

RUSSIA'S STRATEGY ON NATO'S EASTERN AND SOUTHERN FLANKS

Barcelona, January 27, 2017

Venue: CIDOB, Elisabets 12, Barcelona

Organised by: CIDOB, The Institute for Statecraft and NATO

9.45am

WELCOME

Jordi Bacaria, Director, CIDOB

Christopher Donnelly, Director, The Institute for Statecraft, London

10am

THE 360° DEGREE APPROACH TO DIFFERENT REGIONS: HOW DOES IT WORK IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE? HOW SHOULD NATO AND THE EU RESPOND?

The practical challenge facing NATO is that no longer does "one size fit all": there is no longer a single clear threat to all. Eastern European Allies fear Russia most, whilst the main threat to Southern European Allies is seen as being from failed states and instability in North Africa, migration, terror etc.

Chair:

Carme Colomina, Associate Researcher, CIDOB, Barcelona

Robert Pszczel, Acting Director of NATO Information Office in Moscow, PDD, NATO

Issandr El Amrani, Head of Maghreb Division, International Crisis Group, Rabat

Oleksandr Sushko, Research Director of the Institute for Euro-Atlantic Cooperation, Kyiv

11.15am

Coffee break

11.45am

KEY ACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON NATO'S FLANKS

Allies face the challenge not only of classic military action and uncontrolled migration, but also the linked threat from new forms of conflict - hybrid warfare, forms of influence, subversion and undermining democratic processes, hypercompetition etc. Daesh and Russia pose strategic challenge to NATO and the EU's rules-based system. How does NATO build cooperation with Algeria and Ukraine? How does Russia's increasing influence and involvement in the Southern region link South and East?

Chair:

Christopher Donnelly, Director, The Institute for Statecraft, London

Alex Kokcharov, Principal Analyst, Country Risk at IHS Markit, London

Akram Kharief, Chief Editor, MENADefense, Algiers

Kadri Liik, Senior Policy Fellow, ECFR, London

12.45pm

THE ENERGY DIMENSION: THE WAY FORWARD FOR A COMBINED SOUTHERN AND EASTERN FLANK APPROACH

Energy security is a key issue on both flanks. How events play out in Russia and southern rim Mediterranean energy exporters (Algeria and Libya) influence each other but are rarely built into a common mental map. Russia is the dominant supplier of gas to Eastern Europe and Germany; Algeria is an important supplier to southern Europe. A part from large untapped gas reserves, Algeria boasts some of the biggest shale gas reserves in the world. Yet its three pipelines to Italy and the Iberian peninsula remain more than half empty. Would Europe's security be enhanced by purchasing more gas from Algeria?

Chair: **Francis Ghilès**, Senior Research Fellow Associate, CIDOB, Barcelona

Jamie Shea, Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Emerging Security Challenges, NATO, Brussels

Ali Hached, former member of the Board of Sonatrach, Algiers

Alan Riley, Senior Fellow, The Institute for Statecraft, London

Sohbet Karbuz, Director of Hydrocarbons, Mediterranean Observatory for Energy (OME), Paris

1.45pm

LUNCH

3.15pm

INFORMATION WARFARE AND OTHER FORMS OF "SOFT COERCION": THINKING AHEAD

What can member States do to help NATO and EU evolve to deal with the challenge of new forms of conflict? How does Russia's increasing influence and involvement in the Southern region link South and East, military and non-military threats?

Chair: **Stephen Dalziel**, Senior Fellow, The Institute for Statecraft, London

Robert Pszczel, Acting Director of NATO Information Office in Moscow, PDD, NATO

Jakub Kalenský, East StratCom Task Force, EEAS, Brussels

Ben Robinson, Photographer and Writer, Oxford

Nicolás de Pedro, Research Fellow, CIDOB, Barcelona

4.30pm

CLOSING

Christopher Donnelly, Director, The Institute for Statecraft, London

Jordi Bacaria, Director, CIDOB

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