

A black sphere is positioned on the right side of a blue background with a white grid pattern. The grid lines are thin and intersect to form a series of squares and rectangles.

NATO Expansion

What is Global NATO

Anuradha Chenoy

The bottom portion of the image features a blue background with a white grid pattern. The grid lines are thin and intersect to form a series of squares and rectangles. The grid has a perspective effect, with lines converging towards the center of the bottom edge.

The Basis for NATO

- NATO constructed as a defense alliance of the Cold War (1949), transformed post-Cold War to constrain Russia and Germany from becoming security competitors.
- Its **Article 6, limits the alliance's reach to Europe and North America** (North of the Tropic of Cancer). So expanding to Asia Pacific Africa it violates its charter
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- But it has **been going global** after it intervened in **Libya** (2011), played **peacekeeper in Afghanistan** (2001-2014), taking over the ISAF); training security forces in **Iraq-**
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What is NATO's vision today?

- I submit that: NATO and US are increasing inter-operability, NATO is the military arm of US national interests;
- : See: [NATO Strategic Concept 2022](#) that argues:
- Believe that NATO expansion is a great success.
- Will maintain military presence on land, sea and space
- Remain a nuclear weapons based alliance, until there are nuclear weapons
- **“Investing in NATO is the best way to ensure the enduring bond between European and North American allies.: NATO Strategic Concept 2022:**
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US-NATO Common Vision, Agenda and Strategies

US Threats, Goals and Hegemony

- (i) The US strategic priority: to maintain hegemony internationally and the capacity to dominate land, sea, space and technology.
- (ii) The unipolar international system after Soviet Union disintegration (1990) was advantageous as the US exercised 'exceptionalism' unchallenged.
- (iii) US current strategy is not to allow any near or peer competition to US dominance. They believe their dominance is threatened since the stabilizing of Russia under Putin and the rise of China So this great power competition be curbed.
- Threat regions: Russia (Russophobia) China (Sinophobia) Middle East (Islamophobia); terrorism (anywhere anytime or 'other-phobia')

• Reference: J. Biden, Interim National Security Strategic Guidance, White House, March 2021 at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/NSC-1v2.pdf>
• Congressional Research Service, (2021) Renewed Great Power Competition: Implications for Defence. December 2021. At: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/21170190/renewed-great-power-competition-implications-for-defense-issues-for-congress-dec-21-2021.pdf>

NATO Strategic Concept 2022

- NATO as Euro-Atlantic alliances to safeguard Euro-Atlantic interests.
- Threats: (i)Russia (ii) terrorism. (iii) instability in Africa and Middle East.(iv) China's "policies and ambitions challenge our interests, securities and values." Russian and Chinese strategic partnership (v) Erosion of arms control (v) Climate change.
- Strategic method: Defense, Deterrence Crises prevention and management.
 - 'Cooperative security' Human security, climate change and women peace and security
- NATO Strategic Concept 2022:
https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/2022/6/pdf/290622-strategic-concept.pdf

Global NATO-Permanent Expansion

Method

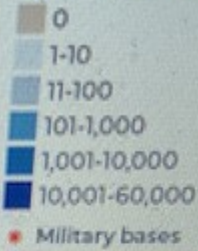
- -Bases
- -Military exercises
- -Co-ordinated policies with member countries. Example
- CIS-MOA=Communication Interoperability and Security Memorandum of Agreement
- Logistic Agreements with US
- -Command and Control
- -Joint Threat perceptions
- Escalating deterrence
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US MILITARY

US military presence around the world

The US has about **750 bases** in at least **80 countries** around the world. It has approximately **173,000 troops** deployed in **159 countries**.

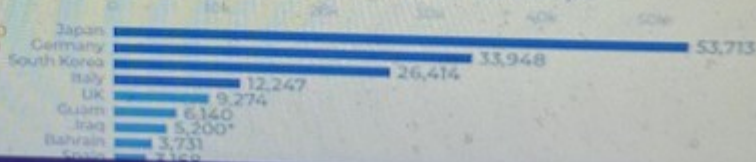
Estimated number of troops



Countries with the most number of US bases



Countries with the most number of US troops



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Global NATO Indo-Pacific

- Major Non-NATO allies: Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan
- CIS-MOA=Communication Interoperability and Security Memorandum of Agreement with: Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, India
- Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) with India
- US-Pakistan Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement (1954, CIS-MOA-2005) Renewed on **August 14, 2023**. Exchange of classified military communication and enhanced cooperation.
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US/NATO Indo Pacific

1. (i) **QUAD** for climate, health and security between **US Australia, Japan, India**, established 2007, to curtail Chinese influence; objective free and open Indo Pacific to maintain maritime freedom under international law.
 - (ii) **US-Japan-Republic of Korea trilateral ties on security**, (August 2023) that elevates defense cooperation, and supports each other in response to threats, committed to maintaining ‘peace and stability in the Taiwan straits clearly targeting **North Korea and China**.
 - (iii) **US- Philippines Agreement for 4 new military bases** to be used by the US including in a province facing the flashpoint South China Sea. This in addition to 5 local bases earlier. (April, 2023) that as Bello says recolonizes the region.
 - (iv) The Security pact that Solomon islands signed with China in 2023, led to **US security and economic deals with 3 Pacific islands** (Papua New Guinea, Palau, Micronesia). Whereas sections of elites comprador.(AUUSUK)

Increasing Militarization of Asia Pacific

- QUAD and AUUKUS as ‘quasi-military alliances’
- The NPT is at risk from the AUKUS (Australia, United Kingdom, USA) arrangement that provides nuclear powered submarines to Australia, a US/NATO ally that remained out of the nuclear weapons countries so far.
- The EU and Japan have shown their intention to militarize to new levels.
- South China Sea tensions
- Re-colonization of Philippines with 4 new bases
-

Map of US Military Presence in the Asia-Pacific



NATO in Africa

- NATO liaison with Africa in 2002
- NATO office with African Union
- NATO works with US Centcom with Africom.
- 15 NATO countries have military bases in Africa. US France, UK also China, Turkey,
- Russian military presence.
- Military agreements not public
- US; calling out “aggressive neutrality”
- With us or against us
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Types of Reactions to NATO Expansion

- 1. Counter militarization =China, Russia + strategic partnership
- 2. Band wagoning = Japan, South Korea, Philippines
- Non-alignment but with strategic alliances with different actors. So, India building strategic relations with US without shifting its deep strategic relations with Russia; many ASEAN countries linked with US and China simultaneously.
- Regional and multilateral grouping: BRICS; ASEAN; SCO; EEU; AU +++
- Non state actors in Middle East as outcome and blow back: militia and non state actors.
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Security for Whom? By what means, against whom?

NATO's Cooperative Security	Common Security
• Security for Euro-Atlantic (Exclusive Security)	• Security for all --All people have the right to human security: freedom from fear and freedom from want.)
• Security against 'different/ other is threat (example: Russophobia, Sinophobia; Islamophobia; other-phobia)	• Building trust between nations and peoples is fundamental to peaceful and sustainable human existence.
• Escalatory Deterrence –nuclear, hybrid. Expansion; Increasing defense expenditure	• There can be no common security without nuclear disarmament, limitations on conventional weapons, and reduced military expenditure.
• Primary military alliance NATO+its spokes	• Global and regional cooperation, multilateralism and the rule of law are crucial to tackling many of the world's challenges.
• 'Rule based order'-ruled by Euro-Atlantic	• Dialogue, conflict prevention, and confidence-building measures must replace aggression and military force as a means of resolving disputes.
• With us or against us; force; threat; regime change; sanctions; interventions; Hybrid war	• Better regulation, international law, responsible governance; extended to cover new military technologies, as in cyberspace, outer space, and "artificial intelligence."

***NATO* does not make us safer. It makes us poorer and more insecure.**

**THE 31 NATO MEMBERS SPEND
\$1.2 TRILLION USD/YEAR
ON WEAPONS AND WARS.**

***THAT'S ALMOST 60%
OF GLOBAL MILITARY
SPENDING.***

**ABOLISH THE ALLIANCE
AND DEMILITARIZE.**

**COOPERATE FOR CLIMATE
ACTION AND TO END POVERTY.**



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SOURCE:
DEFENCE EXPENDITURES OF NATO COUNTRIES
(2014-2023) REPORT:
[NATO.INT/CPS/EN/NATOHQ/NEWS_216897.HTM](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_216897.htm)

Rising Militarization

- Empire and imperialism does not connote boundaries. 'Empire's rule has no limits. (Hardt and Negri, 2000: 14);
- China: almost \$300 billion (nuclear)
- Australia: \$31 billion
- Canada: \$26 billion
- India: \$76 billion (nuclear)
- Japan: \$54 billion
- Rep of Korea: \$50 billion
- North Korea \$1 billion (nuclear)
- Russia: \$65 billion (nuclear)
- USA \$ 800 billion (nuclear)
- Military alliance Planned: AUUKUS and QUAD
- Russia + China=\$365 billion to US= \$800 billion
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