

## North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO 1)

### PRESIDENTS:

Name	E-mail
Paula Alejandra Santos Barajas	<a href="mailto:paulaalejandrasantosbarajas@gmail.co">paulaalejandrasantosbarajas@gmail.co</a>
Juan Diego Andrade	<a href="mailto:juandiegoandraderpa@gmail.com">juandiegoandraderpa@gmail.com</a>

### 1. WELCOMING

Dear delegations, we offer you a warm welcome to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). On behalf of the leadership, we deeply appreciate your interest in this tenth edition of Simonu Bogota region 2022.

We are convinced that the engine of Simonu is the children and young people who use diversity to build and impact the world with a change; likewise, the simulation becomes a construction scenario for peace and democracy through the development of different skills, among which we highlight social-emotional learning, empathy, leadership, public speaking, teamwork, and assertive communication.

In addition of this is a space in which value is given to the integral formation of the person, impacting not only on academics, but also on the way we relate to each other, understanding that differences unite us and from them we form the great family for which Simonu is characterized.

In this guide you will find a material with educational purposes to promote the construction of the simulation and the good development of the debate. We are very happy to be able to work together with you building this scenario with your help and becoming a support to generate an enjoyable space for everyone.

The theme discussed in this commission will be the window to learning and awareness about the world, as well as the environment that surrounds us impacting our daily lives. It will be a



demanding experience, but also a comprehensive one for all of us, which will educate us in the culture of consensus.

We are convinced that this will be an enriching space for all delegates that will enhance ideas and the ability to communicate them in our 21st century society.

We are encouraged to share this experience with you, remembering that at Simonu we change your life, you change the world. Welcome!

## **2. TOPIC:** *Role of the Organization on the Russo-Ukrainian conflict.*

Since the beginning of the year the world has been in chaos, conflict after conflict, we have gone through a pandemic in which we are still getting through, that is why we decided to address this issue and talk about ultimate conflict.

The main topic is the role of NATO in the Russian - Ukraine conflict in the view of the fact that it is one of the most important conflicts today, that could trigger the third world war considering the thematic line of development objective number 16: peace, justice, and strong institutions.

This line talks about the conflicts that damage peace, such as the already mentioned conflict, as well as, the access to justice for the affected people.

Last but not least we as a commission want to make sure to generate a conscious discussion to get the best things out of there.

## **3. FOCUS:** *Protection of security in Europe and the interests of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members.*

The commission's approach is to debate what is happening in the Russian -Ukraine conflict along with the implementation of a strategy where NATO can be able to make an extensive action. Making sure that we create a solution in which the peace and justice come first because if it is true that NATO deals with issues related to guaranteeing the freedom and security of its

member countries by political and military means, it is important to know if it should get more involved in conflicts to guarantee the security of the affected countries.

#### 4. ABOUT THE COMMISSION:

- ✓ What does the NATO commission do?

Security in our daily lives is key to our well-being. NATO's purpose is to ensure the freedom and security of its member countries by political and military means.

**POLITICAL:** NATO promotes democratic values and enables members to consult and cooperate on defense and security issues to solve problems, build confidence and, in the long term, prevent conflict.

**MILITARY:** NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. When diplomatic efforts fail to bear fruit, the military force undertakes crisis management operations. These operations are conducted under the collective defense clause of NATO's founding treaty (Article 5 of the Washington Treaty) or mandated by the United Nations, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations (NATO, 2022).

- ✓ Why is the commission important for the development of the debate?

The NATO Commission seeks to provide a strategy to better understand the situation of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and to debate whether the Commission should have an active participation not only in this conflict but also in other conflicts that affect peace, thus contributing to the debate.

In order to give our point of view on such an important issue as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, we have to understand that in order to reach a peace agreement, communication spaces are key, where communication is assertive and where it is possible to understand why these conflicts occur and what can be done to solve them, therefore it is crucial that organizations such as NATO operate to prevent an attack of global magnitude between one or several countries.

In conclusion, understanding what this conflict is about will be of great help to create a possible solution that benefits all those involved, since the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has managed to expand throughout the world, making many people affected and involved, that is why it is important to know how we can participate and what our mission would be to achieve justice and peace (NATO, 2022).

✓ What issues does the commission address?

The 2010 Strategic Concept defines NATO's main tasks: collective defense, crisis management and cooperative security (NATO, 2022).

✓ What can NATO do and not do?

NATO is an alliance of European and North American countries. It provides a unique link between these two continents, enabling them to consult and cooperate in the field of defense and security and to conduct multinational crisis management operations together. NATO cannot take a decision without prior consultation and discussion with allied countries, neither can it undertake missions without a crisis. However, if diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity to undertake crisis management operations alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations (NATO, 2022).

## 5. KEY CONCEPTS:

**Armed Conflict:** Armed conflict means a state of war or a conflict which involves armed operations which by their nature or extent are likely to affect the application of treaties between States parties to the armed conflict or between a State party to the armed conflict and a third State, regardless of a formal declaration of war or other declaration by any or all of the parties to the armed conflict (Law Insider, 2022)

**Peacebuilding:** Construction of peace or peacebuilding, throughout daily life, this topic is being dealt with and applying it in different spaces and social environments. Projects should be implemented, with the availability of funds and alliances (United Nations, Nd).

**Security:** protection of a person, building, organization, or country against threats such as crime or attacks by foreign countries (Cambridge, 2022)

## 6. HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The NATO alliance started with 12 member countries in 1949 (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, and the United States of America), then by 1999 the founding treaty allows for other European nations to join the Alliance as long as all existing Allies agree (Greece and Turkey in 1952; Germany in 1955, Spain in 1982; Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland in 1999; Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia in 2004; Albania and Croatia in 2009; Montenegro in 2017; North Macedonia in 2020). Now any potential member must share all of NATO's core values and prove the capacity to contribute to Euro-Atlantic security. Nowadays NATO has 30 members to ensure peace within its territory. UN Secretary-General (1992-1996) Boutros-Boutros Ghali first expressed "*peacebuilding*" as an international effort intended to create safety conditions in countries emerging from civil wars. Eventually, peacebuilding demands required the performances of outside agencies for enforcement functions, this became a confusing situation as it involved international actors sometimes at cross-purposes, such as military forces which aimed for local security and operations in war-torn territories but also as assistance to the civilian population and enforcement of peace settlements; in some cases, the violence returned regardless of any effort by NATO which gives rise to many questions about the durability of their results (NATO, 2022).

The current conflict in the Ukrainian region of Donetsk and Lugansk. The Ukraine's armed forces and the invading Russian army is the culmination of years of political, economic and cultural tension between these countries. That dates to the dissolution of the U.S.S.R in 1991 when Ukraine, Belorussia, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan wanted to become their own sovereign countries.

During its finest years, Ukraine kept a close relationship with the Russian federation in 1994. Both countries with the participation of the U.S.A and The United Kingdom signed the “Budapest memorandums on security assurance” in which Ukraine gave their soviet arsenal to Russia in exchange of the promise that none of this reunites countries will attempt to damage the sovereignty of Ukraine in any way. This was also to recognize the peninsula of Ukraine as part of the territory. During the following years several former southern countries joined NATO due to the Russian political crisis. The 2004 Ukraine presidential elections were controversial this in the view of the fact of the supposed Russian involvement in the election of Viktor Yanukóvich president of Ukraine also it was believed that the intoxication of Yanukovych’s main rival in the presidential race. Viktor Yanukóvich was made allegedly by Russian actors this led to the event called Euromaidan which resulted the Russian – Ukraine relationship getting worse and the annexation of crimes by Russia, violating the Budapest memorandum. During the following years, pro-Russian unrest in Ukraine was increased (NATO, 2020).

On February 24 of 2022, Russian troops situated in the borders between Russia and Ukraine, initiated a large, scaled invasion into Ukraine territory, in an action called by the Kremlin as a “special military operation” without a formal declaration of war. This led to major food shortage in most of the world and economical tensions in some countries against Russia. To the date, the conflict has been in a stalemate with heavy losses from both sides and constant confrontations between both countries. Euromaidan= series of protests and manifestations occurred during late 2013 and early 2014. That began after Ukraine’s pro-Russian government led by the president Viktor Yanukovych refused to ring a free trade agreement with the U.S.A this led to a breach in Ukrainians between the pro-Russian citizens and the nationalist pro-euro Ukrainian. This period ended with over 100 in majority civilian death. The annexation of Crimea by Russia and the removal from official presidency (NATO, 2022).

Key developments in NATO’s history:

- 1949: NATO was established with the original 12 members
- 1949: Allied countries established NATO’s first Headquarters in London, the United Kingdom



- 1947: Cold War started
  - 1952: *Greece joins NATO*
  - 1952: *Turkey joins NATO*
- 1952: North Atlantic Council established NATO's permanent Headquarters in Paris, France
  - 1955: *West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany) joins NATO*
- 1955: Warsaw Pact was formed
- 1961: Raise of the Berlin Wall
- 1967: NATO's Headquarters is transferred to Brussels, Belgium
  - 1982: *Spain joins NATO*
- 1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall
- 1991: The Soviet Union collapsed
- 1991: Warsaw Pact was dissolved
- 1991: Cold War finished
- 1994: Finland joins NATO for Peace program
- 1994: Sweden joins NATO for Peace program
  - 1999: *Czech Republic joins NATO*
  - 1999: *Hungary joins NATO*
  - 1999: *Poland joins NATO*
- 2001: After 9/11 attacks on the US, article 5 in NATO treaty (which states that an attack on any NATO member is an attack on all) is triggered
- 2002: NATO-Russia Council is formed to face security issues
- 2003: NATO commands the ISAF in Afghanistan
  - 2004: *Bulgaria joins NATO*
  - 2004: *Slovakia joins NATO*
  - 2004: *Estonia joins NATO*
  - 2004: *Romania joins NATO*
  - 2004: *Lithuania joins NATO*
  - 2004: *Latvia joins NATO*
  - 2009: *Albania joins NATO*
  - 2009: *Croatia joins NATO*

- 2014: Russia was annexed to Crimea which causes the interruption of most cooperation with NATO
- 2015: ISAF mission is finished
  - 2017: *Montenegro joins NATO*
  - 2020: *North Macedonia joins NATO*
- 2022: After Russia invades Ukraine, Finland and Sweden are seeking any probability to join NATO (NATO, 2022).

## 7. GUIDING QUESTIONS TO LEAD THE DEBATE:

- What measures can your delegation provide to ensure the peace in Ukraine?
- What has been the role of your delegation in this conflict and how has it promoted the security of NATO?

## 8. Methodological guidelines for debate in the committee:

### Before simulation

For SIMONU Bogotá-Región you must attend to the simulation with the construction of a portfolio which stores the needed information for debate time, the profile of your committee, the profile of your delegation, among others. All these inputs become relevant for the training and development of your work as a delegate, acquiring greater knowledge regarding the subject to be discussed, remember to use reliable and trustworthy sources (not all data that you identify is relevant, so be strategic)

Now you have access to the commission guide, where you can find essential information on the topic and focus of the committee, remember to build your own supporting documents, such as the **opening speech** and the **position statement**, you must contemplate historical, social, demographic, cultural and economic aspects of the delegation.

In SIMONU's traditional committees like NATO, you will represent a country member and its position on the main topic, which means, you will not represent yourself or your position during the debate time



### **During simulation**

By that moment you should be disposed and prepared by the training acquired and the construction of work tools that later be tested in the simulation, make sure that your statements are based on real information related to historic context, development and possible solutions for the topic. Be proactive, question your colleagues, analyze the scope, impact, and needs of the delegation you are representing, and always work as a team.

For your interventions, make proper use of your body language because it enhances your oratory, be careful with the filler words such as “mmm...” or “eh...”. Be aware of the diplomatic language, because you are a representative of a country, you must be respected for such dignity, as well as be respectful of others.

### **After simulation**

At this time, you did your best to build a response for the topic in the committee. The result of your work and dedication along with your colleague's commitment is the outcome of the debate.

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