

Russian security strategy of 2007, in regard to the new nato strategic concept



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Russian Security Strategy of 2007, in regard to the new NATO strategic concept Russia's security strategy under President Dmitry Medvedev as contained in the country's Foreign Policy Concept describes the status of Russia as an international country, and the country's relationship with Eastern countries¹. Also prominent in the strategy is the Euro-Atlantic security structures. The strategy acknowledges Russia as a powerful nation that has the role of overseeing the way global affairs are conducted as an influential centre in the contemporary world. The country perceives itself as a superpower that greatly influences international developments even as it seeks to protect its interests and the safety and rights of its citizens both within and without national borders². Russia seeks to create a regional security and cooperation system that differs from that of the West so as to ensure Euro-Atlantic regional unity³. The country has adamantly rejected NATO's (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) further expansion, more so with respect to Georgia and Ukraine. The country seeks to engage several Eastern countries including China, India and Troika in alliances. In this respect, the country intends to oversee the creation of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)⁴. This organization is an alliance of seven countries that are members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). NATO's new Strategic Concept outlines the roadmap for the security of its member states for the next decade, alliances being one of its areas of core focus⁵. The Concept focuses on the need for NATO to see the formation of alliances that will see the military based organization maintain its capacity to ensure international stability and collective defence. The Strategic Concept furthermore demands the formation of alliances that will invest in major capabilities to counter or otherwise contain emerging threats

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and to gain defence against cyber and ballistic missile attacks. Conclusion NATO's actions may be seen as a reaction to Russia's strategy that appears to threaten the organization's ability to defend itself. Both the organization and the country realise the importance of alliances and cooperation to remain stable. Works Cited Craig Nation. Russian Security Strategy under Putin: U. S. and Russian Perspectives U. S. Interests in the New Eurasia. 2007. Viewed 26 April, 2011 <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub829.pdf> Dmitri Trenin. Russia's Threat Perception and Strategic Posture. November. 2007. Viewed 26 April, 2011 <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub829.pdf> Haas Marcel. "Russia's National Security Strategy: Medvedev's Security Policy; A Provisional Assessment." Russian Analytical Digest 62/09. 2009. Viewed 26 April, 2011 http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2009/20090618_cscp_medvedev_homan.pdf NATO. NATO adopts new Strategic Concept. 2010. Viewed 26 April, 2010 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_68172.htm