

IMPLEMENTING NATO'S NEW DETERRENCE AND DEFENCE BASELINE RESOLUTION 484*

The Assembly,

1. **Recognising** that the Russian Federation's unprovoked, unjustified, brutal and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine has broken the peace and stability of the Euro-Atlantic area, gravely altering the security environment facing Allies, and creating a reality in which Allies can no longer discount the possibility of attack against Allied sovereignty and territorial integrity;
2. **Understanding** that disruptive strategic competition, pervasive instability, and recurrent shocks define Allies' broader security environment, which is global and interconnected;
3. **Concerned** by the growing global challenge authoritarian actors pose to Allied interests, values and democratic way of life, as evidenced by their increased investments in sophisticated conventional and nuclear missile systems, interference with Allies' democratic institutions and societies via myriad hybrid tactics, and deliberate attempts to undermine multilateral norms and institutions and promote authoritarian models of governance;
4. **Viewing** the Russian Federation as the most significant and direct threat to Allied security and to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area today, and **understanding** it seeks to establish direct control of its near abroad via coercion, subversion, aggression and annexation, as well as establish spheres of influence in its near abroad;
5. **Troubled** by Russia's destabilising military modernisation and build up; particularly via investments in disruptive new nuclear forces, and its continued multi-domain military build-up and presence in the Baltic, Black, and Mediterranean Sea regions, and across the Arctic;
6. **Alarmed** by the Russian government's reckless nuclear rhetoric directed at NATO Allies and partners and continuing violations and selective implementation of its arms control obligations and commitments, reflecting a pattern of aggressive brinkmanship contributing to the deterioration of the broader security landscape;
7. **Vigilant** to Russia's deepening military integration with Belarus via the deployment of advanced Russian military capabilities and military personnel, including its stated intention to deploy tactical nuclear weapons, in Belarus, which has implications for regional stability and Allied deterrence and defence;
8. **Guarding** against terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, as the most significant asymmetric threat to Allies' populations and to international peace and prosperity and **understanding** that terrorist organisations are expanding their reach and lethality via broader networks and increased access to new technologies;

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9. **Cognisant** that the People's Republic of China's stated ambitions and coercive policies pose multiple and systemic challenges to Euro-Atlantic interests, security, and values, including through Beijing's deepening strategic partnership with Russia;
10. **Acknowledging** that malign actors increasingly seek to disrupt and degrade Allied institutions, critical infrastructure, economies, and societies via cyber operations;
11. **Very concerned** that the Russian Federation's violations and selective implementation of its arms control obligations and commitments have contributed to the deterioration of the broader security landscape; and, **aware** that the continued erosion of arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation frameworks and norms undermines strategic stability;
12. **Welcoming** the far-reaching decisions taken at both the 2022 Madrid and 2023 Vilnius NATO Summits, which demonstrated Allied unity and laid the foundation for a fundamental shift in NATO's deterrence and defence posture and its most detailed and robust regional defence plans since the Cold War;
13. **Recalling** that the 2022 Strategic Concept set a new baseline for the Alliance's deterrence and defence posture;
14. **Noting** the significant steps taken since 2014 to adapt and strengthen NATO's deterrence and defence posture, which have significantly improved force readiness, presence, and resilience across the Alliance;
15. **Recalling** that NATO's deterrence and defence posture is based on an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional and missile defence capabilities, complimented by space and cyber assets; and, **stressing** that this posture is defensive, proportionate and fully in line with our international commitments;
16. **Stressing** the importance of the Alliance's forward presence along NATO's eastern flank – from the Baltic to the Black Seas – and **welcoming** Allies' commitment to scale up these battlegroups to brigades where and when required to guarantee the security of all Allied populations and territory;
17. **Welcoming** the rapid progress towards the full integration of Finland into NATO's deterrence and defence and Allies' commitment to complete this process as soon as possible; and **looking forward** to welcoming Sweden as a NATO member as soon as possible;
18. **Encouraged** by Allies' agreement to improve the readiness, preparedness, and interoperability of NATO's Integrated Air and Missile Defence;
19. **Praising** Allied leaders' enduring commitment to invest at least 2% of GDP annually in defence to underwrite Allies implementation of the new baseline for deterrence and defence;
20. **Supporting** the Defence Production Action Plan agreed to by Allies in Vilnius to facilitate investments in the capabilities required to meet NATO's new baseline for deterrence and defence, as well as replenish dwindling armour and ammunition stocks;
21. **Applauding** Allied leaders' adoption of new regional defence plans, signalling the largest overhaul of NATO's military structure and posture in the post-Cold War era, and their commitment to establish a new multinational and multi-domain Allied Reaction Force, which will further strengthen Allies' 360-degree approach to deterrence and defence;

22. **Welcoming** the establishment of the NATO Space Centre of Excellence in France in recognition of the need to continue to ensure effective deterrence and defence across all operational domains;
23. **Welcoming** the establishment of the NATO-EU Task Force on Resilience of Critical Infrastructure and the collaboration between NATO and partner countries like Japan to enhance maritime capabilities through increased interoperability and preparedness;
24. **Commending** EU's efforts to enhance protection of undersea infrastructure, and **highlighting** the valuable NATO-EU cooperation on maritime-related issues, especially initiatives engaging the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) in Lisbon;
25. **Noting** that NATO's Strategic Concept recognises the need to identify and mitigate strategic dependencies and vulnerabilities with respect to Allies' critical infrastructure;
26. **URGES** member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance:
- a. to remain united in their focused efforts to further strengthen NATO's deterrence and defence posture, understanding it as the backbone of Allies' Article 5 commitment to defend each other;
 - b. to implement fully and promptly NATO's new force model to modernise NATO's force structure to continue to strengthen its eastern flank from the Baltic to the Black Seas, implement its new regional defence plans, and permit Allies to maintain a 360-degree approach to deterrence and defence;
 - c. to invest in the capabilities needed to defend against threats across all domains, including long-range precision strike capabilities, advanced air and maritime systems, cutting-edge cyber defences and space assets; as well as modern air and missile defence systems necessary to defend against increasingly diverse and challenging air and missile threats ranging from simple Uncrewed Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) to sophisticated hypersonic missiles;
 - d. to match defence investments with the strong political will demonstrated at the 2022 and 2023 Summits to continue to maintain and reinforce all of the post-2014 NATO initiatives, underwritten by a stronger Defence Investment Pledge by which all Allies agreed to in Vilnius to spend at least 2 % of GDP annually on defence;
 - e. to continue to pursue strategic stability via strong and effective deterrence and defence, arms control, disarmament, non-proliferation and meaningful and reciprocal political dialogue;
 - f. to continue to take all measures necessary to ensure the credibility, effectiveness, safety and security of NATO's nuclear deterrent mission;
 - g. to channel the power and potential of Alliance-wide initiatives, such as the Defence Innovation Fund and the Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA), to support defence innovation, enhance Allies' technological edge and contribute to the development and adoption of dual-use emerging technologies to address today and tomorrow's critical defence and security challenges;
 - h. to work together to lower barriers to inter-Alliance cooperation on defence production;
 - i. to sponsor Allied initiatives to strengthen NATO's position in cyberspace and space;
 - j. to ensure the enablement of SACEUR's Area of Responsibility by guaranteeing the legislative frameworks necessary for effective command and control, as well as military mobility across all Allied territory;

- k. to continue efforts to counter, deter, defend and respond to threats posed by terrorist groups, and to remain vigilant about the increasing crime-terror nexus, including by enhancing cooperation with the EU and other partners, especially in the South;
- l. to continue the development of their national goals and respective implementation plans to enhance national and collective resilience in line with Article 3 of the Washington Treaty;
- m. to continue to develop and strengthen existing cooperation with NATO aspirants Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, and to work with them to build their integrity and resilience, develop their defence capabilities, uphold their political independence, and underwrite the tailored support measures endorsed at the NATO Madrid Summit in 2022;
- n. to work together responsibly, as Allies and with like-minded partners, to address the systemic challenges posed by China to Euro-Atlantic and global security and ensure NATO's enduring ability to guarantee the defence and security of Allies; and,
- o. to continue to solidify and evolve the EU-NATO strategic security partnership, welcoming the commitment in the 2023 EU-NATO Joint Declaration to take this unique and essential partnership to the next level, and ensuring effective cooperation playing to each organisation's strengths, avoiding unnecessary duplication, and ensuring the fullest involvement of non-EU Allies.
