

## NATO SUMMIT IN SEPTEMBER 2014 – CONCLUSIONS

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***Abstract:** The UK has hosted the NATO Summit of Heads of State and Government in Newport, Wales ,on 4-5 September 2014 . The 28 leaders have hold two sessions of the North Atlantic Council. Russia has finalized the annexation of Crimea , but EU and NATO tacken sanctions have been gradual and moderate . The article presents some conclusions on the NATO Summit on the light of the current Ukraine-Russia crisis.*

***Keywords:** NATO Summit; Heads of State and Government; the North Atlantic Council; conclusions; statements; security.*

### **Introduction**

**T**his paper does not attempt to provide an answer to the issues Allies are facing after Rusia's aggressive actions against Ukraine. Rather, it aims at introducing the military personnel to some of the effects of the Memorandum of USA, Russian Federation, UK and Ukraine, in Budapest, on 5 December 1994, as well as at considering the concept of building battle – wisdom (fight-wise).

At the paragraph 4<sup>th</sup> of the Memorandum, the USA, the Russian Federation and the UK reaffirmed their commitment to seek immediate United Nations Security Council action to provide assistance to Ukraine, as a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, should Ukraine become a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used. During Russia's escalating and illegal military intervention in Ukraine, no nuclear weapons were used in 2014.

Why did Russia violate Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity?

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If Ukraine has got nuclear weapons in 2014 would Russia had annexed Crimea? We believe that Russia complies with international law and its international obligations and responsibilities.

Building battle-wisdom in a new world will require NATO's forces to face up to new issues that will be the technical capacity to feed updated and analyzed informations battle by which Allies leaders/commanders can maintain tactical and strategic advantage in operation “intellectual tools that will enable them to gain and maintain cognitive superiority and thus turn the tables on our clever and nimble adversaries. Only by developing battle-wise soldiers can we expect to avoid the second Kick of a mule”.<sup>1</sup>

The Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the NATO have hold two sessions of the NAC, on 4-5 September 2014 and agreed they would ensure that Alliance “is able to effective address the specific challenges posed by hybrid warfare threats, were a wide range of overt and covert military, paramilitary and civilian measures are employed in a highly integrated design. It is essential that Alliance possesses the necessary tools and procedures required to deter and respond effectively to hybrid warfare threats, and the capabilities to reinforce national forces.”<sup>2</sup>

### **Preliminary considerations**

We begin our work with some considerations on the inaugural speech of president Petro Poroshenko. The president of Ukraine said: “He who comes with a sword will be defeated by a sword”<sup>3</sup>. So we ask: when? Because the speech was like a declaration of war. The answer to this question was given 3 days later. When Mr. Petro Poroshenko decided to create a “humanitarian corridors” in order to allow for civilians in the South-Eastern territory of Ukraine to flee from this area<sup>4</sup> so that Ukrainian security forces could clear the area from the rebel troops that have taken over the control of the region. So he left to Russia a few options. EU (European Commission's head, Jose Manuel Barroso) has invited Russia to talk on Kiev Pact on 13 June 2014. We wonder whether Ukraine could have been a nuclear-weapon State, Russian Federation

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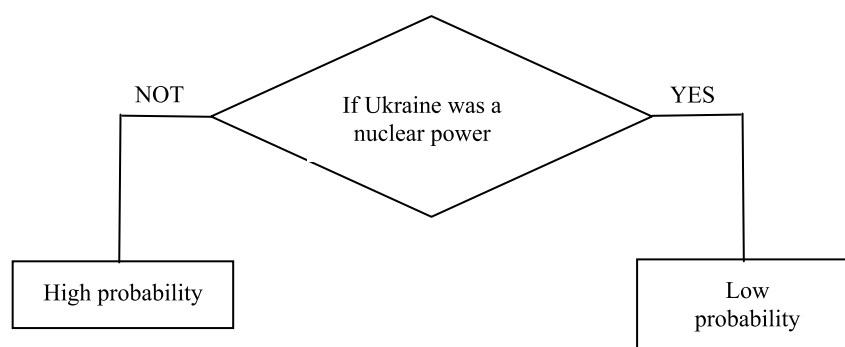
<sup>1</sup> David C. Gompert, Irving Lachow, Dustin Perkins, *Battle-Wise*, Washington, D.C., 2006, p. XI.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.nato.int/cps/po/natohq/official\\_texts1/2964.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/po/natohq/official_texts1/2964.htm)

<sup>3</sup> BBCnews: “*Excerpts from Poroshenko's Speech*”, 7 June 2014, <http://www.bbc.co./news/world-europe-27746994>

<sup>4</sup> BBCnews: “*Ukraine to create Humanitarian Corridors*”, 10 June 2014.

would have attacked Ukraine or not? Let's take a look at figure nr. 1 and consider the probability that Ukraine should become a victim of an Russian act of aggression.



**Fig. 1.** *The probability that Ukraine would become a victim of an Russian act of aggression*

Ukraine crisis was a well written Russian Scenario since Crimeea has declared independence and was annexed to the Russia. There was a large number of Russian military exercises and Russian troops invaded Donedtsk area and Crimeea. The Ukrainian authorities have to deal with thousands of desperate refugees and displaced persons who storm the territories in the hot area. Putin said Russian troops will go anywhere in order to protect the Russian population abroad. Russian Federation has become 15 years ago a special strategic partner for NATO and a member of G7+1 (G8). But after the illegitimate occupation of Crimeea, Russian Federation was eliminated from G8 and Russian voice was no longer heard in NATO. Thus Ukraine has gained political, economic, social support from Allies (European Allies, USA, Canada) and Japan.

Ukrainean crisis has continued with the secessionist movements in Moldovan Republic because Kishinev has decided to sign the Association Agreement with European Union in June 2014. Gagauzia and Transnistria have held a similar referendum to that in Crimeea and have declared independence and “have sent a request to Russia for annexation to the Russian Federation”<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Anna-Maria Iorga, *Inaugural speech of president of Ukraine – a peaceful declaration of war?*, Annals series on military sciens, vol. 6, 2014, number 1, Academy of Romanian Scientists Publishing House, Bucharest, 2014, p. 45.

Georgia, in Caucasus region, has hold on its territories two frozen conflicts (in Abkhazia and in South Ossetia). Nagorno-Karabakh is another area of conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. So the three frozen conflicts constitute a means of threatening the “rebel” countries and of maintaining the Russian Federation influence in the area. At the beginning of the XXI<sup>st</sup> century, the “regional files” are reopened and the mass media presents several items carefully chosen to create an impact on mass-media consumers mind (thinking).

The mass-media can alter the reality so that it reflects the media producers’ own interests.

The Russian military actions are a response to Ukraine's and to Moldovan Republic's choices of joining the EU in order to provide a sustainable development to their countries.

#### **Some conclusions**

The NATO Summit, held in Newport UK, took place during a difficult security situation in the European Union and in the Euro-Atlantic world, with serious consequences for peace and security following an aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation on the background at acute stage instability in Middle East and North Africa. Heads of State and Government of the member of the North Atlantic Alliance have sent a strong message of unity of the Euro-Atlantic states through the Declaration unanimously adopted by them in the North Atlantic Council meeting, they engaged to provide the necessary capabilities and resources face any challenge. The message emphasizes that NATO has great responsibility to protect and defend the Euro-Atlantic territories and citizens against any attack, according to Art. 5 of the NATO Treaty of Washington. Heads of State and Government reiterated their commitment to the principles of this Treaty and the UN Charter, and to fulfill basic tasks contained in the Strategic Concept (collective defense, crisis management and cooperative security). In the spirit of solidarity and cohesion and an Allied indivisibility of security, NATO continues that form which has objective transatlantic a strong collective defense and a democratic body for consultation and collective security decisions. The NATO Summit Declaration on 4-5 September 2014 on transatlantic ties, which include 113 paragraphs, stands out Alliance "America linking North and Europe in defense security, prosperity and shared values" which guarantees security and collective defense of the allies. By this, security in the EU strengthens and promotes,

determination based on crisis management and security through cooperation "with the unique set of partnerships". As for now in the future the Allies will act together to defend freedom and common values of individual liberty and the defense of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

In 1990, the London Summit has decided stability measures to adapt NATO to a new security environment. But today, allied vision of "a Europe whole, free and at peace" is confronted with multiple challenges. Current crises are serious and affect security and stability in Eastern and Southern borders of NATO "that includes illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and assaults committed in the territory of Ukraine continued, and expanding violence and extremism in North Africa and Middle East".

Decisions taken at the NATO Summit in Wales (Newport) are intended to prepare the Alliance for the future. Consequently, it was developed and adopted NATO Action Plan in order to increase capability, to raise the level of reactive operational readiness of the Alliance. The plan contains measures to respond to changes in the security environment not only from NATO's borders, but as well those which come forward and that is a concern for all Allies. This plan has a coherent package of measures that respond to changes of the Russian Federation and strategic implications of these challenges and risks and threats of NATO's Southern neighborhood, the Middle East, and North Africa. It strengthens the Alliance's collective defense, crisis management capability of all kinds and help to keep the members of the Organization (NATO), strong, ready, robust and agile, able to meet current and future challenges, from wherever they appear.

In the plan there are some measures that are considering permanent insurance needs of the Allies, and the adaptation of military strategy of NATO. Measures include all components of the presence and joint military actions (air, land and sea) to the Eastern edge of NATO rational basis to provide the main needs in order to ensure security and discouragement. All of these measures are not only flexible, but also to respond evolving security situation.

Adaptation measures refer to as all the necessary elements to ensure NATO can respond to all appropriate security challenges. Allies will ensure sufficient growth response capacity of NRF (NATO Response Force) based on the realization of packages capable of rapid action forces, ready to respond to potential threats and to The Challenges. When setting the force the Alliance will put together a multinational force grouping with very high level of

response (VHRJTF), which represents a new joint Allied force that can be deployed in a few days, especially at the periphery of the North Atlantic territory. The new force has a land component with air, sea and special operations available. Exercises of the reactive elements VHRJT will be conducted by the notifications in short time. Thus if "security will be threatened any of the allies they will act together and in a decisive manner, as required by Article 5 of the Washington Treaty." NATO will also provide an adequate structure of command and control of the Allies land on the Eastern territories at any time. If necessary, it will strengthen NATO alliance the periphery of deterrence and collective defense. These Allies will strengthen quickly and efficiently by preparing the infrastructure, "pre-positioning of equipment and supplies and designation of specific bases" and others, with a special emphasis on host nation support. Allies will ensure adequate and consistent level of response needed to carry out the entire package of NATO missions. To deter aggression against Allied Naval Forces NATO will enhance the Standing Naval Forces "to conduct the full spectrum of conventional maritime operations".

Today, NATO has the most experienced, capable and interoperable forces in the history of the Alliance, and will strengthen all capacities means it needs and will continue to invest "in modern and deployable armed forces that can operate in an efficient together at a level highly reactive to fulfill NATO missions". For this purpose allies will increase defense spending "as GDP grows" and will "direct defense budgets effectively and efficiently as possible" (NATO directive provides 2% of GDP spending on defense and meeting priority needs Alliance's capabilities). In this context, it will strengthen transatlantic ties and security of all Allies and "will ensure a more equitable sharing of costs and responsibilities".

NATO security and defense spending depend not only on the volume but also the way in which money is spent. Allied funds "should be directed towards meeting NATO capability priorities". Allies should demonstrate the political will to provide necessary assurance capabilities through "increased investments" and deployment of those forces when and where they are needed. Allies also need to provide the necessary capabilities and a strong enough defense industry in the EU and effective cooperation between the defense industry in the EU and North America. The EU's actions and those of NATO are to strengthen defense industry and capabilities, are clearly complementary.

Allies who have spent at least 2% of GDP<sup>6</sup> for defense should continue in this way, as well as those who spend more than 20% of the defense budget for major equipment, including research and development (R&D).

Allies spending for defense less than 2% of GDP (it is the case in Romania whose defense spending is below this level) will stop any cuts in defense spending and will increase this spending with increasing GDP and ensure the value of 2%, during a decade in order to achieve NATO capabilities targets and to remove deficiencies within the scope of capabilities.

At present, those Allies who allocated for new military equipment (including R&D) less than 20% of the defense budget will have to increase the amount of annual investments up to 20% or more in defense spending.

All allied countries must commit their forces (land, air and sea) so that they achieve the objectives set by NATO in terms of capacity and sustainability dislocation, so their armed forces can operate together with the "implementation of agreed NATO standards and doctrines".

The Heads of State and Government of NATO support "maintaining close cooperation and complementary between the EU and the Alliance because a stronger European defense will contribute to a stronger NATO." They said they would promote "greater cooperation in the defense industry in Europe and across the Atlantic."

All Allies will act for NATO (Organization) to be able to respond effectively to the hybrid warfare threats, using a wide range of both military, paramilitary and civilian actions, in an architecture with a high degree of integration. The NATO should possess all tools and procedures required to respond effectively to hybrid warfare threats. The Alliance must have strategic communications and exercise scenario for hybrid war. In addition it is necessary to strengthen coordination between NATO and various organizations to improve the exchange of information and political consultations, but also internal coordination. NATO will establish a Centre of Excellence for the NATO, strategic Communications in Latvia.

NATO partnership network "is of the greatest importance for the stability and security" joint and allied allies manner that promotes its values.

The Summit Declaration of Wales highlights the need to continue "strengthening partners" and maintain "open door Alliance".

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<sup>6</sup> Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Heads of State and Government of NATO reaffirmed their "firm and continuing commitment" to defend citizens, territory, sovereignty and common values of allies in Europe and North America and "meet the challenges and threats wherever they come" in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

For this purpose, Allied Members will annually review the progress nationwide, which will be discussed in the forthcoming meeting of defense ministers in the upcoming Summit. This Summit, in September 2014 asking the Russian Federation to stop and withdraw troops within the borders of Ukraine and its sovereignty and territorial integrity violation because this represents a serious violation of international law and a threat to euro-Atlantic security. Heads of State and Government of NATO does not recognize and will not recognize the illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation. They ask Russia to respect international law and the obligations and international responsibilities and to stop illegitimate occupation of the Crimean Peninsula, to end aggressive actions against the Ukrainian state, to stop providing arms, equipment, people and money across their common border, between Russia and Ukraine, the Ukrainian pro-Russian separatists and to withdraw troops. Also, Russia should use its influence on separatists in order to deescalation military crisis and make steps towards finding and implementing a political and diplomatic solutions respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders of Ukraine.

Heads of State and Government of NATO are concerned that violence and insecurity caused by Russia in the region, but also by separatists supported by it, cause worsening humanitarian situation and causes material damage in Eastern Ukraine. They are also concerned that the Crimean Tatars and other members of peninsula ethnic groups are discriminated. Consequently, they ask the Russian Federation to take the necessary measures to ensure the security, rights and liberties for all citizens residing in Crimea. Because of the violence and insecurity Malaysia Airlines MH 17 passenger plane was shot down, on July 17 of 2014. Allied heads of State and Government reminded Russia. the Resolution number 2166 of UN Security Council requesting all States and concerned stakeholders in the region to immediately ensure safe and unrestricted access to the airliner crash site in order to resume the investigation and to repatriate the remains of the victims and all the goods that belonged to them. All heads of State and Government of the North Atlantic Organization have expressed the same



concern on: the permanent way Russia has complied neither international law nor the United Nations Charter, abusive and aggressive behavior towards Moldova and Georgia, violations of those commitments and the fundamental European security (even those set forth in the Helsinki Final Act), without implementation of the Treaty on conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the use of military force in order to threat and forcing neighbors to obey the will of Russia. All these represents a serious threat to international order (which is based on certain rules), EU and Euro-Atlantic security.

Russian actions are directed against the fundamental principles underlying mechanisms of increased confidence partners in the Black Sea Area. Therefore, Allied heads of state and governments will continue to support the efforts of Member riverside Black Sea regional plan for ensuring security and stability.

Throughout the time that Russia continues military intervention, arming separatists and supply instability in Ukraine, NATO will support all sanctions that are imposed by the EU and G7 because they are one of the essential components of the will of the international community to give a response determined Russian Federation aggressive conduit, oblige it to de-escalate the crisis and to apply a political-diplomatic solution. In this regard, several allied countries - the US, Norway and Canada - have taken some measures in consonance with EU decisions such as: limited access to capital markets to banks in Russia, restricting Russian arms trade, establishing export restrictions on Russian dual use products, including military goods, and limit access to certain technologies in the sphere of energy and defense.

Heads of State and Government of NATO held a strategic discussion on recent actions and activities and will continue this discussion on Euro-Atlantic security and Russia's behavior. That discussion is actually Alliance vision on how strategic analysis and security, as well as mechanisms that relate to future NATO with Russia.

Although NATO has always acted for over two decades, in order to build and strengthen strategic, partnership with Russia, in particular through the NATO-Russia Founding Act NATO-based in Russia and the Rome Declaration, Russia has violated commitments taken and international law. Although Russia has betrayed his alliance NATO-Russia cooperation in good decisions taken at the NATO Summit in Wales (UK) highlight respectful Allied Euro-Atlantic security architecture based solely on rules.

Heads of State and Government of NATO still think NATO partnership – Russia based on respect for international law is of strategic value and want "a relationship of constructive cooperation with Russia, including reciprocal measures to increase mutual confidence and transparency and increased mutual understanding of non-strategic nuclear posture forces of NATO and Russia in Europe, based on common concerns and interests security in a Europe in which each country is free to choose its future. As a result, although political channels of communication are still open, Alliance decision to suspend any practical civil and military cooperation remains in force.

NATO is not a threat to Russia and does not want a confrontation with it, but can not make any compromise on the principles that underpin the North Atlantic Alliance and security in the EU and North America. NATO-Russia relations and Alliance Partnership depend continually of constructive changes of Russia's actions and to respect the international obligations assumed and responsibilities of Russia. NATO strongly supports the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine (its internationally recognized borders) that are essential for Euro-Atlantic security. In fact nearly unanimous support and UN General Assembly Resolution no. 68/262 on the territorial integrity of Ukraine highlights international rejection of illegal and illegitimate act of annexation of Crimea by Russia.

The NATO's Head of State and Government are concerned by the escalation of Russian aggressive actions in eastern Ukraine, and by the campaigns of Russian violence and “Russian – backed separatists aimed at destabilizing Ukraine as a sovereign state”.

They endorsed the Association Agreement between Ukraine and EU on 27 June 2014 that highlights the consolidation of democracy in this European state and its European aspiration. They greet also the Ukraine President's Peace Plan and invites all parties engaged in conflict to accomplish all commitments and call Russia to wear a constructive dialogue with Ukraine's government to engage in discussions to find a diplomatic solution towards a sustainable political solution to the conflict to respect “Ukraine's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.



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