

GREAT DECISIONS

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5/Ukraine and the Future of European Security

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ISR: Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance. The processing and analysis of information to support military decision-making

DIBs: Defense industrial bases. A network of public and private entities that research, design, produce, and maintain military equipment and services.

NAFTA: The North American Free Trade Agreement, implemented in 1994, created a free trade zone between the United States, Canada, and Mexico

APEC: The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation is a regional forum established in 1989 to promote free trade, economic growth, and cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Historical Events/Concepts/Organization:

Article 5: Article 5 of NATO states that an armed attack against one member is considered an attack against all members. It forms the core principle of collective defense for the alliance.

GATT trade regime: The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is a multilateral agreement signed in 1947 to promote international trade by reducing tariffs and trade barriers. It was a response to protectionist policies that hindered global trade before WWII. GATT laid the groundwork for the creation of the World Trade Organization.

G-7: The G-7, or Group of Seven, is an informal group of advanced industrialized nations formed in the 1970s—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., and the U.S.—that collaborates on global issues such as climate change, security, and development.

Qualitative Military Edge: The ability of a military force to defeat any convention threat through superior technology, training, and tactics. It is most associated with a U.S. commitment to ensure Israel maintains superior military capabilities compared to potential regional threats.

Credible Defense and Deterrent Capability: Refers to a nation's ability to defend itself and discourage potential aggressors. It relies on a combination of military strength, strategic planning, and weapons systems.

Porcupine Strategy: A military doctrine of asymmetric defense used to make an invasion too costly for the stronger party through the use of a large number of small, mobile weapons. The goal is not to “win” but to inflict enough damage on the adversary to deter them from attacking in the first place.

