

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO 2)

### PRESIDENTS:

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### 1. WELCOME:

Dear delegates and others present, please receive from the chair a warm welcome to the NATO 2 committee, NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization), in this institutional model Simonu Bogotá-Region 2022.

For us Ana Robayo and Luz Orozco, it is a pleasure to have you as part of the committee, we hope you will live a wonderful and rewarding experience. This opportunity will allow you to develop investigative, oratory, argumentative, and social skills. The Chair looks forward to the delegates' discipline, commitment, and participation, so that allows the debate to be fluid and according to the position of the countries assigned.

This simulation can generate bonds of thought for social change and friendship, furthermore, allows you to broaden your knowledge and intellectual, social, and argumentative capacities; without fear of making mistakes, learning some key concepts from each other in terms of the topic, debate, and the fact of the different thoughts that can be generated.

We hope that every participant can take advantage of all the tools that will be provided throughout this process; counting on our disposition and support as a board of directors; we want to emphasize our commitment to you giving our availability towards any doubts that can be generated around the committee or the corresponding delegation. Without anything else to mention, welcome to NATO.

"NATO is not only the longest-standing alliance in history, but NATO is also the most successful alliance in history"

- Jens Stoltenberg

## **2. TOPIC: Peace building in society on an everyday life basis**

The topic that is going to be tackled is “Peace building in society on an everyday life basis”, as we consider it of great relevance taking into account the violence that affects the world.

## **3. FOCUS: Social innovation and strategies for peacebuilding to prevent violence on an everyday life basis**

The peace from the daily life building in this way would be to establish laws strictly formed to be followed daily, which in recent years has not been seen to be built in this way.

That is to say, instead of reverting any legal and judicial procedures, generate the concept of peace based on laws that must be followed daily and this must be a daily regime, as a discipline. What we aim to achieve as NATO is that citizens can live in a harmonious environment, in which peace exists every day and in every space in daily life. As a consequence of the positive impact shown by the laws, legislation is included to transform each one of the inaccurate actions at the global level into measurements that manifest a not-so-heavy environment and provide fulfillment to the inhabitants of the country.

So that peace can be formed from the daily life, not only external entities and others are needed, this environment must be involved in each individual and their daily actions in addition to the practice of values in the community; contribute to the transformation of the environments where children and young people develop as the different educational or convivial spaces.

That is to say, this should focus on citizens being trained in a way in which they are committed to democracy, generating and promoting ethical values, with an attitude of living together in an environment of peace, respecting the different thoughts of others, in an environment where

equality and equity are contributed and where the participation of different people is encouraged; clearly, this can start from school spaces.

#### 4. ABOUT THE COMMISSION:

##### ✓ What does the commission do?

It promotes democratic values and is committed to the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In other words, one of NATO's purposes is to guarantee the security and freedom of its members through military and political means.

On the political side, NATO promotes democratic values, which allows its members to ask questions and participate in conflicts related to security and defense, solve different problems, generate a bond of trust, and prevent conflicts over the years.

On the military side, NATO provides for peaceful conflict resolution. If diplomatic efforts fail, the Commission has the military power to initiate crisis management operations (NATO, 2022).

##### ✓ Why is the committee important for the development of the debate?

NATO's objective in the debate is to maintain order by political and military means; it also promotes dialogue and avoids conflicts in the short and long term and if the dialogue does not work, they have the military faculty to exercise their power (NATO, 2022).

##### ✓ What issues does the committee address?

Politics and peace, in view of the fact that politics, because it is through politics that they can exercise their power to maintain peace, is the purpose of NATO. If certain countries do not cooperate with this organization, the force will be needed as a means of negotiation. That is to say that politics is necessary and goes hand in hand with peace to be able to reach a resolute end, where each country offers its participation favorably and peacefully (NATO, 2022)..

##### ✓ What are the dos and do nots for NATO?

NATO can penalise any country member that trespasses the requirements that have to do with freedom, human rights, democracy, and the legal system.

NATO can open trust funds to defend a territory that needs intervention to defend itself or is touched by an international crisis.

NATO can agree on the public policies of member countries and cooperate with other government entities.

Do Nots:

NATO cannot interfere in a conflict that takes place in a non-Euro Atlantic country or doesn't affect country members.

## 5. KEY CONCEPTS:

- **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.
- **Sustainability:** Sustainability must be a relevant item that provides continuity to any solution that the members can come up with, in this way, contribute to a positive long-term sequel.
- **Economy:** The economy is a major factor in each country and if it were to be modified, there would be equality in terms of benefits and taxes for all and thus there would be no need to violate the laws of our daily life.

## 6. HISTORICAL 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 (NATO, 2022)

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 (Gheciu, A., & Paris, R., 2011).

Requirements for durable peace rather than short-term stabilization effectuate the creation of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in 2005 mainly to clarify the roles and responsibilities of key international actors in the field. When the organization was established in 1949, the emergence and transformation of peacebuilding occurred while the Cold War in 1917 started, NATO's main purpose was to strengthen its military response to a possible invasion of Western Europe by the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact allies (some of them now are NATO country members or allies), afterward, NATO became deeply involved in postconflict stabilization missions in Bosnia, Kosovo and later Afghanistan (Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, 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

(Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, 2022)

## 7. GUIDING QUESTIONS TO LEAD THE DEBATE

- While pursuing peace construction, which approaches brought by NATO nations are not helpful for a current worldwide scenario and how can each member lead the way to new strategies?
- By which terms could NATO members remodel past schemes to enhance peace construction on an everyday life basis?

## 8. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DEBATE IN THE COMMISSION

### 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.

### 9. REFERENCE SITES:

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