

THE MILITARIZATION OF THE BALTIC SEA - A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE



Compiled in November 2017

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Albert Einstein 1879 – 1955

"The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking and we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe."

Fredrik Westerlund, security policy analyst at Swedish FOI, one of Europe's leading research institutes in the areas of defence and security

Aftonbladet (leading Swedish newspaper) 17.6.2015

"We are back in a period where the use of nuclear weapons in Europe is a possibility."

Helsingin Sanomat (leading Finnish newspaper) 4.3.2016:

"The Baltic Sea region has become the central place for the military exercises of Russia and the Nato member countries – Finland is still concealing even published information about upcoming military exercises."

Mikhail Gorbachev, the Independent 9.7.2016

"Nato has begun preparations for escalating from the Cold War into a hot one."

Foreign minister of Germany, Frank-Walter Steinmeier (SPD), Reuters 18.6.2016

Comment about Nato's decision to hold military exercises in Eastern Europe

"What we shouldn't do now is to inflame the situation by loud saber-rattling and shrill war cries,... Whoever believes that symbolic tank parades on the alliance's eastern border will bring more security is mistaken,...History has shown that dialogue and co-operation have been crucial elements for a successful deterrence policy."

The Guardian 27.10.2016

NATO and Russia playing dangerous game with military build-up... Russia's president sees NATO as an implacably hostile and aggressive bloc. Paradoxically, NATO's newest deployments in eastern Europe merely serve to confirm the story that Putin and state television have been telling Russians for so long: that the west is hell-bent on "encircling" Russia and bringing it to its knees..."

Ilta-lehti (Finnish newspaper) 20.11.2016

"Finnish armed forces military exercises with western partners are taking new turns.

- *Next year Finland will take part in 84 international exercises in total.*
- *According to information received by Ilta-lehti, Finland is going to take part in war exercises connected to U.S. missile defence.*
- *Russia is of the opinion that the missile defence system is directed towards them and therefore threatens the national security of the country.*
- *The (Finnish) defence ministry does not believe that Finland's participation in the exercise worries Moscow."*

Tomas Ries, security policy expert at the Swedish Defence University
Iltasanomat (Finnish newspaper) 2.7.2017

"In the Baltic Sea a witch circle is in progress - a wicked spiral... the increasing tensions have a bisecting reason. Firstly Russia has, since the Ukraine crisis broke out in 2014, used their military forces more aggressively. For that reason NATO has extended its presence in the Baltic countries... When something like that happens, Russia always reacts militarily. For instance by airspace violations and dangerous close by flights ... Especially this summer the situation has escalated ... During big military exercises many situations arise when things can happen by mistake."

EXPRESS – Home of the Daily and Sunday Express 7.6.2017

"Vladimir Putin warns 'no one would survive' nuclear war between Russia and US."

Washington Post 18.8.2017

"The president would probably never order the use of nuclear weapons."

Frankfurter Allgemeine 23.8.2017

"SPD Chancellor candidate Martin Schulz has sharply criticized the political line of America's president Donald Trump, and demanded that the American nuclear weapons that are placed in Germany have to be removed."

Frankfurter Allgemeine 30.8.2017

"Foreign minister Sigmar Gabriel supports the demand presented by the SPD Chancellor candidate Martin Schulz that the American nuclear weapons have to be removed from Germany."

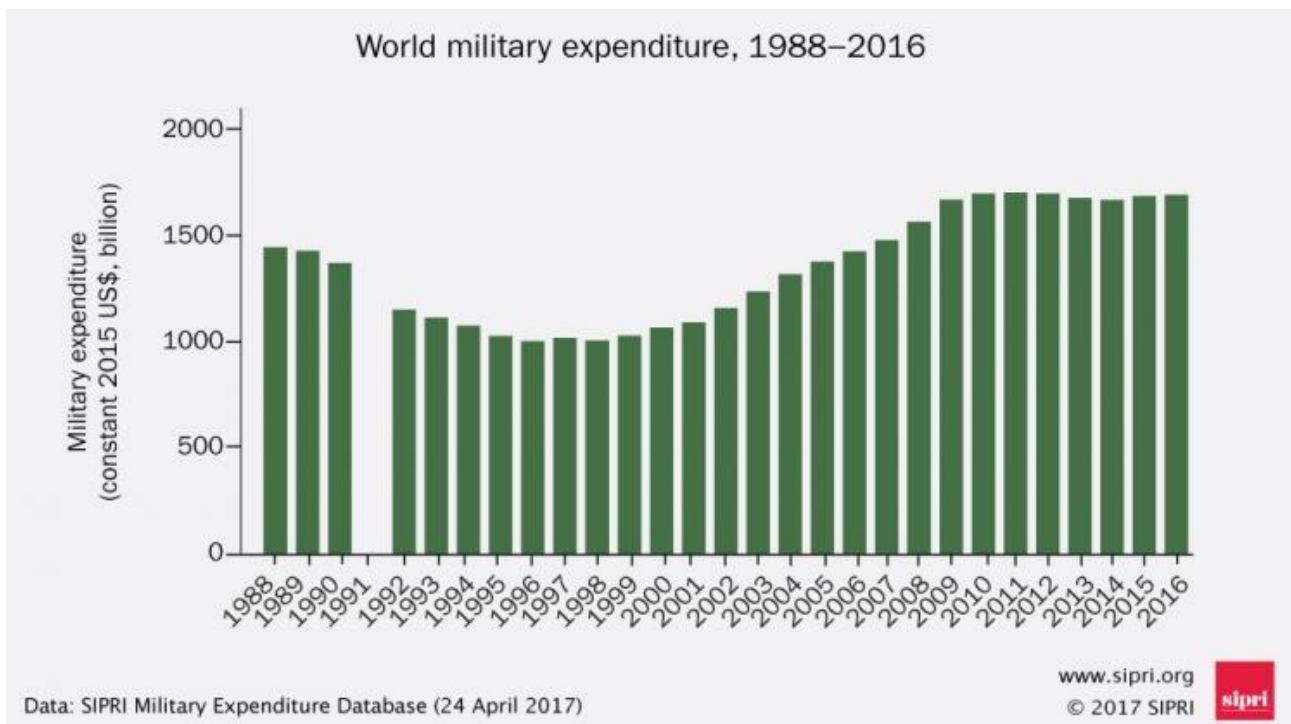
STOPP Ramstein (U.S. air base) demonstration in Germany 9.9.2017 – Oskar Lafontaine, former chair of the SPD party and former finance minister of Germany, nowadays active within die Linke (left wing party):

" Nuclear weapons have to disappear from the earth."

THE RETURN OF THE COLD WAR TO EUROPE

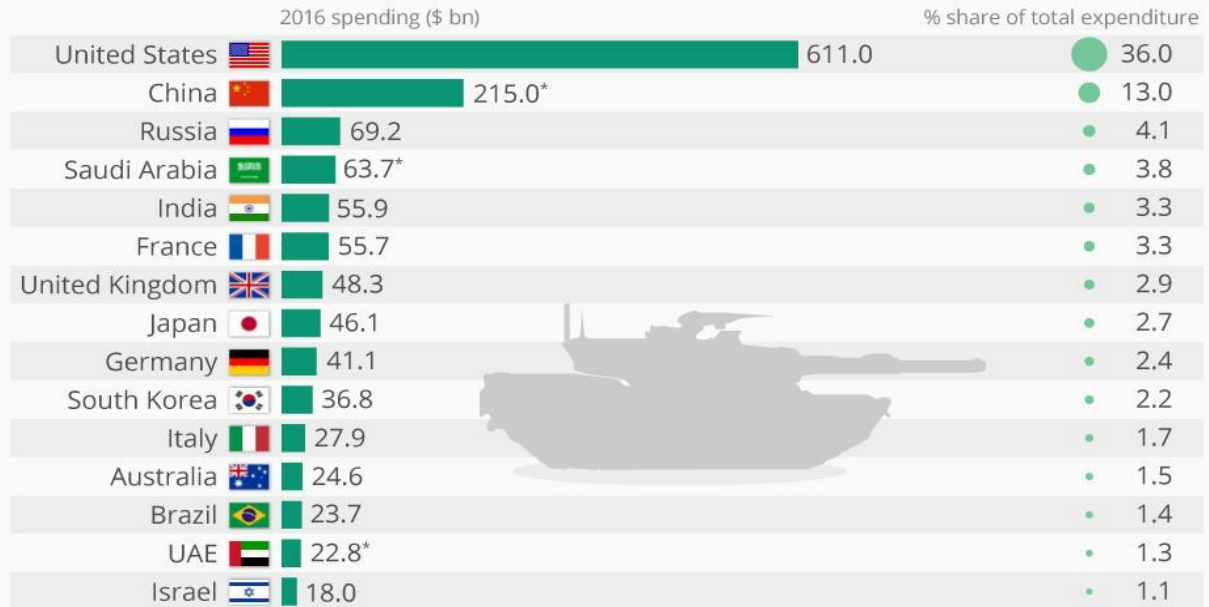
SIPRI – WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURE ROSE LAST YEAR (2016) FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A ROW

- The total expenditure was **1 686 billion dollars**, around 1 554 billion euro.
- Military expenditure in North-America rose for the first time since 2010 and the expenditure in **Western Europe rose for the second year in a row**.
- The state budget of Finland was 5.5 billion euro in 2017. With the total world military expenditure the Finnish state could be run for a period of 28 years.
- The U.S. military budget is by far the biggest in the world. In 2016 it amounted to 611 billion dollars.
- **The military budget of Russia** was the **third biggest** in 2016 and amounted to a little more than 69 billion dollars (cp. USA).



The Top 15 Countries For Military Expenditure in 2016

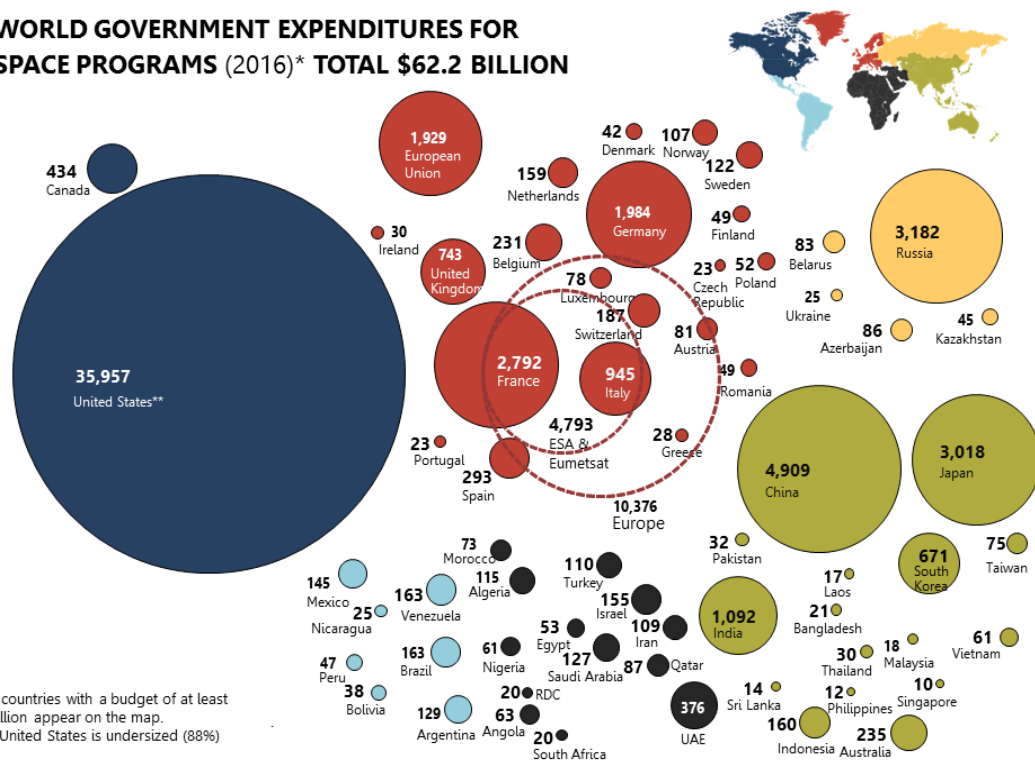
2016 military expenditure by country and share of global total



© StatistaCharts Source: Sipri * Estimate

Forbes statista

WORLD GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SPACE PROGRAMS (2016)* TOTAL \$62.2 BILLION



* Only countries with a budget of at least \$10 million appear on the map.
** The United States is undersized (88%)

THE DANGERS OF FALSE AND DISTORTED THREAT AND ENEMY IMAGES

Creating different kinds of threat and enemy images only serves the military industry and big corporations striving to get hold of declining natural resources, as well as politicians aiming at an undemocratic, power concentrating world order. It does not in any way improve or uphold vital environmental conditions, or secure basic human needs – not to speak of life quality and security.

- The enemy picture created in the U.S. and Western Europe has during the last years strongly been built around Russia – even though the military budget of Russia amounts to only 69.2 billion dollar whereas the figure of the U.S. is around 611 billion dollar. In order for the U.S. figures to be comparable with Russian expenditure, the military budgets of NATO and NATO partner countries also have to be taken into account.



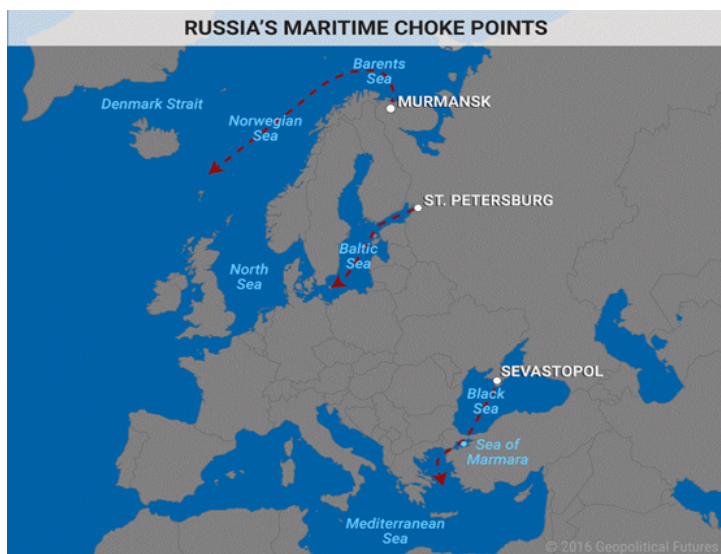
NATO Ballistic Missile Defence Configuration

ARMAMENT AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AIM AT THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF RUSSIA

In 2000 a vision about U.S. full spectrum dominance was presented at the homepage of the U.S. Department of Defence (Joint Vision 2020 Emphasizes Full-spectrum Dominance) and it was emphasized that the Department of Defence shall act according to this plan in the future. The promise as well as the goal are about to be reached.

In recent years an even tighter and more efficient cooperation has been built up in the western countries aiming at the encirclement of Russia.

- **The pictures below show how the encirclement rapidly is proceeding in the Baltic Sea area, around the Black Sea and in the oceans.**



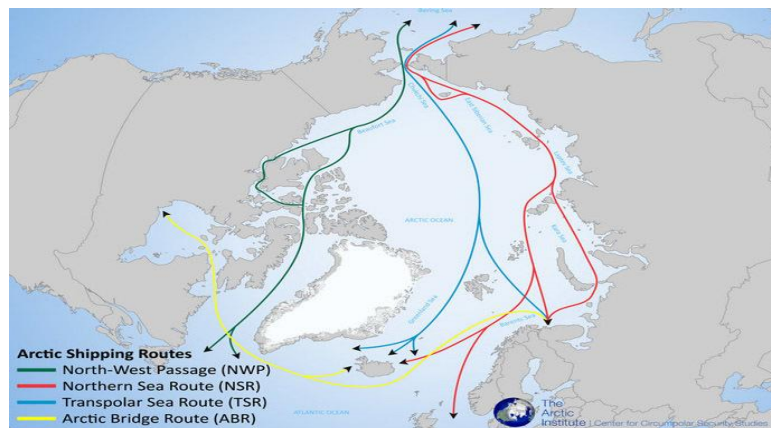
US military presence overseas



● Country with US Military Base
 ● Country with Access Arrangement
 ● Country with other Forms of Military Cooperation

TheGlobal Politics – 13.6.2017

- Tensions in the Arctic ocean/Arctic region are growing. Before the year 2020 the Bering Strait will be ice free for around 160 days a year. Before the year 2025 the now hypothetic Transpolar Sea Route through the central parts of the Arctic Ocean is going to be open for transports 45 days a year. It is estimated that there are oil and gas resources in the region, which are valued at around 1 trillion U.S. dollar; 13 % of the untapped oil resources and 30 % of the untapped gas resources in the world. There are also considerable mineral resources in the region.
 - ✓ Rear Admiral Jonathan White, the U.S. Navy's top oceanographer and navigator, and director of the Navy's climate change task force, said in a statement to Reuters in February 2014: *"The Arctic is all about operating forward and being ready. We don't think we're going to have to do war-fighting up there, but we have to be ready."*



- **The European Parliament resolution of 11 June 2015 on the strategic military situation in the Black Sea Basin following the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia** states among other things:

“The European Parliament,

Believes that the change in the geostrategic landscape, the evolving military situation in the Black Sea Basin and the forceful annexation of Crimea by Russia are indicative of broader and systemic challenges to the post-Cold War, norms-based European security architecture; believes that the EU and the Member States must have a security response to these challenges and reconsider their foreign and security policies in light of this, which must be reflected in a reviewed European Security Strategy, in the European Maritime Security Strategy and in the EU Strategy for the Black Sea; is concerned about the intensified Russian pressure on the EU eastern border, including on Romania, Poland and the Baltic States, which represents a major risk;...

The European Parliament,

Notes with concern that Russia has bolstered its air and naval defences in the Black Sea Basin considerably, deploying new naval defence (anti-ship) missiles (with a range of 600 km, able to reach the Bosphorus) and ensuring that Russian fighter planes control about three quarters of the Black Sea Basin airspace (by practically tripling the number of airports in Crimea); notes, in this regard, that Russia has bolstered its capabilities in both strategic and tactical terms: strategically, long-range bombers, capable of carrying cruise missiles, and reconnaissance aviation operating close to the western shores of the Black Sea, have the potential to penetrate deep into Central Europe; tactically, two naval infantry brigades – potentially supported by Mistral-type helicopter carriers – pose a significant potential landing threat; welcomes France's decision to reconsider the delivery of the Mistral amphibious assault ships to Russia and salutes France's negotiations to unequivocally and finally cancel this deal;...”



- **In the German naval magazine MarineForum 3- 2017** an article written by Heinz Dieter Jopp and Klaus Mommsen was published. Both are considered to be experts of the German marine forces. The article (*Ostsee und Schwarzes Meer im Fokus – Russland und NATO in den Randmeeren auf Konfrontationskurs?*) dealt **with the growing importance** of the marginal seas: **The Baltic Sea and the Black Sea.**
 - ✓ Concerning the situation in the Black Sea region they are reminding that during the Soviet time, the Black Sea was considered the inland sea of the country. In the current situation of Russia the Black Sea is of crucial importance for the countries access to the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic. The new NATO countries in Eastern Europe; Bulgaria and Romania, have changed the situation. The conclusion in the article written by Jopp and Mommsen is:
 - ✓ "It is a fact that both the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea are of big geostrategic importance for Russia. Only through these two marginal seas the country has access to the Atlantic and only by having access to these seas Russia can reach the ambition to act as a global superpower. NATO and EU must clearly show the limits for Russia's aggressive and expansive behaviour, but without denying the country the use of the marginal waters. The fact that this is feasible is shown by the partnership-based relationship, especially at the maritime level, that worked in the first 15 years after the disintegration of the Soviet Union."

- **Akademie Bergstraße für Ressourcen-, Demokratie- und Friedensforschung** is an Academy in Germany dealing with resources, democracy and peace research. The aim is to develop future-oriented impulses, ideas and methods for preventing war. In an article on the 6th of September 2017, the Academy gives a warning about the present situation in Europe and the world:
 - ✓ Already for many years influential Think Tanks with close relations to big corporations put pressure on Germany to; instead of the U.S. and Great Britain, take over the "leading power" in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Prominent European politicians as well as the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation are referring to the fact that after the German Bundestag elections (September 2017) considerable changes are going to take place in European foreign and security policy and in NATO.
 - ✓ Within one year of the elections in Germany, elections will take place in the U.S., France and Great Britain. The results of the elections and the new governments thus formed are going to show if there is legitimacy for big changes.
 - ✓ The planned rearmament shall be financed by the European Defence Fund (see below).
 - ✓ The Akademie Bergstraße analysis shows that war today purposefully aims at parts of the energy infrastructure and the economic structure, at housing and civilians.

NATO BECOMES A NEIGHBOUR OF RUSSIA

There is an ongoing dispute about what promises USA/NATO once gave Russia about the eastward enlargement of NATO.

- In an article in the German magazine Der Spiegel 26.11.2009 under the headline **"NATO's Eastward Expansion - Did the West Break Its Promise to Moscow?"** you find the story:

- ✓ *"Russian President Dmitry Medvedev has accused the West of breaking promises made after the fall of the Iron Curtain, saying that NATO's expansion into Eastern Europe violated commitments made during the negotiations over German reunification. Newly discovered documents from Western archives support the Russian position..."*
- ✓ After speaking with many of those involved and examining previously classified British and German documents in detail, SPIEGEL has concluded that there was no doubt that the West did everything it could to give the Soviets the impression that NATO membership was out of the question for countries like Poland, Hungary or Czechoslovakia..."

In the article three prominent statesmen (1990) are quoted; German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, U.S. secretary of State James Baker and the foreign minister of the Soviet Union Eduard Shevardnadze:

- ✓ On Feb. 10, 1990, between 4 and 6:30 p.m., Genscher spoke with Shevardnadze. According to the German record of the conversation, which was only recently declassified, Genscher said: "We are aware that NATO membership for a unified Germany raises complicated questions. For us, however, one thing is certain: NATO will not expand to the east." And because the conversation revolved mainly around East Germany, Genscher added explicitly: 'As far as the non-expansion of NATO is concerned, this also applies in general.' Shevardnadze replied that he believed 'everything the minister (Genscher) said.'..."
- ✓ What the US secretary of state said on Feb. 9, 1990 in the magnificent St. Catherine's Hall at the Kremlin is beyond dispute. There would be, in Baker's words, 'no extension of NATO's jurisdiction for forces of NATO one inch to the east,' provided the Soviets agreed to the NATO membership of a unified Germany. Moscow would think about it, Gorbachev said, but added: 'any extension of the zone of NATO is unacceptable.'..."
- ✓ Now, 20 years later, Gorbachev is still outraged when he is asked about this episode. 'One cannot depend on American politicians,' he told SPIEGEL. Baker, for his part, now offers a different interpretation of what he said in 1990, arguing that he was merely referring to East Germany, which was to be given a special status in the alliance -- nothing more..."

- **On the globalresearch.com homepage you can find an article by Valentin Zorin under the headline” NATO Build-Up On Russia’s Borders - Worst Treachery Since Munich 1938” referring to the promises of the Western countries. Zorin accompanied Mikhail Gorbachev on his visit to the U.S. in 1990. Below is an excerpt from the article:**
 - ✓ *“Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush Sr. focused on the reunification of divided Germany. President Bush saw the reunification of Germany as a fundamental factor of continental stability and global detente. He repeatedly assured Soviet leader Gorbachev that the reunification of Germany would never take the North Atlantic Alliance closer to the Soviet border. I can still open my old notebook or play back an old tape to recall what he said: ‘The allied forces will not be inching closer to your border’...”*
- **In 1997 in Paris, NATO and Russia signed a Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation. The message on the NATO homepage on the 27th of May, 1997 was noble:**
 - ✓ *“NATO and Russia do not consider each other as adversaries. They share the goal of overcoming the vestiges of earlier confrontation and competition and of strengthening mutual trust and cooperation. The present Act reaffirms the determination of NATO and Russia to give concrete substance to their shared commitment to build a stable, peaceful and undivided Europe, whole and free, to the benefit of all its peoples. Making this commitment at the highest political level marks the beginning of a fundamentally new relationship between NATO and Russia. They intend to develop, on the basis of common interest, reciprocity and transparency a strong, stable and enduring partnership...”*
- Now all the Baltic states and virtually all Eastern European countries are members of NATO and NATO holds military exercises in countries bordering Russia. The militarization of the Baltic Sea and Eastern Europe was thus started by the U.S. and NATO.
- **At the NATO summit in Warsaw in July 2016** NATO leaders agreed to deploy military forces to the Baltic states and eastern Poland for the first time, and to increase air and sea patrols. The defense alliance decided to move four battalions totaling 3 000 - 4 000 troops into northeastern Europe on a rotating basis.
 - ✓ In May 2016 the U.S. switched on a missile shield in Romania and in July 2016 media reported about NATO’s activation of a U.S.-built missile shield on Polish soil.
 - ✓ NATO and Berlin are emphasizing that this does not break the NATO-Russia agreement Founding Act of 1997.
- **In January 2017 in Zagan, Polish and American Soldiers celebrated the arrival of American forces in Poland. It represents the biggest U.S. military deployment in Europe since the end of the Cold War. The so called "Iron Brigade" is made up of 3 500 highly trained soldiers and heavy military equipment; 87 tanks, 144 Bradley fighting vehicles and 2 500 vehicles being transported by land from Germany.**

- ✓ They are deployed with NATO partners Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary on a rotational basis.
 - ✓ A battalion of tanks, including **600 soldiers from the U.S. armored brigade**, was sent from Poland to the Baltic states. The "Iron Brigade" also moved their troops into seven more countries across Central and Eastern Europe to train with its forces, except Poland and the Baltic states also 750 soldiers to Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary and 450 soldiers to Germany.
- According to Captain Scott Walters at the US Army, the moving of troops from five gathering places in Poland, less than 20 days after the arrival of the "Iron Brigade" in Europe, showed that the brigade is able to quickly gather troops and freely move them across Europe.



- **Today the U.S. and Russia control 94 % of the approximately 15.000 nuclear weapons in the world.** These weapons have, in the words of Eva Walder (disarmament ambassador of Sweden), the capacity *"to destroy the human civilization, to kill millions or even billions of human beings, to destroy the environment and to end life on earth as we know it"* (speech in the UN 28.3.2017).
- **NATO is the biggest nuclear military alliance in the world.** (USA 6.800, Great Britain 215, France 300). In the final declaration of the NATO Summit in Warsaw 2016 it is stated that: *"Our deterrence and defence is based on an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional and missile defence capabilities..."*
- **The pressure to connect Finland and Sweden to the military alliance is strong.** This has been shown by a lively debate both in Finland and Sweden about joining the NATO, and the fact that the countries participate in and organize major military exercises.

- It is also to be noted that Finland, contrary to Sweden, Ireland, Switzerland and Austria considered as “neutral” countries, did not take part in the historical negotiations about the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Finland also did not participate in the vote about the Treaty on the 7th of July 2017, resulting in 122 countries out of 193 endorsing the Treaty. The ratification process started in September 2017. Finland thus belonged to the group of countries that bear nuclear arms and many others that either come under their protection or host weapons on their soil and that boycotted the negotiations.
- Sweden participated actively in the negotiations. Margot Wallström, Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote in the Swedish daily newspaper Aftonbladet (1.3.17) that the Swedish government intends to work for a nuclear-free world. And in a speech at the UN conference in New York 28.3.2017 Eva Walder, Swedish Ambassador for Disarmament, stated that *“Sweden has always participated in multilateral negotiations related to disarmament...We support the humanitarian perspective, regardless of whether it refers to conventional arms or to weapons of mass destruction. However the humanitarian perspective carries a particular weight when it comes to nuclear weapons. They have the capacity to destroy the human civilization, to kill millions or even billions of human beings, to destroy the environment and to end life on earth as we know it...And finally, there should be references to the enormous waste of resources resulting from the production and modernization of nuclear weapons...”*
- Sweden’s activity led to a warning from the U.S. The Local reported 20.8.2017 that U.S. Secretary of Defence James Mattis had sent a letter to Swedish Defence Minister Peter Hultqvist warning the Nordic nation of a negative impact on relations should they sign an anti-nuclear weapons treaty.
- In November 2017 the U.S. Secretary of Defence, James Mattis, visited Finland, where he met with Finnish President Sauli Niinistö. After the meeting Mattis gave statements to the media. He stated: “We welcome the deepening bi-lateral and NATO defence partnership with Finland. In today’s conversations, we reaffirmed that **relations between Finland and the United States have never been stronger.**” Mattis also backed Finland’s initiative to create an international hybrid warfare center in Helsinki. **At the press conference Mattis did not take any questions.**
- During his visit to Finland, Mattis also took part in tripartite talks with his Nordic counterparts, which are expected to have far-reaching military consequences for both Sweden and Finland.
- In Finland, an opinion poll about NATO membership made by the independent market research company Taloustutkimus and published in November 2017, showed that **59 % of the Finnish population says NO, 22 % says YES** and 19 % has no opinion. A clear majority (around 60 %) supports a referendum about an eventual membership in the military alliance.

- In **Sweden**, Novus made an **opinion poll about NATO membership** for SVT News in July 2017. It comprised of 1.000 persons. **43 % said NO, 32 % said YES** and 25 % had no opinion.

THE SNEAKING MILITARIZATION OF SOCIETY

EU IS RAPIDLY DEVELOPING TOWARDS A SECURITY AND DEFENCE UNION

- **On the 28th of April 2015** the EU commission approved a new **European Agenda on Security** in which a strategy is presented for how the Union shall tackle security threats in the EU for the period 2015-2020. The press statement of the commission states that: "The EU and its Member States are confronted with significant security challenges. Terrorism, organised crime and cybercrime increasingly threaten societies in every corner of Europe, and these threats have changed in nature and magnitude. Europe faces the spill over effects of political instability in its immediate neighbourhood, which endanger the EU's security interests..."

- **On the 6th of April 2016** the EU commission adopted a **Joint Framework to counter hybrid threats**.

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security

Policy **Federica Mogherini** said: *"In recent years, the security environment has changed dramatically. We have seen the rise of hybrid threats on EU's borders. There has been a strong call for the EU to adapt and increase its capacities as a security provider. The relationship between internal and external security needs to be further strengthened. With these new proposals, we want to enhance our capacity to counter threats of hybrid nature. In this effort, we will also step up cooperation and coordination with NATO."*



- **On the 8th of July 2016 a Joint declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission, and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization** was signed in Warsaw.

In the press release of NATO it is stated that in fulfilling the confronting common challenges, efforts have to be stepped up. There is an urgent need to:

- ✓ *“Boost our ability to counter hybrid threats, including by bolstering resilience, working together on analysis, prevention, and early detection, through timely information sharing and, to the extent possible, intelligence sharing between staffs; and cooperating on strategic communication and response. The development of coordinated procedures through our respective playbooks will substantially contribute to implementing our efforts. Broaden and adapt our operational cooperation including at sea, and on migration, through increased sharing of maritime situational awareness as well as better coordination and mutual reinforcement of our activities in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Expand our coordination on cyber security and defence including in the context of our missions and operations, exercises and on education and training. Develop coherent, complementary and interoperable defence capabilities of EU Member States and NATO Allies, as well as multilateral projects. Facilitate a stronger defence industry and greater defence research and industrial cooperation within Europe and across the Atlantic. Step up our coordination on exercises, including on hybrid, by developing as the first step parallel and coordinated exercises for 2017 and 2018. Build the defence and security capacity and foster the resilience of our partners in the East and South in a complementary way through specific projects in a variety of areas for individual recipient countries, including by strengthening maritime capacity.”*

- **On the 14th of November 2016** The EU Council adopted **conclusions on implementing “A Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy”** (June 2016).

- ✓ In the foreword of the Strategy, Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Vice-President of the European Commission states: ***“The Strategy nurtures the ambition of strategic autonomy for the European Union... For Europe, soft and hard power go hand in hand... We will keep deepening the transatlantic bond and our partnership with NATO, while we will also connect to new players and explore new formats...”***
- ✓ In the document it is emphasized that: ***“The EU needs to be strengthened as a security community: European security and defence efforts should enable the EU to act autonomously while also contributing to and undertaking actions in cooperation with NATO.... As Europeans we must take greater responsibility for our security. We must be ready and able to deter, respond to, and protect ourselves against external threats.”***

- **On the 30th of November 2016 the European Commission proposed a European Defence Fund** and other actions to support Member States' more efficient spending in joint defence capabilities, strengthen European citizens' security and foster a competitive and innovative industrial base. In the press release of the EU Commission it is stated that:
 - ✓ *“In his 2016 State of the Union speech, President Jean-Claude Juncker highlighted the importance of a strong Europe that can defend and protect its citizens at home and abroad - an ambition which cannot be achieved without innovating and pooling resources in the European defence industry. The European Defence Action Plan adopted by the Commission today delivers on that vision. European Commission President Jean-Claude **Juncker** said: To guarantee our collective security, we must invest in the common development of technologies and equipment of strategic importance – from land, air, sea and space capabilities to cyber security. It requires more cooperation between Member States and greater pooling of national resources. If Europe does not take care of its own security, nobody else will do it for us. A strong, competitive and innovative defence industrial base is what will give us strategic autonomy...”*
- **On the 1st of March 2017 the EU Commission presented a White Paper on the Future of Europe.**

After that the commission has published a series of reflection papers that are dealing with central questions about the future of Europe.

 - ✓ **The fourth reflection paper**, published on the **7th of June 2017**, outlines the main trends and challenges that will shape the future of security and defence, and it sets out three different scenarios with multiple options for moving towards a security and defence Union. While not mutually exclusive, these scenarios are underpinned by different levels of ambition for the EU in doing things together in security and defence. The paper states that the **“first ambitious steps towards a security and defence union have been made...”**
- Based on amongst others the documents mentioned above **concrete measures are now being implemented**: the structures for the common security and defence policy are being renewed, civil and military capacities and tools are being developed, European defence cooperation is being deepened and the cooperation with partner countries, the UN, Nato and other partner organizations are being extended.
- **In a press statement on the 16th of March 2017**, the **EU parliament emphasized** that it is essential to increase national defence expenditure to 2% of GDP. This would mean finding an extra €100 billion for defence by the end of the coming decade. Extra money should be channelled to research and development as well as to strategic cooperative programmes.

- **On the 25th of March 2017** the EU leaders were celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Union in Rome. In the Rome Declaration a way towards a new kind of Union that better listens and appeals to the citizens is presented. In the **Rome Declaration the EU, strongly led by Germany, declared its intention to pursue an offensive world policy:**
 - ✓ *"In the ten years to come we want a Union that is safe and secure, prosperous, competitive, sustainable and socially responsible, and with the will and capacity of **playing a key role in the world and of shaping globalisation...** a Union ready to take more responsibilities and to assist in **creating a more competitive and integrated defence industry**; a Union committed to strengthening its common security and defence, also **in cooperation and complementarity with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation,...**"*

- **On the 7th of June 2017** the EU commission launched the **European Defence Fund, which consists of 5,5 billion euro a year to boost Europe's defence capabilities.** The Fund will coordinate, supplement and amplify national investments in defence research, in the development of prototypes and in the acquisition of defence equipment and technology.

- **On the 13th of November 2017** EU foreign affairs and defence ministers signed a **joint notification on the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) that foresees the possibility of a number of** EU member states working more closely in the area of security and defence.
 - ✓ **This permanent framework for defence cooperation will allow those member states willing and able to jointly develop defence capabilities, invest in shared projects, or enhance the operational readiness and contribution of their armed forces.**
 - ✓ **The possibility of the Permanent Structured Cooperation in the area of defence security and defence policy was introduced already by the Lisbon Treaty** which came into force 2009, and has therefore been **referred to by European Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, as "the Sleeping Beauty".**
 - ✓ **Out of totally 28 EU member states 23 countries signed the joint notification.** For Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Malta and Portugal, which did not sign the notification, it is possible to join at a later stage.
 - ✓ **The nonaligned country Finland was one of the driving forces behind the notification** and has announced willingness to take part in several PESCO projects such as satellite cooperation, cyber defence and naval defence, and to reduce logistical and legal bottlenecks for military transport between EU countries – thus contributing to the sneaking militarization of society.

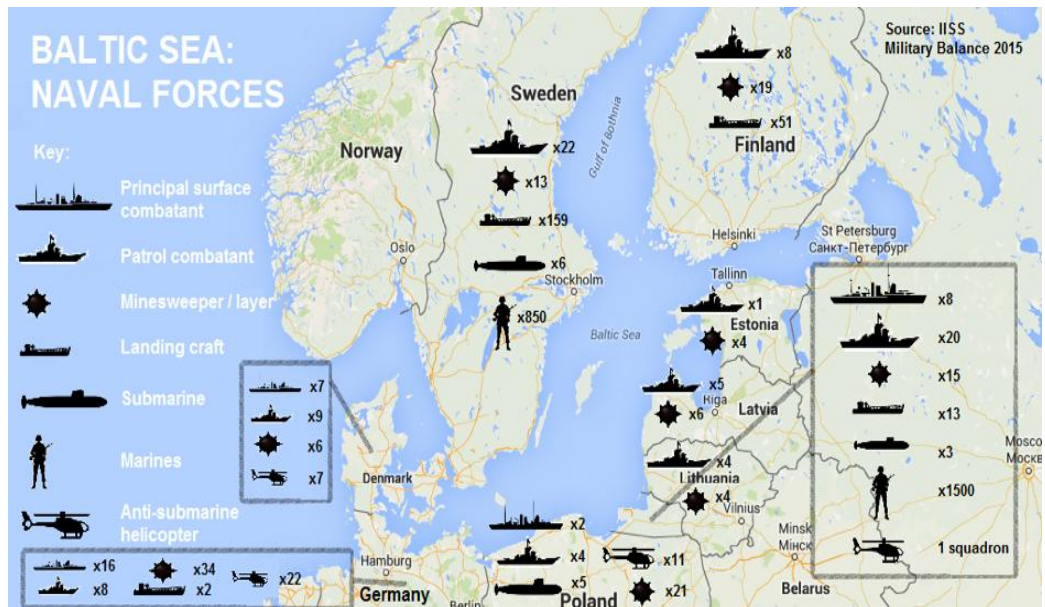
- **The EU is the world's second largest spender on defence:** in 2016 the US spent €546 billion in current prices, the 28 EU countries spent €206 billion, while the third biggest spender was China with €131 billion.
- **Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) have been urging EU countries to increase expenditure on defence to 2% of their country's gross domestic product,** but of course investment alone is not enough. EU countries waste an estimated €26.4 billion every year because of duplication in defence spending, overcapacity and barriers to defence procurement.
 - ✓ Parliament has been calling on EU countries to purchase defence resources jointly and thereby benefit from economies of scale. In a resolution on the European defence union adopted in 2016, MEPs identify ways for member states to pool capabilities, establish multinational forces and set up an EU headquarters to plan and command crisis management operations. This would allow the EU to react faster and more robustly to security threats. (News European Parliament, 21-9-2017)
- When Finland had a **referendum about the EU membership** there was no proper debate about a common defence and when EU critical citizens tried to open up a debate about the issue it was silenced totally.

THE MILITARIZATION OF THE BALTIC SEA –HAZARDOUS GAME BY THE WESTERN COUNTRIES



THE EUROPEAN CHESSBOARD: Here's A Map Of The Russia-NATO Confrontation - Business Insider, Sep. 29, 2014

THE WESTERN COUNTRIES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION



- **The head quarters of the Swedish fleet** are situated in Karlskrona in the southern parts of the Baltic Sea.
- **Finland's marine military bases** are situated in Turku, Kirkkonummi, Raasepori and Helsinki.
- **In May 2015** it was announced that, considering the need to safeguard the marine areas of Finland and Sweden, the cooperation will be deepened by **the development of a bilateral standing Naval Task Group, The Swedish-Finnish Naval Task Group (SFNTG)**. The countries' performance capacities are combined to compatible units. The naval task group shall have **full operational capability by 2023**.
- **In March 2016** the defence ministers of **Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden** announced their intention to **deepen the defence cooperation due to the increased military activity of Russia in the Baltic Sea region**, which was worrying the ministers. The Nordic cooperation will be deepened by different means, amongst others tighter cooperation in regard to airspace surveillance, common safe communication between the Nordic countries and common exercises in the region. The defence ministers agreed to complete a Danish proposal to open up their territories for military forces to have access to each other's airspace and sea and land territories in peace time.
- **Warships** of the Baltic NATO member countries **Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland** are also operating in the Baltic Sea, as well as warships from NATO countries located outside the Baltic Sea area (see military exercises below).

- **NATO Review Magazine, 2016** under the headline **“Securing the Nordic-Baltic region”**:
 - ✓ *“NATO has a strong role in coordinating closer security ties between the region’s states. **Finland and Sweden are not members of the Alliance and are therefore not covered by NATO’s collective defence clause. However, the Allies are working closely with both countries – two of NATO’s most active partners – to assess security in the Baltic Sea region, to expand exchanges of information, including on hybrid warfare, coordinating training and exercises, and to develop better joint situational awareness. The prospects are positive for improved NATO-Nordic-Baltic defence cooperation, yet a number of important challenges need to be overcome. The region will test NATO’s flexibility in strengthening defence ties among its members and crucial partner states...***
 - ✓ *The number of major exercises conducted by NATO fully encompassing the land, sea and air power of its Allies in the Baltic Sea region should be increased...*
 - ✓ ***As Finland and Sweden are key provider states within these developing Nordic-Baltic infrastructural networks, NATO should ensure that both these partner countries are given the option to be integrated strongly within the relevant contingency planning structures...***”

- **Germany plays an active role in the Baltic Sea** – In the MarineForum-magazin (5- 2017 and 6-2017, Randmeerkriegsführung. Wiederaufbau einer Fähigkeit) Peter Korte, the head of a department in the German Navy Command, published an article in which he states that it is *“conceivable”* that **“the eastern region of the Baltic Sea could become a venue for conflicts of interests and provocations”**.
 - ✓ He emphasizes that a credible deterrence necessitates preparations for **“the regular and permanent presence of operational forces”** and a **resolute military buildup**. Berlin’s decision to procure five new corvettes (K130) for the Baltic Sea is explicitly done in order to raise the presence in home (German) waters. The accuracy of the corvettes is significant both at sea and on land.
 - ✓ Peter Korte also emphasizes the importance of both **national and multinational military exercises and suggests a great number of rearmament measures**, amongst others development and use of unmanned systems both beneath and on the water and creating capacity to find and fight against military targets under water and further development of the capacity.

RUSSIA’S SITUATION IN THE BALTIC SEA

Russia has expanded its attack capacity in the St. Petersburg region and at the borders of the Baltic Sea countries.



Russian Iskander missiles in Kaliningrad - 'The North - A Zone of Peace' conference, Stockholm 3.2.2017, Dave Webb: US/NATO Encirclement of Russia - a Threat to Peace

- **Concerning Russia and the Baltic Sea, Kaliningrad which belongs to Russia, is the most militarized region.** The head quarters of the Russian Baltic Sea fleet are situated there and in case of war Russia counts on being able to prevent NATO from bringing more forces to the Baltic. From Kaliningrad, Russia could severely harm Finnish maintenance connections in a crisis situation.
- **Russia's main military regions are situated in Murmansk and the northern Arctic Ocean.** Murmansk is the head quarters of the northern fleet and home to amongst others 30 submarines (out of which 10 are strategic missile submarines), Russia's air craft carrier and many other military vessels. The strategic missile submarines carry intercontinental nuclear warheads, and the submarines also carry cruise missiles.
- **Sosnovy Bor** is an area at the Southern shore of the Gulf of Finland, about 80 km from St.Petersburg and only 90 km across the bay from the Finnish coastal town Kotka. **The area is classified as a military area where nuclear power plants and different kinds of nuclear facilities are situated.**
- **In recent years Russia has expanded its troops in the Baltic Sea region and improved its equipment.** Russia – just as the western countries – has from time to time used dangerous provocation methods, and sometimes the word exchange has been rather heated.
- **When the Berlin wall fell Russia lost the main part of its Baltic Sea coast.** All countries along the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, except the small Kaliningrad oblast that belongs to Russia, are now members of NATO. Russia's access to the Baltic Sea is now secured only by Kaliningrad and the region around St. Petersburg. The Danish Strait is important for both Russia's military fleet and its merchant fleet. At the strait, NATO controls the traffic to and from the Baltic Sea and the alliance can close the passage for Russia if it so wishes.

- In October 2016 **Moscow announced that missiles that can be supplied with nuclear weapons shall be stationed in Kaliningrad.**
- On the 19th of June 2017 a **Russian** fighter jet and a US Air Force reconnaissance aircraft flew extraordinarily close to each other in the airspace of the Baltic Sea. On that same day a Russian fighter jet also flew close to a Swedish fighter jet.
- On the 21st of June 2017, **during a flight control, a NATO fighter jet flew close to a Russian airplane** carrying the Russian defence minister Sergei Šoigu to Kaliningrad.
- According to CNN **Russian and US military aircraft and ships have had more than 30 interactions in the Baltic Sea region in June 2017.**
- In June 2017 **NATO's four multinational battle groups in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland became fully operational.**
- **Russia** for its part announced **that still in 2017 new troops are being deployed in the Western military district.** According to the TV channel of the Russian army, 40 military bases will be built for the new troops.
- Concerning the militarization of the Baltic Sea, **Russia's envoy to NATO, ambassador Alexander Grushko** said in the German newspaper die Welt (7.6.17): **"NATO is building a new military security situation that we cannot ignore, that we should address using our own military instruments."**





Suomen Kuvalehti 10.8.2017

Military bases in the Baltic region

“In the Baltic Sea region thousands of new soldiers and heavy equipment has been placed in recent years.”

MULTINATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EXERCISES

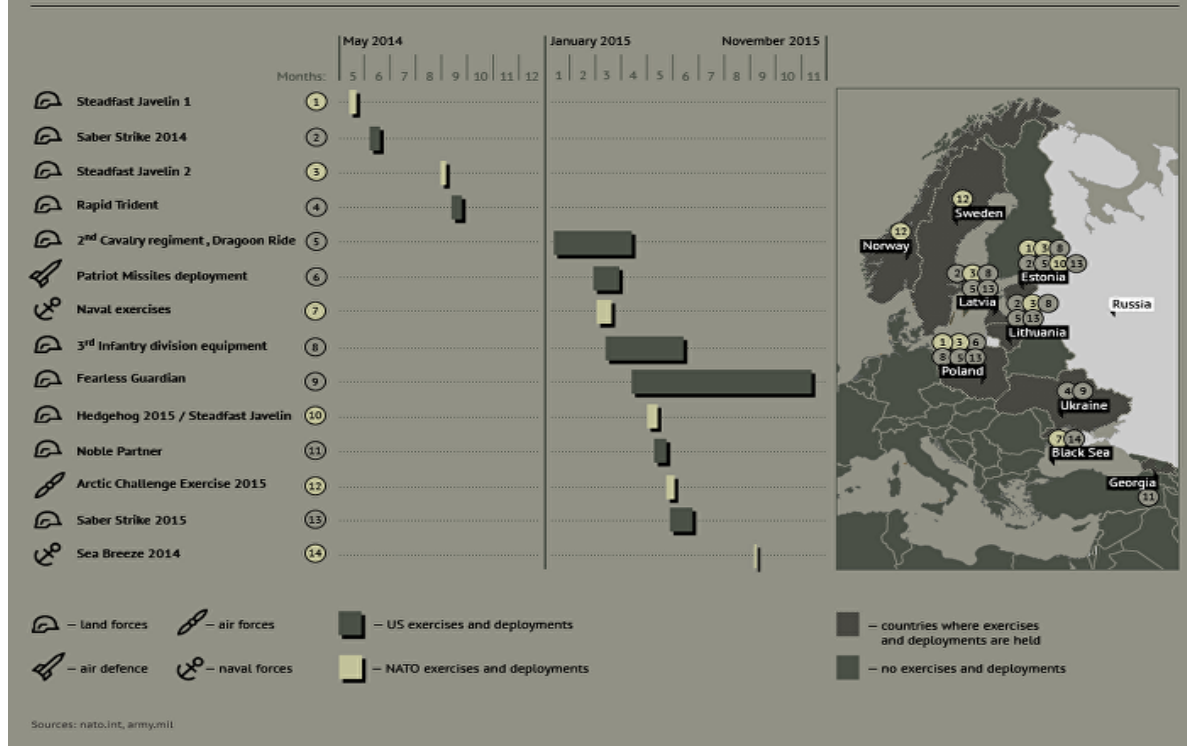
PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING AND EXERCISES IN WHICH FINLAND IS TAKING PART

In the year 2017 the plan includes 84 occasions in Finland and abroad.

Of the 84 announced occasions only 49 are found on the list published by the Finnish Defence Forces. What are the 35 other occasions and where are they being held?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Finland, 17 occasions | Czech Republic, 1 occasion |
| Germany, 4 occasions | Iceland, 1 occasion |
| Nordic countries, 3 occasions | Belgium, 1 occasion |
| Baltic Sea, 3 occasions | Netherlands, 1 occasion |
| Sweden, 2 occasions | Albania, 1 occasion |
| Finland/Sweden/Norway, 2 occasions | USA, 1 occasion |
| Estonia/Finland, 2 occasions | Place open, 2 occasions |
| Baltics, 2 occasions | |
| Europe, 2 occasions | |
| Baltics/Finland/Sweden, 1 occasion | |
| Baltics/Baltic Sea, 1 occasion | |
| Estonia, 1 occasion | |
| Poland, 1 occasion | |

NATO exercises and deployments near Russia since 2014



Sputnik International – 7.6.2016

SOME OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MULTINATIONAL MILITARY EXERCISES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION 2014 – 2017 INVOLVING NATO, U.S.ARMY EUROPE AND THEIR PARTNERS

In addition to the increasing number of permanent troops in the Baltic Sea Region, the number of war exercises has also increased.

Many times a year both western and Russian exercises are held with thousands and even tens of thousands of participants. **Significantly, the contents of the exercises have changed.** Before, the troops of the different countries were mainly exercising crisis management. Nowadays also heavily armed and well equipped confrontations between war troops are simulated.

- **BALTOPS (Baltic Operations)** are annual multinational maritime war exercises held since 1971 in June in the Baltic Sea and surroundings (i.e. the Baltic Sea, Sweden, Poland, Germany). Finland has taken part since 1993. The exercises are led by the Naval Striking and Support Force (NATO).
 - ✓ **BALTOPS 2014:** 13 countries
 - ✓ **BALTOPS 2015:** 17 countries
 - ✓ **BALTOPS 2016:** 17 countries
 - ✓ **BALTOPS 2017:** 14 countries

- **Spring Storm/Kevadtorm** exercises have been held in Estonia in May since 2003. Finland has taken part since 2016.
 - ✓ **Spring Storm14/Steadfast Javelin I**, 6.000 persons, 9 countries
 - ✓ **Spring Storm 15/Steadfast Javelin III/Hedgehog/Siili**, 13.000 persons, 12 countries
 - ✓ **Spring Storm 16**: 6.000 persons, 8 countries
 - ✓ **Spring Storm 17**: 9.000 persons, 15 countries

- **Saber Strike** exercises have been held in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Poland in June since 2010. Finland has taken part since 2013.
 - ✓ **Saber Strike 2014**: 4.500 persons, 10 countries
 - ✓ **Saber Strike 2015**: 6.000 persons, 13 countries
 - ✓ **Saber Strike 2016**: 10.000 persons, 12 countries
 - ✓ **Saber Strike 2017**: 11.500 persons, 18 countries

- **Iron Sword** exercises have been held in Lithuania in November since 2014
 - ✓ **Iron Sword 2014**: 2.500 persons, 10 countries
 - ✓ **Iron Sword 2015**: 2.000 persons, 10 countries
 - ✓ **Iron Sword 2016**: 4.000 persons, 11 countries

- **Steadfast Javelin II, September 2014**: region Poland, Germany and the Baltic States, 2.000 persons, 10 countries.

- **Atlantic Resolve** multinational annual exercises since 2014 in the Baltic States, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria.

- **Anakonda** –exercises in Poland
 - ✓ **2014 September/October**: 12,500 persons, 10 countries
 - ✓ **2016 June**: the biggest war exercise in Eastern Europe since the cold war, 31.000 persons, 24 countries

- **Black Eagle, November 2014**: in Poland, 1.300 persons, Poland/Great Britain + NATO
- **Noble Jump 2015 June**: in Poland, 2.100 persons, 9 countries
- **Dragon, October 2015**: in Poland, 7.000 persons, Poland, Germany, Great Britain, USA (Dragon exercises also in October 2017)
- **NATO's Allied Rapid Reaction Corps = ARRC**, November 2015, exercised for the first time in the Baltic States.
ARRC- exercises have been held annually since 1992 in different NATO regions.

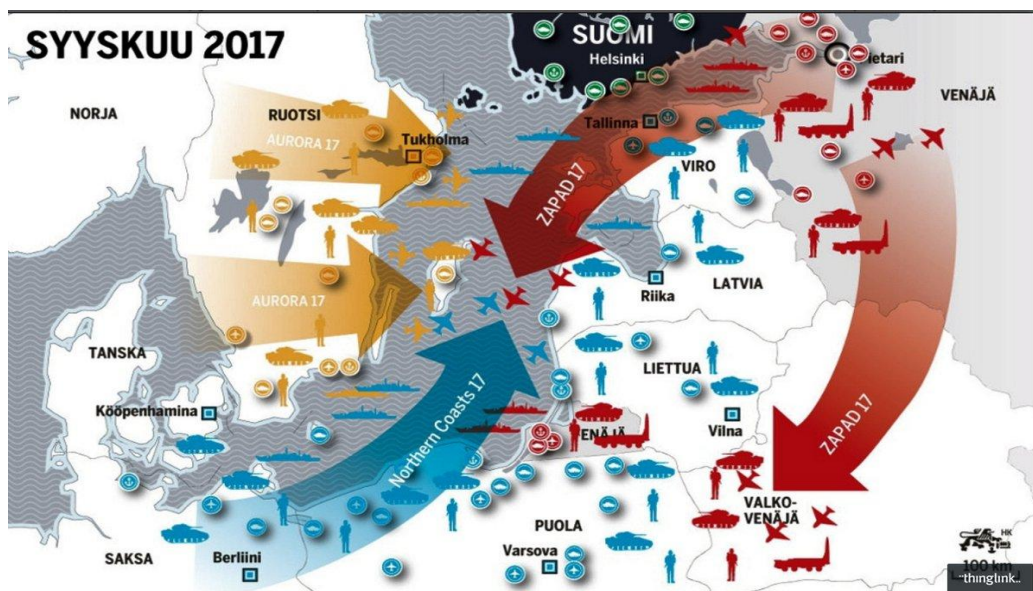


- **Arrow 16, May 2016 in Finland**

- ✓ The mechanised exercise of the Finnish Army, led by the Armoured Brigade was held in Niinisalo in Satakunta.
- ✓ A US Army Europe detachment took part in the exercise as part of the two armies' bilateral cooperation, the aim of which is to mutually develop tactical skills and interoperability according to NATO standards. Approximately 160 US soldiers from the US Army Europe's 2nd Cavalry Regiment's Mechanized Infantry Company took part in the exercise as part of the Finnish battle group. The exercise equipment of the US detachment consisted of Stryker armoured personnel carriers and anti-tank missiles.
- ✓ Approximately 2.500 persons took part in the exercise.

- **Arrow 17, May 2017 in Finland**

- ✓ One of the Finnish army's biggest exercises 2017, held in Niinisalo.
- ✓ The exercise brought to Finland a reinforced US Army Europe infantry company of approximately 125 soldiers equipped with armoured Stryker personnel carrier vehicles, as well as a Norwegian Brigade North mechanized platoon of approximately 50 soldiers equipped with CV90 infantry fighting vehicles.
- ✓ Additionally, an instruction session on armor tactics, with participants from Sweden, Denmark and Estonia was conducted as part of the exercise.
- ✓ Approximately 2.500 persons took part in the exercise.



Suomen Kuvalehti – September 2017

- **Northern Coasts (NOCO) 2017, 8.-21.9.17.** NOCO is an annual multinational exercise led by Germany since 2007. In 2017 it was held in the southern and middle parts of the Baltic Sea and along the Swedish coast.
 - ✓ Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada and NATO took part in the exercise.
- **Aurora 17, 11.-29.9.17.** The Aurora exercise was held in Sweden and the Baltic Sea with Sweden as host country. It was the most important war exercise in 2017 not only militarily but also politically. It was the biggest war exercise arranged by Sweden since 1993.
 - ✓ In the Aurora 17 exercise, besides the host country Sweden, also Finland, Denmark, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the U.S. took part.
 - ✓ 19.000 – 20.000 Swedish soldiers and military staff participated, and all different defence branches within the Swedish defence were represented.
 - ✓ The main exercise areas (except for the Baltic Sea), was the Mälardalen and Stockholm areas, on and around the Gotland island and the Gothenburg area.

MILITARY EXERCISES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRIES AND RUSSIA OVERLAP

- **The Zapad-2017 war exercises 14.-20.9.2017 of Russia and Belarus , Aurora 17 and the Northern Coasts exercises overlapped both in timing and location.**
- It is remarkable that in a situation where three large scale military exercises were arranged in the Baltic Sea, **a small peace exercise at the demilitarized Åland islands**, arranged by the Stockholm peace association, raised the remarks below. Some 30 persons from Sweden and Russia took part in the peace exercise. Some quotes from the Finnish daily newspaper Uusi Suomi 28.6.17:
 - ✓ *"Finland's former ambassador to Russia, Himanen, said in an interview that he regarded the event as a Russian operation, as an attempt to influence public opinion..."*
 - ✓ *"Stefan Forss, security policy expert, spoke on Twitter about 'peace fanatics' and described the exercise arranged in Finland as 'shameless'..."*
 - ✓ *"Senior researcher Jussi Lassila from the Finnish Institute of Foreign Affairs made on his part, without taking a stand for the camp at the Åland islands, the assessment that such events pose a danger that Russia is spreading false information"*
- **Painting such threat images has been criticized by an authoritative source.**
In an article published in the biggest Finnish daily newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat 10.9.2017, under the headline **"with the Zapad ghost, the West has put a weapon in the hands of Putin – Even children know what is spoken about"**, Jyri Raitasalo, associate professor of strategy and security policy at the National Defence University of Finland criticizes the attitude of the western countries to the Zapad exercise. He calls for a more critical and analytical way to approach the threat that Russia is causing. In the article Raitasalo states amongst other things:

- ✓ *“Zapad has become a slogan, with which more broadly Russia’s surprising and often attacking and aggressive acting is being described. Zapad has in a way become a symbol for what Russia’s bad intentions could mean militarily.”*
 - ✓ *“When Zapad is mentioned today even ten year old children know what is spoken about. Everybody is afraid of Zapad, has been afraid during the last half year, in order to address the matter somewhat pointedly.”*
 - ✓ *“Rather often it feels like the analysis is based on key words and slogans and that it is not particularly profound. Of course what is used in the political and common debate must easily and fast be consumed, but in this way much is lost. According to my opinion Zapad has become a good example of this.”*
- **In the Finnish daily newspaper Iltalehti and in Finnish radio news 7.11.2017 Russia’s Zapad exercise was reported to be over and it was referred to the Estonian newspaper Postimees according to which nuclear forces were involved in very early stages of the drills and the nuclear exercise concentrated on the Baltic region this time.**
 - However, Iltalehti, and other Finnish media, did not to a significant extent mention that **also NATO organizes nuclear weapons exercises in Europe.** According to Wall Street Journal **the Steadfast Noon exercises**, that started 16.10.2017, are annual nuclear exercises at the two air bases where the U.S. stores nuclear weapons in Europe; Büchel in Germany and Kleine Brogel in Belgium

SIGNIFICANT EXERCISES IN NORTHERN EUROPE

- **Cold Response** exercises have been held in Northern Norway almost yearly since 2006. Finland has taken part 4 times.



Operation Cold Response 2016

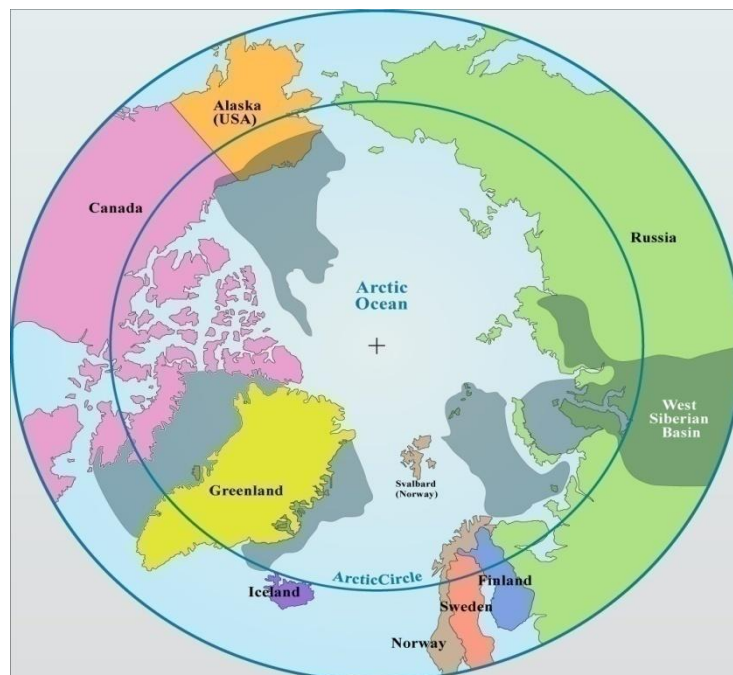
- **Multinational Arctic Challenge Exercise (ACE)** air force exercises have been arranged every second year since 2013 by the Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian air forces. The exercises are a part of the Nordic Defence Cooperation (NORDEFCO), which the countries decided upon in 2009.
 - ✓ **Arctic Challenge September 2013:** 90 air planes from 5 countries, 2.000 persons
 - ✓ **Arctic Challenge May/June 2015:** 100 air planes from 9 countries, 4.000 persons
 - ✓ **Arctic Challenge May/June 2017:** 100 air planes from 11 countries, 3.500 persons

Arctic Challenge 2017 – ACE 17

The main region for the air exercises in Finland, Sweden and Norway. Flights connected to the exercises are also made over the Gulf of Bothnia between Kokkola and Oulu and in regions bordering Oulu, Rovaniemi, Ivalo and Kuusamo.

- Finnish Air Force 1.2.2017

(pls note: Kuusamo is on the border to Russia)



- **Joint Viking** are war exercises that the NATO country Norway has held annually since 2013 in Northern Norway (the Arctic ocean, areas near the Russian border).
 - ✓ **Joint Viking March 2015:** 5.000 persons
 - ✓ **Joint Viking March 2017 :** 8.000 persons (700 soldiers from the US and Great Britain)
- **Trident Juncture.** The first Trident Juncture 2015 exercise in Italy, Spain and Portugal was the largest NATO exercise since 2002. Air, land, maritime and special forces were involved. (30.000 soldiers and other military staff, over 30 countries).
The next Trident Juncture will be held in Central Norway in October/November 2018 and it will about the same size as in 2015.
- **Joint Warrior**, in the area Great Britain/Scotland/the Atlantic
 - 2014 October, 13 countries
 - 2015 April, 14 countries
 - 2016 April and October, 14 countries, also Finland
 - 2017 October, 14 countries

SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EXERCISES IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND NEIGHBORING REGIONS 2014 – 2017 INVOLVING NATO, U.S.ARMY EUROPE AND THEIR PARTNERS

Since 2015 NATO has drastically increased the number of war exercises and strengthened their intensity all over Europe. The biggest and most active exercises have been held in the border regions of Russia.

NATO fact sheet, October 2015: *"In total, around 280 NATO and Allied exercises are planned for this year. The largest one – Trident Juncture 2015 – will take place in October and November in Italy, Spain and Portugal. It includes air, land, sea and Special Forces. Around 36,000 troops from more than 30 nations will participate. **Over a hundred exercises have been held in 2015 in the Eastern part of the Alliance as part of NATO's Assurance measures.** The majority of NATO exercises, including Trident Juncture 2015, also focus on adaptation, ensuring forces are able to react swiftly and decisively to sudden crises, from any direction..."*

- **Saber Junction** multinational yearly exercises haven been held in Germany and one/multiple countries in Eastern Europe already for some 20 years.
- **Combined Resolve** multinational annual exercises in Germany since 2012.
- **Noble Partner** multinational annual exercises in Georgia since 2013.
- **Saber Guardian** multinational annual exercises since 2013 in Bulgaria in the Black Sea. The exercise in 2017 was U.S. Army Europe's biggest that year. 25.000 persons from over 20 countries participated.

- **Swift Response exercises** are held in connection with the Saber Guardian exercises. In 2017 the exercise was held in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.
- **Noble Justification/Noble Ledger**, in 2014 in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic.
- **Thracian Star** multinational exercises have been held annually in Bulgaria since 2005.
- **Danube Express 2014, Romania, USA, Great Britain** participated.
- **Wind Spring 2015, Romania, USA, Great Britain, Moldavia** participated.
- **Sea Breeze** yearly exercises have been held in the Black Sea area since 1997. In July 2017 air, land and marine forces participated from 17 countries.
- **Noble Jump** are NATO exercises. The first one was held in Poland in the summer of 2015. Noble Jump II was held in Bulgaria and Romania in the summer of 2017.
- **Steadfast Noon is NATO's classified European nuclear strike exercise, which is held annually at a number of bases.** NATO sources only state that military aircrafts from different member states of the alliance take part in the exercises. The existence of U.S. nuclear bombs in Europe is neither confirmed nor denied but Kleine Brogel in Belgium and Büchel in Germany are well-known as two of six overseas repositories in the world where the U.S. still stores nuclear weapons.
- **In Europe there are an estimated 150 U.S. nuclear bombs.** The bombs can be dropped from fighter jets or bomber aircrafts.
In the Steadfast Noon exercise 2017 military aircraft from Belgium and Germany, as well as from the Czech Republic, Poland and probably also from the U.S. participated.
- **Eight NATO powers participated in the Formidable Shield exercise in Scotland 24.9. – 18.10.2017.** Great Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain joined forces in a massive US-led exercise to train the countries in defence against ballistic missiles. Formidable Shield is the **first time NATO allies have practiced defence against unpredictable ballistic missiles.**
A total of 14 ships, 10 aircraft, and about 3.300 personnel were involved in the exercise.

RUSSIA'S MOST SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EXERCISES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION AND RUSSIA'S WESTERN REGIONS BETWEEN THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND THE BLACK SEA

Russia annually organises big war exercises in some part of the vast nation. Every fourth year exercises are held in the western parts of Russia. Since 2009, Russia and Belarus have held common Zapad exercises in the Baltic Sea.

The exercises of Russia and Belarus are held in the western military district of Russia and include Kaliningrad, Baltic Sea areas and Belarus. **Zapad means west** and the name stems from the Cold War. It has turned out that preliminary data about the exercises are not always accurate. The number of participants has in reality been bigger than informed and the preliminary data about the activities of the exercises has not been correct.

Russia has also held several large “rapid exercises” at NATO’s eastern border. These exercises are held with short notice or completely without notice, and the western countries have criticized Russia for lack of transparency concerning them.

- **Zapad 2009.** It was informed that the exercise was a defence exercise. In fact Russia was exercising a nuclear attack against Poland.
- **Zapad 2013.** Russia informed in advance that about 13.000 soldiers would participate in the exercise. In fact 90.000 persons participated. According to the preliminary information, “terrorists” attacking from the Baltic area were supposed to be the enemy. In fact the exercise included traditional warfare against a technically advanced enemy.
- **2014 March** – Russian navy war exercise in the Kaliningrad area. More than 3.500 persons participated in the exercise on the Baltic Sea and along the coast of the Baltic Sea. The exercise was a rapid control of the war readiness in the western and central military districts of Russia. Russia did not comment on the reason for the exercise.
- **2017 July - Russia and China** arranged a common war exercise in the Baltic Sea. Warships and air planes from the Russian navy and warships from the Chinese navy participated. The exercise concerned common activities at sea.
- **Zapad 2017** - In the west it is assumed that the number of participants will be closer to 100.000 than Russia’s estimate of around 12,700 (see image below).

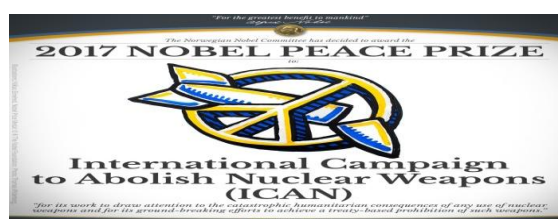


THE THREAT OF MAKING USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS HAS BECOME GREATER

THE HISTORICAL UN VOTE IN JULY 2017 ON BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Even though the nuclear weapon countries and their allies will not sign the Treaty, the historical vote in the UN in July 2017 about a Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is a significant step towards a nuclear weapon free world. The Treaty was opened for signatures on the 20th of September 2017 and enters into force 90 days after it has been ratified by at least 50 countries. On the 26th of September 2017 53 countries had already signed the Treaty (decision process: voting – signing – ratifying).

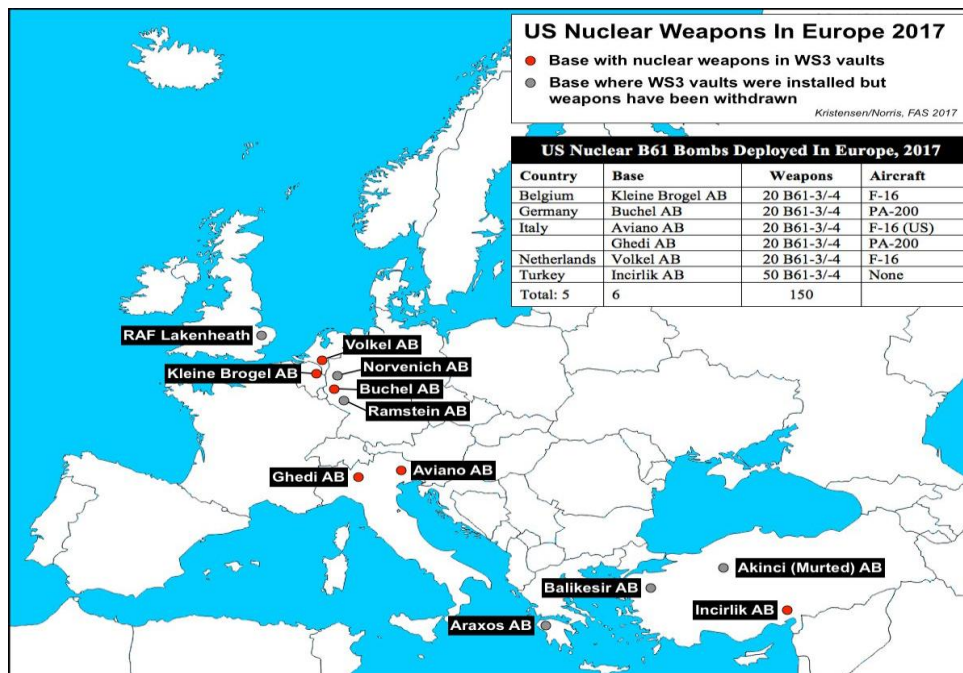
- **The voting was welcomed with gratitude by civil society and numerous politicians from all over the world:**
 - ✓ **Setsuko Thurlow, an 85-year-old prominent atomic bomb survivor** expressed joy over the adoption of the historic treaty at the United Nations headquarters on July 7th, 2017. She was 13 years old when the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima: ***"I have been waiting for this day for seven decades, and I am overjoyed that it has finally arrived..."***
 - ✓ **Simon Coveney, Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade**, said in his statement on July 7th, 2017 in the UN: "The text adopted today represents the successful outcome of the first multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in over 20 years. **This new Treaty is entirely consistent with the objectives of the United Nations.** The very first UN Resolution in 1946 called for proposals on *'the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction'*. Ireland has consistently been in the vanguard of the move for nuclear disarmament since we joined the UN over sixty years ago... We view this new Treaty as strengthening the NPT and the shared, global vision of a world free from nuclear weapons."
 - ✓ **Zia Mian, professor at Princeton University's Program on Science and Global Security**, wrote in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists July 7th, 2017 about the Treaty: ***"The treaty's foundational claims are that any use of nuclear weapons would be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, in particular the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, and that any use of nuclear weapons would also be abhorrent to the principles of humanity and the dictates of public conscience... These obligations break new ground. The prohibition on threatening to use nuclear weapons, for example, sets up a fundamental challenge to all policies based on nuclear deterrence. From now on, deterrence advocates are on the wrong side of the law, as understood and accepted by the majority of countries in the world."***



- ✓ **Beatrice Fihn, executive director of ICAN**, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, said on the adoption of the treaty: ***“We hope that today marks the beginning of the end of the nuclear age. It is beyond question that nuclear weapons violate the laws of war and pose a clear danger to global security. No one believes that indiscriminately killing millions of civilians is acceptable – no matter the circumstance – yet that is what nuclear weapons are designed to do. Today the international community rejected nuclear weapons and made it clear they are unacceptable. It is time for leaders around the world to match their values and words with action by signing and ratifying this treaty as a first step towards eliminating nuclear weapons...”***

In October 2017 ICAN was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The timing couldn't have been better.

- **The treaty must be used as an instrument to stop the new nuclear rearmament** that includes new nuclear weapon technology, amongst others “smaller” and more precise nuclear bombs. The illusion that the radioactive fallout of such bombs would be smaller lowers the threshold for making use of these weapons.
- According to the Stockholm International Peace Institute (SIPRI) **the nuclear weapon states in the world are at an increasing pace modernizing their nuclear weapons**. Even though the number of nuclear weapons has decreased somewhat in the world, for instance the U.S. B61-12 bombs that are planned to be based also in Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Turkey, will be more precise. **This might lower the threshold for making use of them**. In 2017-2026 the US plans to spend 400 billion dollars on its nuclear weapons program.
- In August media reported that **the US Air Force has tested, without a nuclear warhead, the functions of B61-12 gravity bombs** at the Tonopah test range in Nevada. The testing involved evaluating the aircraft's capability to deliver the nuclear weapon. Also Russia and Pakistan are developing similar “tactic” nuclear weapons. According to military experts the accuracy and smartness of the weapon contribute to reducing collateral damage and potentially extensive civilian injuries.
- In the last few years war analytics have begun to talk **about making use of nuclear weapons as a warning**.
- As an indication hereof, **Russia has placed missiles and war ships that can carry nuclear weapons in Kaliningrad**. But it is estimated that all Russian nuclear weapons are still stored in central weapon storage facilities.
- **NATO/the US have about 150 nuclear weapons in Europe**. These weapons are now going through the above mentioned modernization. Traditional nuclear bombs are transformed into exactly penetrating bunker busters that can be used to destroy underground command centres and other hardcore war targets. **Does this mean that NATO is preparing for a “limited” nuclear war in Europe – and may be also in the Baltic Sea area?**



INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES – CYBER WAR

SATELLITES, CABLES, HYBRID CENTRES

- In 2011 the international satellite service station was inaugurated in Sodankylä (northern Finland)
 - ✓ The data received in Sodankylä can be utilized, for instance, for meteorological services, flood projection systems, ice information services and navigation. The reception of satellite data and the archiving of observations also opens doors for the monitoring of extended time series and, consequently, slow changes.
 - ✓ Aside from reception, the Meteorological Institute provides material processing, archiving and distribution services for both Finnish and international actors. At present, **the research centre cooperates with bodies such as NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT).**
- The Sentinel satellites
 - ✓ **ESA/EU launched its first Sentinel-1A earth observation satellite in April 2014.** The Sentinel satellites are part of the Copernicus earth observation project that will cost the ESA and the EU around 8 billion euro until 2020. The program includes 6 satellites that will be launched within the time span 2014 – 2021.
 - ✓ According to EU, the Sentinel satellites are an earth observation programme that will be used for environmental and security surveillance to tackle climate change and to aid disaster response, but the spy satellites will also provide **“imaging capabilities to support common security and defence missions and operations”.**

- ✓ In The Telegraph 4.4.2014, European Commission President **Jose Manuel Barroso** said: **"Once all the Sentinel satellites have been launched, the Copernicus programme will be the most efficient and fullest Earth-observation programme in the world."**

- **The European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats** opened in Helsinki in September 2017
 - ✓ The establishment, by the Government of Finland, of the Centre of Excellence for countering hybrid threats **will contribute to the strengthened cooperation between the EU and NATO**, in line with the Joint Communication on countering hybrid threats that was adopted in April 2016.

 - ✓ **Matti Saarelainen**, Doctor of Social Science, was appointed Director of the Centre. Saarelainen has **previously worked at the Finnish Security Intelligence Service (Supo)**. Hanna Smith, expert on Russia issues, was appointed director of strategic planning and responses.

 - ✓ **Similar centres already exist in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and NATO has two dozen accredited centres of excellence.** The Hybrid centre in Helsinki is the first to link the military alliance with the auspices of the EU. Moreover the Helsinki centre in the far north is meant to function as a complement to the other centres.

 - ✓ Currently, **the 12 participating countries to the Centre are Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.** EU and NATO countries have the possibility of joining as participant countries.

 - ✓ Speaking at the opening event, **NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg** pointed out that Moscow's actions have sparked new cooperation in the region and that the centre was evidence that ***"Europe is moving quickly to respond to Russia."***

 - ✓ Similarly **Federica Mogherini, EU High Representative** (foreign policy chief), said the centre is a sign that the two organizations are cooperating at ***"an unprecedented level"*** as evidenced by Finland, an EU country that is not a NATO member, being host. ***"A strong European Union in terms of security and defence makes also NATO stronger"***, said Mogherini.

 - ✓ **Sauli Niinistö, President of Finland** said in his opening remarks that he was ***"honoured to welcome the NATO Secretary General and EU High Representative to Finland. Your joint visit is a clear sign of your commitment to counter threats also together..."***

- **Fenno-German "Sea Lion" telecom cable laying in the Baltic Sea completed in January 2016**

- ✓ The optic cable will improve connection to mainland Europe and bring with it new data centres.



- ✓ **Mark Klamberg, Swedish legal scholar at the Stockholm university and expert in Swedish intelligence law (FRA) made a remark about the cable in the Finnish newspaper Turun Sanomat 20.10.2016. Below excerpts from the article:**
 “Russia has with the Sea Lion undersea cable got a possibility to direct its communication traffic to bypass Swedish intelligence. This might explain why Finland is in a hurry to adopt a new intelligence law. A big part of the data traffic from Russia reaches the world through Finland. Earlier almost all data traffic was passed on via undersea cable to Sweden. But the direct cable that this year was opened between Finland and Germany can make the intelligence activities of the west more difficult...Mark Klamberg however thinks that the intention is to spy on Russia: - the situation was the same eight years ago when we got the new intelligence law (FRA). The authorities did not want to tell us on what they wanted to spy on and motivated the law as a tool against terrorism. But actually Russia is the most important thing. They want to monitor embassies, naval activities in Kaliningrad and companies closely connected to the Russian government...”

According to Mark Klamberg members of the Swedish parliament remained in the dark about many aspects of the intelligence law program when it was adopted in 2008 and there may still be a lack of awareness amongst politicians of its huge scale.

- ✓ In autumn 2017 the Finnish government began discussing surveillance legislation of its own, aimed in part at gaining access to the new cable data. **Some Western security analysts now view the Baltic Sea as a main stage in a new cyber warfare arms race.**

COMPREHENSIVE INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

- **In 2008 the Swedish parliament adopted the new intelligence law that gives the National Defence Radio Establishment (Försvarets Radioanstalt = FRA) the possibility to intercept all phone calls, SMS and email messages that are crossing the national border.** It concerns millions and millions of messages; also messages with a Swedish transmitter and a Swedish receiver often technically cross the border.
- A significant part of the Russian data communication runs through Sweden (see the map above) and Sweden has since 2011 shared its intelligence data with NSA (The National Security Agency). NSA is the intelligence service of the U. S. Ministry of Defence. **In 2013 documents that were revealed by Edward Snowden showed that Sweden had provided the NSA with a unique collection of communication information about high priority Russian targets; leadership, national policy, international policy and energy issues.**
- In December 2013, the Norwegian newspaper *Dagbladet*, in cooperation with the American journalist Glenn Greenwald, reported that Norway was providing the NSA with tens of millions of communications every month. **Drawing on NSA documents and sources in Norway, the newspaper revealed that the NIS (Norwegian Intelligence Service) was targeting Russia in particular, “conducting surveillance against politicians” as well as Russian military and energy targets.**
- **In October 2016 a working group appointed by the Finnish Ministry of Justice suggested additional powers for the intelligence activities.** The suggestion would make it possible to get access to classified messages in order to protect national security. Such methods could be used concerning terrorism, violent radicalism or activities of foreign intelligence services. The suggestion requires changes in the constitution. The changes would make it possible for the Finnish Security Intelligence Service and the defence authorities to make use of signal intelligence.
- In April 2017 a Finnish daily newspaper, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, wrote that **major general Harri Ohra-aho, head of intelligence at the Defence Command, hopes that it will not take long before the defence forces shall have the new tools in their tool box.** The military frequently uses the internet for issuing of orders, and by monitoring the data traffic the defence forces could in advance get information about troop transfers in the neighborhood of Finland and collect information about the intentions of the troop activities. Ohra-aho is of the opinion that the geopolitical location of Finland is very advantageous for making use of signal intelligence in order to reveal military threats.

- In September 2017 the newspaper Hufvudstadsbladet **revealed the intentions in the Finnish Parliament to make a very unique change to the constitution; to adopt the new intelligence/reconnaissance law, in an urgent order.** Such a procedure is extremely rare. It means that the parliament declares the change urgent with a majority of 5/6. After that, the law can be adopted by 2/3 majority.
A normal procedure for changing the constitution is that the present parliament adopts the matter with simple majority and then the next parliament adopts it with 2/3 majority. This means that the law would come into force only after the next parliament election.

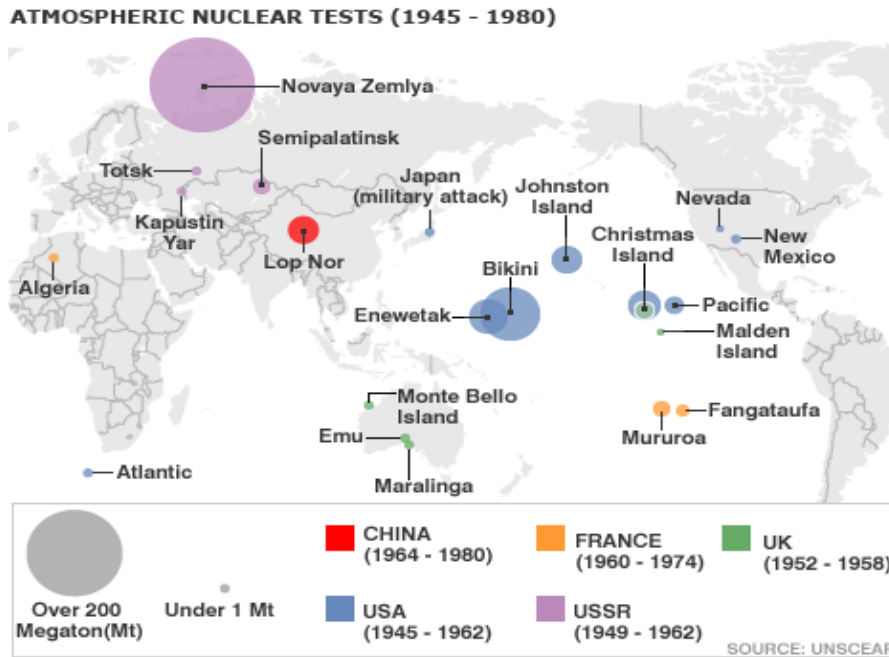
CYBER WAR MEANS "WARFARE" IN CYBER SPACE

- War in cyber space means **that warfare is happening on computers in data networks, it is no "real" war.** Attacks can represent organized crime, competing enterprises or even state actors. War in cyber space is becoming a new front along with ground, air and naval forces and cyber attacks can form a part of "traditional" warfare. In such cases for instances computer viruses are sent to the data networks of the enemy in order to cause damage or to be used for purposes of espionage.
- **In 2009** a decision was made in the U.S. to set up a new authority, **United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM)**. Full Operational Capability was achieved in October 2010. USCYBERCOM plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes and conducts activities to direct the operations and defence of specified Department of Defence information networks, and prepare to, and when directed, conduct full spectrum military cyberspace operations in order to enable actions in all domains, ensure US/Allied freedom of action in cyberspace and deny the same to their adversaries.
- **In 2009 the U.S. turned down a proposition made by Russia to negotiate about an international treaty along the lines of those negotiated for chemical and biological weapons in order to prevent cyber warfare.** The U.S. denial to negotiate - causing the absence of a treaty - is now permitting a kind of arms race with potentially never before experienced consequences.
As already mentioned, there are severe signs that the Baltic Sea area is turning into one of the most important scenes for these new cyber wars.

WAR MACHINERY AND THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY ARE BIG POLLUTERS

SOME EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY MILITARY ACTIVITIES

- **Hufvudstadsbladet 24.1.2016 – the tracks we are leaving behind are permanent:**
 - ✓ "Since the nuclear bombs in the 1940s nuclear tests have caused radioactive fallout that will be seen in the bedrock for at least 100.000 years. According to geologists this is the clearest track that human beings are leaving behind."



- **Newsweek 17.7.2014 "The US Department of Defence is one of the world's biggest polluters":**

- ✓ **"The US Department of Defence is one of the world's worst polluters. Its footprint dwarfs that of any corporation: 4,127 installations spread across 19 million acres of American soil. Maureen Sullivan, who heads the Pentagon's environmental programmes, says her office contends with 39,000 contaminated sites..."**
- ✓ **"Almost every military site in this country is seriously contaminated, said John D Dingell, a soon-to-retire Michigan congressman, who served in the Second World War. Lejeune is one of many. They form a sort of toxic archipelago across the land from McClellan Air Force Base near Sacramento, California, where radioactive waste was found, to the Massachusetts Military Reservation on Cape Cod, poisoned by explosives and perchlorate, a rocket fuel component that is a major Pentagon pollutant..."**

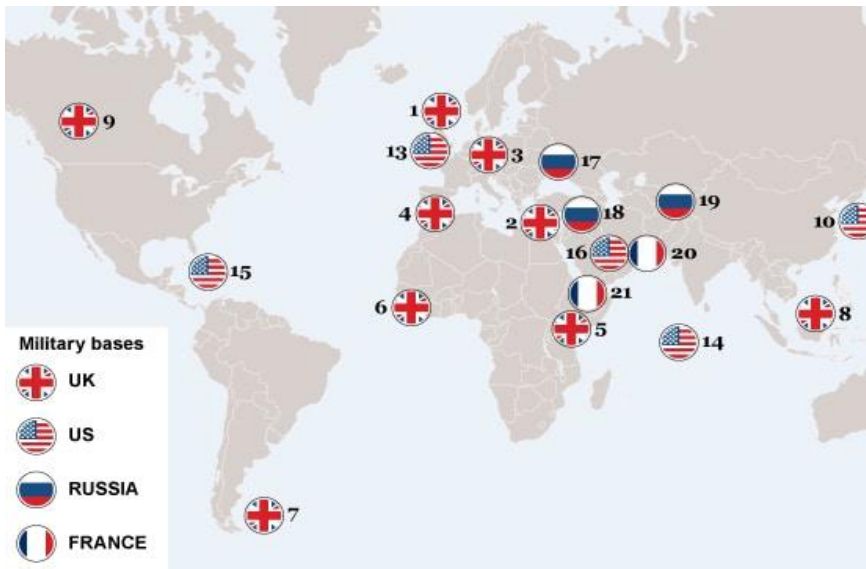
- **EcoWatch 15.5.2017 " U.S. Military Is World's Biggest Polluter":**

- ✓ **"... the U.S., which has conducted more nuclear weapons tests than all other nations combined, is also responsible for the massive amount of radiation that continues to contaminate many islands in the Pacific Ocean. *The Marshall Islands*, where the U.S. dropped more than sixty nuclear weapons between 1946 and 1958, are a particularly notable example. Inhabitants of the Marshall Islands and nearby Guam continue to experience *an exceedingly high rate of cancer.*"**

- ✓ **“The American Southwest was also the site of numerous nuclear weapons tests that contaminated large swaths of land.** Navajo Indian reservations have been polluted by *long-abandoned uranium mines* where nuclear material was obtained by U.S. military contractors...”
- ✓ **“One of the most recent testaments to the U.S. military's horrendous environmental record is Iraq.** U.S. military action there has resulted in the *desertification of 90 percent of Iraqi territory*, crippling the country's agricultural industry and forcing it to import more than 80 percent of its food. The U.S.' *use of depleted uranium* in Iraq during the Gulf War also caused a massive environmental burden for Iraqis. In addition, the U.S. military's policy of using *open-air burn pits* to dispose of waste from the 2003 invasion has caused a surge in cancer among U.S. servicemen and Iraqi civilians alike...”
- **The Guardian 14.12.2015, “Pentagon to lose emissions exemption under Paris climate deal”:**
 - ✓ **“The US military and armed forces of countries around the world will no longer be automatically exempted from emissions-cutting obligations under the UN Paris climate deal, the Guardian has learned...”**
 - ✓ **“The US military is widely thought to be the world’s biggest institutional consumer of crude oil, but its emissions reporting exemptions mean it is hard to be sure...”**
 - ✓ **“The Iraq war (started 2003) was responsible for 141m tonnes of carbon releases in its first four years, according to an Oil Change International report. On an annual basis, this was more than the emissions from 139 countries in this period, or about the same as putting an extra 25m cars on to US roads for a year.”**
 - ✓ **“The paper found that projected US spending on the Iraq war could cover all global investments in renewable energy needed to halt global warming trends in the period to 2030...”**
- **Yle news 1.6.2017 – the U.S. is pulling out of the climate treaty signed i Paris 2015**
 - ✓ At a press conference the U.S. president Donald Trump said that the climate treaty is very unfair to the U.S. and favours other countries. He however stated that the U.S. can consider taking part in the treaty again, or in another treaty, provided that the conditions are right.
- **The Moscow Times 6.11.2013 - “ Two Russian Cities on Top 10 Most Polluted Places List”**
 - ✓ **Dzerzhinsk**, once the Soviet Union's major site for producing chemical weapons, including mustard gas and phosgene. Some 300,000 tons of chemical waste were "improperly land filled" in and around Dzerzhinsk between 1930 and 1998, Green Cross (Switzerland) and Blacksmith (New York) said in a 2013 report. From this waste, around 190 identified chemicals were released into the groundwater.

- ✓ **Norilsk**, founded in 1935 as a mining and smelting center with huge discharges of copper and nickel oxides and sulfur dioxide into the air from the operations.
- **MailOnline 9.10.2010 – “Is this the most polluted place on Earth? The Russian lake where an hour on the beach would kill you”**
 - ✓ **Lake Karachay** was a dumping ground for one of the Soviet Union's biggest nuclear weapons facilities. It is situated in Russia's south-west Chelyabinsk region and located within the Mayak Production Association, one of the country's largest — and leakiest — nuclear facilities. Built in the Forties as Soviets moved armament production east, Mayak was one of the Russia's most important nuclear weapons factories.
- **The Guardian 2.7.2017 - “Russia begins cleaning up the Soviets' top-secret nuclear waste dump”**
 - ✓ **Andreyeva Bay contains the largest reserves of spent nuclear fuel in the world, in fragile conditions that have disturbed the international community for years.** During the Cold War period, nuclear submarines were refuelled at sea, and the spent nuclear fuel was then shipped to Andreyeva Bay, where it was placed in a special storage facility to cool off before being transported to a reprocessing plant at Mayak, in the Urals. But in the early 1980s, leaks sprung up in the storage system, causing high levels of radioactive contamination.
 - ✓ **“I’ve been all over the world to pretty much every country that uses nuclear power and I’ve never seen anything so awful before,”** said Alexander Nikitin, a former naval officer and environmentalist who has been monitoring the site for years.
 - ✓ Founded in the 1960’s the area served as a technical coast base for the naval war forces during the Soviet time.
 - ✓ **The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has since 2003 managed the donor funds from western countries (165 million euro) to help with the clean-up in the area.**
 - ✓ **In June 2017 the first shipment of radioactive waste was taken to Murmansk. From there it is transported by train to the Mayak reprocessing plant in the Chelyabinsk region**
- **Environmental problems in the Baltic States and in Eastern Europe at Soviet time military bases**
 - ✓ In all Baltic countries and former member countries of the Warsaw Pact in Eastern Europe (*Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Czech Republic, Hungary, East Germany*) military activities have, as elsewhere in the world, caused several kinds of environmental problems; undefinable waste, contaminated land and water, dumping areas, enormous amounts of concrete and so on.
At many military bases nuclear missiles were stored, and launching pads, bunkers, underground tunnels as well as residential areas were built.
For security reasons many abandoned military bases cannot be visited.

- All over the world different countries have more than 1.000 military bases of different sizes in the territory of another country



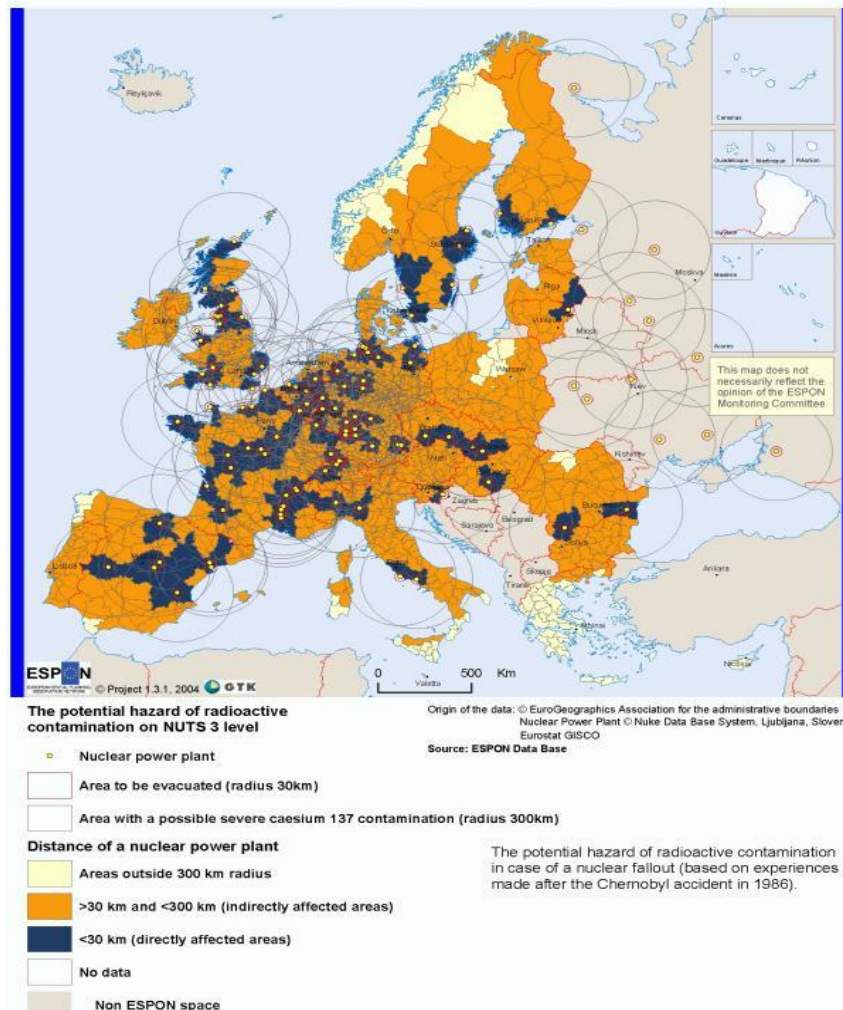
*The Telegraph-
the world's major military
bases – 2013*

- ✓ **There are U.S. troops** and other military staff in about 160 countries/regions. Germany, Italy, Japan and Korea are the biggest host countries. **Great Britain** is active in the Southern parts of the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean area. **France** is active in the South Pacific and in Africa. **NATO and EUFOR** also have bases as support for their operations.
- ✓ **Russian military presence is now confined to 10 countries:** Abkhazia, Armenia, Belarus, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Transnistrian republic (not recognized), Syria, Tajikistan and South Ossetia. In the winter of 2014 Russia invaded the Ukrainian Crimean peninsula. Russian military forces are in one way or another present in Eastern Ukraine (Luhansk, Donetsk).
- ✓ **At the military bases dangerous polluting material and substances are stored,** such as nerve gas, depleted uranium (= DU), unexploded mines and shells. If the storage is inadequate the chemicals leak out into the ground and the groundwater, causing human beings and the environment in the area great problems. All around the world military bases have **caused great damage;** toxic emissions, accidents and in some cases deliberate dumping of toxic substances on the ground, in oceans, lakes and other bodies of water. For instance at the U.S. Thule military base in Greenland hundreds of barrels of waste, measuring high PCB readings and radioactivity, have been dumped.
- ✓ Military bases in the home countries as well as abroad also cause **harmful and scary noise disturbances.**

- ✓ In January 2018 a big conference about the U.S. military bases in Europe, South America, Asia-South Pacific, the Middle East and Africa will held at the Baltimore University (Conference on U.S. Foreign Military Bases). It is arranged by 13 of the most prominent peace and justice organizations in the U.S.
Several panel discussions with national and international experts shall deal with the economical, political, environment and health costs of the military bases.
- **Military exercises and production of war machinery require natural resources and cause big carbon oxide emissions amongst other things**
 - ✓ **The fuel consumption of for instance a 10 minute flight with an American B-52 Stratocruiser warplane** equals the fuel an average car driver uses in one year.
 - ✓ **The Aurora 17 exercise is a sad example of the “environmental responsibility” in regard to military exercises.**
Due to pressure from media and groups worrying about the environmental effects, an environmental analysis for Aurora 17 was ordered from the Ramböll consultant enterprise.
The analysis shrunk into a “*presentation*” with lists of environmental law and protective measures. Calculations are missing. In the environment presentation it is stated: “...**it is not possible to judge what environmental effects the exercise is causing, neither locally nor nationally...**”
Gotlands Tidningar (Gotland’s newspaper) states that only for the Gotland part of the exercise 400.000 liters of air fuel, 122.000 liters of vehicle diesel and 9.200 liters of motor fuel were purchased, and these are conventional fossil fuels that the Swedish Defence Forces material department purchased.
 - ✓ **The production of everything that the war machinery needs requires enormous amounts of energy and diminishing natural resources**, the exploration of which often causes severe environmental problems.
 - ✓ It has also been found that the **Navy's operations cause damage to marine ecology**, not to mention ships that sunk in World War I and II and intentionally dumped problem ships of the military forces.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AND OTHER NUCLEAR COMPLEXES SITUATED IN EUROPE – NO WAR IN EUROPE CAN REMAIN NUCLEAR FREE

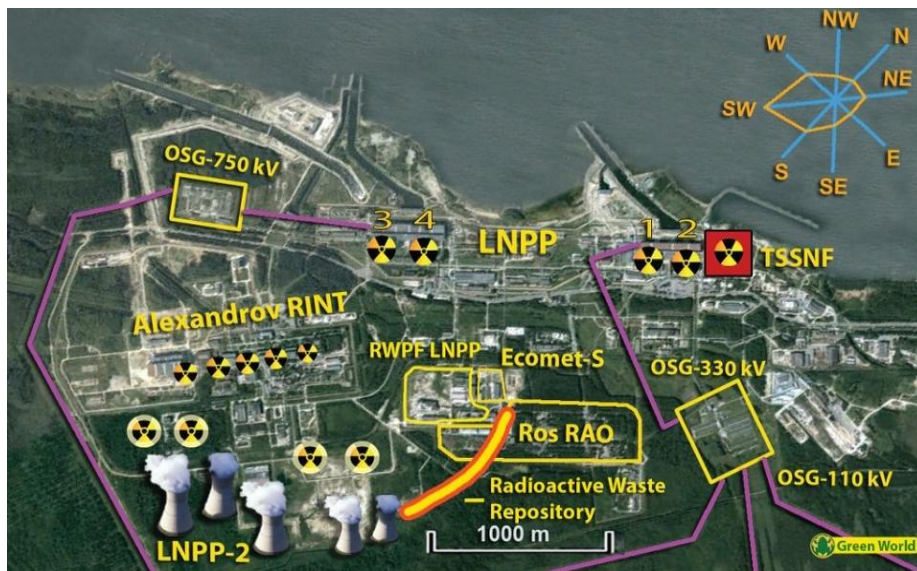
- **The nuclear weapons placed in Europe, as well as the dense network of nuclear power plants, storage sites for radioactive waste, cooling basins for spent nuclear fuel, reprocessing plants, nuclear fuel factories and other nuclear industry complexes mean that a war in Europe most likely cannot be anything but a nuclear war.** All so called flight bans over nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities are turned into empty promises in a war situation – not to mention accidental accidents or misjudgments in connection with military exercises or war.
Nuclear power plants also constitute possible cyber war and terrorist targets.



- **Finland has 4 nuclear power plant reactors in operation;** Lovisa 1 och 2, Olkiluoto 1 och 2. Furthermore the biggest reactor in the world, Olkiluoto 3 = **OL 3 (1.600 MW)** is being built and shall be connected to the grid in spring 2019. **In Pyhäjoki**, Fennovoima is planning to build a Russian reactor from Rosatom, the Russian nuclear power and nuclear weapons complex that was founded by Vladimir Putin in 2007. The construction permit is expected to be given by the Finnish government in 2019. Construction work has already started in the area which is also going to be provided with a big harbor.
 - ✓ In Finland low and medium radioactive waste caused by nuclear power plants are disposed of in final repository situated at the power plants.
 - ✓ **High-level waste radioactive waste; spent fuel** will around 2022 be placed in a final repository at Olkiluoto in Eurajoki. In the mean time spent fuel is stored in water basins in connection to the nuclear power plants
 - ✓ In Olkiluoto **the first final repository; Onkalo, for high-level radioactive waste is being completed.** According to the plans the final repository will be taken into use around 2020.

- **Sweden has altogether 8 reactors in operation.** 4 on the east coast; 3 in Forsmark (150 km north of Stockholm) , 1 in Oskarshamn (340 km south of Stockholm). On the west coast there are 4 Ringhals reactors.
 - ✓ Two reactors at the Oskarshamn nuclear power plant have been shut down recently. At the Ringhals nuclear power plant 2 out of 4 reactors shall be taken off grid 2019 – 2020.
 - ✓ Already in **1999 and 2005 the 2 reactors at the Barsebäck nuclear power plant**, which can be seen from Copenhagen, **were closed** thanks to a strong civil movement.
 - ✓ SKB's (The Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Company) **Final Repository (SFR) for Swedish low and medium level waste** is situated in Forsmark in connection with the Forsmark nuclear power plant.
 - ✓ **Clab – Central Interim Storage Facility for Spent Nuclear Fuel** is located 25 km north of Oskarshamn. This is where all the spent fuel from Swedish nuclear power plants is kept while waiting for the final repository to be fully operational.
 - ✓ **A final repository - the same model as Onkalo in Finland - for spent fuel is planned to be built in Forsmark.** A substantial environmental review process, including different authorities, NGOs and various experts, has been going on for 6 years and will probably be finished in the next few years. The project has been subject to strong criticism from several directions.
(read more: <http://www.mkg.se/en/the-swedish-ngo-office-for-nuclear-waste-review-mkg>)
 - ✓ In Sweden there are also other nuclear industrial companies; for instance the **Westinghouse nuclear fuel factory** in Västerås and **Studsвик** in Nyköping that provides technical solutions to improve reactor performance and to reduce risks and costs across the nuclear and radioactive material lifecycle.

- In Russia in the Sosonovy Bor military area some 70 km west of St.Petersburg there are 4 operating reactors, 2 reactors being built (1 reactor planned to start operating 2018) and 2 more reactors being planned. In the area there are furthermore:
 - ✓ An interim repository for **low and medium level waste**. The state operator for radioactive waste wanted to build Russia's first final repository for low and medium level waste in Sosnovy Bor but due to strong opposition of different citizen movements the plans were postponed. There are also plans to take this waste to Murmansk. This would mean that a huge amount of waste: **150.000 - 400.000 m3** would be transported about 1.500 km from the south coast of the Gulf of Finland to the Arctic Ocean. The final repository question is thus still open.
 - ✓ **TSSFNF** (Temporary Storage for Spent Nuclear Fuel) is an **interim repository for spent fuel where at the moment around 40.000 spent fuel rods = 5.000 ton spent fuel** (the amount corresponds to 24 RBMK-1000 reactors) is stored. Rosatom has started the transports of stored highly radioactive waste from Sosnovy Bor, through St.Petersburg and 3.700 km across Russia, to the closed city **Krasnoyarsk in northern Siberia**. The transports are expected to end around 2030.
 - ✓ A.P. Alexandrov Research Institute of Technology (NITI) where nuclear reactors for submarines are tested and built. At the institute 3 submarine nuclear reactors are in operation periodically.
 - ✓ **Ecomet-S**, a facility for reprocessing and utilization of radioactive metal waste.



Sosnovy Bor atomindustrialkomplex

http://greenworld.org.ru/sites/default/greenfiles/nash_bereg_2013_ang.pdf

- In Belarus one Russian Rosatom reactor is being built in Ostrovets at the Lithuanian border, around 50 km east of Vilnius. According to the plans it will start operating in 2018.

- **In Poland** there are plans to build the first Polish nuclear power plant at the Baltic Sea coast. The Polish government is negotiating with China General Nuclear Power Group (CGN).

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS CAUSE DIFFERENT KINDS OF EMISSIONS HARMFUL TO HUMAN BEINGS AND THE ENVIRONMENT DURING "NORMAL OPERATION"

- In nuclear power plants numerous radionuclides occur through nuclear fission. The vast majority of this radioactivity is safely retained in the fuel itself and in the fuel element tubes. **A small amount of radioactivity, however, occurs in the cooling water pumped into the watercourse.**
- **Through the ventilation, small amounts of noble gases, dangerous to humans and the environment, are released,** such as tritium, carbon 14, radioactive iodine.
- The used cooling water pumped from nuclear power plants into the sea or other watercourses has a harmful warming effect on the surrounding water.
- **Journal of Environmental Radioactivity, Volume 133, July 2014: "A hypothesis to explain childhood cancers near nuclear power plants"**
 - ✓ ***"Over 60 epidemiological studies world-wide have examined cancer incidences in children near nuclear power plants (NPPs): most of them indicate leukemia increases."***
- **Nuclear power is not CO2 neutral.** The nuclear power plants do not cause significant carbon dioxide emissions during operation, but the entire life cycle shows significant emissions; uranium mining and uranium management, production of fuel rods, construction and dismantling of nuclear power plants, construction of interim and final repositories for different kinds of nuclear waste as well as all transports that are carried out in connection with the various operations.

THE BALTIC SEA – A POLLUTED SEA

THE BALTIC SEA, OUR VULNERABLE INLAND SEA – ONE OF THE MOST TRAFFICKED AND POLLUTED SEAS

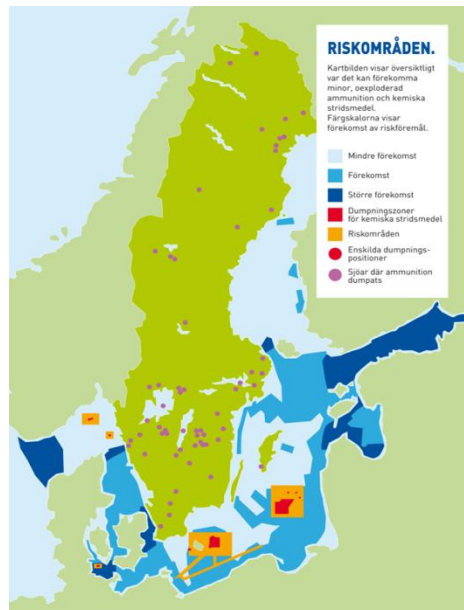
- **The rapid increase in military activity** and the extensive waste of natural resources generated by the all military operations pose a serious threat to the Baltic Sea and to the people living in the area.

- **Nuclear contamination**

- ✓ **The nuclear power plants** - with cooling basins for the fuel rods, ports and final repositories for different types of radioactive waste - which operate around the Baltic Sea, pose serious threats to human beings and the environment. Not to mention all the existing and planned nuclear facilities which were mentioned in the previous section.
- ✓ **The Baltic Sea – the most radioactive sea in the world – Yle-news 28.3.2011.** The high cesium-137 levels of the Baltic Sea are largely due to the Chernobyl accident. According to Tarja K. Ikäheimonen, director of the Radiation Safety Center (STUK), the nuclear weapons tests that were made during the Cold War have also affected the Baltic Sea.
- ✓ **The radiation stays in the sea because the Baltic Sea is a shallow sea where the water is slowly replaced**, contrary to the world oceans. The impact of nuclear power plants on radioactivity in the Baltic is small.
- ✓ **The Baltic Sea is still the most radioactive sea in the world - Hufvudstadsbladet 25.5.2015.** Calculations indicate that radioactivity in the Baltic Sea will sink to the level before Chernobyl in the 2020s.
- ✓ **Sweden and the former Soviet Union have dumped radioactive waste in the Baltic Sea**, IAEA – TECDO – 1105, Inventory of radioactive waste disposal at sea, August 1999:
Sweden (page 48): 2 times in the year 1959 and 1961 in the area between Gotland and the Swedish mainland, north of Gotland.
Former Soviet Union (page 77): 2 times in the year 1959 and 1960.

- **Chemical weapons**

- ✓ **The Economist 21.11.2013: “The ticking time-bomb at the bottom of the Baltic Sea”:**
*“Under an agreement reached at the Potsdam Conference in 1945, **Britain and the Soviet Union dumped around 65,000 tonnes of Germany’s chemical weapons stockpile into the murky depths of the Baltic Sea in 1947-48.** Since then the threat posed by the shells and drums full of hazardous waste has been subject to speculation and research. Some scientist called it a ‘ticking time-bomb’.”*
- ✓ **VOXeupor 26.3.2013: the Baltics:**
*“**Thousands of tonnes of chemical weapons sunk in the Baltic Sea after WWII pose a lethal hazard to humans and the environment. After 70 years at the bottom of the sea, the corroded containers risk leaking deadly poisons... In 2009, the Swedish public was shocked by a public TV documentary, which revealed how the Soviets had sunk chemical weapons in the Baltic as recently as 1992.**”*



Swedish
Coast Guard

Risk areas

November 2015

- **Climate change and eutrophication in the Baltic Sea**

- ✓ **The eutrophication of the Baltic Sea has been a major concern for decades.** Widespread algal blooms and decreases in species diversity are the consequences of human activity along the Baltic coasts. Enormous amounts of nutrients have polluted the sea.
- ✓ **Climate change, to which also the entire war machinery significantly is contributing, can also affect the Baltic Sea in different ways.** One can estimate the effects of climate change based on temperatures of the Baltic Sea, winter ice as well as changes in salinity. Studies show that temperatures have risen since the 1990s both on the surface and in the deeper water layers. The salt content has varied but it has not fallen noticeably. The size of the ice sheet and the length of the ice period have varied a lot yearly. Temperature, the ice layers and salinity affect each other, and in the long run, climate change can indirectly affect the saltwater pulses, oxygen deficiency and organism communities.

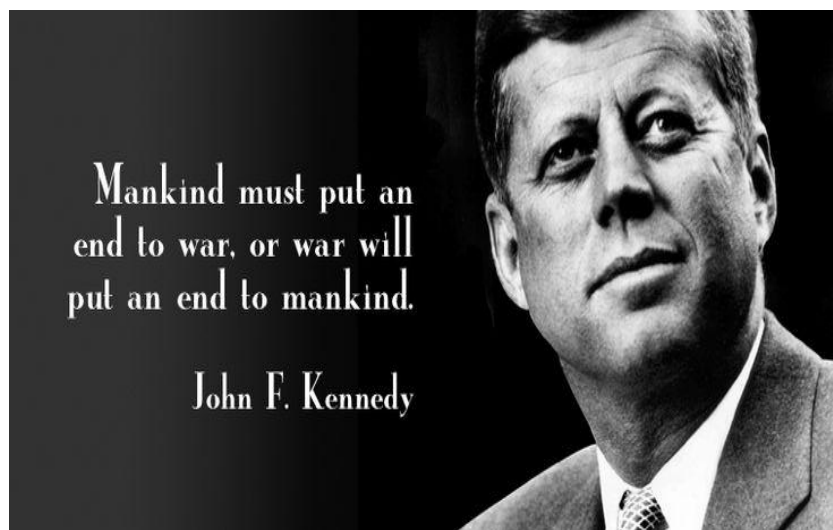
- **The financial resources of the states around the Baltic Sea should be used to save the Baltic Sea - not to destroy it totally.**

HOW TO TURN THE BALTIC SEA INTO A SEA OF PEACE?

THE CAPABILITY TO MAINTAIN PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH RUSSIA AND SHOW MUTUAL RESPECT – A BIG CHALLENGE FOR FINLAND, THE NORDIC COUNTRIES AND THE WHOLE BALTIC SEA AREA

- **During the Soviet time Finland was defined as a "benevolent country"**. Finland managed to achieve its goal, namely to stay out of the conflicts of the Great Powers and to fulfill what was written in the 1948 Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (YYA-Sopimus). Finland's neutrality policy was largely based on this. Moscow did not fully approve of it, but Finland however, found its place among the other neutral and alliance-free countries in Europe.
 - ✓ **Maintaining dialogue with Russia, and not further contributing to a militarization that catastrophically increases tensions between East and West, is important not only for Finland but for the whole Baltic Sea area and for world peace.**
- **John F. Kennedy's Commencement Address at the American University in Washington on June 10, 1963 provides comprehensive and wise guidance for the work of peace.** The speech was held at a time when the Soviet Union/Russia and the U.S. - just as today - had enough nuclear weapons that could quickly be launched and destroy the earth several times.

But back then, in 1963, only those two countries had nuclear weapons - not 9 countries as today - and there were significantly fewer nuclear power plants in the world than today. Furthermore there were in those days no modernized nuclear weapons that are considered more useful, effective and "less harmful."



- ✓ Kennedy described peace as "***the most important topic on earth***"
- ✓ Unlike many other former presidents in the U.S. and today's two major political parties, Kennedy distanced himself from the idea of "***a Pax Americana enforced on the world by American weapons of war***". He spoke about "***--not merely peace for Americans but peace for all men and women--not merely peace in our time but peace for all time...***"

- ✓ Kennedy spoke about our own attitude toward peace. *“Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable--that mankind is doomed--that we are gripped by forces we cannot control. We need not accept that view. **Our problems are manmade--therefore, they can be solved by man...** There is no single, simple key to this peace--no grand or magic formula to be adopted by one or two powers. Genuine peace must be the product of many nations, the sum of many acts. It must be dynamic, not static, changing to meet the challenge of each new generation. For peace is a process--a way of solving problems. With such a peace, there will still be quarrels and conflicting interests, as there are within families and nations. World peace, like community peace, does not require that each man love his neighbor--it requires only that they live together in mutual tolerance, submitting their disputes to a just and peaceful settlement.”*
- ✓ **Kennedy returned many times to the meaninglessness of the Cold War**, which was true then and is true also today: *“**Today, should total war ever break out again--no matter how--our two countries would become the primary targets. It is an ironic but accurate fact that the two strongest powers are the two in the most danger of devastation. All we have built, all we have worked for, would be destroyed in the first 24 hours. And even in the cold war, which brings burdens and dangers to so many countries, including this Nation's closest allies--our two countries bear the heaviest burdens. For we are both devoting massive sums of money to weapons that could be better devoted to combating ignorance, poverty, and disease. We are both caught up in a vicious and dangerous cycle in which suspicion on one side breeds suspicion on the other, and new weapons beget counter-weapons.**”*
- ✓ **Regarding the situation of both the Great Powers, Kennedy noted:** *“So, let us not be blind to our differences - but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved. And if we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.”*
- **Extracts from Vladimir Putin's speech at the Meeting of the Valdai International Discussion Club in Sochi, October 2014**, theme: The World Order: New Rules or a Game without Rules?
 - ✓ *“As we analyse today’s situation, let us not forget history’s lessons. First of all, changes in the world order – and what we are seeing today are events on this scale – have usually been accompanied by if not global war and conflict, then by chains of intensive local-level conflicts. Second, global politics is above all about economic leadership, issues of war and peace, and the humanitarian dimension, including human rights...*
 - ✓ ***Yes, many of the mechanisms we have for ensuring the world order were created quite a long time ago now, including and above all in the period immediately following World War II. Let me stress that the solidity of the system created back then rested not only on the balance of power and the rights of the victor countries, but on the fact that this system’s ‘founding fathers’ had respect for each other, did not try to put the squeeze on others, but attempted to reach agreements...***

- ✓ *It is my conviction that we could not take this mechanism of checks and balances that we built over the last decades, sometimes with such effort and difficulty, and simply tear it apart without building anything in its place. Otherwise we would be left with no instruments other than brute force. What we needed to do was to carry out a rational reconstruction and adapt it to the new realities in the system of international relations...*
 - ✓ *The Cold War ended, but it did not end with the signing of a peace treaty with clear and transparent agreements on respecting existing rules or creating new rules and standards. This created the impression that the so-called ‘victors’ in the Cold War had decided to pressure events and reshape the world to suit their own needs and interests. If the existing system of international relations, international law and the checks and balances in place got in the way of these aims, this system was declared worthless, outdated and in need of immediate demolition...*
 - ✓ *During my conversations with American and European leaders, I always spoke of the need to fight terrorism together, as a challenge on a global scale. We cannot resign ourselves to and accept this threat, cannot cut it into separate pieces using double standards. Our partners expressed agreement, but a little time passed and we ended up back where we started...*
 - ✓ *What could be the legal, political, and economic basis for a new world order that would allow for stability and security, while encouraging healthy competition, not allowing the formation of new monopolies that hinder development? It is unlikely that someone could provide absolutely exhaustive, ready-made solutions right now. We will need extensive work with participation by a wide range of governments, global businesses, civil society, and such expert platforms as ours...*
 - ✓ *I am certain that if there is a will, we can restore the effectiveness of the international and regional institutions system. We do not even need to build anything anew, from the scratch; this is not a “greenfield,” especially since the institutions created after World War II are quite universal and can be given modern substance, adequate to manage the current situation...*
 - ✓ *Yes, of course, I have already said that building a more stable world order is a difficult task. We are talking about long and hard work. **We were able to develop rules for interaction after World War II, and we were able to reach an agreement in Helsinki in the 1970s. Our common duty is to resolve this fundamental challenge at this new stage of development.***
- **Other significant posts at the Valdai Meeting in Sochi, October 2014.**
 - ✓ The speech by Russia’s President was positively reflected upon by both **former Austrian Chancellor Schüssel** as well as **former French Prime Minister de Villepin**. Both politicians stressed the need to restore confidence with Russia and underlined that we are living in a *“multipolar”* world where no country can dictate everything, a world in which Russia plays an important part.

- ✓ Former French Prime Minister **de Villepin**, a Gaullist, described the actual situation as **“a broken world in which the rules are broken down.”** He underlined that **rules such as those inscribed in the UN and Helsinki Charter are essential for a functioning world.**

“Twenty years of unilateralism have on the one side created frustrations and impressions of marginalization in the Mideast as well as in Russia. Feeling of humiliation finally is the result of the fragility of nation states in globalization”.

Being a Gaullist he urged that the only one way out of this accumulation of crisis, is respect of one another and of international law, taking into account the interest of all sides. And that there must be consideration for the equal dignity of all people and of all nation states. **“For me the dignity of nations, their memory, and their identity is the key to mankind’s history”.**

He told the audience that **at present the world needs Russia.** *“How could we find solutions on the Mideast, reaching an agreement with Iran without Russia? But Russia also needs the world, in particular for its economic recovery and industrial diversification. I am a European of conviction and I know Europe and Russia have a common destiny and a common future.”*

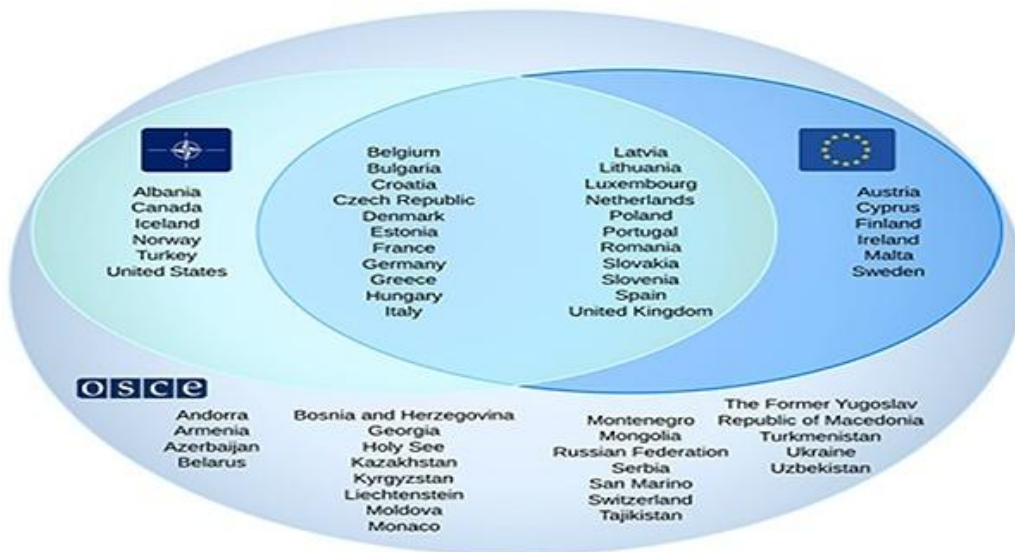
- **OSCE: the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe**

- ✓ Until December 1994, the organization was called the European Security Conference and it was formed in the early 70s during the Cold War as a forum for dialogue between West and East. In 1994, the organization received the name OSCE
- ✓ **With 57 participating States in North America, Europe and Asia, the OSCE – the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – is the world’s largest regional security organization.** It is the only security policy cooperative body in which all European states, as well as the United States, Canada and the Central Asian states, participate on equal terms.
- ✓ **OSCE is today an organization focusing on conflict prevention, crisis management and democracy development in the field.**

The organization is working on security issues in a broad perspective. The activities are based on an all-encompassing security concept that includes the military policy dimension, the human dimension (democracy and human rights) and the dimension of economy and the environment.

The tasks are comprehensive and include everything from human rights observation to election observation, police training, prevention of armed conflicts, disarmament of conventional weapons, limitation of cross-border organized crime and various forms of silent diplomacy.
- ✓ Since the Cold War has returned to Europe as a result of NATO's confrontation policy, the focus of security policy - if we want to avoid war - should be shifted from confrontation logic to cooperation logic. For this the OSCE is an excellent forum. **It represents according to many competent advocates of peace a broad platform for an inclusive peace process as a counterpart to NATO’s conflict and tensions increasing acting. The OSCE can also be a platform for increased trade between nations**

Picture: OSCE - An inclusive organization based on cooperation logic



- Extracts of articles in the Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper regarding the U.S. nuclear weapons in Germany
 - ✓ 23.8.2017 in an article with the headline: *"Schulz demands that US nuclear weapons are removed from Germany,"* the SPD chancellor candidate was quoted as follows:

*"Types like Donald Trump represent a policy that allows all kinds of disrespect ... The belittling of entire national groups and the purposeful humiliation of individuals is deliberate ... This leads to rough behavior in politics ... It cannot be that Germany without commenting or doing something is accepting how the rearmament spiral desired by Trump is being further developed... **The North Korea conflict shows more clearly than ever that restricting rearmament, and especially nuclear weapons rearmament, is more necessary than ever before...**"*
 - ✓ 30.8.2017 in an article with the headline: *"Gabriel supports the initiative of Schulz regarding withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Germany"* foreign minister Siegmar Gabriel (SPD) supports Schulz's demand and refers to the INF agreement.

Reports began to emerge in 2013 and 2014 that the United States had concerns about Russia's compliance with the INF Treaty. In July 2014 the U.S. State Department officially assessed Russia to be in violation of the agreement by producing and testing an illegal ground-launched cruise missile. Russia denies that it is breaching the agreement and has raised its own concerns about Washington's compliance.

Gabriel warns that the US accusations against Russia might quickly lead to the question whether Europe should develop its own nuclear weapons strategies.

- **The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty** required the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate and permanently forswear all of their nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers.

The treaty marked the first time the superpowers had agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals, eliminate an entire category of nuclear weapons, and utilize extensive on-site inspections for verification. As a result of the INF Treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union destroyed a total of 2,692 short-, medium-, and intermediate-range missiles by the treaty's implementation deadline of June 1, 1991.

- **Maj-Britt Theorin – enemy images and some solutions:**
(Dr Theorin is a well known peace promoter: former Swedish Ambassador for Disarmament in charge of Swedish disarmament policy (1982-1991), Chairperson of the UN Commission of Experts on Nuclear Weapons (1989–90), Chairperson of the UN Study on Military and the Environment (1990–91), Chairperson of the UN Expert Group on Women and the Agenda for Peace (1994) and Member of the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons (1995–96). Dr Theorin is former President of the International Peace Bureau and of Parliamentarians for Global Action.)

- ✓ **First you have to ask the question what/who is the enemy?**

- What / who threatens our safety? A war attack? An ecological collapse? An economic collapse?
- Who's the enemy? A country, an environmental disaster, a capitalist economic policy?
- How should we defend our security? It depends on the answers to the questions!

- ✓ **UNESCO Constitution: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed".**

- ✓ **We have to use diplomacy, prevent conflicts, put the children in focus, stop arms trade, bring in more women at the top for decision making on war and peace, use military resources to save and restore the environment, conduct fair trade, bear responsibility for people escaping war and oppress, implement nuclear weapons disarmament and ratify the nuclear weapons ban treaty, strengthen the UN and give the UN Charter new respect.**

- **Sven Hirdman, former ambassador of Sweden to Moscow, former State Secretary at the Swedish Ministry of Defense, proposed** at a Helsinki conference in 2015 under the heading "*The Baltic Sea Region has in recent years transformed into a high-voltage area*", a number of ways to avoid escalating the situation:

- ✓ ***"It is essential that Sweden and Finland should not become members of NATO...***

- ✓ ***It is important to remember that tension and conflict are grounded in the minds of people – in their memories of historical injustices, in their fear and prejudices of foreign people. To overcome these feelings, security must be built up from the bottom-up through people-to-people contacts, not only top-bottom through government agreements...***
- ✓ ... In the so called **Vienna agreement from Col War I on CBM measures** (confidence building measures), there are a number of proposals that should be re-enacted, for instance relating to the holding of military exercises. CFE 2 on conventional force reductions never entered into force after the break-up of the Soviet Union. This means that there is a certain lacuna with respect to force levels in the Baltic States area and in Poland, which should be looked at again as should the Russian flank agreements. This also relates to the stationing of NATO forces and equipment in Eastern Europe according to the NATO-Russia agreement of 1997...
- ✓ ... Another area for serious arms control discussions involving our area relates to **tactical nuclear weapons**. Such weapons are stationed in western Russia and also in some West European countries. So far, **no force limits have been agreed...**
- ✓ ... **twinning between municipalities in the Nordic countries and Russia** should be renewed with government support... one might consider increased government support of organizations such as the Union of Baltic Cities (UBC is an association of 107 cities around the Baltic Sea) or the Baltic Sea States Sub-regional Cooperation (BSSC)..."

Mayors for Peace – starting point for the Baltic Sea as a Sea of Peace

- ✓ Mayors for Peace is an international organization founded in 1982 on the initiative of Hiroshima's mayor Takeshi Araki. The organization strives to raise awareness about nuclear weapons in the international society and aims at a nuclear weapons free world by 2020. 7.453 cities in 162 countries or regions (October 2017) are members of Mayors for Peace.
- ✓ **In all Baltic Sea countries there are cities that have signed the above aims:**
 - Denmark (12)
 - Estonia (4)
 - Finland (4, Helsinki, Maarianhamina, Varkaus, Nousiainen)
 - Latvia (5)
 - Lithuania (14)
 - Norway (101)
 - Poland (8)
 - Russia (67 for instance St. Petersburg)
 - Sweden (26)
 - Germany (523)

A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE; FINLAND AND SWEDEN

- **Today, there are several areas in the world that are nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZ):** Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, Southeast Asia, Mongolia, Central Asia and Africa. Currently, nuclear-weapon-free zones (8) cover more than 50 % of earth's land area (of which 99 per cent of all land in the southern hemisphere), and 119 of the world's approximately 195 countries and 18 other areas. 1.9 billion people live within the zones.
 - ✓ In 1959 Antarctica became a demilitarized and nuclear-weapon-free zone.
 - ✓ In 2002, the so-called Tlatelolco Agreement for a nuclear-weapon-free zone covering Latin America, the Caribbean as well as large parts of the South Atlantic and the East Pacific came into force.
 - ✓ In 1985, a nuclear-weapon-free zone from Latin America to the west coast of Australia and the Antarctic region was established, the so called Rarotonga Agreement.
 - ✓ In 1990 a very special agreement was reached, the so called 4 + 2 agreement. The winner states of the Second World War and the two then German states agreed that the area of former East Germany would be nuclear-weapon-free whilst the present Germany is a member of the NATO nuclear weapons alliance. It should be noted that in former West Germany about 20 U.S. nuclear bombs of the type B61 are deployed.
 - ✓ In 1995, 10 ASEAN countries agreed to form a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It includes the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and Cambodia.
 - ✓ In 1996, Africa became a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the basis of the so-called Pelindaba agreement.
 - ✓ In 2002, Mongolia became a nuclear-weapon-free zone.
 - ✓ In 2009, the Semipalatinsk Agreement on a nuclear-weapon-free zone, comprising Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, entered into force.
 - ✓ In addition, there are various agreements covering smaller areas such as the demilitarized areas of Svalbard (1920) and Åland Islands (1921), the Outer Space Treaty (1967) and the Seabed Treaty (1971). There are also municipalities, research institutions, etc. which have declared themselves nuclear-weapon-free zones.
- **Many other proposals for nuclear-weapon-free zones/areas have been made over the years,** but they have not been realized due to political interests of the superpowers. All proposals in Europe have been rejected since NATO's defense concept includes nuclear weapons.
 - ✓ In Europe efforts to create an area free of nuclear weapons began in the late 1950s with several proposals to establish such a zone in Central and Eastern Europe. Poland offered the first proposal called the Rapacki Plan after the Polish foreign minister-in 1958. **The Rapacki Plan sought to initially keep nuclear weapons from being deployed in Poland, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, and East Germany, while reserving the right for other European countries to follow suit.**

- ✓ **In 1958, the then Soviet premier Nikolai Bulganin made the first in a long series of proposals to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) in northern Europe, to include the Nordic and Arctic waters.** The proposal was not implemented because the Soviet Union did not specify what size areas in western Russia would be included in the zone.
- ✓ **In 1963, Finland's then President Urho Kekkonen proposed that Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden would form a nuclear-weapon-free zone,** but the proposal was not implemented because of the NATO membership of Denmark and Norway.
- ✓ **In 1978, Kekkonen renewed his proposal since also the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland had shown interest in the zone.** Also this proposal was rejected.
- ✓ **In 1995, Belarus proposed the nuclear weapons of NATO and Russia to be separated by a nuclear-free corridor from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea,** i.e. an area that encompasses virtually the territory of the former Warsaw Pact. The proposal was rejected since the vast majority of these states planned to become members of NATO.
- ✓ **A nuclear-weapon-free zone of the Arctic has also been discussed as well as nuclear-weapon-free zones in South Asia and the Middle East.**

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS MUST STRENGTHEN AND ENLARGE COOPERATION IN THE BALTIC SEA AREA AND THE WHOLE WORLD

There are lots of encouraging examples of extremely valuable NGO efforts to create environmental responsibility and peace in the world. All around Europe and the world tens of millions of people are engaged. Below some examples of sustainable and constructive citizenship activities:

- **In the early 1990s, a United Nations report on military resources and environment was published, chair Maj-Britt Theorin (1990-1991).**
Some of the proposals presented by the report on possible civilian use of military resources are: satellite technology for surveillance of agriculture, drought, environment, etc., forest plantation and other land conservation in the third world, development aid efforts for instance in the form of transports and emergency assistance, lakes and forest liming and combating oil spill using military aircraft and ships, and research and development resources for global environmental efforts. Technology, instruments and systems used for military purposes can for example be used for environmental damage warning and for the restoration of the environment.
- **Initiative presented to the UN 4.11.2014 about re-directing global spending on armaments to address social and environmental deterioration in a more focused manner than at present.**
The campaign stems from the concern that the global environment is radically deteriorating. The increasing speed of some of the dangerous developments is alarming, with the point of no return approaching fast.
Initiators: U.B. Lindström, professor, Eero Paloheimo, professor.
Signatures are collected at the homepage: <http://unite-the-armies.org/>

- **The Global Campaign on Military Spending (GCOMS)** – a global campaign launched in December 2014. It is amongst others run by the International Peace Bureau (IPB). Over 100 organizations from 35 countries participate in the campaign. The goal is to reduce military spending. In 2017 numerous GCOMS events were organized around the world.
<http://demilitarize.org/>
- **Make the North a Zone of Peace – conference in Stockholm, February 2017**
Organizers: Swedish Peace Council, ABF Stockholm, Global Network Against Nuclear Weapons and Power in Space. Speakers from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and the U.S.
http://www.space4peace.org/reports/gn_scandinavia_17zp.htm
- **No More War Festival – Gotland, Sweden, August 2017.**
Around 200 participants; representatives of civil society organizations working for peace from the Nordic countries, the Baltic States, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Ukraine. About ¼ of the participants came from Russia. The conference showed clearly the importance of cooperation for peace in the Baltic Sea area.
<http://www.suderbyn.se/no-more-war.html>
- **Network Nuclear-Free Gulf of Bothnia (Kärnkraftsfritt Bottenviken) – conference August 2017**
The network was founded in December 2011. It is a party politically neutral network with the goal to prevent the construction of nuclear power plants in the area around the Gulf of Bothnia.
For six years, the network has organized various events and manifestations and at present (September 2017), 17 municipalities in Norrland (northern Sweden) have in different ways said no to the construction of nuclear power plants in their vicinity, i.e. the plans for a Fennovoima nuclear power plant in Pyhäjoki (northern Finland).
The network also criticizes the fact that Fennovoima's nuclear power plant in Pyhäjoki has been ordered from the Russian company Rosatom that belongs to the world's largest nuclear weapons manufacturer.
The conference in August 2017 received wide media attention in Sweden.
<http://karnkraftsfritt.nordansmak.se/wp/>



- **1.-9.8.2017 – World Conference Against A & H Bombs - Japan. 10.000 persons participated** in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in various scientific and artistic events that above all united the people. They represented every prefecture in Japan.

http://www.antiatom.org/english/world_conference/

- **Büchel ist überall! – Atomwaffenfrei jetzt** (Büchel is everywhere – Nuclear weapon free now) – a German campaign for the U.S nuclear weapons to be removed from Germany

In Büchel, in the Eifel area, the U.S. has stationed about 140 U.S. soldiers with the task to maintain and monitor the nuclear weapons that the U.S. has placed in the area. The U.S. plans to replace these nuclear weapons with the new B61-12 nuclear weapons that are more accurate and flexible, and thus also "more useful". The U.S. intends to place similar new nuclear weapons also in Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Turkey.

45 different organizations/groups participated in the “get the nuclear weapons out of Germany” campaign in 2016.

In 2017 a protest campaign lasting 20 weeks (26.3.–9.8.2017) was organized in the Eifel area; peace camps, discussions, demonstrations, children's events, festivals, art events, Hiroshima/Nagasaki memorials, etc.

<http://www.atomwaffenfrei.de/aktiv-werden/in-buechel.html>

“Nuclear deterrence and the threat of mutually assured destruction cannot be the basis for an ethics of fraternity and peaceful coexistence among peoples and states.”

Pope Francis
Message to the World Peace Day 1.1.2017



- **1.9.2017, the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB) celebrated its Anti-War Day - Nie wieder Krieg, nie wieder Faschismus (never again war, never again fascism)** - a day that the union began celebrating September 1, 1957.

In 2017 the day was celebrated with over 160 events in different parts of Germany. All events were organized under the motto "Never War Again".

<http://www.dgb.de/themen/++co++6536e646-24a4-11e5-bd9f-52540023ef1a>

- **Stopp Ramstein action week, September 2017** – a one week long mega event in Kaiserslautern, in Germany. Ramstein, located in Kaiserslautern, is NATO's central military base and headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe. The place is also called "Little America" because about 50,000 Americans live there.

Ramstein has a significant position with regards to operations in the Middle East and Africa, but also for operations in northern Europe. When the US Air Force is practicing in northern Sweden, Finland and Norway, the military aircraft are likely to come from Ramstein.

The movement Stop Air Base Ramstein has in recent years organized several events in order for the Ramstein base to be closed.

The September 2017 events included amongst others a peace camp, exhibitions, an international conference, a human chain consisting of over 5,000 people, and a festival.

<https://www.ramstein-kampagne.eu/appeal/>



- **No War 2017: War and the Environment -conference**, Washington, September 2017. The conference was held on the International Day of Peace and the theme was activism; how those who oppose war can cooperate with environmental movements. Over 40 speakers; renowned experts, researchers, journalists, writers, etc.

<http://worldbeyondwar.org/nowar2017/>

- **Antinuclear World Social Forum, November 2017, Paris**

The first World Social Forum (WSF) was held in Porto Alegre in Brazil in 2001. Since then a lot of new themes have enriched the dynamics. In 2013 and 2015 also nuclear issues were the subject of many workshops and in spring 2016 the first Antinuclear Social Forum was held in Tokyo where a “Call for a nuclear-free world network” was launched. The second Antinuclear Social Forum was held in Montreal in August 2016.

The aim is a world without nuclear power and nuclear weapons “A nuclear free world”. The Paris conference committee states on the homepage of the Forum:

“...Links between civil and military nuclear are numerous. The former contributes to the proliferation of the latter; with often the same actors, e.g. in France: Areva, CEA and EDF... In addition to being expensive, the nuclear deterrence policy is criminal. It is in contravention of an UN resolution that condemns the use of nuclear weapons, considered as a crime against humanity. Will the opening of negotiations, at the UN in 2017, for a treaty banning nuclear weapons be a decisive step towards a world free of nuclear weapons?...”

<http://fsm-antinucleaire2017.nuclearfreeworld.net/en/>



- **In November 2017 a clear and urgent Call for Disarmament, produced by an unusually broad social alliance and signed by almost one hundred prominent persons, was published in Germany.**

- ✓ *“No increase in military expenditure – disarming is the order of the day –... The military does not solve problems... An alternative policy is needed. We want to stop military rearmament, reduce tensions, build mutual trust, create perspectives for development and social security, a détente policy also with Russia, negotiate and disarm... We want to help avert a new Cold War...”*
- ✓ Among the signatories there are among others a Nobel laureate, trade union chairpersons, scientists, actors, musicians, politicians and representatives of environmental and peace organizations.

<https://abruesten.jetzt/english-version/>

- **10.-11.11.2017 and international symposium “Prospects for a World Free from Nuclear Weapons and for Integral Disarmament” was held in the Vatican**

- ✓ **The Vatican hosted 11 Nobel laureates, U.N. and NATO officials, representatives of a handful of nuclear powers including Russia, the United States and other countries such as South Korea and Iran** along with leading experts, heads of major foundations and of civil society organizations actively engaged in this field. Participants included representatives of Bishops Conferences and of Churches, at ecumenical and interreligious level, along with delegations of academics from Universities in the United States, Russia, and the European Union.
- ✓ **Pope Francis** said in his address to the symposium among other things: *“Nor can we fail to be genuinely concerned by the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental effects of any employment of nuclear devices. If we also take into account the risk of an accidental detonation as a result of error of any kind, the threat of their use, as well as their very possession, is to be firmly condemned. For they exist in the service of a mentality of fear that affects not only the parties in conflict but the entire human race. International relations cannot be held captive to military force, mutual intimidation, and the parading of stockpiles of arms. Weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, create nothing but a false sense of security. They cannot constitute the basis for a peaceful coexistence between members of the human family, which must rather be inspired by an ethics of solidarity.”*

https://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/speeches/2017/november/documents/papa-francesco_20171110_convegno-disarmointegrale.html

- **OneMillionMoms.com** is a division of the American Family Association, and **was begun to give moms an impact with the decision-makers and let them know we are upset with the messages they are sending our children and the values (or lack of them) they are pushing.**

- ✓ The goal is to stop the exploitation of the children, especially by the entertainment media (TV, music, movies, etc.). OneMillionMoms.com is a powerful tool to stand against the immorality, violence, vulgarity and profanity of this media.

<https://onemillionmoms.com/>

- **Moms Clean Air Force is a special project of Environmental Defense Funds.**

- ✓ **Moms Clean Air Force is a community of over 1 million moms and dads united against air pollution – including the urgent crisis of our changing climate – to protect children’s health.** Members are provided with reliable information and solutions through online resources, articles, action tools, and on-the-ground events. The community works across the U.S. on national and local policy issues, through a vibrant network of state-based field teams. Parents meet with lawmakers at every level of government to build support for commonsense solutions to pollution. The community cooperates with almost 70 different prominent environmental, women and health organizations.

- ✓ **Environmental Defense Fund** has since 1967 found innovative ways to solve big environmental problems. It is one of the world's largest environmental organizations, with more than two million members and a staff of 675 scientists, economists, policy experts, and other professionals around the world.

<http://www.momscleanairforce.org/>

<https://www.edf.org/about>

- **The right NOT to pay taxes for military purposes should be safeguarded in tax law for those who, for conscience reasons, oppose war.**

- ✓ **The first International Conference on War Tax Resistance and Peace Tax Campaigns** was held in Tübingen in Germany already in 1986. Since then conferences have been held in the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, the U.S. Spain, Germany, Great Britain and India.

- ✓ Organizations, movements and people working for a change in tax laws exist all around the world.

<https://nwtrcc.org/resist/war-tax-resistance/>

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

- **Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)** is an international peace organization with the motto "taxes for peace not wars".
CPTI is not an umbrella organization of all war tax resistance and peace tax campaigns (WTR and PTC). It supports and links the work of the many national and regional campaigns and constitutes a network for groups that are lobbying in the UN, the European Parliament and other international institutions for the right not to pay taxes for military purposes. CPTI is constituted as a company under English law and is a non-governmental organization (NGO) in **special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN.**

According to CPTI: *"Human beings are free to reject military violence. Therefore no person shall be compelled to participate in military violence, directly or indirectly."*

<https://www.cpti.ws/>

- **The Action Network** has on its homepage an appeal to all governments in the world under the headline: **"People Who Oppose War Must Not Be Compelled to Pay for War"**. In the appeal it is stated that:

"People who oppose war, regardless of their religion or lack thereof, must have the right to direct their tax dollars to peaceful initiatives and not to war or preparations for war. We ask you to ensure that tax laws respect this right of conscientious objection."

<https://actionnetwork.org/petitions/people-who-oppose-war-must-not-be-compelled-to-pay-for-war?source=twitter&>

THE BALTIC SEA - A SEA OF PEACE - PEACE BETWEEN HUMAN BEINGS AND PROTECTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Finland once held a significant position as a peace builder. Sweden has purposefully worked for disarmament. Finland and Sweden are not yet NATO members. It is high time to call upon a conference to be held that involves all Baltic States to transform the Baltic Sea into a Sea of Peace - peace between people and peace with the environment.

The Baltic Sea Region should become an example of new will and new capacity for cooperation - a step towards a secure world order that respects UN resolutions and conventions, as well as the Finnish Constitution:

§ 1

" Finland is a sovereign republic.

The constitution of Finland is established in this constitutional act.

The constitution shall guarantee the inviolability of human dignity and the freedom and rights of the individual and promote justice in society.

Finland participates in international co-operation for the protection of peace and human rights and for the development of society."

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;..."

Martin Luther King 1929–1968

“A nation that continues year after year to spend more money on military defense than on programs of social uplift is approaching spiritual doom.”

Albert Einstein 1879 – 1955

“I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones.”

Mahatma Gandhi 1869 – 1948

“There is no road towards peace - peace is the road.”



I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones.

