

Map of NATO
in Europe:

● Current
members

● Countries
seeking
membership

● Countries
where
membership
is not a goal

Collective
Security
Treaty
Organization
(CSTO)



NATO 2030 plan



NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg concrete proposals to make NATO stronger and ready for the future. (Summit on 14 June 2021) NATO Leaders endorsed the NATO 2030 agenda.

1. Deeper Political Consultation and Coordination

- Continuing to consult on issues like arms control, climate change and security and emerging and disruptive technologies; re-establish consultations on economic matters (security, export controls and technology transfers)

2. Strengthened Deterrence and Defense

- Maintain a mix of nuclear, conventional and missile defense capabilities. Meet the NATO-agreed guideline of spending 2% of Gross Domestic Product on defense and 20% of annual defense spending on major new equipment

NATO 2030 plan



3. Improved Resilience

- Take a broader and more coordinated approach to resilience to successfully fulfill its three core tasks of collective defense, crisis management, and cooperative security

4. Preserve our Technological Edge

- Launch a new civil-military Defense Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) boosting transatlantic cooperation on critical technologies, promote interoperability and harness civilian innovation by engaging with academia and the private sector, including start-ups. DIANA will include offices and test centers across the Alliance

NATO 2030 plan



5. Uphold the Rules-Based International Order

- Strengthen NATO's relationships with like-minded partners and international organizations and forge new engagements including in Asia and Latin America. Leaders reaffirmed the importance of the Open Door policy for their southern neighborhood, particularly the Middle East, North Africa and Sahel regions

6. Boost Training and Capacity Building

- Agreed to step up NATO efforts to build the capacity of our partners in areas like counter-terrorism, stabilization, countering hybrid attacks, crisis management, peacekeeping, and defense reform, etc.

7. Combat and Adapt to Climate Change

- Endorsed an ambitious new NATO Action Plan on Climate Change and Security, Leaders committed to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from military activities and installations.

NATO 2030 plan



8. The Next Strategic Concept

- Current Strategic Concept was agreed in 2010. The world has fundamentally changed. Next Strategic Concept will help prepare the Alliance for a world of growing global competition and security threats

9. Investing in NATO

- Allies committed to ensuring the Alliance has the right resources, both through national defense expenditure and NATO common funding, to deliver on the NATO 2030 decisions.

Delegates at the Munich Security Conference Feb 16-Feb18, 2024

- NATO members weighed the U.S.'s possible withdrawal from the military alliance if Donald Trump returns to the White House.
- Trump's one-time presidential rival Hillary Clinton said he would waste no time in quitting NATO if re-elected in November.
- NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg was more sanguine, saying he believes the U.S. will remain "a staunch and committed NATO ally" regardless of the election outcome.
- U.S. Congress passed a bill in December 2023 aimed at preventing any U.S. president from unilaterally withdrawing from the alliance without congressional approval.

7 Reasons Why We Should Be In NATO

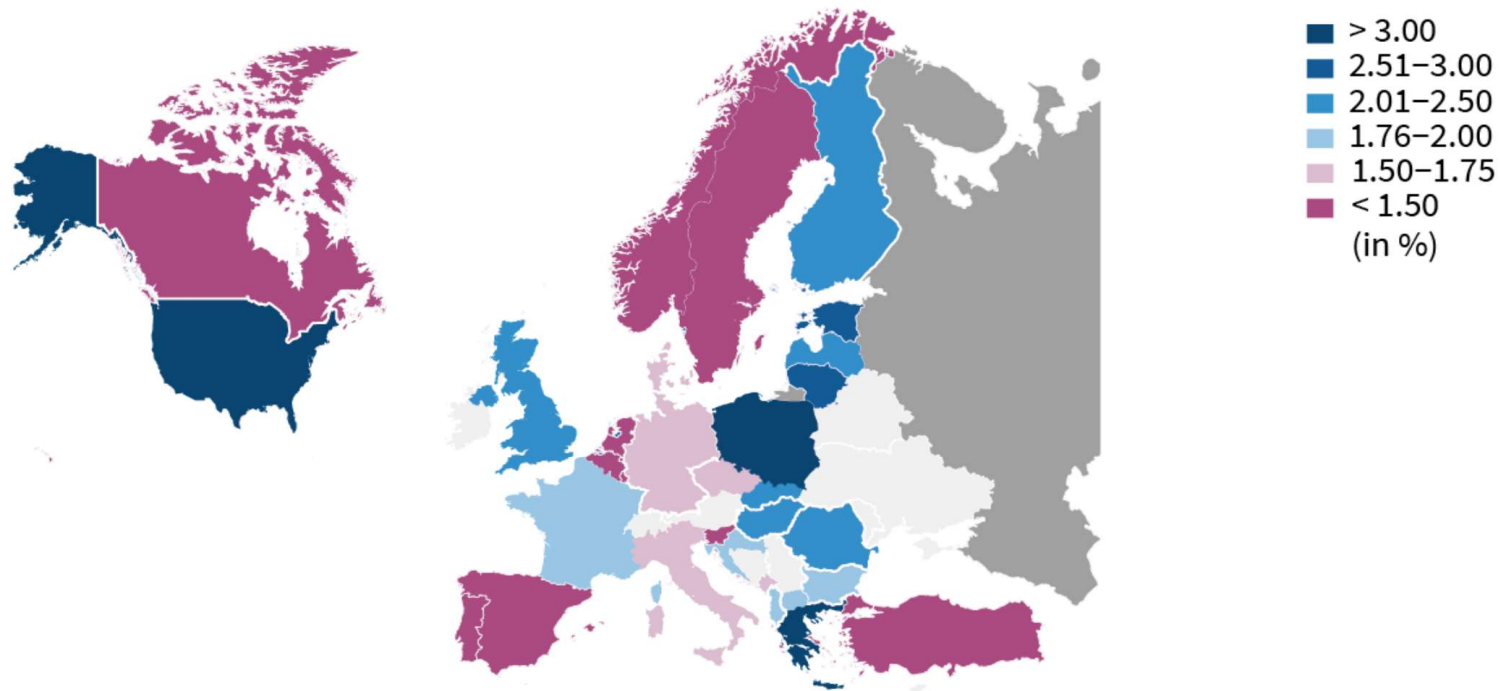
War College

1. Geopolitical realities of Europe: preserving peace
 2. Prevent the rise of hegemon in Eurasia: USA and EU ---Russia
 3. Economic Transatlantic Interdependence: \$7.1 Trillion transatlantic economy. 64% of Global investment in the US is from EU
 4. US Military helps to avoid conflict: STANAG (Standardized military agreements) cooperation globally
 5. Burden Sharing NATO: US and Germany share equally, others spread-out
 6. Long term competition with China: Belt road initiative
 7. Similar democratic values, history, culture
- Two unknowns:
 1. Continued support of Ukraine
 2. Step aside prioritize deal with China

Figure 3

Defense Spending as a Share of GDP in 2023

Burden Sharing

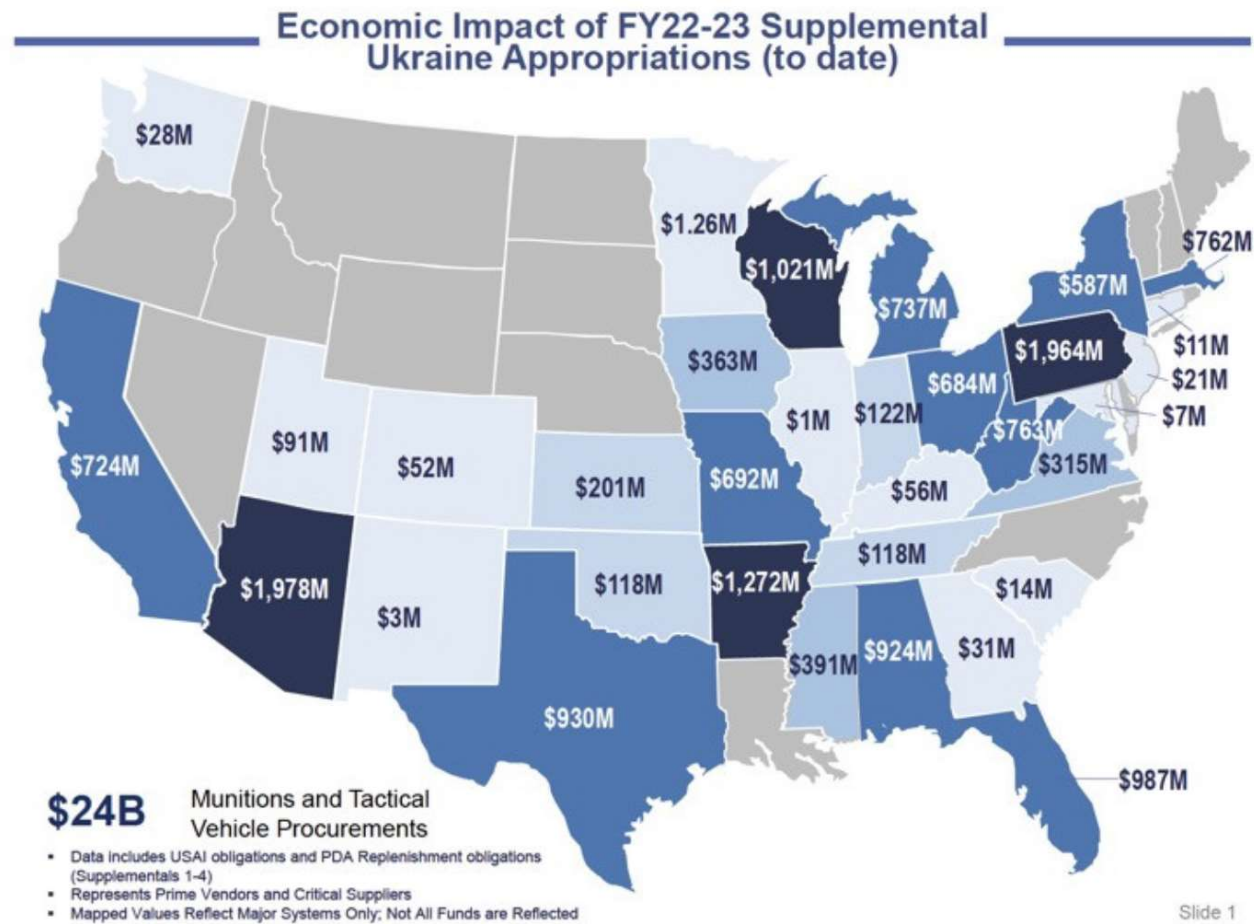


Source: National budgets; NATO; EDA; IMF; calculations by the ifo Institute.

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[Data from Stockholm's International Peace Research Institute](#) : adjusted for inflation, U.S. military expenditure decreased by 11.5 percent between 2010 and 2022, while the combined defense spending of European NATO members increased by 18.1 percent. As a result, the burden sharing gap within NATO shrank significantly. No longer does the U.S. account for three quarters of the alliance's defense spending — it is now a bit more than two-thirds.

Main categories of defense expenditures: Personnel, Operations & maintenance, Infrastructure Major equipment, including related R&D



Slide 1

A map of the United States shows the economic impact of FY 22-23 supplemental Ukraine appropriations across the states. | obtained by POLITICO

Questions



- Did the US need to get involved in defending Ukraine against Russia? EU is the richest bloc of countries in the world, should the US still be responsible for the defense of the EU?
- Should the US just be a member (cede leadership) and put European leaders in top management positions and turn over operations to the Europeans including SACEUR?
- Should Russia be invited by the West to collaborate to develop a new security structure? Should Russia have been included in the designing of the post Cold War European security system?
- How should NATO's operations abroad, especially beyond its borders, be seen by China