

## NATO in figures – ahead of the Warsaw summit

The end of the Cold War and the 2001 terrorist attacks in the USA changed the face of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The alliance has developed, with interventions both within and outside Europe (the Balkans, Afghanistan, the African Horn, and Sub-Saharan Africa). More recently, the alliance has increasingly organised exercises in Europe, in order to reassure its members in the face of military build-up to the East of its borders.

### NATO presence and exercises within and outside Europe

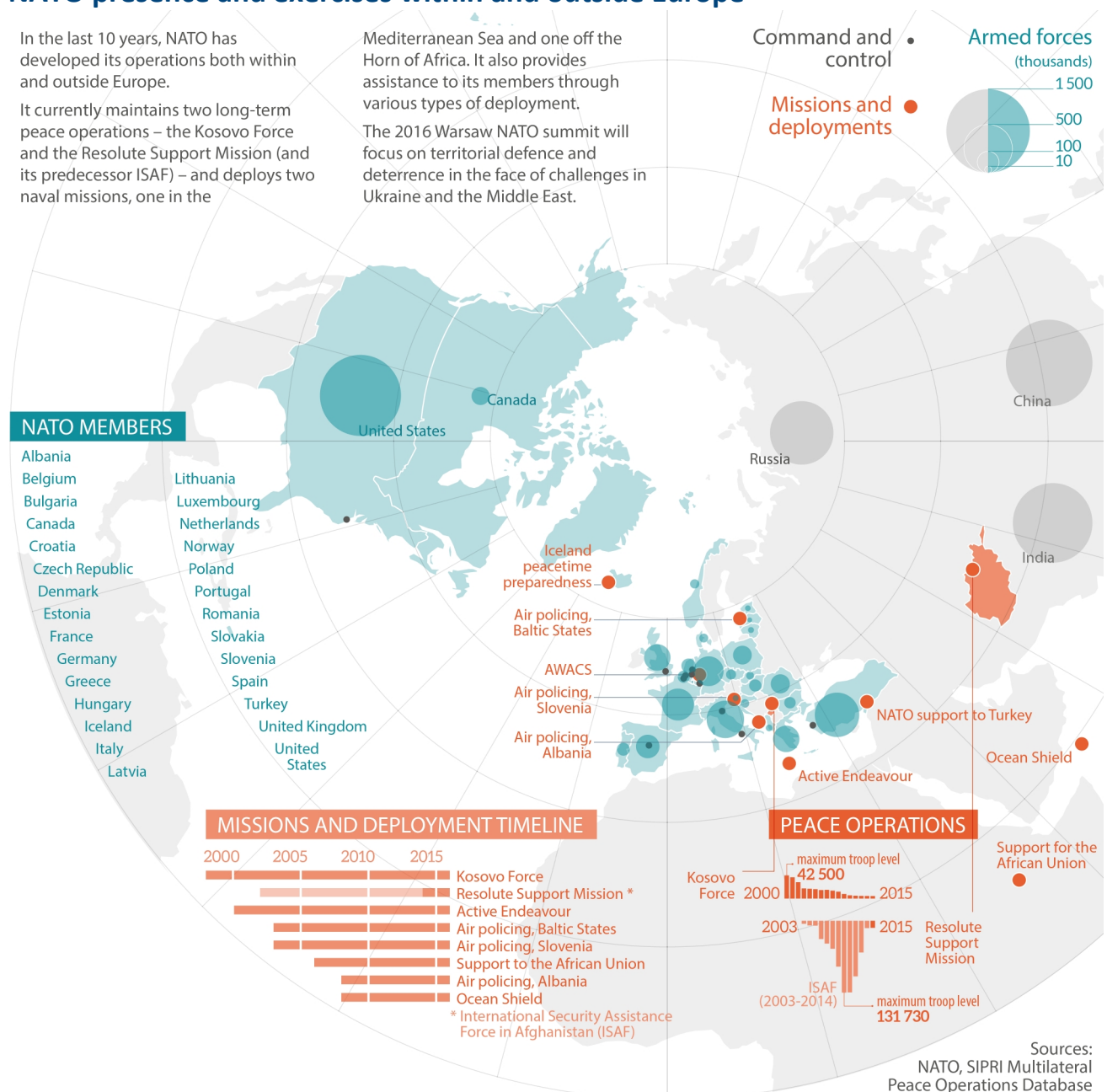
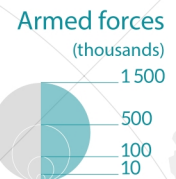
In the last 10 years, NATO has developed its operations both within and outside Europe.

It currently maintains two long-term peace operations – the Kosovo Force and the Resolute Support Mission (and its predecessor ISAF) – and deploys two naval missions, one in the

Mediterranean Sea and one off the Horn of Africa. It also provides assistance to its members through various types of deployment.

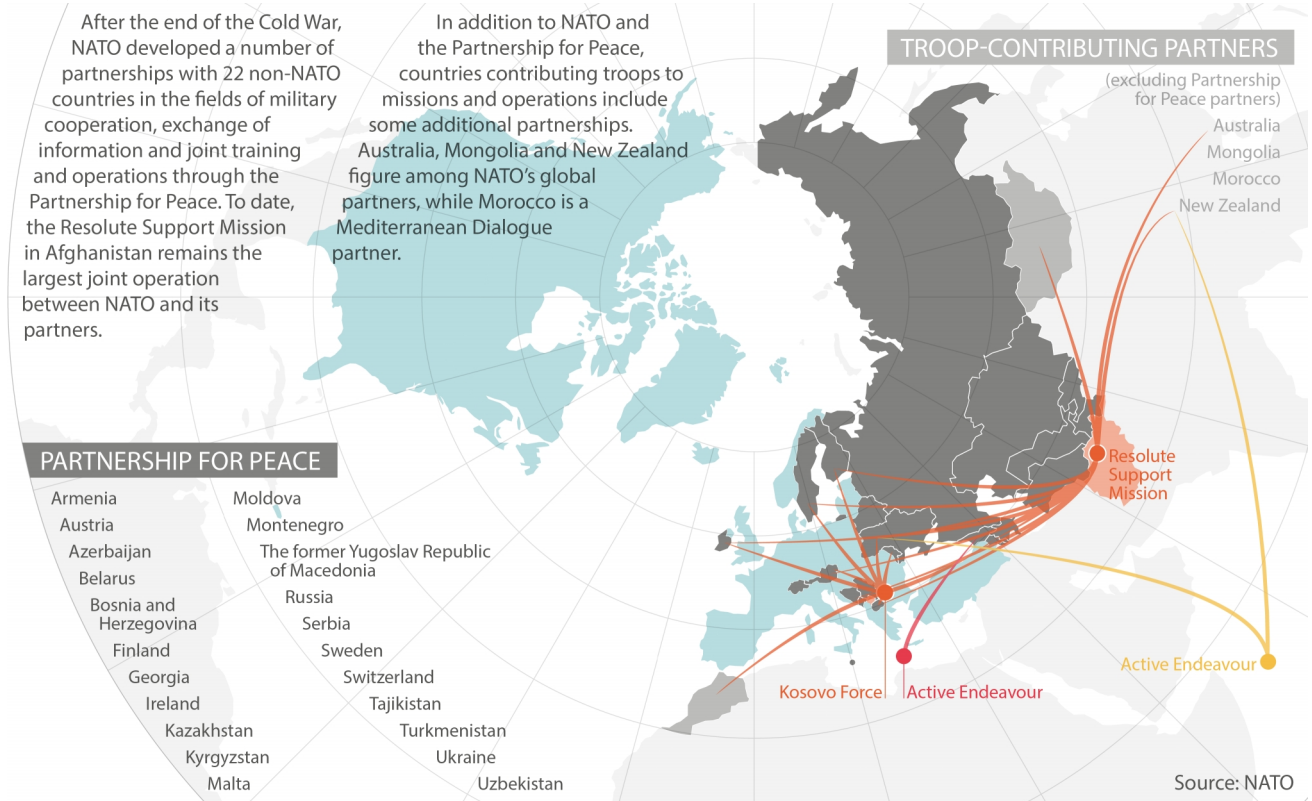
The 2016 Warsaw NATO summit will focus on territorial defence and deterrence in the face of challenges in Ukraine and the Middle East.

Command and control  
Missions and deployments



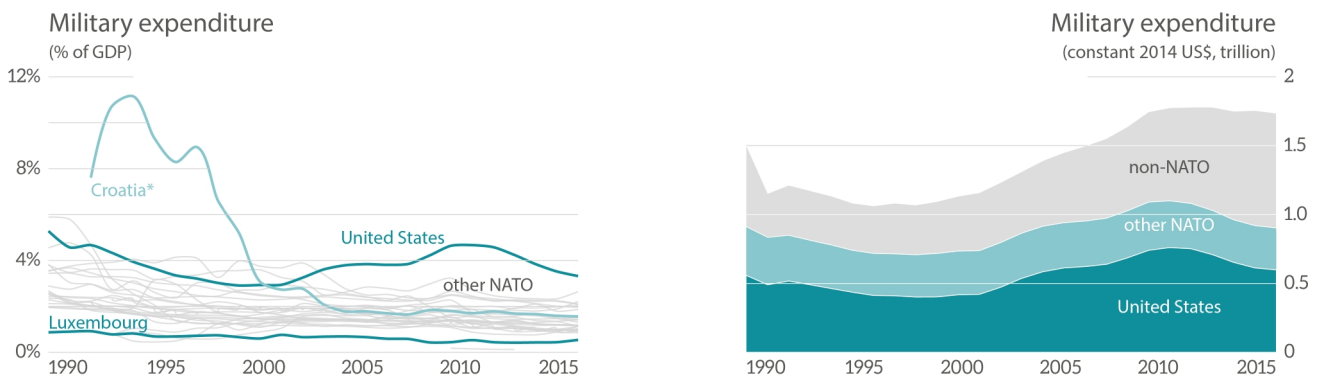
Since the 1990s, NATO has developed new security dimensions, such as cybersecurity, and military missions outside Europe. Nevertheless, growing threats in NATO’s neighbourhood, in [Ukraine](#), [Syria](#), or [Libya](#), push NATO members to reinvest in the field of territorial protection.

### NATO cooperation with non-NATO countries



### NATO budget

During the 2014 [Wales Summit](#), NATO members [pledged](#) to halt the decline in defence budgets, aiming for a 2% expenditure of their gross domestic product (GDP) on their respective defence budgets by 2024, as well as a target to spend 20% of that amount on procurement and programme-specific research and development. For the first time in many years, 2015 saw a small increase in NATO defence expenditure. For the future, the alliance decided to focus not only on overall defence expenditure, but also on the efficiency of this spending.



\* Croatia was at war in the first half of the 1990s.

Source: SIPRI

In 2015, only the United States, Greece, Poland, the United Kingdom and Estonia (in that order) [surpassed](#) the 2% guideline for defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP; whilst Luxembourg, Poland, the United States, Turkey, France, the United Kingdom, Norway, and Lithuania met the target to spend 20% or more of defence expenditure on equipment.