

NATO – 60 years is enough NATO Game Over

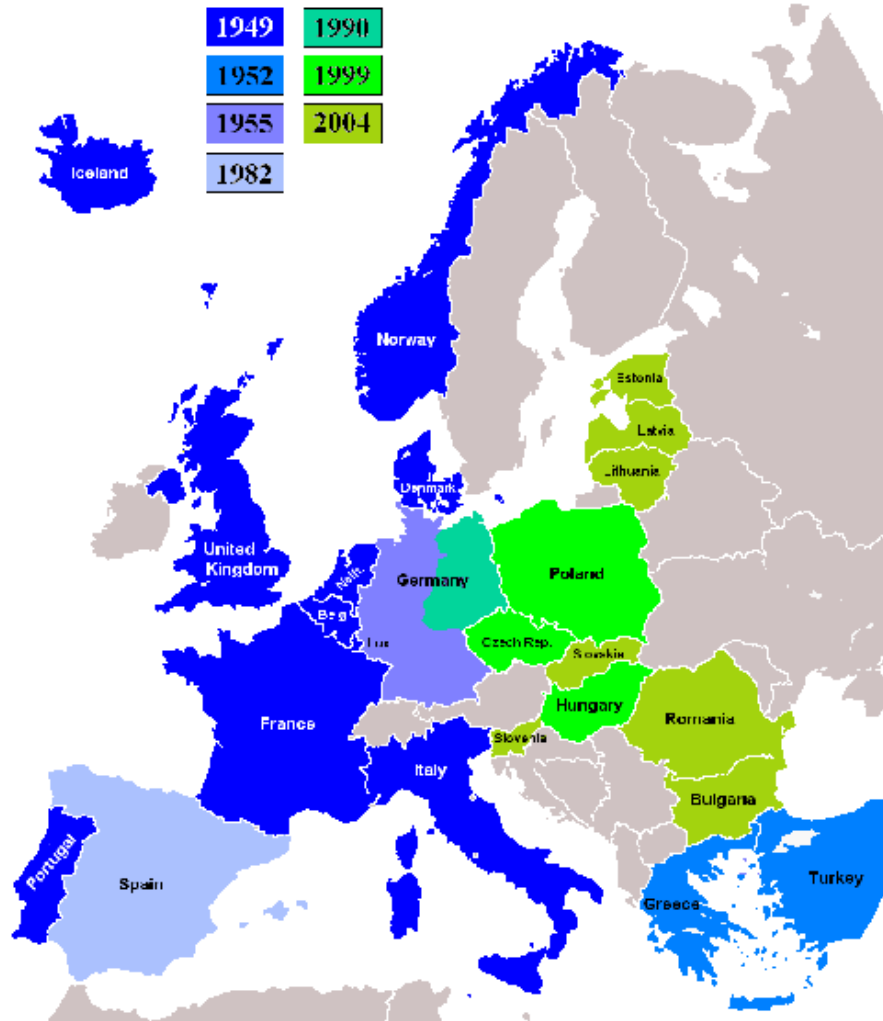


NATO becomes 60 and has its anniversary summit in Strasbourg (F) and Baden-Baden (D).

NATO is also shaping its future. Let's make clear
it has no future.

NATO

from a Cold War military alliance to a global intervention power



NATO in the Cold War

- collective defense against Soviet Union
- US: forward defense

NATO after 1989:

- enemy disappeared
- enlargement to Eastern Europe
- 'humanitarian' war: Kosovo
- war on terrorism: Afghanistan
- NATO Response Force

NATO

from a Cold War military alliance to a global intervention power

Importance NATO for US:

- force multiplier
- forward base towards Middle East, Central Asia and Africa

Importance NATO for Europe:

- collective defense?
- to be a global player?

Future:

- global alliance of democracies?

NATO and world military expenditure

Military expenditure 2007: (SIPRI - In constant 2005 US\$)

NATO (-US): 275,917,000,000 (22.7 % world)

US: 546,786,000,000 (45% world)

NATO total: 822,703,000,000 (67.8 % world)

World: 1,214,000,000,000

Russia: 35,369,000,000 (2.9 % world)

China: 58,265,000,000 (4.8 % world)

Iran: 6,592,000,000 (0,5 % world)

Expenditure for development aid: US: 10-20 billion\$, EU: >30 b.\$

Military Globalisation

George Friedman (NY Times):

"The hidden hand of the market will never work without a hidden fist. McDonald's cannot flourish without McDonnell Douglas, the builder of the F-15. And the hidden fist that keeps the world safe for Silicon Valley's technologies is called the United States Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps."

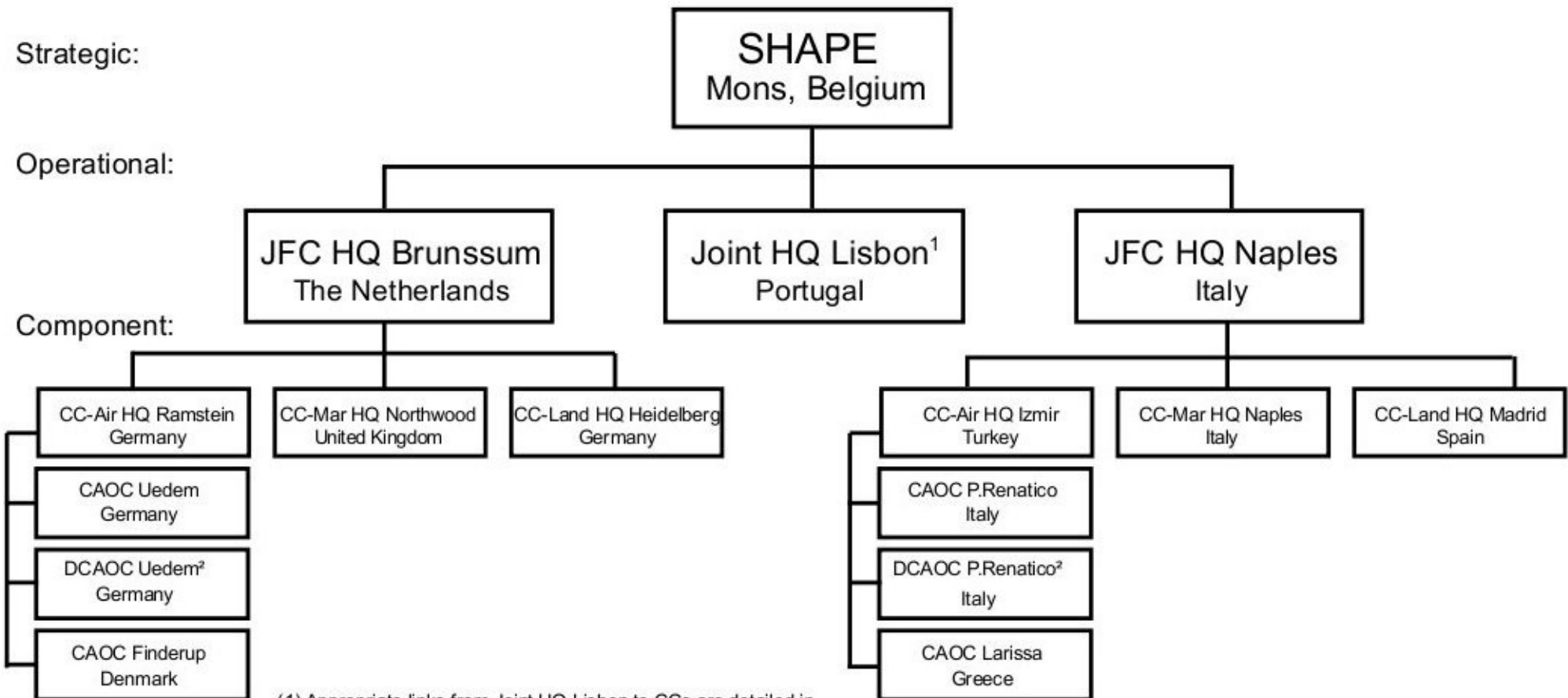
NATO is a cornerstone in the military globalisation, just like the G8 is for the economic globalisation.

NATO: how does it work?

- Military alliance of 26 member states
- International organisation with its own structures:
 - Political Structure
 - North Atlantic Council: political decision-making
 - Secretary-General
 - Committee Structure
 - Military Structure
 - HQ Command structure / troops stay national
 - Art. 5: in case of war all designated troops under unified command
 - Non-Art. 5: case-by-case decision of member states

NATO headquarter structure

Allied Command Operations



(1) Appropriate links from Joint HQ Lisbon to CCs are detailed in sub-paragraph 10 b.

(2) See sub-paragraph 11 b. for the DCAOCs Forward Operating Base at Torrejon, SP.

NATO: how does it work?

- Troops stay part of national armies / NATO: HQ
- NATO has few military assets of its own:
AWACS, pipelines, ...
- NATO gives overall framework, member states work out practicalities on bi- or multilateral level
- Multinational projects used for NATO and EU:
 - Eurocorps
 - SALIS & C-17 project
 - MCCE (Movement Co-ordination Centre Europe)
 - ...

Consequences of NATO membership

- participation in occupation of Afghanistan
- NATO Response Force: extra intervention forces
- US bases in Europe: used for Iraq war, rendition flights, ...
- nuclear weapons
- missile defense
- growing confrontation with Russia in Georgia and Ukraine
- In the future: a global NATO?

Europe is at war: Afghanistan

NATO commands ISAF-operation

- Started in 2003 in Kabul, since 2006 whole country
- ISAF:50000 soldiers of which 26000 from Europe, 20000 US soldiers and 4000 from other countries (Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, ..
- Enduring Freedom: 20000 US soldiers
- Both led by the same US commander

Main European contributors (October 2008):
UK (8300), Germany (3300), France (2700),
Italy (2400), Netherlands (1800), Poland (1100)

NATO Response Force

- Standby rapid reaction force
 - 6 month rotations. Member states designate each rotation troops for NRF.
- 25000 soldiers, able to deploy in 5 days
 - brigade-size land component with forced-entry capability
 - naval task force including a carrier battle group, an amphibious task group and a surface action group
 - air component capable of 200 combat sorties a day

Europe is at war: Iraq

2003: Iraq war

- 54000 military deployed or in direct support / 320000 ton
- Army: 26000 soldiers deployed from Germany and Italy
- bombing flights from UK and US 6th Fleet in Mediterranean:
3000 combat sorties / 36 missile attacks
- combat jumps from Italy and Greece
- movement of detainees to Guantanamo

2006: 2/3 Army personnel deployed, preparing to or returned
75% equipment passes Europe

US posture in Europe

Now: 80000 (without 6th Fleet) – future: 66000 military

HQ: EUCOM (Stuttgart)

Army: 2 Brigade Combat Team (BCT) in Germany (Vilseck) and Italy (Vicenza), 2 extra heavy BCT's in Germany till 2012-2013

Air Force: 77 bases, 220 aircraft

Main bases: Lakenheath (UK), Mildenhall (UK), Ramstein (D), Spangdahlem (D), Aviano (I), Lajes (P - Azores), Incirlik (Turkey)

Navy: US 6th Fleet in Mediterranean

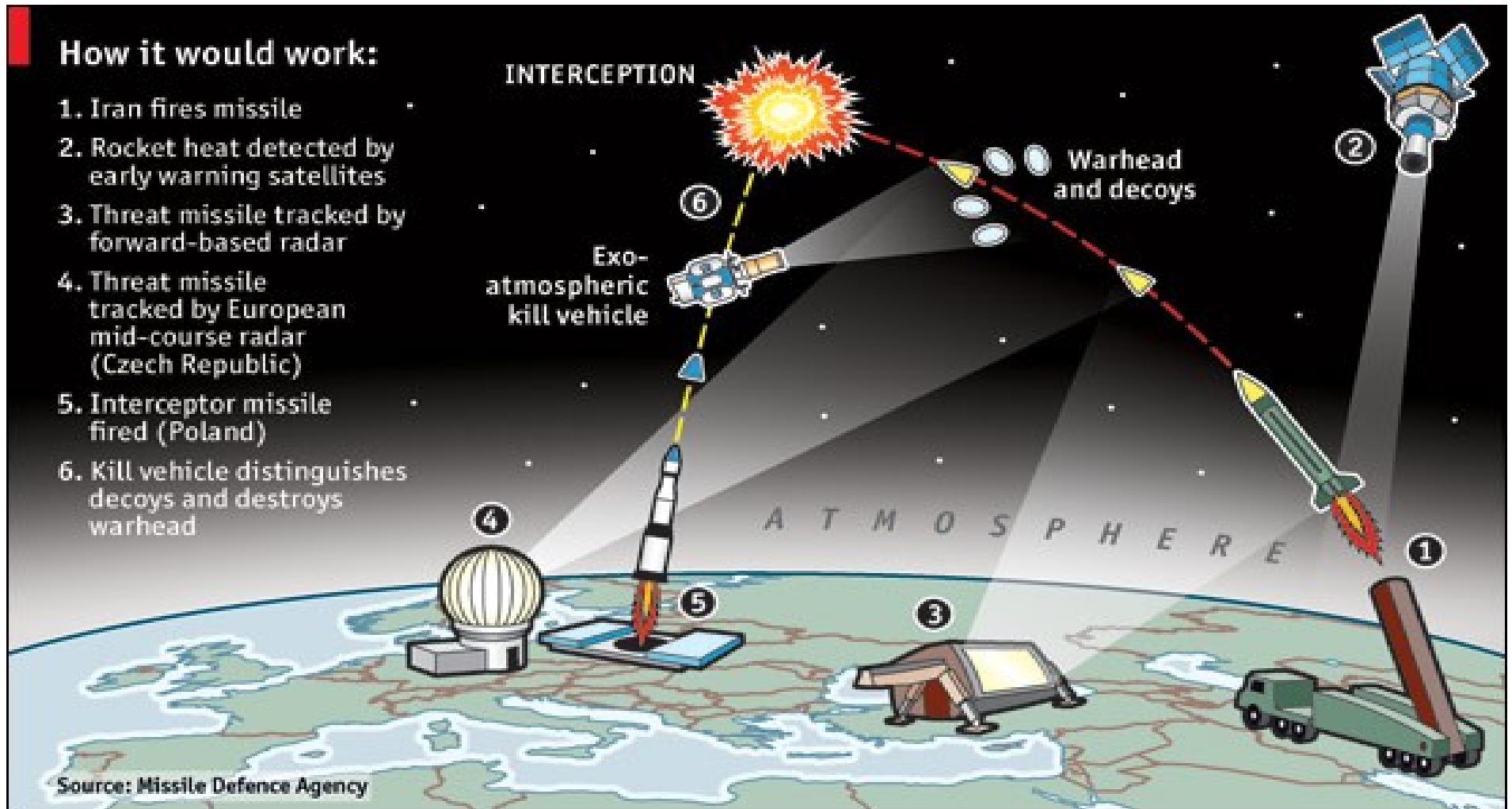
US nuclear weapons in Europe



Missile Defense in Europe

How it would work:

1. Iran fires missile
2. Rocket heat detected by early warning satellites
3. Threat missile tracked by forward-based radar
4. Threat missile tracked by European mid-course radar (Czech Republic)
5. Interceptor missile fired (Poland)
6. Kill vehicle distinguishes decoys and destroys warhead



Missile Defense in Europe

US missile defense system:

- Poland: interceptor missile site Redzikowo (Slupsk)
- Czech Republic: radar site Brdy
- extra forward-based radar:
 - Caucasus?
 - extra Aegis-ships: Italy, Greece, Turkey?
 - X-band radar in Israel
- Also involved: Fylingdales radar (UK), Thule (Greenland), Vardo (Norway)

NATO has accepted this system and has decided to build an extra system to cover South-East Europe

Enlargement and Russia

- Enlargement as encirclement strategy towards Russia: Ukraine & Georgia as next steps
- Energy politics: Georgia as route to Caspian Sea
- Ukraine: majority population is against membership
- Georgia:
 - internal nationalist conflict as in former Yugoslavia
 - strong Georgian nationalism <-> Russian speaking regions
 - This conflict is instrumentalised in NATO-Russia confrontation

Global NATO?

- US: proposals for a NATO with global aims and global membership
 - Alliance of democracies as replacement of the UN
 - Potential new members:
 - Australia, Japan, New Zealand, South-Korea
 - Sometimes Israel and India are mentioned as well
- Partnerships as first step
 - PfP (Partnership for Peace) was first step towards membership
 - Now cooperation treaties with countries mentioned

Strategic Concept

Strategic Concept: main policy document on NATO's objectives and on the political and military means to be used in achieving them.

Strasbourg summit 3-4 April 2009 will open this concept for review. Next summit will decide on new Strategic Concept.

Issues:

- New aims: energy security
- NATO as a global alliance: worldwide military intervention
- Enlargement
- Nuclear weapons & missile defense
- Closer relation between EU and NATO

This new Strategic Concept will shape NATO policy for the coming 10 years!