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The model NATO guide

Judita Zelbová



PRAŽSKÝ STUDENTSKÝ SUMMIT | WWW.STUDENTSUMMIT.CZ



Honourable Ambassadors

Since you have been accepted to this year's Model NATO, from now on, we will call you this way. Before we start working (and yes, having fun as well), we need to give you some basic information. The first part of this Guide is about NATO as an organization, the second about Model NATO here, at the Prague Student Summit.

Though the information in the first part may be basic, do not skip it, please. It is important that you know everything written here pretty much by heart. Exact number of troops still present in Kosovo is not so important, but hey, you never know when you're going to need it. So, let's get into facts now, shall we?



What is NATO?

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is a military alliance with 28 member states. Its essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means.

What is meant by political? “NATO promotes democratic values and encourages consultation and cooperation on defence and security issues to build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflict.”¹ It basically means that NATO serves as a family table where the countries can talk about the problems they might have so that they can all go to bed in peace.

What is meant by military? “NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed to undertake crisis-management operations. These are carried out under Article 5 of the Washington Treaty - NATO’s founding treaty - or under a UN mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations.”² In other words – if someone else bursts in the dining room of all those peacefully dining countries, NATO is able to handle the situation with military force.

When the Alliance makes a decision, whether political or military, all the member states have to agree. It cannot happen that someone could be outvoted, let alone silenced.

When was it created and why?

It is often said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in response to the threat posed by the Soviet Union. This is only partially true. In fact, the Alliance’s creation was part of a broader effort to serve three purposes: deterring Soviet expansionism, forbidding the revival of nationalist militarism in Europe through a strong North American presence on the continent, and encouraging European political integration.³ The idea was that in order for the region to stay in peace the countries would have to cooperate with each other and in parallel with economic and political cooperation the military one would be needed as well.

The origins of NATO go back to 4 April 1949 when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington, D.C. There were twelve founding countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

ARTICLE 5

The most famous article of possibly any treaty ever signed. But what exactly does it say? Commonly known as a variation of the Three Musketeers “All for one and one for all” or in other words: If any member state is attacked, all the other countries shall take it as if the attack was an attack against them, too.

This however does not mean that in case of an attack all the other member states will send half of their army to help the attacked one. The magic sentence is: “Parties, such action *as it deems necessary*, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.”⁴ What do the other states deem necessary is up to their own interpretation, though.

¹ <http://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>

² Ibidem.

³ <http://www.nato.int/history/nato-history.html>

⁴ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm



When has Article 5 been invoked?

Only once

12 September 2001 – less than 24 hours after the 9/11 attacks

4 October – NATO agrees on 8 measures to support the USA

First ever anti-terror operation – Eagle Assist from mid-October 2001 to mid-May 2002

13 NATO member countries involved

Important moments in NATO's history

- 1949 – Signature of the Washington Treaty
- 1989 – Fall of the Berlin Wall – It brought the question of whether there still will be the need for NATO when the Cold War is over.
- 1991 – NATO develops partnerships with former adversaries after the break-up of the Soviet Union by creating the North Atlantic Cooperation Council
- 1995 – NATO engages in its first major crisis-management operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 2001 – 9/11 – NATO invokes Article 5 for the first time ever
- 2003 – NATO takes command of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan

RECENT RESULTS FROM THE NATO SUMMITS

- 2010 – Lisbon Summit – NATO adopts the new Strategic Concept – the document addresses the importance of evolving threats to international security and reemphasizes the Alliance's commitment to cooperate with prospective members and Russia
- 2014 – Wales Summit – NATO reacts to the Crimean crisis and the new Russian threat
- 2016 – Warsaw Summit – NATO strengthens its military presence in Poland and the Baltic countries and agrees to expand maritime presence in the Mediterranean Sea to cope with the European migrant crisis, together with the European Union

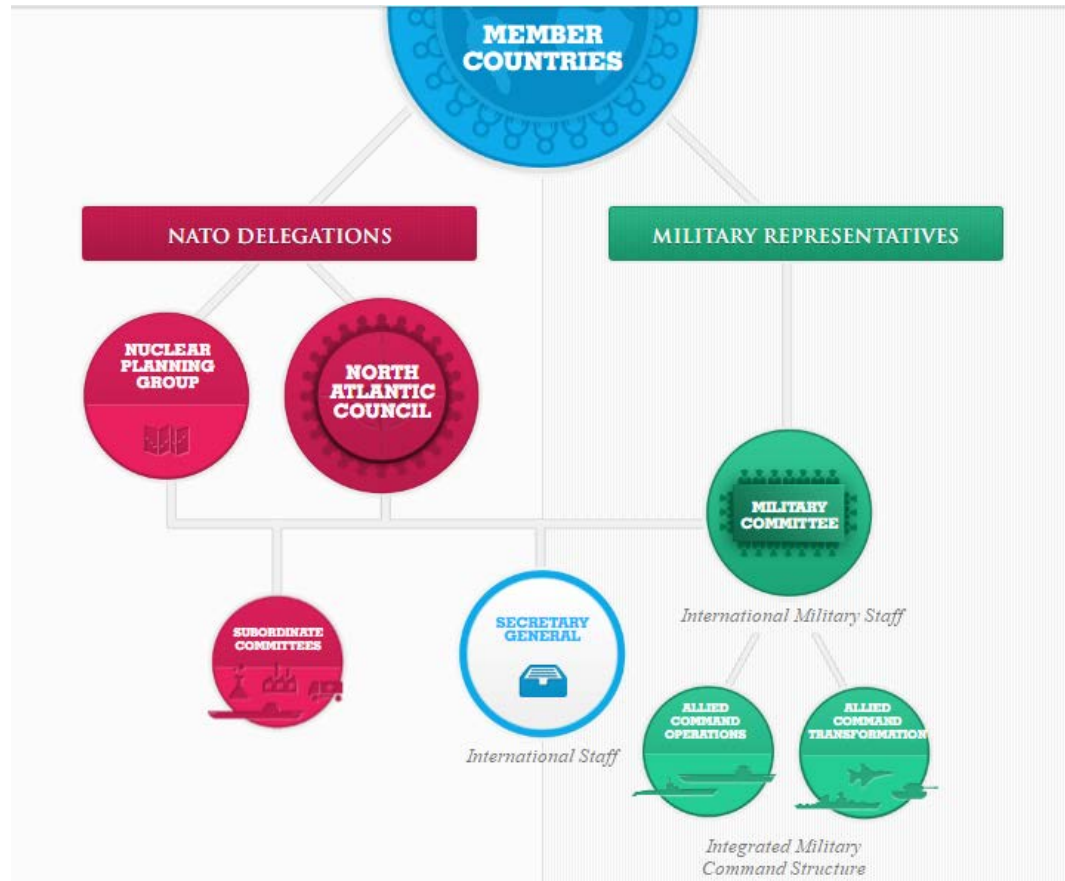


Structure of the Alliance

This is the basic structure of today's Alliance. The North Atlantic Council is what we simulate in Model NATO. The diplomats in it from the NATO member states' delegations are you. The Secretary General in this year's Model NATO is František and his Deputies are Anna, Zuzana, Rafat and Judita.

The real Secretary General is Mr Jens Stoltenberg and the current Chairman of the Military Committee is General Petr Pavel.

Structure of the Alliance⁵



NATO Member Countries

- 1949 - founding countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States of America
- 1952: Greece, Turkey
- 1955: West Germany
- 1990: German reunification
- 1999: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland
- 2004: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia
- 2009: Albania, Croatia
- Probably 2017: Montenegro (in the process of admission)

⁵ <http://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>



Current member states⁶



Financing of the Alliance

INDIRECT

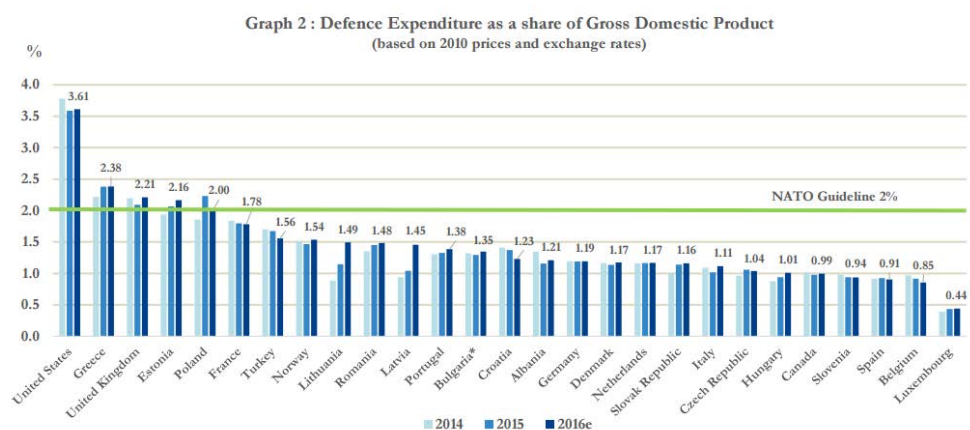
When the NAC unanimously decides to engage in an operation, there is no obligation for each and every country to contribute to the operation unless it is an Article 5 collective defence operation, in which case expectations are different.⁷ That means that the contributions are voluntary and vary in forms and scale (from a few soldiers to thousands of troops and from armoured vehicles to helicopters).

THE TWO PER CENT DEFENCE INVESTMENT GUIDELINE

In 2006, NATO members agreed to commit a minimum of two per cent of their Gross Domestic Product to spending on defence. This guideline principally serves as an indicator of a country's political will to contribute to the Alliance's common defence efforts.⁸

However, most of the states do not commit to this guideline. At the Wales Summit in 2014 the leaders agreed that the Allies that currently meet the two per cent guideline will continue to do so and the Allies who do not will aim to get closer to it within a decade.

Only five member countries fulfil the 2 % guideline⁹



⁶https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f6/Location_NATO_2009_blue.svg/200px-Location_NATO_2009_blue.svg.png

⁷ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_6765.htm

⁸ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_6765.htm

⁹ http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160704_160704-pr2016-116.pdf



DIRECT

Members in accordance with an agreed cost-sharing formula (based on relative Gross National Income) make direct contributions to the budget managed by NATO. These contributions are to finance the expenditures of NATO's integrated structures.

NATO's Agenda

- Resolute Support Mission, Afghanistan
 - Launched on 1 January 2015
 - Follows up on NATO's ISAF mission in Afghanistan
 - The aim is to provide further training, advice and assistance for the Afghan security forces and institutions, it is not a combat mission
 - Around 12 000 personnel from NATO and partner nations¹⁰
- Kosovo Force (KFOR)
 - Since 12 June 1999
 - Peacekeeping force
 - Currently the KFOR consists of 4600 troops¹¹
- Operation Active Endeavour in the Mediterranean
 - One of the eight initiative launched in response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks
 - Helps deter terrorist activity in the Mediterranean Sea
 - It will be transformed to a non-Article 5 maritime security operation; it will be able to perform a broader range of tasks as needed¹²
- Operation Ocean Shield in the Gulf of Aden and off the Horn of Africa (Somalia)
 - Since 2008, at the request of the United Nations
 - NATO is supporting international efforts to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden, off the Horn of Africa and in the Indian Ocean
 - NATO will terminate Ocean Shield on 15 December 2016¹³
- Assistance to the African Union
 - Since 2005, at the request of the African Union
 - It provided support to the AU Mission in Darfur, Sudan
 - Currently NATO is supporting the AU Mission in Somalia¹⁴
- Military HQ in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 - NATO implemented the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which marked the end of the 1992-1995 war.
 - Once it was successfully implemented, NATO took the stabilisation role.
 - Currently, there is a maintained military headquarters in Sarajevo that complements the work of the EU mission and assists, inter alia in defence reform and counter terrorism.¹⁵
- Civil emergency operations, as requested

¹⁰ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_113694.htm

¹¹ <http://jfcnaples.nato.int/kfor/about-us/welcome-to-kfor/natos-role-in-kosovo>

¹² http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_7932.htm

¹³ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_48815.htm

¹⁴ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_8191.htm

¹⁵ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_52122.htm



The Model NATO

The Model NATO is open to 28 high school students who dare to represent the member countries at the preparatory meetings and at the Final Conference and who are not afraid of negotiating in English.

Last year, the Model NATO celebrated its tenth birthday. This year, we are starting a new decade and another adventure is ahead of us.

What can you expect from this year? A little bit of homework, a little more reading, some learning, quite a lot of negotiations and huge amounts of fun.

The preparatory meetings

This is the chance to learn, discuss and think about more topics than at the Final Conference. The preparatory meetings are the place to try things and to ask a lot of questions and a chance to get to know each other.

What can you do to be ready for them?

This:

1. Read the emails – whenever we will have something important to tell you, you will find it in your mail box. What to read, what to do, what to tell us – anything. Read the mail and let us know if anything is unclear.
2. Read the background reports – the background reports are written for you and a lot of people have given their best to make them perfect. They are your chance to understand the topic that you are going to discuss and they will be used very thoroughly during the preparatory meetings. Please, find some time before each preparatory meeting and read them.
3. Write your Position Paper – the Position Paper is your chance to understand what your country stand for and what are you going to fight (with words!) for at the Final Conference. Even though at first, it might look otherwise, you are doing this for yourself and for your own success.
4. Read on your own – don't be afraid to explore by yourself. Read about NATO, read about the topics that are ahead of us, read even about topics that may at first not seem related. Knowledge is power, don't forget.
5. Don't be scared to ask us anything – no matter if the questions are related to NATO itself, the Prague Student Summit or to our programme. We are here for you, let us know if we can help you.

The Final Conference

It's the event that you are preparing for during the five Saturdays that precede it. The five days' event (with three days for the negotiations) is when the North Atlantic Council of the Prague Student Summit comes together and discusses the topics it has agreed upon (unanimously of course, there is no other way). You as the Ambassadors choose the topics, but it is strongly advised that they are closely related to those discussed in your background reports.

What will the Council decide upon and how much will it represent your country's point of view is all up to you and the skills you have and have gained throughout the preparatory meetings. The papers are always blank at the start.

Side events

In case you were doubtful about this – the Model NATO has the best side events possible.

The annual ones are first a visit to a military base (last two years we went to Strakonice, but a year before it was Čáslav). A unique chance to speak to members of the Czech Army, talk to them about their work and to ride a tank (maybe). This event



is highly popular among the participants, plus this year's Secretary General has not attended it before, so he will do everything he can to prepare it again.

The other one is the Atrium Party. An event placed partially under the roof and partially under the open sky at the NATO Information Center in Prague. An opportunity to talk to the leaders of various field in an informal atmosphere.

There may also be other events (that are already in the process of planning) but we will not spoil the surprise for you completely.

This year's agenda

This year's Model NATO will start with the current issue of ISIS. You will learn about the current situation in the region, the possible outcomes in the near future and their state's position. The second one will focus on the European Union and its maritime cooperation with NATO. How do the relations of these important organisations look like? What are the details? The last one is the accession of Georgia to NATO. You as the Honourable Ambassadors will talk about the possible enlargement, whether it is the right time or not and what would be the benefits or disadvantages.

Contacts

The Model NATO Team is always here for you if you need them. Do not hesitate to ask us what you need and what you think. We are all looking forward to this year filled with NATO adventure.

nato@amo.cz

František Novotný	frantisek.novotny@amo.cz	720 241 631
Zuzana Konečná	zuzana.konecna@amo.cz	737 040 135
Anna Umlaufová	anna.umlaufova@amo.cz	702 996 682
Zuzana Krulichová	zuzana.krulichova@amo.cz	603 806 720
Rafat Kurdi	rafat.kurdi@amo.cz	737 428 428



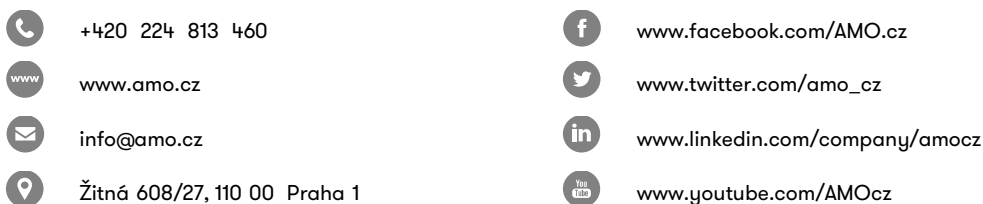
Pražský studentský summit

Pražský studentský summit je unikátní vzdělávací projekt existující od roku 1995. Každoročně vzdělává přes 300 studentů středních i vysokých škol o současných globálních tématech, a to především prostřednictvím simulace jednání čtyř klíčových mezinárodních organizací – OSN, NATO, EU a OBSE.



Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (AMO)

AMO je nevládní nezisková organizace založená v roce 1997 za účelem výzkumu a vzdělávání v oblasti mezinárodních vztahů. Tento přední český zahraničně politický think-tank není spjat s žádnou politickou stranou ani ideologií. Svou činností podporuje aktivní přístup k zahraniční politice, poskytuje nestrannou analýzu mezinárodního dění a otevírá prostor k fundované diskusi.



Autoři

Autor(ka): Judita Zelbová

Imprimatur: František Novotný, Filip Jelínek

Jazyková úprava: Tomáš Jančar

Technická úprava: Petra Hubatková

Delegátův průvodce slouží jako vzdělávací materiál pro žáky středních škol účastnících se Pražského studentského summitu. Všichni partneři projektu jsou uvedeni [zde](#).



Generální partner

