

IREb1007

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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Fall 2021

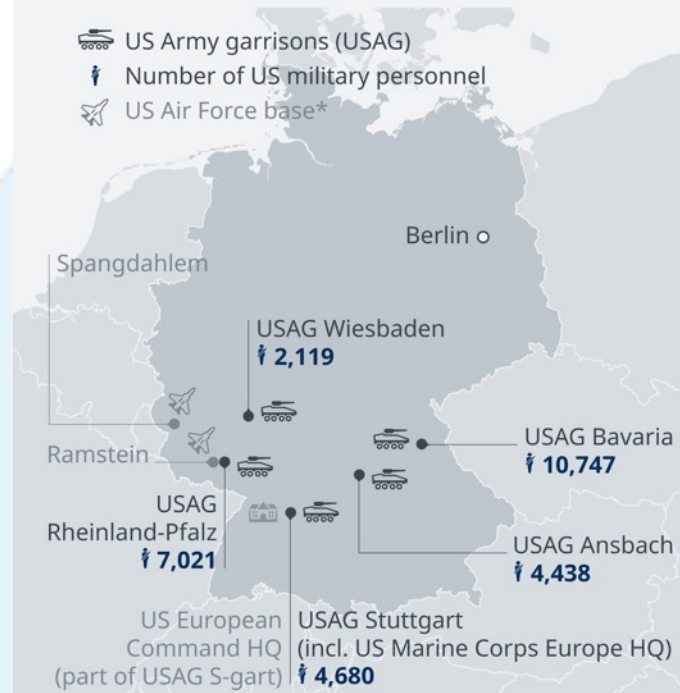
Session 13: Security Cooperation

International Security Cooperation

- Interactions between foreign defence establishments, aimed at:
 - Building relationships that **promote joint security interests**
 - Developing allied, **friendly military capabilities for self-defence & coalition operations**
 - **Intelligence + information sharing**
 - Provide peacetime, contingency **military access & en-route infrastructure**
- International Security organizations/cooperation:
 - **Location-Based** (OSCE, SPP, Partnership for Prosperity & Security in the Caribbean)
 - **Agenda-Based** (Six-party talks, NATO)

US military installations in Germany

Total number of US military personnel: ~38,605



*Specific numbers not available
Around **9,600** US Air Force military personnel throughout Germany

A world map with a light blue background and white outlines of continents and countries. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing North America on the left, South America at the bottom left, Europe and Africa in the center, and Asia and Australia on the right.

Tix Party Talks

The Six Party Talks

- **The Six-Party Talks** (N. Korea, US, ROK, China, Japan, Russia) => **Multilateral negotiation** held intermittently since 2003
- Purpose => **Dismantling North Korea's nuclear program**
 - Hosted in Beijing, chaired by China
- The talks marked a **reversal** of U.S **nonengagement policy** with 'Evil' N. Korea
- 2005: Several **rounds of negotiations** culminated in an **agreement**



The Six Party Talks

- Joint statement => N. Korea pledges to **abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons**
 - Normalization of N. Korea's relations with the US, Japan
- Talks hit a **roadblock** a month later (Delta Asia bank money laundering accusation)
 - N. Korea stepped up its **provocations**
- The process **gained momentum** in the second half of **2007** + continues in **mid-2008**, however-
- Pyongyang **failed to agree** to a **verification protocol** for its nuclear program by the end of Bush's term, **restarted its nuclear program, barred nuclear inspectors**



The Six Party Talks

- The Obama administration was ready to engage Pyongyang, but N. Korea's multiple missile tests compelled tougher sanctions
- 2009 => **N. Korea dropped out**, talks stopped
- December 2010 => China, Japan, S. Korea, the US called for an emergency session of the six-party talks following continues belligerence of N. Korea
 - 2011: N. Korea **agrees** to return to the talks only if they occurred **without preconditions**, US + S. Korea disagree
- 2012 => **New leadership** of Kim Jong-un, announced it would suspend nuclear tests + allow international inspectors to monitor the moratorium in exchange for American aid



The Six Party Talks

- September 2012: **China** stepped up its efforts to **relaunch** the talks, **US reluctant**, insisting that Pyongyang honor past commitments before relaunching discussions
- December 2012; N. Korean **test of ballistic missile technology** triggered broader **sanctions**
- In response, N. Korea carried out its most powerful **nuclear test** => **Condemnation** from Six Party powers
- 2013: **Beijing** tries again to **revive** the Six Party process, commemorating the **tenth anniversary** of the launch of the **Six Party Talks**
 - And again in 2014, 2017: Nothing came of it

The Six Party Talks

- American policy of **strategic patience** (Obama): US exerts **coercive pressure** on N. Korea through escalating **sanctions** + no negotiation unless N. Korea takes meaningful **denuclearization action**
 - **Ineffective => Failed to contain North Korea's** increasing nuclear arsenal to, prevent N. Korean provocation, renewed talks
- 2017 (under **Trump**): **Escalation** in US/N. Korea relations



Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump

Follow

North Korean Leader Kim Jong Un just stated that the "Nuclear Button is on his desk at all times." Will someone from his depleted and food starved regime please inform him that I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his, and my Button works!

1:49 AM - 3 Jan 2018



Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump

Follow

We are prepared to launch fire and fury on north korea!

8:58 PM - 8 Aug 2017

Being nice to Rocket Man hasn't worked in 25 years, why would it work now? Clinton failed, Bush failed, and Obama failed. I won't fail.

3:01 PM - 1 Oct 2017

The Six Party Talks

- 2018: Shifting approach, **renewed talks without preconditions**
 - 2018 => N. Korea/US **Singapore Summit**
 - N. Korea will “work towards” the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula
 - **Vague, lacking** in specific details
 - 2019 => N. Korea/US **Hanoi Summit**
 - No nuclear deal
- What will be the **future** of the ‘Six Party Talks’?



Donald J. Trump ✓
@realDonaldTrump

Following

Just landed - a long trip, but everybody can now feel much safer than the day I took office. There is no longer a Nuclear Threat from North Korea. Meeting with Kim Jong Un was an interesting and very positive experience. North Korea has great potential for the future!

10:56 AM - 13 Jun 2018



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**The Security
& Prosperity
Partnership
of N. America**

The Security & Prosperity Partnership of N. America

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- The **Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America (SPP)** was a **trilateral initiative**, launched in March 2005 by leaders of the **US, Canada and Mexico**
 - Endeavor to facilitate **communication & cooperation** across several key policy areas of North American **mutual interest**, not a **binding agreement/organization**
 - Aimed to **promote growth, economic opportunity & increased security**
 - Builds on existing initiatives (NAFTA)
- **Working groups** in security and prosperity were established, provided annual reports



The Security & Prosperity Partnership of N. America

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- **North American Leaders Summit (NALS) 2007**: expanded SPP priority areas
- **SPP** summit in 2008
- **NALS 2009**: key issues discussed, agreed to continue **cooperation**
 - **NO** mention of continuing the **SPP**
- **SPP** seems to have been largely **superseded by** the annual **NALS**
- Latest **NALS** Meeting: 2016, leaders announced initiatives meant to solidify regional and global **cooperation** and **strengthen security** and **defense**
 - Drug policy, combatting violence against indigenous women and girls, Human trafficking




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**Organization
for Security &
Cooperation in
Europe**

Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe

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What is
the OSCE?

osce

- **Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe** => Security-oriented intergovernmental organization
 - Formerly 'Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe' (CSCE) (1972–1994)
 - **Helsinki** accords + act (1975), **Paris** summit (1990)

- **Composed of:**
 - **57 Participating States** (European, Central Asian, North American), **11 Partners**
 - All member states enjoy **equal status**, decisions are taken by consensus
 - Headquarters in Vienna

- **Comprehensive approach to security**, encompasses political, military, economic, environmental, and human aspects

- Addresses a wide range of **security-related concerns**: arms control, security-building measures, national minorities, policing, counter-terrorism, cyber security, conflict prevention & resolution, border management, combating human trafficking ...
- **Cooperative Security**
 - The **security of every participating** state is inseparably **linked** to that of all others
 - Replaced **confrontational strategies** (coercion, military deterrence) with **cooperative approaches**
- **Critic:**
 - Overstretched, **underfunded**, consensus- based doesn't work, can only reflect current state in Europe, not set an agenda

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**European
Defence
Community +
Western
European Union**

European Defence Community

- Failed attempt by western European powers to:
 - **Counterbalance** conventional **military dominance** of the **Soviet Union** in Europe
 - Include **West Germany** in a **European force**
- **Goal:** Form a **supranational European army**
- Influenced by the **Korean War (1950)**, French politician Pleven devised a plan, put forward at a meeting of the **Council of Europe** in **1951**
- **1952: Treaty concluded** in Paris
- **1954: Decreased** eastern/western Europe **tensions** reduced **necessity** for the EDC

René Pleven



European Defence Community

- August 1954: **EDC plan rejected** by the French National Assembly



- **EDC abandoned**

- Intense disappointment in Western Europe, a rapid response was required
=> **Western European Unity Treaty (1955)**, set up the **Western European Union**

- **Forum for coordination** in matters of European **security & defence**
- 10 member states



Western European Union

- Grew out of the **Brussels Treaty (1948)**
 - **Collective defense** + facilitate cooperation in economic, social, cultural matters between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, UK
- 1954: The **Brussels Treaty strengthened & expanded**
- 1955: The **WEU** was established
- 1960: Activities largely transferred to the **Council of Europe**
- 1984 => The WEU '**reactivated**', significance of **US arms to European defense** + increase **regional military cooperation** emphasized
- 1990's => Primary defence institute of the European Union
- 2009 => **The Treaty of Lisbon (EU)** took over the WEU's mutual defense clause
- 2011 => Officially **terminated**



NATO & The Warsaw Pact

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- **NATO** is a military alliance established by the **North Atlantic Treaty** in 1949
- **1940s: Western concern about the large USSR armies, stationed in Eastern Europe, enhanced & gained urgency due to:**
 - **Communist coup d'état** in Czechoslovakia, the **Berlin Blockade (1948)**
- Discussions meant to form a **defense alliance** between the **US, Canada + European allies** (**alternative** to the **UN**, paralyzed due to the cold war)
 - 1949=> **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**



North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- The Principle of **Collective Defense** => *Article 5*: Military attack against **any** member state would be considered an attack against them **all**
- NATO has **standing forces on active duty**, thus contributing to the Alliance's **collective defence efforts** on a permanent basis
- **30 Member states**
- Important **change** in **American foreign policy**: First time since the 1700s that the **US** formally tied its **security** to that of **European nations**



NATO Member States

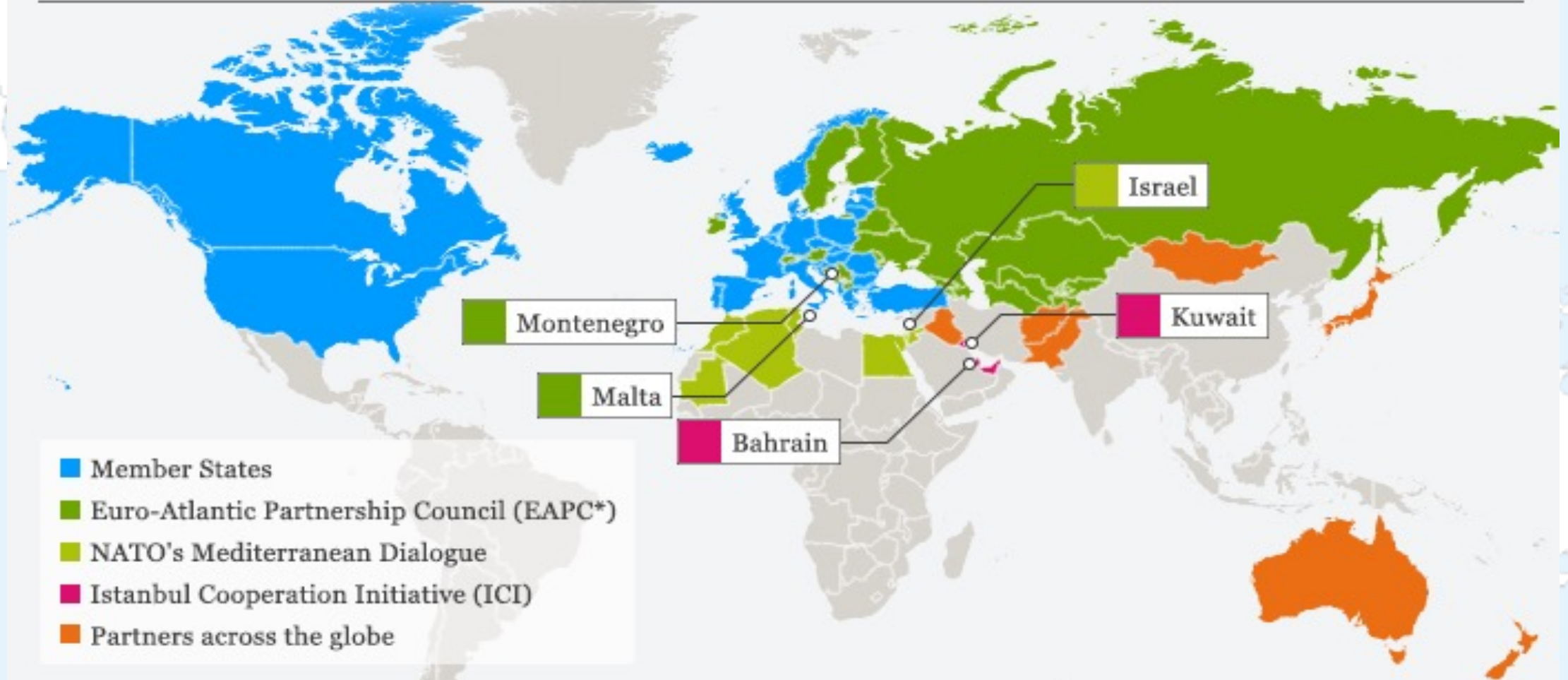


- 2020- N. Macedonia joins
- 1966 => Unhappy with its role in the organization
France dropped out
 - Returned in 1995



NATO Members + Partners

28 Member States and Partners of NATO



- Member States
- Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC*)
- NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue
- Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI)
- Partners across the globe

Source: www.nato.int *The EAPC consists of all NATO member countries

The Warsaw Pact



- 1955: West Germany becoming a military power as part of NATO perceived as a threat by the Soviets => The **Warsaw Pact**, a **rival alliance**
 - A **mutual defense organization** of the **Soviet Union** + seven of its **European satellites**
 - Put the **Soviets** in **command** of the **armed forces** of the member states
- The Warsaw Pact called on member states to come to the defense of any member attacked by an outside force (**Collective Defense**), set up a **unified military command** + **Soviet military units** in the **member states**
- First step in a Soviet plan to strengthen its hold over its satellites
- Lever to enhance the bargaining position of the Soviet Union in international diplomacy

The Warsaw Pact



- The Pact became a target of **nationalist hostility** in **Poland, Hungary** (uprisings in 1956)
- August 1968: The **Soviet Union invoked the treaty** when deployed **troops** into **Czechoslovakia**
- 1989: The Pact **declined** following the **democratic revolutions** in eastern Europe, declared 'nonexistent' on July 1, 1991
- **Soviet troops were gradually withdrawn** from the former satellites
- All **members** of the Warsaw Pact, except Russia, **joined NATO**





NATO vs. Warsaw Pact members

EUROPE DURING THE COLD WAR (1960)



Warsaw Pact



NATO



Non-aligned nations

NATO vs. The Warsaw Pact

NATO	The Warsaw Pact
Territory separated by water, land (non-member states, e.g., Switzerland)	The Warsaw Pact countries had geographic cohesion, land connections , easy to transfer forces and arms
A voluntary alliance of democratic states	The Warsaw Pact very clearly controlled from Moscow
The US is a leading force of NATO, yet members are involved in decision making (Consensus decision making)	Moscow had political domination over the other member states

NATO had overall **military superiority**



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Thank You For Your Attention!

Questions???

Good luck in the exam!