NATO Defence Ministers (reference to ECAP in paragraph 6), 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:

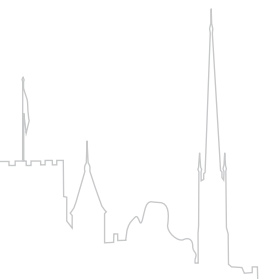
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-060e.htm>

Joint press statement by the NATO Secretary General and the EU Presidency on NATO-EU cooperation, 6 December 2001:

<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:
<http://ue.eu.int/en/Info/eurocouncil/index.htm> (Presidency
Conclusions, 11/12/1999, Nr 00300/1/99, Chapter II)

NATO's Defence Capabilities Initiative, Washington Summit
(reference to WEU-led operations in paragraph 5), 25 April 1999:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1999/p99s069e.htm>

An Alliance for the 21st century, Washington Summit communiqué
outlining the Berlin-Plus arrangements (paragraphs 8-10),
24 April 1999:
<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
(paragraphs 2; 7; 8 and 20), 3 June 1996:
<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/1996/p96-063e.htm>

Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) – Declaration on WEU, 29 July 1992:

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/treaties/dat/EU_treaty.html

- **Topic pages**

EU-NATO relations:

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

EU Council Secretariat fact sheet on Operation Althea:

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/051210Althea7.pdf>

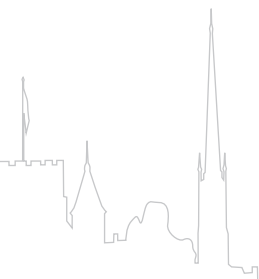
SHAPE-EU cooperation :

http://www.nato.int/shape/issues/shape_eu/index.htm

- **Articles, speeches and interviews**

Transcript of the interactive video forum series “Stopwatch” on expanding NATO’s political consultations, 2 February 2006:

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



■ A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

- **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.

- **EU member countries**

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.

- **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 fourteen non-EU countries and thirteen EU member states were engaged in this operation. It was terminated on 15 December 2003 and succeeded by an EU Police Mission called Proxima.

- **Operation Althea**

Operation Althea replaced the NATO-led Stabilisation Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was launched on 2 December 2004 and is currently under the command of Major General Gian Marco Chiarini, Italy.

