



*Main titles from the study:*

- ***Attack on the USS COLE***
- ***Impact of 9/11 on NATO naval operations***
  - ***Attack on LIMBURG***
- ***Maritime power and energy security***
  - ***The tanker war and its impact on world oil markets***
  - ***Major tanker disasters and their ecological impact***
  - ***Liquefied natural gas transmission***
- ***U.S. Navy presence in the Persian Gulf***
  - ***The Active Endeavor operation***
- ***Summary***
- ***Bibliography***

<b>Annotation</b>
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The navies of NATO nations are the Alliance's most flexible, deployable and logistically independent forces. In today's globalizing world, an increasing part of Hungary's foreign trade is moving by sea. As the problems of natural gas supplies in Russia have shown, in order to secure our supply of raw materials and energy, we must diversify to meet our needs.

However, the World Ocean offers tremendous opportunities not only for NATO but also for the Alliance's rivals and enemies. According to Mahan<sup>1</sup> and Corbett<sup>2</sup>, the main purpose of maritime power is to secure and control maritime trade routes. However, the bigger threats for today's maritime trade is not hostile states, but various non-state actors and organized criminals, primarily drug smugglers, pirates and various terrorist organizations. One of the most important tasks of NATO, as the strongest military alliance in the world today, is to prevent these threats. The study presents a logical path from an attack on the USS COLE to the deployment of NATO naval forces to fight terrorism. The author concludes that the deployment of naval forces in the fight against terrorism is much more about the protection of strategically important maritime transport routes and the acquisition of control over energy sources than about the actual fight against terrorist organizations, terrorists.

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<sup>1</sup> Alfred Thayer Mahan (1840-1914) Admiral of the U.S. Navy, creator of modern naval strategy. International Military and Defense Encyclopedia, Dupuy, Trevor N. (editor in chief), Brassey's (US), Inc., Volume 4. 1596-1597. o.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Julian Stafford Corbett (1854-1922) British lawyer, naval thinker. International Military and Defense Encyclopedia, Volume 4. 1657-1659. o.