



NATO summit in Warsaw: Novelties and Continuance

IMPLICATION FOR THE WESTERN BALKANS

Topics of the lecture

Challenges identified by the Warsaw Summit and NATO's Resolution.

Novelties of the Warsaw Summit.

NATO Continued Activities.

NATO & Western Balkans.

NATO & Kosovo.

Challenges identified & NATO's Resolution

An arc of insecurity and instability along NATO's periphery and beyond.

State and non-state actors (military, terrorist, cyber and hybrid attacks).

Terrorism, violent extremism, trafficking of small arms and light weapons, proliferation of WMDs and their delivery means.

“Business as usual” with Russia will be dependent on Russia's respect for international law and agreements establishing NATO-Russia partnership:

- UN Charter, Final Helsinki Act;

- Conventional Arms Treaty;

- Inter-mediate Ballistic Missile Treaty;

- Open Skies Treaty.

Challenges identified & NATO's Resolution

Breach of important security agreements by Russia:

- 1997 Basic Document of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council;
- 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act; and
- 2002 Rome Declaration.

Commitment to the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and other countries.

Political transition is required in Syria for stabilization of the country.

National reconciliation and inclusive governance important for the future of Iraq.

Libya to continue implementation of the internal political. The Government of National Accord as the sole representative of Libyan people.

Alliance Novelty

Decided to establish forward presence in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

Asks all state to negotiate the Fissile Material Cut-of Treaty.

Need to work on a tailored forward presence in the south east part.

Vienna Document should be reviewed.

Alliance Novelties

Enhance Joint Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Initiative.

Agreed to establish a new Joint Intelligence and Security Division.

NATO AWACS will continue until 2035.

Endorsed a roadmap on Partnership Interoperability Initiative.

Cyberwar included in the fight domain of warfare and within the concept of collective self-defense.

Continued assurances

Dialogue and cooperation with Georgia and Ukraine based on the respect for international law principles.

Readiness Action Plan and RAP Assurance Measures has taken further assurances.

The role of interoperability of armed forces as key element to respond to any threat.

Nuclear weapons remain key to deterrence although the need to use them is seen as “extremely remote”.

Continued assurances

Completion of the NATO BMD C2 is important for functionalization of the project.

Committed to work with the EU based on complementarity while avoiding duplication.

NATO will continue to be involved directly in:

- Afghanistan until 2020;
- Fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia;
- Mediterranean to help Europe with the migrant crisis.

Cooperative security is key to preventing future crisis.

Will continue to enhance its partnerships.

NATO & Western Balkans

Open door policy remains in place.

Emphasized the strategic importance of the region.

Commitment to the stability and security in the region.

Montenegro accession will make Balkan region safer. The Adriatic coast will present one contiguous zone under NATO control.

Democratic values, rule of law, domestic reforms and good neighborly relations are vital for regional cooperation and for the Euro-Atlantic integration process.

A report will be prepared by the Council by December on NATO's activities and relations in the region.

NATO & Western Balkans

Serbia:

NATO will continue to strengthen its partnership with Serbia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina:

B&H is acknowledged for the agreement on defense review and registration of immovable defense property.

Macedonia:

Macedonia should solve its name issue with Greece and continue with the full implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001. Pržno Agreement of June/July remains important for political life.

NATO & Kosovo

Kosovo faces many political challenges beyond what it sees as a normal integration process:

- Resolution 1244;
- NATO members non-recognizers;
- Internal stability and dialogue with Serbia.

NATO welcomed Kosovo's progress in the dialogue with Serbia.

Transformation of KSF into a KAF.

Kosovo PM sent a letter to NATO earlier this year for enhanced partnership and a response for that is being expected by December of 2016.

NATO will continue to support the development of security structures in Kosovo?!!

Conclusions

Warsaw summit did not yield a new Strategic Concept.

Three core tasks of the Active Engagement, Modern Defense remain active: collective defense, crisis management and cooperative security.

Article 5 still the cornerstone of the Washington Treaty. NATO remains a defensive alliance.

It is important for allies to live up to their commitments to spend 2% of their GDP on defense and increase this budget to fund major equipment and R&D.

Will continue to work with UN, EU, OSCE and other regional security organizations in the context of smart defense and cooperative security as the best way to deter and prevent future crisis.

Open door policy remains in place. 😊😊😊

NATO needs to find a solution for Kosovo to give it some perspective.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!