

## **Mr Parish (NATO)**

### **1. NATO'S NEW STRATEGIC CONCEPT**

- **Thank you for invitation – bring you up to date with process to develop new strategic concept**

### **2. AGENDA**

- **During brief presentation, will answer the 4 questions:**
- **WHY do we need a new SC?**
- **HOW will it be developed?**
- **WHEN will it be completed?**
- **WHAT is it likely to contain?**

### **3. WHY?**

- **Current Concept – 1999**
- **16 Allies – Now 28 – not just new territory, but also increased shoreline in Baltic, Adriatic and Black Sea**
- **Balkans Background – focus on crisis management**
- **Does not reflect new security developments – for example:**

#### **4. NEW SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS:**

- **International Terrorism – transformed from law enforcement issue to global security threat – Afghanistan is a case in point**
- **Proliferation – concerned not just by nuclear programmes of Iran and North Korea, but also potential access to weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors**
- **Cyber Attacks – Estonia Spring 2007; over 100 attacks each day on NATO HQ**
- **Energy Security – allies and partners are all consumers – but some are also producers or transit countries – high energy dependence makes vulnerable to disruption**
- **Piracy – attacks on humanitarian food supplies, arms shipments, and cargo and passengers being taken hostage to raise money – possibly funding terrorism**
- **Climate Change – affect access to arable land – already caused conflict in Africa – in the High North, make resources accessible – also open up new sea lanes of communication – consequences most likely to be most severe in those areas of the world least able to deal with them**

**5. COMMON THEMES:**

- **Many risks are Out Of Area**
- **Need different or “Transformed” Capabilities to deal successfully with many of them**
- **Increased maritime dimension – maritime operations in support of ISAF, Operation Active Endeavour and Operation Ocean Shield**
- **NATO Not Alone – other nations and organisations face same threats and risks -**
- **Not always easy to reach consensus within the Alliance on whether NATO has a role – and if so, what is it**
- **Need For Public Support – both Allies and partners need better public awareness of what NATO does, and how NATO contributes to their security at home -**

**6. 3 PHASES:**

- **Reflection – Group of Experts – independent - 12 members – 4 seminars – engagement with public, strategic community, academics, diplomatic and military communities, allies and partners, internet - analysis and recommendations**
- **Consultation – SG consultations with allies and partners**
- **Drafting And Final Negotiation – SG “will hold the pen himself”**

## **7. WHEN**

- **May - Analysis And Recommendations**
- **May To Jul – Consultation**
- **Aug To Nov - Drafting And Final Negotiation – special joint meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers on 14 October**
- **19/20 Nov - Approval At Lisbon Summit**

## **8. SECURITY ENVIRONMENT**

- **Group of Experts analysis and recommendations – title “NATO 2020: Assured Security; Dynamic Engagement”**
- **Independent – not agreed by Allies – SG will consult with Allies and Partners to get their views before preparing own draft**
- **Wish to look at some of the areas where gaining Allied consensus might be more difficult**
- **Divide the issues up into the chapters covered in Experts’ Report**
- **First Chapter relates to Security Environment**
- **Do not believe agreement on Security Environment will be particularly difficult – the difficult part will come in drawing out, and agreeing upon, the consequences**

## **9. CORE TASKS**

- **Need to identify the core tasks**
- **In essence, comes down to getting right balance between ARTICLE 5 vs NON-ARTICLE 5**
- **For some Allies, it is an “Either – Or” issue**
- **Deterrence and defence of Allies against any threat of aggression remains primary task**
- **But for some non-Article 5 missions, may not need military responses at all – but do need collective**

**political response – need to lay out guidelines for these circumstances – and lay out what the responses might be**

## **10. PARTNERSHIPS**

- **EAPC, MD, ICI – strengthen; expand list of activities; allow for greater individualisation and differentiation**
- **RUSSIA – history, geography and recent events determine individual Allies' attitude to Russia – general desire to improve relations – build trust and prevent misunderstandings - agree to pursue cooperation on common threats and challenges - need to see that desire reciprocated – differing views on how fast and how much**
- **PARTNERS ACROSS THE GLOBE – NATO does not need formal partnership arrangements – many countries are troop contributors – many others seek informal consultations with Alliance - need to deepen partnership with countries outside Euro-Atlantic area – offer tailored co-operative relationships – concern about diluting current formal partnerships**
- **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH (ORGANISATIONS) – NATO can't do everything – but has a vital role to play alongside other organisations – need to be better connected with other international players, especially EU, UN, World Bank, NGOs, and even private sector. Relationship with EU key – Lisbon Treaty might help, but Strategic Concept will not solve current problems**

## **11. POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES**

- **OPEN DOOR** – emphasise Article 10 will continue – some Allies wish to define future steps – strong incentive for reform – need to complete Europe whole and free – unfinished business in Balkans
- **DECISION MAKING** – need better intelligence support – need faster, stream-lined decision making – consensus at all levels? – resource implications before taking decisions -
- **REFORM** – committees, headquarters structure, agencies, resource management, operating costs,

## **12. FORCES AND CAPABILITIES**

- **EFFICIENT DEFENCE SPENDING** – financial crisis has major impact on national and NATO budgets – drive for more efficient defence spending – but need to keep a minimum level – multinational approaches – pooling; common funding; specialisation – cooperation with EU/EDA, avoid duplication – commitment to sustain defence spending, or maintain a set % of GDP will not be easy
- **TRANSFORMATION** – possible new package – “Defence Capabilities Initiative” – or in Strategic Concept – Key capabilities include Consultation Command Control Communications Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance; Special Operations Forces; Education and Training; enhanced Maritime Situational Awareness; new command structure
- **NUCLEAR WEAPONS & ARMS CONTROL** – mix of conventional and nuclear – role of non-nuclear allies important sign of transatlantic solidarity - “global

**zero” aspiration – strengthen arms control – balance of wording will be key**

- **MISSILE DEFENCE – developed system for protection of deployed troops – some nations want a system to protect populations - a mission for the Alliance -**

### **13. CONCLUSION**

- + MAKE RIGHT POLITICAL CHOICES**
- + PRIORITISE TASKS**
- + CLARIFY POLITICAL AND MILITARY TOOLS REQUIRED**
- + IDENTIFY RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**
- + EXPLAIN ALLIANCE ROLE TO PUBLIC**

**= ENSURE CONTINUED RELEVANCE AND SUCCESS**

### **14. Q&A**