

Israel Moves Closer to Hook-up With NATO

By [Global Research](#)

Global Research, January 27, 2010

[UPI](#) 26 January 2010

Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [US NATO War Agenda](#)

TEL AVIV, Israel — Israel's armed forces are adopting NATO's system of identifying and classifying equipment among its member nations, underlining Israel's buildup of ties with the Atlantic alliance.

For years, Israel has kept NATO at arm's length to preserve the Jewish state's strategic independence while it confronts its Middle Eastern adversaries.

The adoption of the NATO Codification System may seem a modest move, but it's an important institutional step toward strengthening links with the Western alliance, which now has 28 members.

According to The Jerusalem Post, Israel actually signed an agreement adopting the NCS in 2006, but it only recently began switching its stock-numbering to the NATO Stock Number.

This is a 13-digit numeric code that the alliance uses to identify everything in its inventory, from weapons systems to spare parts and computers.

"This will be beneficial for us in terms of cooperation and procurement and will also help Israeli defense industries sell their products to NATO member countries," a Logistics Corps officer explained.

Israel's ties with NATO have grown considerably of late. Adm. Giampaolo Di Paola, the chairman of NATO's [Military](#) Committee, visited Israel in November — despite U.N. allegations of war crimes committed during Israel's invasion of the Gaza Strip last winter — to study tactics that could be of value for alliance troops fighting in Afghanistan.

He discussed upgrading Israeli-NATO ties with the Israeli chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Gabi Ashkenazi, during the visit, his third to Israel in four years.

The Israeli navy says that later this year it will deploy a missile warship with Operation Active Endeavor, a counter-terrorism NATO mission in the Mediterranean designed to prevent weapons smuggling.

That will mark the first time Israeli forces have actively participated in a NATO operation in the Mediterranean.

This is a key mission of the Israeli navy, which on Nov. 3 intercepted an Antigua-flagged freighter, the Francop, off Cyprus carrying some 350 tons of weapons reportedly from Iran and bound for Hezbollah guerrillas in Lebanon via Syria.

Israel is also seeking to be allowed to participate in major NATO forums under a Strategic Concept review currently being conducted by the alliance.

Israel is already a member of the Mediterranean Dialogue, set up in 1994 to promote ties with Middle Eastern states such as Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Morocco, all U.S. allies.

Many in NATO argue that taking Israel into the alliance could help produce a long-elusive [MiddleEast peace](#) agreement.

Uzi Arad, a former officer in the Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence service, and now security adviser to Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, wrote recently that "the main strategic threats facing the Euro-Atlantic community, namely [international terrorism](#) and weapons of mass destruction proliferation," come from the Middle East.

"These threats, aimed at Israel as well, position Israel more than ever before on the Euro-Atlantic side. History ... proves that common threats can create ever-closer allies."

Arad supported Israeli membership of NATO, noting: "The option of Israel's admission ... as a full member is also viable in the future, as long as Israel preserves independent strategic capabilities."

Arad concluded that "as part of a final status peace agreement (between Israel and its Arab neighbors) Israel's place in NATO and the Euro-Atlantic community should be at the very least seriously considered, if not assured."

Israel's relations with the European Union, whose membership mirrors that of NATO, have been strained for years because of the Europeans' perceived bias toward Arabs, and the Palestinians living under occupation in particular.

Indeed, Israelis harbor a deep mistrust of the United Nations and other multilateral institutions they consider to be pro-Arab.

But according to a recent paper on Israel's possible membership of NATO, "a new and upgraded relationship between Israel and the Euro-Atlantic community could become a critical element in helping to provide the security Israel will need in order to take steps to make peace with a Palestinian state."

The paper, written by Ronald Asmus and Bruce Jackson, former Democratic and Republican heads of the U.S. Committee on NATO, noted Israel's unwillingness to surrender its strategic independence and the concern of some Europeans that a military alliance with Israel would undercut their standing with the Arab world.

"If handled correctly, such a step might actually lead pro-Western moderate Arab states to also seek closer ties with the Euro-Atlantic community, something we should welcome."

The original source of this article is [UPI](#)
Copyright © [Global Research](#), [UPI](#), 2010

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Global Research](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca