



## Warsaw Summit Key Decisions

*“We have taken decisions to respond to crises beyond our borders by working with our partners around the world and we have taken decisions to renew our deterrence and defence at home. In an unpredictable world, with challenges from the south and the east, NATO remains an essential source of stability. Our mission is enduring: to ensure that our Alliance remains an unparalleled community of freedom, peace, security and shared values. Europe and North America standing together, and acting together.”*

- NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg,  
Warsaw Summit, 9 July 2016

1. **ENHANCED FORWARD PRESENCE:** At the Warsaw Summit, Allies agreed to enhance NATO’s military presence in the eastern part of the Alliance, with four battalions in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, on a rotational basis. These defensive battalions will be robust and multinational, demonstrating the strength of the transatlantic bond and making clear that an attack on one Ally will be met by forces from across the Alliance. All four battalions will be fully operational by June 2017. Allies also endorsed a tailored forward presence for our south-eastern flank. It will be built around a Romanian framework brigade, under Multinational Division Southeast. This will be supplemented by steps to strengthen the readiness and interoperability of air and maritime forces in the Black Sea region.
2. **TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN IRAQ:** Allies decided to start training and capacity building in Iraq, which is key to the fight against ISIL. Preparations are underway to provide strategic advice and support security sector reform. We also continue training hundreds of Iraqi officers in Jordan. Over the coming months, 350 Iraqi officers will be trained in key areas, such as military medicine, civil military planning and on countering improvised explosive devices. Building the capacities of Iraqi defence and security forces is one way in which NATO can project stability beyond its borders.
3. **SUPPORT FOR THE COUNTER-ISIL COALITION:** At the Warsaw Summit, Allies agreed to provide direct support to the Coalition. Since October 2016, NATO AWACS aircraft have been providing air surveillance to Coalition forces, increasing their situational awareness. This support is a clear signal of NATO’s resolve to tackle terrorism.
4. **OPERATION SEA GUARDIAN:** Allies agreed to launch a new maritime security operation in the Mediterranean, Operation Sea Guardian. It has a broad scope, including situational awareness, counter-terrorism and capacity-building. Sea Guardian is already supporting the EU’s Operation Sophia in the Mediterranean, with logistical support and information sharing.
5. **CYBERSPACE AS AN OPERATIONAL DOMAIN:** Allies recognised cyberspace as an operational domain, joining land, air and sea. This will enable the Alliance to better protect its networks, missions and operations, with more focus on cyber training and planning. NATO’s cyber posture remains defensive, but this is a clear sign that the Alliance is strengthening its collective defence in all areas. Allies also pledged to strengthen their own cyber defences and share more information and best practices as a matter of priority.
6. **COMMITMENT TO ENHANCE NATO’S RESILIENCE:** Allies made a commitment to continue to enhance NATO’s resilience and to develop individual and collective capacity to resist any form of armed attack. Civil preparedness is a central pillar of Allies’ resilience and a critical enabler for Alliance collective defence. NATO can support Allies in assessing and, upon request, enhancing their civil preparedness. Allies will improve civil preparedness by achieving the NATO Baseline Requirements for National Resilience, which focus on continuity of government, continuity of essential services, security of critical civilian infrastructure, and support to military forces with civilian means.



7. **BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENCE:** At the Warsaw Summit, Allies declared Initial Operational Capability of the NATO ballistic missile defence system. This means that the US ships based in Spain, the radar in Turkey and the interceptor site in Romania are now able to work together under NATO command and NATO control. NATO missile defence cooperation is solidarity in action and demonstrates the strength of the transatlantic link between North America and Europe.
8. **SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN:** Allies reconfirmed NATO's long-term commitment to Afghanistan's stability. NATO will sustain its Resolute Support Mission to train, advise and assist the Afghan security forces beyond 2016 and contribute to their funding through 2020.
9. **SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE:** Allies endorsed a Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine, to make Ukraine's defence and security institutions more effective, efficient and accountable. This Package includes strategic advice and assistance. We are also developing new projects on countering hybrid warfare and recently launched a Trust Fund on dealing with improvised explosive devices and unexploded munitions.
10. **COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION:** In Warsaw, NATO took its relationship with the European Union to the next level. A Joint Declaration identified key areas for expanding our cooperation, including countering hybrid and cyber threats, supporting our partners in defence capacity building, and increasing maritime security. NATO is also expanding its cooperation with the EU in the Mediterranean Sea, where information sharing and coordination can make us more effective in tackling illegal migration, terrorism and other challenges. In December 2016, we jointly endorsed over 40 proposals to strengthen NATO-EU cooperation in seven areas: countering hybrid threats, operations, cyber defence, defence capabilities, supporting the defence industry, exercises, and training and capacity building for our partners.



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