

NATO Facts

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	Created 1949 in Washington
	30 members
	2% of GDP

NATO MAIN TASK

NATO Strategic concept 1. NATO is determined to safeguard the freedom and security of Allies. Its key purpose and greatest responsibility is to ensure our collective defence, against all threats, from all directions. We are a defensive Alliance.

Authoritarian actors not directly called a threat

China "challenges interests, security and values"

NATO not a threat to Russia, does not seek confrontation

NATO Core Tasks (continued) Deterrence and defence - Increasing readiness, New Maritime domain

Crisis prevention and Management

Collective security

NATO as a PARTNER

NATO and EU Critical partnership, NATO by itself will not work

EU economic cooperation pushes security cooperation, collective responses

Ukraine-Russia. Through NATO deterrence, EU sanctions

NATO and China

US and China	US interest = european interest
	Technology challenges
China threat to values	Authoritarian, ideological (freedom, human rights, democracy)

NATO's New Task from Lecture

New tasks are old ones Deterrence and Russia

Old fashion deterrence with new dimensions - internet, gas

Threats Russia's weaponisation of energy

Lots of non-military and non-traditional

Issues NATO has military tools, but not economic (Needs EU)

Democracy may not be enough for inclusion. Conflicts between member states (Greece-Turkey)

NATO Article 4 and 5 Now Cyberattack included (Estonia 2007)

Article 4 says that security issues are first discussed, then Article 5 can be implemented

Article 3 You can free ride, you can ask for assistance

Article 10 Open-door policy provided you can defend yourself and you are a democracy

Evolution of Russian Threat to NATO

Why is Russia a challenge? Russia's economy is stagnant, no longer a great power

Evolution of Russian Threat to NATO (cont)

Kremlin can push through challenges

Cyber attacks, limited military intervention, and operations

Russian military still relevant

Kremlin ambitions for sphere of influence

Why are Russian tactics effective? Credibility and backing of conventional forces

Now arguably half-credible seeing Russian military failure

NATO Technology

Technology and new Threats Cyber, Space

NATO's future Must increase Cyber preparations as well

Future question of whether a cyber-attack would qualify for article 5?

Technology can allow smoother functioning for example air-land

NATO's Enduring Relevance

US leadership in NATO Russian revisionism gets new engagement from the US, though politics are not always stable.

Now not ideological conflict

NATO's new aims Building up deterrence and defence

Probably not conventional warfare

Russia Hybrid Warfare

NATO's Enduring Relevance (cont)

Stronger regionalisation

Question of whether just being a democracy is enough to be a member

NATO Maritime domain

Permanent Deterrence / US military in Europe

NATO Deterrence Broadening region, for example now more emphasis on bordering countries

Reinforce NATO cohesion

Increased air and naval deployments in region

Promote training and readiness to US (reinforce confidence)

Ensure maximum US forces flexibility for a quick response (training in Northern Norway)

Expand opportunities for burden-sharing

Ensure adequate host-nation support for NATO

NATO and expansion 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act

Finland, Sweden - NATO Alberque & Schreer

Why likely to join? Russian threat. Finland border, Sweden would break neutrality

NET gain Big economies, good military (from being on their own)

Cons NATO further threat now Finland border

Quick incorporation

US might assume big nordic economies to carry economic burden

The State of NATO - Hooker

Russia Estonia, Latvia - ethnic minority possible

Kaliningrad

Black Sea

Turkey problem Suppliewd drones to Ukraine, did not let Russian non-as-sidgned warships to Black Sea

No sanctions against Russia

Other actors UK left EU, downsised army, France focus on EU and less NATO, Germany slow

Norway, Denmark stable

Southern Europe - Spain, Italy, more concerned with economies and refugees

Sweden and Finland Increased defence by 50 and 70 percent

Germany alone with 2% GDP outspends Russia in defence

What to spend on? Readiness is an issue, maintenance

UK, Germany, France - One combat division takes long time

Readiness issue, not burden-sharing

Eastern border was poorly defended. "Tripwire"

Pros Firm response to Ukraine

Other initiatives More concrete readiness UK, France, Germany

Strong Eastern flank

Cyber aggression

Brutal Examination (Russia) - Dalsjö

Putin More risk-taking now

Russia's conventional power is lacking

Ukraine Russia expected Ukraine to give in (intelligence failure)

Centre of gravity (capital), but then no backup plan

No central commander in first 6 weeks, only regional commanders

Lack of allies - UK and US supplied a lot of information to Ukraine in the buildup, having public documents regarding NATO

Logistics problems - bad routes, lack of food

Failure of Russian Air superiority

Failure to coordinate ground and air

20% of tanks gone

Russian preparation Ill-prepared soldiers

Restricted terrain, easily blocked

Got to test missiles during Syria, 60% fail apparently

Why Russia fail to prepare? Wishful thinking of easy takeover

Too much confidence in lacking technology

Lapping over holes in Georgia 2008