

EUROPE



ANNUAL EDITION
SCALE 1:6,425,000
1 CENTIMETER = 64 KILOMETERS 1 INCH = 133 MILES



Red labels denote possession, territory, or administration.

Disputed territories are shown in gray.

International boundaries and disputed territories, where scale permits, reflect the facts on the ground.

Elevations in feet, soundings in fathoms.

Geographic Equivalents

Country

Capital

Area

Population

Language

Religion

Government

Major cities

Other cities

Islands

Water bodies

Abbreviations

Land

Water

Other

Notes

Map of Europe

Scale

Projection

Source

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National Defense University

Washington DC

14 May 2025

1. NATO

2. EU

3. Conclusion

John N. Christenson, Vice Admiral USN, (Ret)

Part 1:

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Why NATO?

”Killed or allowed to die by human decision”
~ 231 million for the 20th Century

“Deaths in Wars and Conflicts in the 20th Century” Milton Leitenberg CORNELL UNIVERSITY PAPER ©2006

When is it ok to kill your fellow man?

Why NATO?

“The crimes which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating, that a civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored, because it cannot survive their being repeated.”

-U.S. Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson, Opening Address for the United States, November 21, 1945 International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg

Never Again

May 2025

Why NATO?

“If you want peace, prepare for war”

-4th Century Roman

“Win without fighting”

-544 BC Sun Tzu China

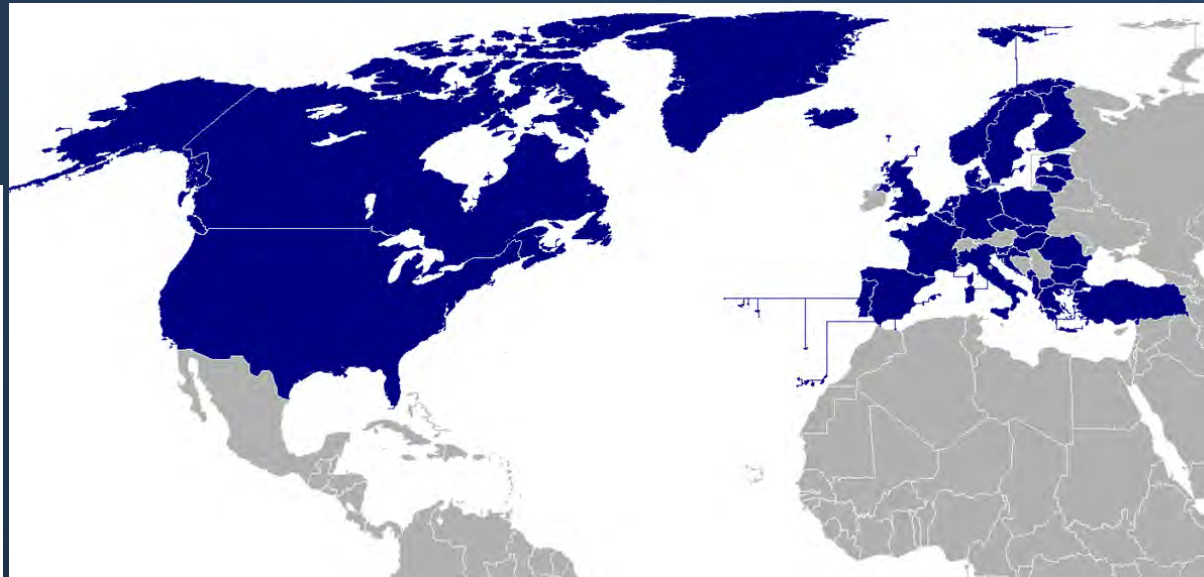
Western Thought Eastern Thought

Why NATO?

“Keep the Soviet Union out, the Americans in, and the Germans down.”

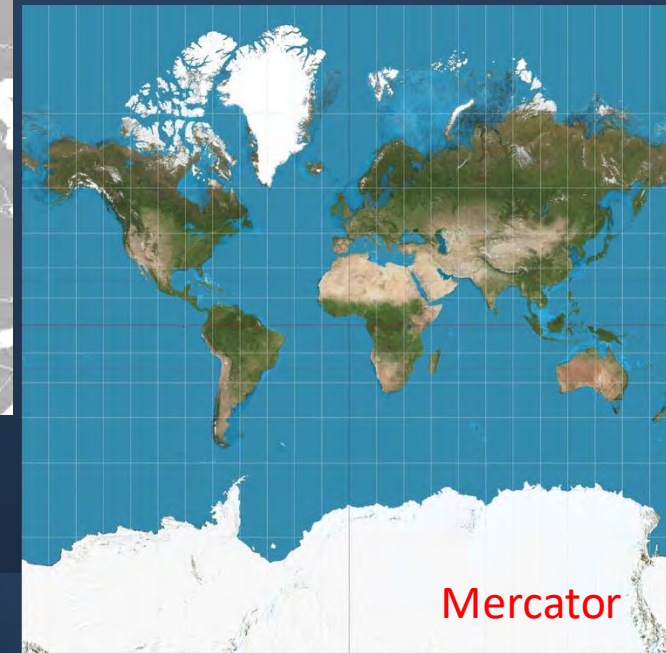
Lord Hastings Lionel Ismay, NATO's first Secretary General

**NATO Countries are 17% of World's habitable area,
only 12% of it's population... ~50% Global GDP.
VALUES: Democracy-Individual Liberty-Human Rights-Rule of Law**



May 2025

What's bigger, Greenland or South America?



10 Largest Economies In The World In 2024 (As per GDP)



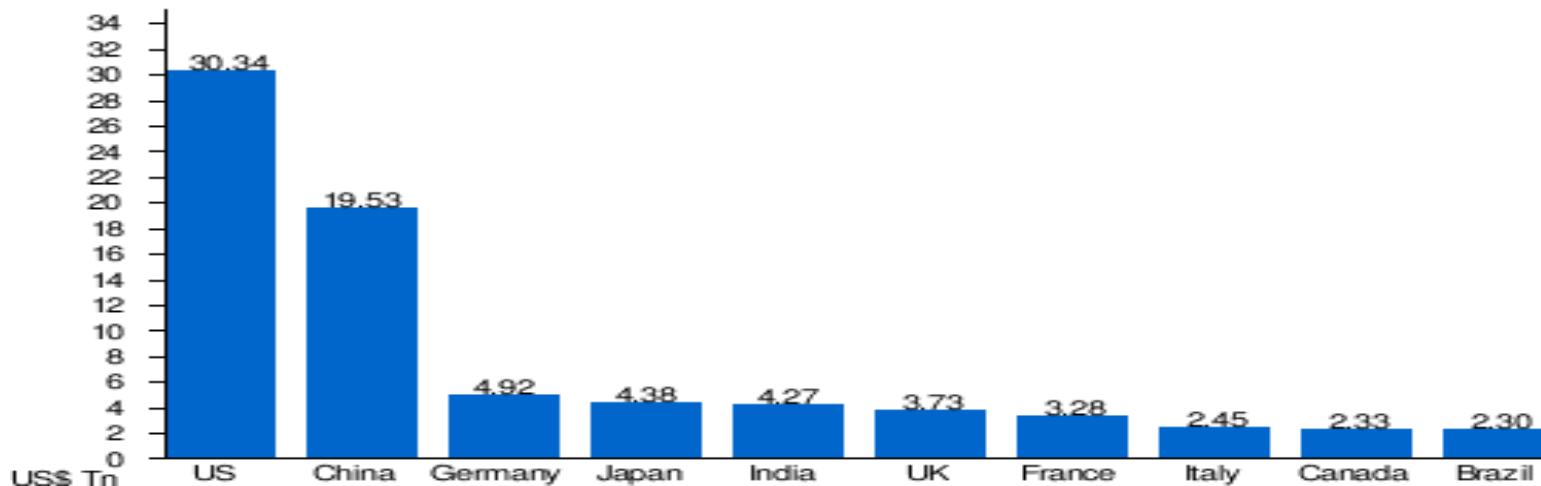
Value + *Values*

Democracy

Individual Liberty

Human Rights

Rule of Law



Largest economies in the world by GDP in **2025** according to [International Monetary Fund](https://www.imf.org/)

This is our glue

The North Atlantic Treaty

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties.

Article 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

Article 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

Article 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Aka

*“The
Washington
Treaty”*

Article 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defense committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

Article 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any state so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United

States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

Article 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duty certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

4 April 1949

76 Years Old

NATO's
purpose: to
guarantee the
freedom and
security of its
members
through **political**
and **military**
means

BELGIUM (1949)	UNITED STATES (1949)	LITHUANIA (2004)
CANADA (1949)	GREECE (1952)	ROMANIA (2004)
DENMARK (1949)	TÜRKIYE (1952)	SLOVAKIA (2004)
FRANCE (1949)	GERMANY (1955)	SLOVENIA (2004)
ICELAND (1949)	SPAIN (1982)	ALBANIA (2009)
ITALY (1949)	CZECHIA (1999)	CROATIA (2009)
LUXEMBOURG (1949)	HUNGARY (1999)	MONTENEGRO (2017)
NETHERLANDS (1949)	POLAND (1999)	NORTH MACEDONIA (2020)
NORWAY (1949)	BULGARIA (2004)	FINLAND (2023)
PORTUGAL (1949)	ESTONIA (2004)	SWEDEN (2024)
UNITED KINGDOM (1949)	LATVIA (2004)	

					
2009 Albania	1949 Belgium	2004 Bulgaria	1949 Canada	2009 Croatia	1999 Czechia
					
1949 Denmark	2004 Estonia	2023 Finland	1949 France	1955 Germany	1952 Greece
					
1999 Hungary	1949 Iceland	1949 Italy	2004 Latvia	2004 Lithuania	1949 Luxembourg
					
2017 Montenegro	1949 Netherlands	2020 North Macedonia	1949 Norway	1999 Poland	1949 Portugal
					
2004 Romania	2004 Slovakia	2004 Slovenia	1982 Spain	2024 Sweden	1952 Türkiye
					
1949 United Kingdom	1949 United States				



WORKING TOGETHER FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

International organisations do not work in isolation. They complement each other to help create a peaceful environment in which economies can flourish and individuals prosper.

THE UNITED NATIONS



aims to maintain peace and security and help develop economic, social, cultural and humanitarian cooperation throughout the world.

It has nearly 200 member countries and provides the legal basis for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

focuses on human rights, the rule of law and the respect of democratic principles. It covers all other major issues except for defence.

THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE OSCE

aims to develop democracy and human rights in Europe. It also takes measures to encourage preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and disarmament.



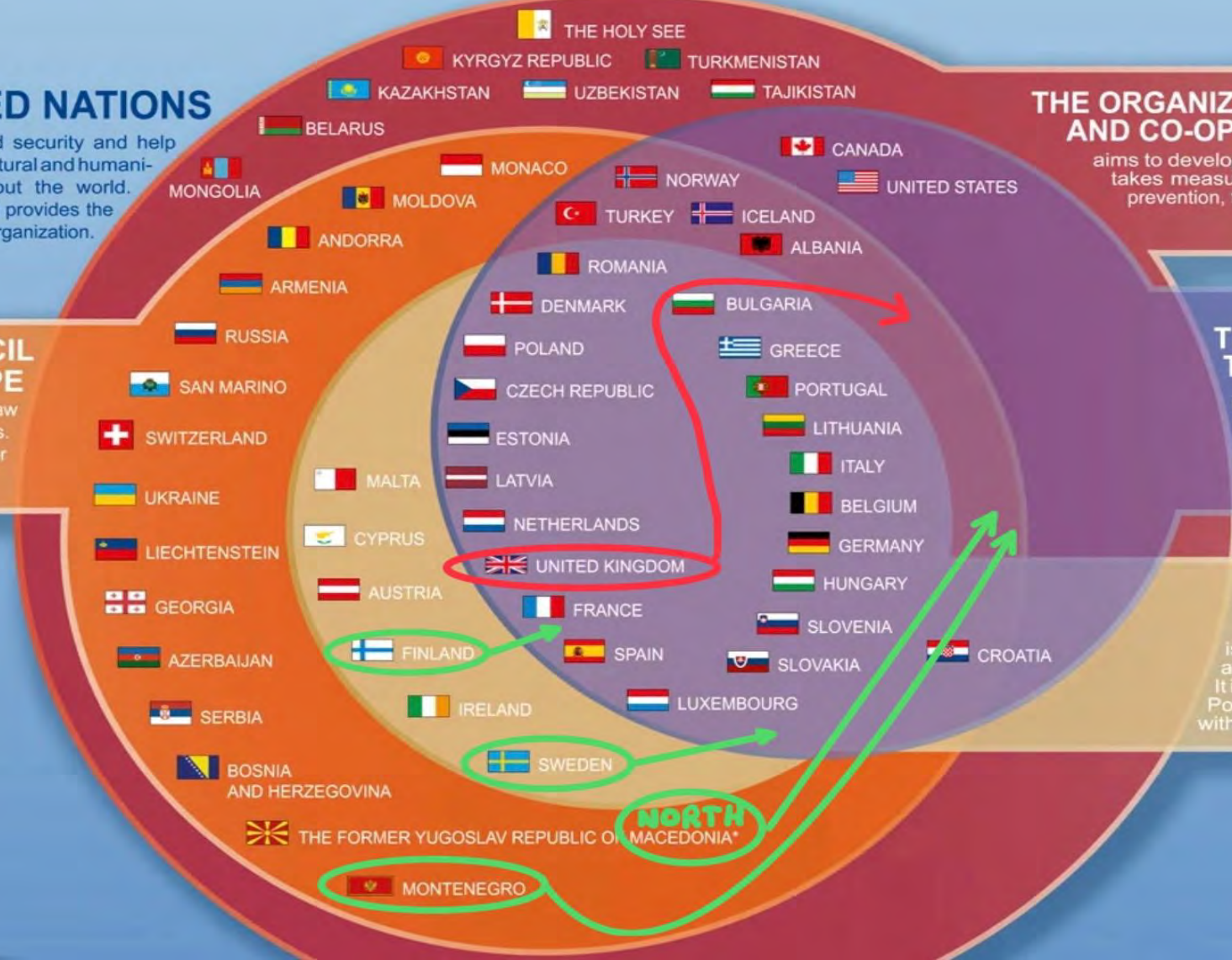
THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

is committed to protecting its members through political and military means. It also encourages consultation and cooperation with non-NATO countries in a wide range of security-related areas and undertakes crisis management operations.



THE EUROPEAN UNION

is striving for closer political, economic, financial and social integration of its members. It is developing the European Security and Defence Policy using the strategic partnership established with NATO on security issues.



The President



Secretary of Defense



Secretary of State



Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff





You Can't Surge Relationships

NATO Treaty, Article 4

“The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.”

10 February 2003, Turkey formally invoked Article 4, asking for consultations in the NAC on defensive assistance from NATO in the event of a threat to its population or territory resulting from armed conflict in neighboring Iraq. NATO agreed a package of defensive measures and conducted Operation Display Deterrence from the end of February to early May 2003.

22 June 2012, Turkey requested a NAC meeting under Article 4 after one of its fighter jets was shot down by Syrian air defense forces.

3 October 2012, Turkey requested Article 4 NAC consultations when five Turkish civilians were killed by Syrian shells. Following these incidents, on 21 November 2012, Turkey requested the deployment of Patriot missiles. NATO agreed to this defensive measure to help Turkey defend its population and territory, and to help de-escalate the crisis along the border.

3 March 2014, Poland invoked Article 4 following increasing tensions in neighboring Ukraine, as a result of Russia's aggressive actions.

26 July 2015, Turkey requested that the NAC convene in view of the seriousness of the situation following terrorist attacks, and to inform Allies of the measures it was taking.

28 February 2020, Turkey requested consultations following the death of Turkish soldiers in air strikes by the Syrian regime and its backer Russia in Idlib province.

24 February 2022, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia requested to hold consultations under Article 4 following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Let's Talk



NATO Treaty, Article 5

“The Parties agree that *an armed attack against one or more of them* in Europe or North America *shall be considered an attack against them all* and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, *such action as it deems necessary*, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.”

Only ONCE



NATO Treaty, Article 3

“In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.”

1949



1952



1955



1982



1999



2004



2009



2017



2020



2022



*Applied to join NATO in July 2022. Membership status pending formal ratification of accession agreements.

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.



© DEFENSIE – Michael Moors

NATO Decision Making



- Consensus
- Silence
- Footnoting

Civil Organization

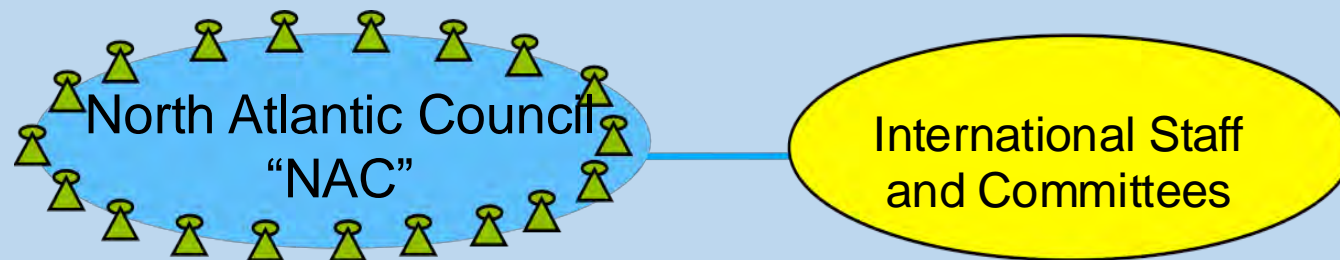


Secretary General

Mark Rutte

"SECGEN" 2024

NATO Basic Structure



Military Organization

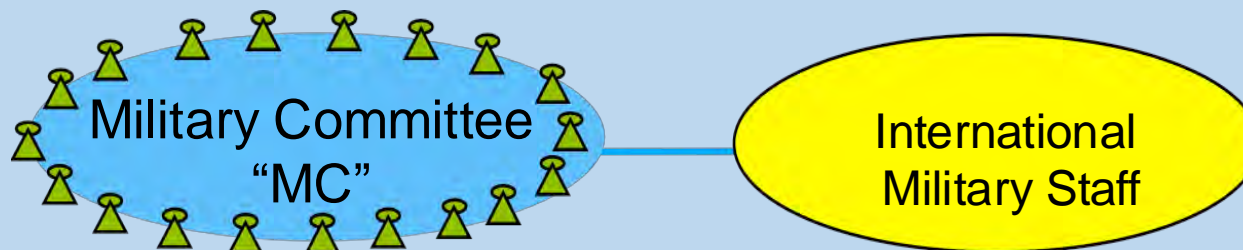
Chair Military Committee

Admiral Giuseppe Cavo

Dragone

Italian Navy

"CMC" 2025

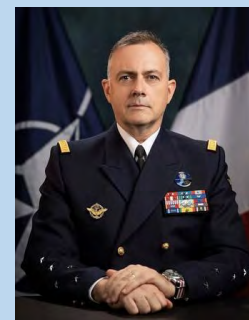


Strategic Commands

*Supreme Allied Commander
Europe*

General Christopher Cavoli, USA

"SACEUR" 2022 (**COMUSEUCOM**)



*Supreme Allied Commander
Transformation*

Admiral Pierre Vandier, French Navy

"SACT" 2024

SACT and SACO



ADM P.
VANDIER
FN

**ALLIED COMMAND
TRANSFORMATION (ACT)
NORFOLK, VA USA**



GEN. C.
CAVOLI
USA



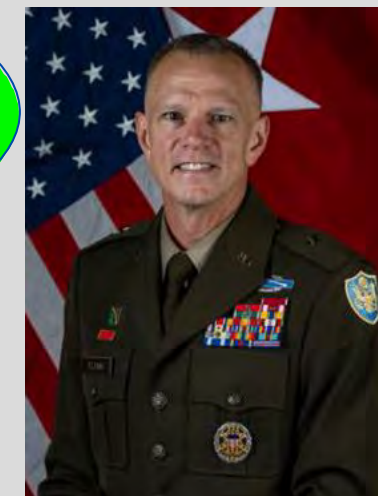
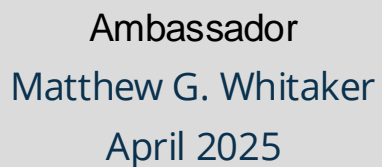
**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE (SHAPE)
ALLIED COMMAND OPERATIONS
MONS, BELGIUM**



Inter-Agency Process

```
graph LR; A[SecState  
Rubio] --> B[SecDef  
Hegseth]; B --> C[CJCS]
```

The diagram illustrates the Inter-Agency Process. It features a large light blue oval background. Inside the oval, at the top, is the text "Inter-Agency Process". Below this text, three rectangular boxes are arranged horizontally and connected by arrows. The first box on the left is labeled "SecState" and "Rubio". An arrow points from this box to the second box in the middle, which is labeled "SecDef" and "Hegseth". Another arrow points from the second box to the third box on the right, which is labeled "CJCS". Below the oval, centered, is a small rectangular inset image showing a man with glasses and a blue shirt, standing in front of an American flag.



MilRep (acting)
Brigadier General
SEAN M. FLYNN

May 2025

NATO Missions and Operations

KOSOVO - KFOR – 4500#, 27 nations, from 1999, safe and secure environment, support and coordinate the international humanitarian effort, civil presence, support the development of a stable, democratic, multi-ethnic and peaceful Kosovo,, support the development of the Kosovo Security Force

MARITIME SECURITY

Standing Naval Forces = MARITIME GROUPS (2), MINE COUNTERMEASURES GROUPS (2), in Atlantic, Baltic, North Mediterranean, Black sea

Sea Guardian – Mediterranean, maritime security capacity-building, situational awareness and counter-terrorism, from Nov 2016

Aegean Sea – assist migrant and refugee crisis – from February 2016, NATO has deployed a maritime force to conduct reconnaissance, monitoring and surveillance of crossings

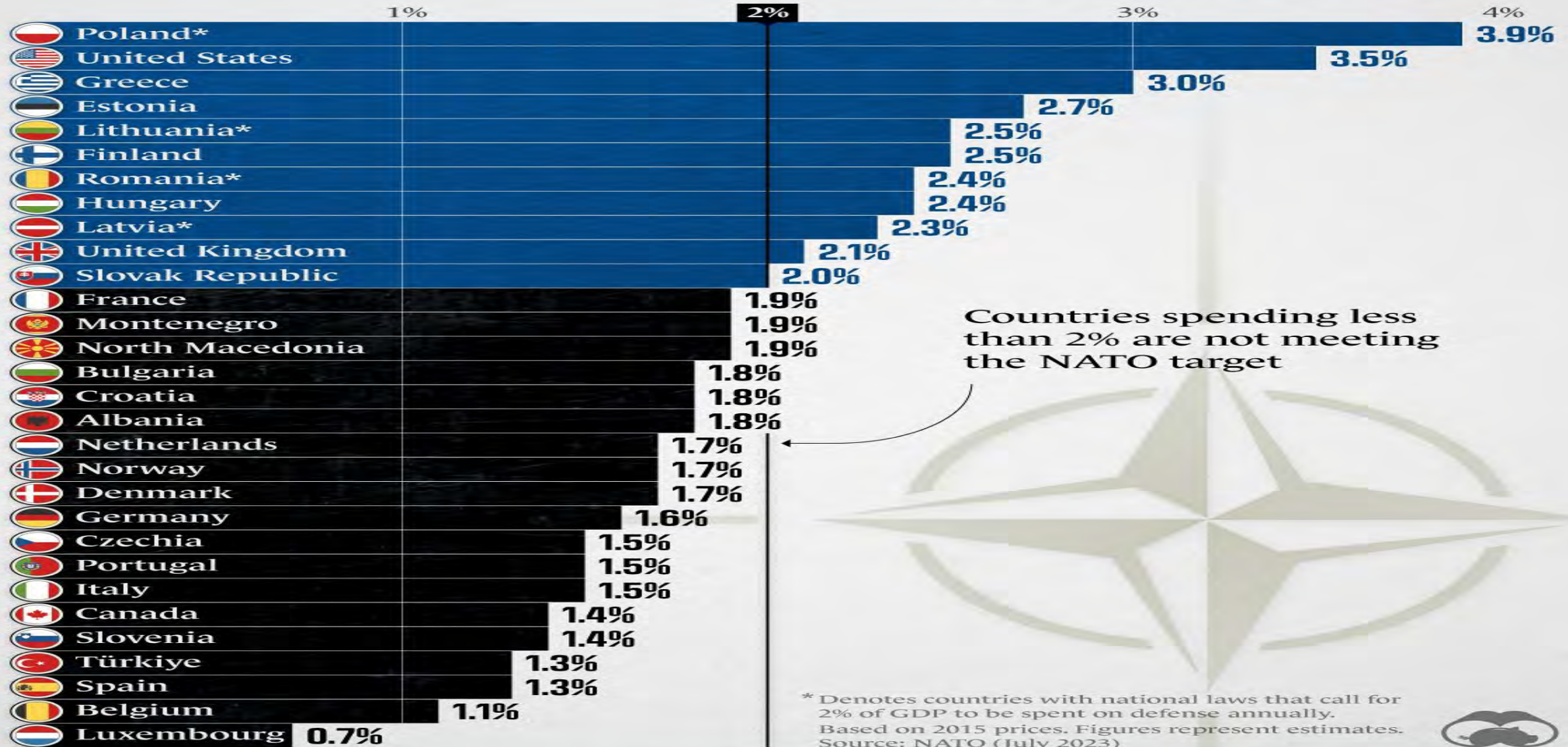
NATO MISSION IRAQ – From 2018 -non-combat advisory and capacity-building mission that aims to strengthen Iraqi security institutions and forces

NATO support to TURKEY earthquake relief – from 2023, three temporary relief sites , numerous airlift missions of temporary shelters, supplies, also Patriot Missile defense

eAP – Enhanced AIR POLICING – since 1960s, increased since 2.2022

NATO DEFENSE SPENDING

% OF REAL 2023 GDP



4 Multinational Battlegroups

ESTONIA:

United Kingdom
Belgium
Denmark
France
Iceland

LITHUANIA:

Germany
Belgium
Czech Republic
Iceland
The Netherlands
Norway

LATVIA:

Canada
Albania
Czech Republic
Italy
Montenegro
Poland
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain

POLAND:

United States
Croatia
Romania
United Kingdom

 Framework Nation
 Contributing Nation

Valid as of 23 April 2019



NATO Enhanced Forward Presence





75 Years Old Last Year...Here in Washington DC

Allies have also reaffirmed that Ukraine will become a member of NATO and agreed to remove the requirement for a Membership Action Plan. “This will change Ukraine’s membership path from a two-step process to a one-step process,” said the Secretary General, adding: “we will issue an invitation for Ukraine to join NATO when Allies agree that conditions are met.”

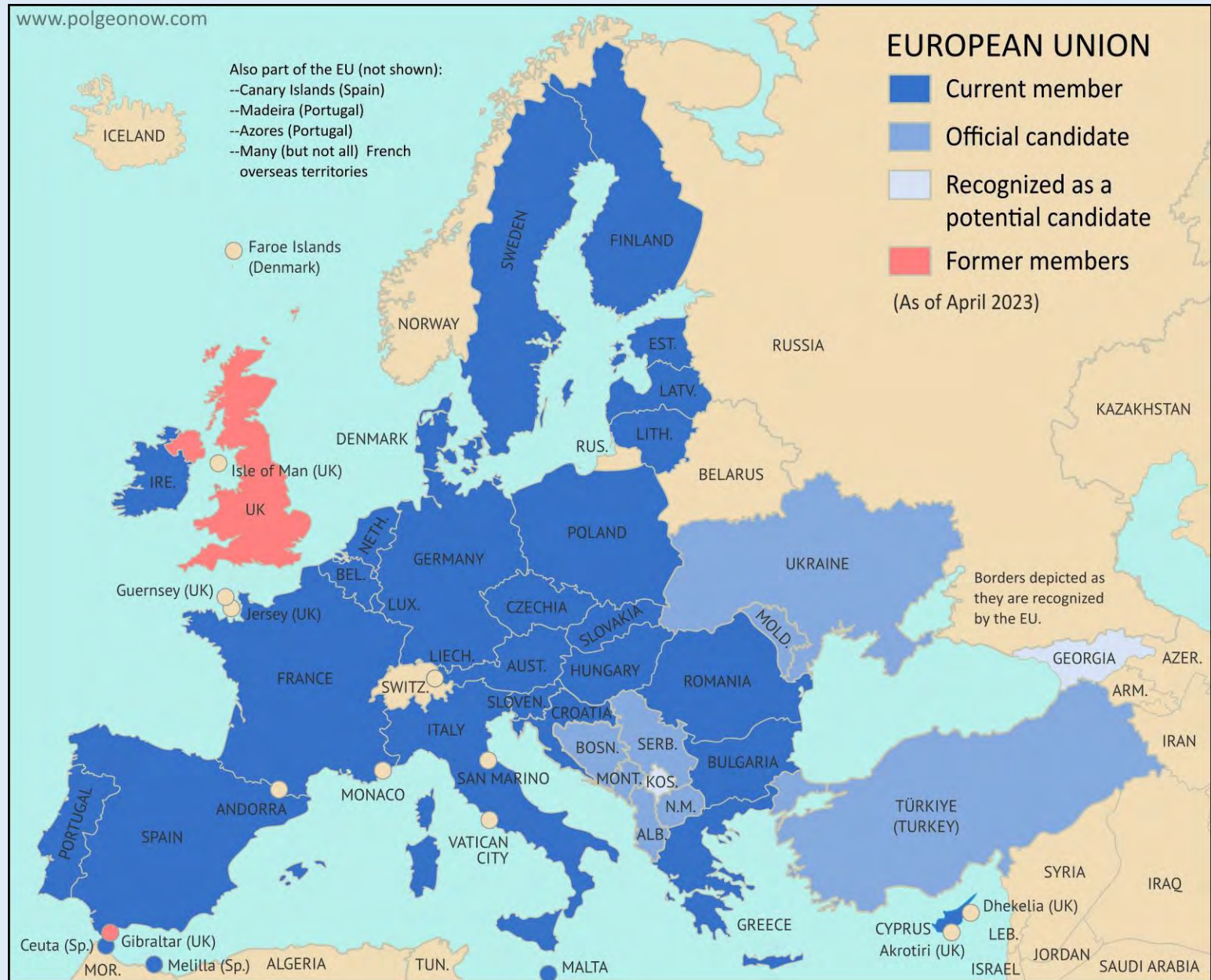
Part 2:

EU

European Union

The European Union

- 27 countries
- 24 official languages
- Population 448 million



The Euro – a single European currency

1 Euro = US \$ 1.12

11 May, 2025

- No fluctuation risk and foreign exchange cost
- More choice and stable prices for consumers
- Closer economic cooperation between EU countries
- Coins: one side with national symbols, one side common
- Notes: No national side

- EUROZONE - Countries using euro
- Countries in the EU not using euro
- Countries adopting euro next
- Countries not in the EU using euro



Note: Kaliningrad

EU NAME HISTORY

BE, FR, GE,
IT, LU, NL
EURO COAL
AND STEEL
COMMU-
NITY

1951

NAME
BECOMES
EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

1958

EUROPEAN
ANTHEM
ADOPTED

1972

NAME
CHANGE
EURO-
PEAN
UNION

1993

LAUNCH
OF THE
EURO

2002

UK LEAVES
THE EU:
BREXIT

2020



Freedom of Movement

- **No police or customs checks at borders between most EU countries**
- **Controls strengthened at the EU's external borders**
- **More cooperation between police from different EU countries**

Schengen
6/14/1985



Five Points to Remember About the EU

1. The member states rule.
2. The EU does NOT want to be NATO.
3. EU bodies, procedures, and law are complex.
4. The EU does not always speak with one voice
5. The EU does not do democracy well

Malta



Three Key Actors and Voices

The European Parliament

- Voice of the People

ROBERTA METSOLA, President of the
European Parliament

The European Council

-Voice of the Member States

Antonio Costa, President of the
European Council

The European Commission

- Promoting the common interest

URSULA VAN DER LEYEN, President of the
European Commission

Germany



Portugal

European Parliament

705 Members of European Parliament (MEPs)

- Sit by party, not nationality
- Only directly elected part of EU
- Elected to 5 year terms
- Seats appointed by MS' population

Political powers

- Approves appointment of Commission
- Censure/fire Commission

Legislative powers

- Shares power with Council on some issues

Budgetary powers

- Must approve EU budget
- Modify certain EU expenditures
- 2 BN Euro budget (ca. 2.18 BN US\$)

Voting age: 18 (AUSTRIA, MALTA 16)



Brussels



Strasbourg



THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

The European Council defines the EU's overall political direction and priorities and sets the EU's policy agenda. It usually adopts conclusions during European Council meetings which identify issues of concern and actions to take. It does not negotiate or adopt EU laws.

The European Commission

Commission is the EU's executive arm and **runs the Union day-to-day**

- **27 Members (one per MS) – 5 year term**
- **Has power of the purse**
- “Guardian of the treaties”
- **Significant power player internationally**
 - Actions binding abroad (esp. in US)
- **Will enforce any new Euro regulations**
- Commissioners are appointed by EU members, do not represent member states' views
- **Can negotiate and act on its own**

Part 3:

Conclusion



I Love CAPSTONE!

Opportunity

Luck is what happens when
preparation meets *opportunity*...

-Roman philosopher Seneca

*Together you can really make a difference,
and it can be really meaningful and
wonderful...*



Ambassador

*a person who acts as a representative or promoter
of a specified activity*

Diplomat

*a person who can deal with people
in a sensitive and effective way*

*And YOU,
can make a difference,
and it can be,
... really exciting!*



Takeaways

There is a really good reason NATO was created
NATO is both Political and Military
NATO requires shared basic Values

The EU is Political
The EU is complex
Europe wants to do better than their history

I love NATO, Maps, and CAPSTONE!

Thank YOU for being here this week