

BACKGROUND REPORT

PRAGUE **PRAŽSKÝ**
STUDENT **STUDENTSKÝ**
SUMMIT



NATO

What is NATO?



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Model NATO

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1 Introduction

This document might be considered as a first chapter in a book. It is very important to read the first chapter in every book, because if you leave it out, you will not be able to fully comprehend the story and thoughts the book is hiding. This is the very same case - in order to understand the Alliance as such, it is essential to know how it all started, who is the head of the Organization as well as knowing the background of activities connected to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Firstly, this document gives you an overview about the founding document and the history of the organization. In addition to that, it also focuses on current NATO missions and summarizes the recent and important Wales Summit. The following pages are a key, grab it and use the given information to the best of your knowledge.

2 What is NATO?

2.1 Introduction to the organization

The aim of NATO, as is described in the Treaty, is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries **by political and military means**. Therefore NATO is called a political-military organization. Another role of NATO is to safeguard common values of democracy, individual liberty, rule of law and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Cooperation and trust building among the member states as well as efforts to prevent conflicts are the core of the organization.¹ Through dialogues with other states the organization is trying to contribute to the safety of its members. It also finds important to promote its values throughout the Euro-Atlantic area and provide a forum in which countries from North America and Europe can consult together about security issues of common concern and take joint action in addressing them.

The fundamental principle of the organization is the **collective defence**, as written in **Article 5** of the Washington Treaty. It provides that if a NATO Ally is the victim of an armed attack, each and every other member of the Alliance will consider this act of violence as an armed attack against all members.²

2.2 Origins of NATO

The establishment of the organization in 1949 is to be understood as a solution to three interconnected issues that were of predominant importance in post-WWII Europe. These

¹ NATO [online]. [cit. 2015-06-20]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49187.htm.

² More at: <http://www.nato.int/terrorism/five.htm>.



issues were, firstly, the threat posed to the Western Europe by the **Soviet Union**; secondly, the need to encourage **European political integration**; and, thirdly, to cement strong **North American presence** on the continent that will help preventing the revival of the national militarism in Europe.

For a long time before the WWII, the USA practiced the politics of isolationism and there was legitimate fear in Europe that they would return to this politics even after the WWII. Nevertheless, the USA decided to fully engage in European affairs.³ After the end of the war they became involved in Europe's economic stabilization, for example through the US-funded Marshall Plan.⁴ The European countries were struggling to rebuild their economies and ensure their security. The economic stabilization was thought to bring enough confidence in European countries; but before the countries could begin to trade with each other, it was important to stabilize the current situation and start military and political cooperation.

Events that have happened in 1947-1948⁵ made the Western European countries feel threatened by the Soviet expansion and therefore they decided to initiate projects with the aim of greater military cooperation and collective defense. The negotiations culminated in the signature of the Washington Treaty⁶ on April 4th 1949 at the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C. Twelve countries had agreed on and introduced a common security system based on a partnership amongst them. The Treaty itself is rather short as it contains only 14 articles. *"Through the treaty, member countries commit themselves to share the risks and responsibilities of collective security and undertake not to enter into any other international commitments which might contradict with the treaty."*⁷

„(The U. S.) Congress' decision to join NATO significantly changed U.S. foreign policy. The United States became a part of the world community, and it could not revert to the isolationist attitude it had prior to the WWII. The U.S. emerged as a leader of NATO and was sometimes required to intervene in international disputes. Similarly, NATO helped strengthen U.S.

³ See the Truman Doctrine: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/truman-doctrine>.

⁴ In order to know more what Marshall Plan was, follow the link: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/marshall-plan>.

⁵ For example, the Czechoslovakian democratically elected government was overthrown by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in February 1948 (being supported from the Soviet Union).

⁶ The Washington Treaty text has not been modified since the original one was signed.

⁷ As noted in: NATO Handbook / NATO Public Diplomacy Division – Brussels: NATO Public Diplomacy Division, 2006.



security, especially during the long Cold War era. As part of NATO, the U.S. and other members now spoke with a collective voice that required the Soviets and rogue nations to take notice."⁸

2.3 The Washington Treaty

It is essential to bear in mind the importance of the Washington Treaty, which defines the whole organization; therefore it is crucial not only to know that there is such a document but also actually understand the content of it. The Treaty came into force on 24 August 1949, after the deposition of the ratification⁹ of all signatory states.

Especially Article 5 is very important in regards of security of each member state. The content and wording of the Treaty are result of several months of discussions and negotiations.¹⁰ The treaty is committing each of the member states to share the risk, responsibilities and benefits of the collective security. Members have become a unique community sharing values and principles¹¹ such as individual liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

2.4 Member Countries

In total 28 independent member countries now form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the doors remain open to any European state that expresses its interest and is in a position to undertake the commitments and obligations of membership. To be a potential member, the state must also be considered as a contributor to the Alliance's security and principles of the Alliance as the final decision to invite the candidate country lies with the NATO members and is highly political. Total of 16 countries, on six occasions, chose to seek membership and were admitted by the organization.

Current members of NATO are:¹²

1949: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States¹³

1952: Greece, Turkey

1955: Germany

⁸ Aboukhadijeh, Feross. "Containment" Study Notes.org. Study Notes, LLC., 17 Nov. 2012. Web. 28 June 2015. Available at: <https://www.apstudynotes.org/us-history/topics/containment/>

⁹ Ratification is an act of confirmation of a treaty usually by parliament.

¹⁰ See.g. <http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2006/issue2/english/art4.html>.

¹¹ Based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

¹² In order according to the year they have joined the Alliance. NATO member states [online]. 1309 [cit. 2015-06-29]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52044.htm

¹³ These are the founding members of NATO.



What is NATO?

1982: Spain

1999: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland

2004: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

2009: Albania and Croatia

Figure 1: Map of the member states with a note of the year of its joining¹⁴



2.5 Funding of the Alliance

Member countries make direct and indirect contributions to the cost of running NATO and implementation of its policies and activities.

2.5.1 Indirect¹⁵

Also called national contributions; the largest part of the contribution as such. That could be, for instance, through participation in NATO-led operations and missions. These are financed by the principle "costs lie where they fall."

¹⁴ NATO membership [online].Brussels, Aug 30th 2014 [cit. 2015-06-29].Available at:http://cdn.static-economist.com/sites/default/files/imagecache/original-size/images/print-edition/20140830_IRM987.png

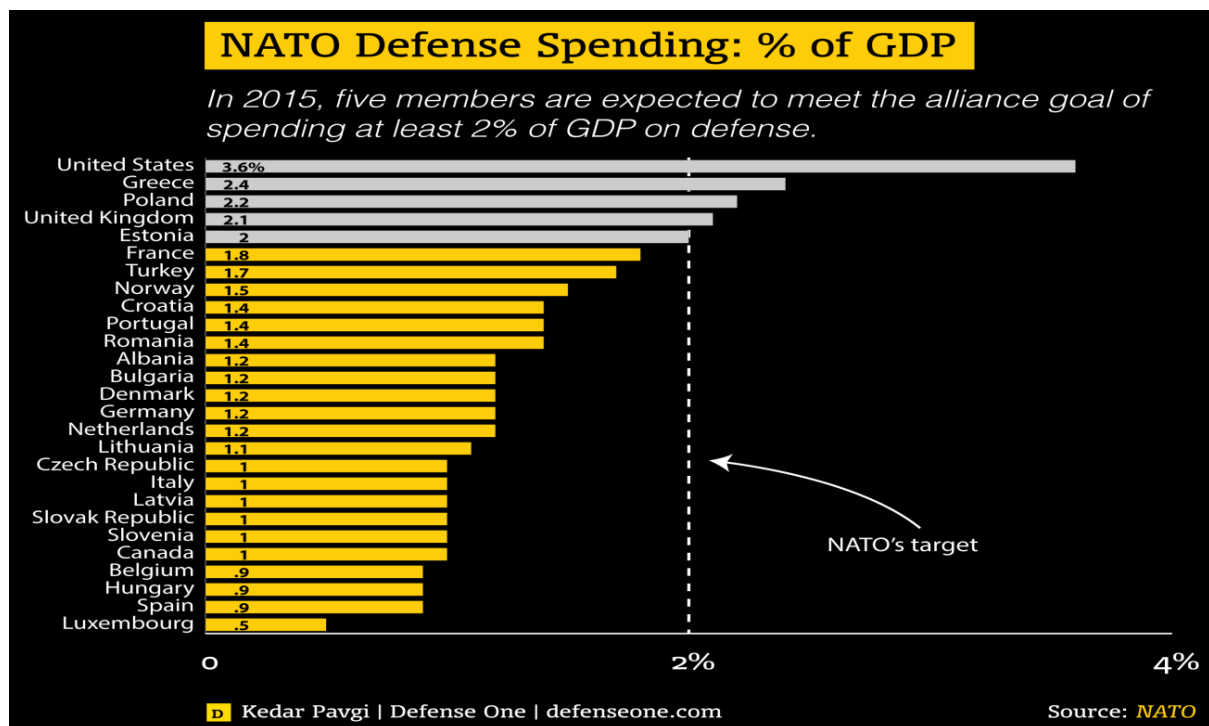
¹⁵ A member can volunteer equipment or troop to a military operation and bears the costs of the decision to do so. "Funding NATO." NATO.N.p., 3 June 2015. Web. 7 July 2015. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_67655.htm?selectedLocale=en



What is NATO?

NATO also recommends its member countries to devote at least 2% of their GDP to defense spending. Only five¹⁶ member countries will meet the recommendation in 2015, although more of them have promised to fulfill recommended number or at least increase their defense spending.

Figure 2: Chart of the member states with information about the % spent on the defense¹⁷

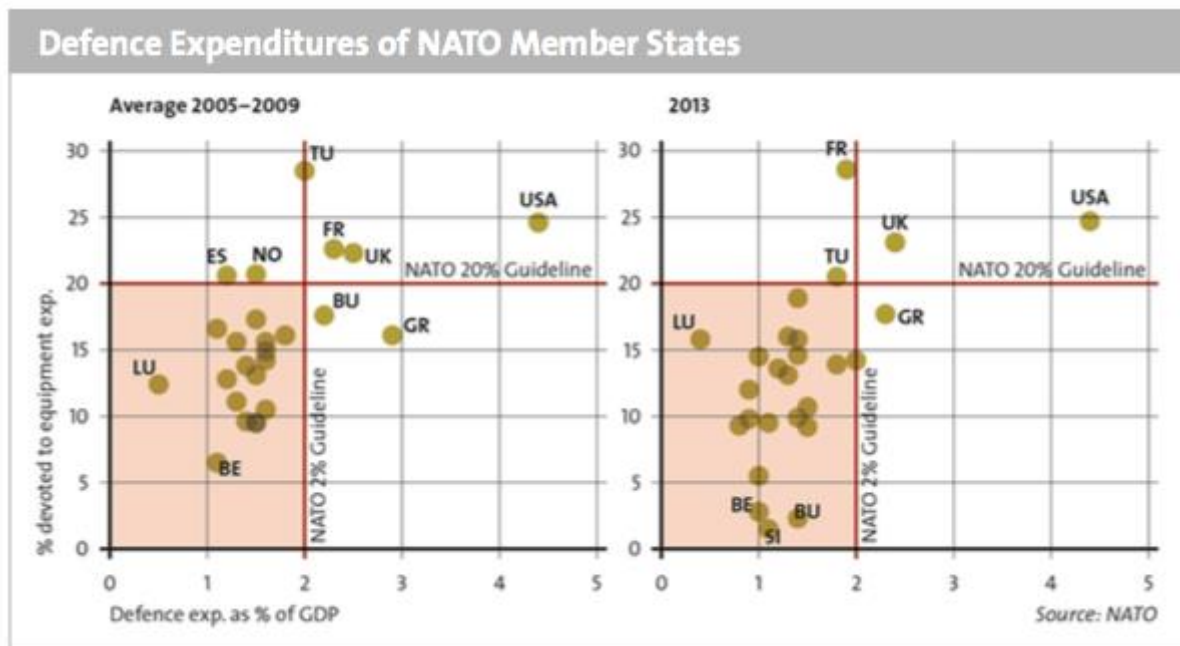


¹⁶ The states that are investing more than 2% of the GDP in defense spending are USA, United Kingdom, Greece, Poland and Estonia. Ve výdajích na obranu musí spojenci zrychlit, vyzval šéf NATO [online]. 22. června 2015. [cit. 2015-06-30]. Available at: http://www.natoaktual.cz/nato-posili-kolektivni-obranu-deo-na_zpravy.aspx?c=A150629_130409_na_zpravy_m00

¹⁷ Pavgi, Kedar. "NATO Members' Defense Spending, in Two Charts." Defense One. N.p., 22 June 2015. Web. 30 June 2015. Available at: <http://www.defenseone.com/politics/2015/06/nato-members-defense-spending-two-charts/116008/>



Figure 3: Defence Expenditures of NATO Member States¹⁸



2.5.2 Direct¹⁹

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.

2.6 Structure of NATO

The structure of NATO consists of three basic branches – the civilian structure, the military structure and different organizations and agencies.

2.6.1 The civilian structure

Consists of the NATO Headquarters in Brussels (whilst this HQ mainly consists of people working in the civilian structure, there are people from the other structures working here too), permanent representatives, national delegations and international staff.

The top international civil servant in the Alliance is the **Secretary General**. A person in this position is in charge of controlling the process of consultation and decision-making in the Alliance as well as ensuring that the decisions are implemented. His responsibilities can be divided in three principal roles: firstly, as noted, he is responsible for the decision-making

¹⁸ *NATO after Wales: Dealing with Russia* [online]. October 2014 [cit. 2015-09-20]. Available at: <http://www.css.ethz.ch/publications/pdfs/CSSAnalyse161-EN.pdf>

¹⁹ "10 Things You Need to Know about NATO." (n.d.): n. pag. Available at: http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_05/20150508_1505-10things-eng.pdf. NATO, May 2015. Web. 4 July 2015.



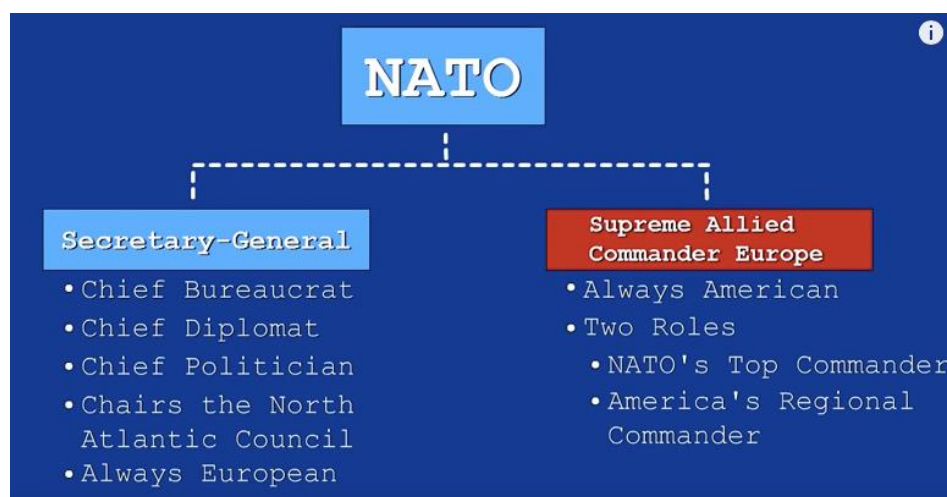
process and has to be mindful in regard of their implementing; secondly, he is the Organization's chief spokesperson; he is in lead of the supporting International Staff. The position demands a high-level political experience in the government of the one of the member countries. In order to become the Secretary General a person must be nominated by member governments for an initial period of four years. Since October 1st 2014, the post is held by former Prime Minister of Norway **Jens Stoltenberg**.²⁰

The North Atlantic Council is the principal political decision-making body within NATO. It brings together high-level representatives of each member country to discuss policy or operational questions requiring collective decisions. In short, it provides a forum for wide-ranging consultation between members on all issues affecting their peace and security, where each member state has its representatives. The Council meets at least every week – at the level of permanent representatives and at least twice a year at the level of ministers of foreign affairs. Also, three times a year at the level of ministers of defense. Occasionally there is required a participation of prime ministers and heads of state and government – that is a summit level. **The last NATO summit was held in September 2014 in Wales.**

2.6.2 The military structure

The other one of NATO's two strategic commanders is the Supreme Allied Commander. So-called SACEUR is responsible for military decisions and operations; therefore he is in the lead of ACO. Currently General Philip M. Breedlove, USA, serves the position.

Figure 4: The military structure



²⁰ The previous Secretary General was Anders Fogh Rasmussen. The very first one was British diplomat Hastings Lionel Imsay, 1st Baron Imsay.



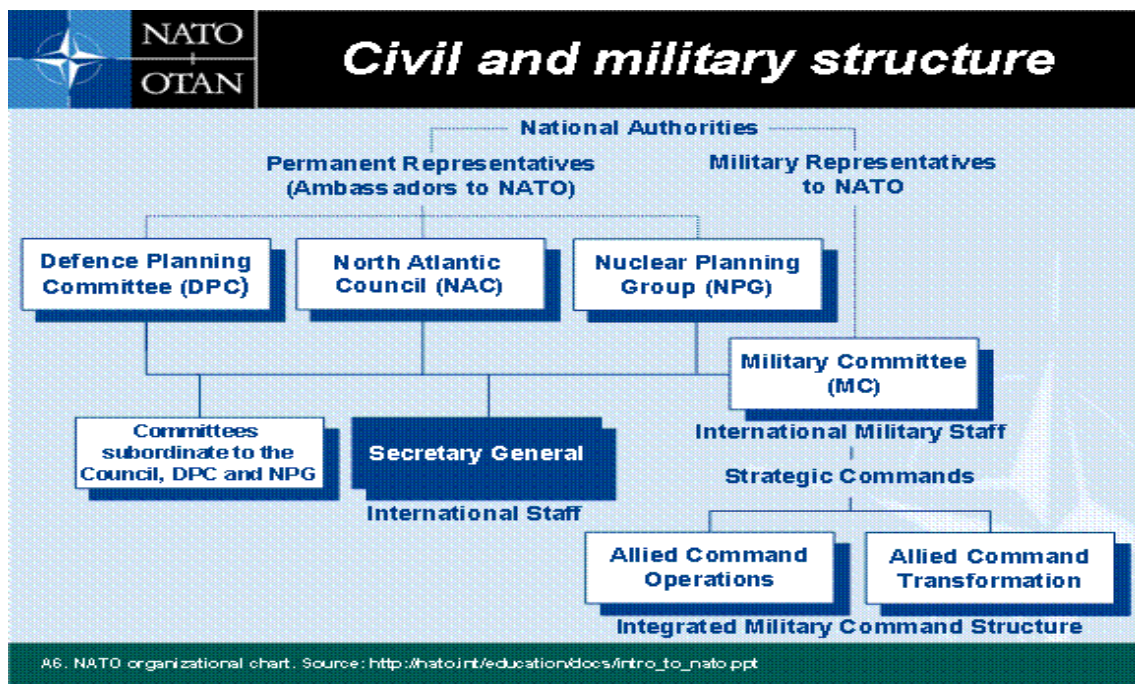
What is NATO?

The military structure consists of the International Military Staff, Allied Command Operations (ACO),²¹ Allied Command Transformation (ACT),²² and other NATO command and staff organizations.

- **Different organizations and agencies**

- NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA),²³ NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCI),²⁴ NATO accredited Centers of Excellence.²⁵

Figure 5: The structure of NATO²⁶



²¹ ACO is the head of planning all NATO military operations (as well their realization), thus it directs and monitors ongoing NATO or NATO-led operations. The aim also is to restore security of its members, safeguard freedom and to maintain the integrity of Alliance territory.

²² ACT is in charge of transformation of NATO's military structure, forces and capabilities. It focuses on new concepts and their promotion throughout the Alliance, and that so especially in fields as: education, training or exercises.

²³ The mission of NATO Support and Procurement Agency is to provide responsive, effective and cost-efficient logistics, system supports and services to the Allies.

²⁴ The NATO Communications and Information Agency – or NCI Agency – acts as NATO's principal Consultation, Command and Control (C3) deliverer and Communications and Information Systems (CIS) provider. It also provides IT-support to NATO Headquarters, the NATO Command Structure and NATO Agencies. "NCI Agency." NATO.N.p., 17 July 2012. Web. 5 July 2015. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_69332.htm

²⁵ Centres of Excellence are international military organization focusing on training and educating leaders and specialists from NATO member and partner countries.

²⁶ Steinle, Anna. "Power, Structures, and Norms: Determinants and Patterns of NATO-Russia Relations since 1997." EDOC.N.p., n.d. Web. 30 June 2015. Available at: <http://edoc.hu-berlin.de/dissertationen/steinle-anna-2007-10-23/XML/N1394A.html>



3 Strategic Concept 2010²⁷

There was a new strategic concept adopted by NATO in November 2010 in Lisbon. In this document NATO lays its vision, values and strategic objectives for the next decade. There were three fundamental tasks defined: collective defense, crisis management and cooperative security. At the beginning of the document NATO reaffirms its aim to have collective defense among all member states and promises to continue playing essential role in providing common defense and security.

NATO states, as long as there are nuclear weapons in the world, will remain a nuclear Alliance. But it has set its goal of creating world without nuclear weapons. In the document is also stated, that the door remains open for all European democratic states, which are willing to share the NATO's values and to contribute to the common security and defense.

4 NATO Wales Summit 2014

The Summit held in Wales, United Kingdom in September 2014 was an important event for the Organization in order to formulate its steps and positions in regards to the current topics and issues. It was considered by many that the Summit in Wales was a historic event, as evidenced by the Russian aggression against Ukraine and the approaching threat of radical Islamism. Actions made by Russia were and still are challenging the world and the Alliance to take a united stance. Originally the Summit was meant to focus only on Afghanistan,²⁸ although, due to the developments in the past few months, the agenda has changed and topics as the crisis in Eastern Ukraine and the advance of so-called "Islamic State" militants in Syria and Iraq were about to dominate. Rasmussen himself described the Summit as: *"one of the most important summits in the history of our Alliance"*.²⁹

The Alliance leaders had discussions about the defense spending and decided to raise them over the next decade. This move is to strengthen the transatlantic bond. *"In this dangerous world we recognize that we need to invest additional effort and money so today the Alliance made a pledge on defense investment,"*³⁰ said previous NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen. Unfortunately many of the member states have not decided to increase their

²⁷ The whole text of Strategic Concept (2010)

http://www.nato.int/nato_static/fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_publications/20120203_strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf

²⁸ Making the final decision to withdraw the ISAF mission from Afghanistan.

²⁹ Ukraine 'IS' to dominate agenda as NATO summit opens, "Deutsche Welle, September 04, 2014, accessed June 06, 2015, <http://www.dw.de/ukraine-is-to-dominate-agenda-as-nato-summit-opens/a-17899409>.

³⁰ "NATO Wales Summit 2014." NATO. N.p., 5 Sept. 2014. Web. 4 July 2015. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/events_112136.htm?selectedLocale=en



defense budget but promised to at least stop decreasing the budget as such. The member states has also agreed to increase their annual defense spending on major new equipment (including related research and development) to 20% of total defense expenditures within a decade.

Another point of discussion, next to the defense budget, was the Crimean crisis. NATO has called on Russia to "to pull back its troops" from Ukraine and end the "illegal annexation" of Crimea.³¹ Anders Fogh Rasmussen³² in his statement worded it as *"to step back from confrontation and take path to peace"*.³³ The Alliance expressed their determination towards making the partnership with Ukraine stronger than it was before, including developing the ability of Ukrainian and NATO forces to work together. Also the monitoring of NATO's territory that is close to the Russian border was to be enhanced on land and at sea.

During the Wales summit, NATO agreed to launch a **Readiness Action Plan**³⁴ in order to reassure all member states that the Alliance is ready to respond to new security challenges. The RAP, in essence, embodies the change of balance between the NATO's core tasks – collective defense and crisis management. The Plan is, among other things, promising more Allied exercises on the territory of the Eastern members and enhancing NATO's Standing Naval Forces with more ships etc. To sum up, the point of the Readiness Action Plan is to strengthen NATO's collective defense and complement the political pledge to defend an Ally with real military measures.

It was set³⁵ that the ISAF mission has to **withdraw from Afghanistan** due the end of December 2014. Alliance has also requested Afghanistan to sign the Security Agreement.³⁶ This Agreement will enable NATO troops remain present in the country even after 2015. As written in the Wales Summit Declaration: *"We envisage three parallel, mutually reinforcing strands of activity: in the short term, NATO Allies and partner nations stand ready to continue to train, advise, and assist the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) after 2014 through the non-combat Resolute Support Mission; in the medium term, we reaffirm our commitment to*

³¹ "Nato Summit: Alliance 'stands with Ukraine' - BBC News." BBC News. N.p., 4 Sept. 2014. Web. 14 July 2015. Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-29056870>

³² He was the Secretary General in the time of Wales Summit.

³³ Meant towards Russia.

³⁴ You will be able to learn more about this specific topic in another Background Report which will be given to you.

³⁵ 22 June 2011: President Obama announces plans to withdraw 10,000 troops by end of year and the remaining 20,000 of the "surge" troops by summer 2012. As noted in: NATO and Afghanistan: Milestones in relation between NATO and Afghanistan [online]. NATO, 2015 [cit. 2015-08-11]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_8189.htm

³⁶ The unabridged Security and defense cooperation agreement is at following link: <http://www.embassyofafghanistan.org/sites/default/files/documents/BSA%20ENGLISH%20AFG.pdf>



*contribute to the financial sustainment of the ANSF; in the long term, we remain committed to strengthening NATO's partnership with Afghanistan. We count on Afghanistan's commitment and cooperation.*³⁷

5 NATO's current missions

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is currently involved in following missions:

5.1.1 Kosovo³⁸

The aim of this mission is establishing and maintaining security, ensuring public safety and order, as well as supporting the development of a stable, democratic and peaceful Kosovo.

5.1.2 The Mediterranean Sea³⁹

The start of this mission has followed on the events of 9/11. The threat of international terrorism has induced NATO to respond in the form of detecting and deterring terrorist activity in the Mediterranean. The Operation led by NATO naval forces is called **Operation Active Endeavour**.⁴⁰

5.1.3 Horn of Africa⁴¹

This mission is contributing to international efforts to combat piracy in the area. In addition to that, a capacity-building assistance is offered to combat piracy activities, in case a regional state requests it.

5.1.4 Resolute Support Mission

NATO support (non-combat) mission in **Afghanistan**.

³⁷ "Wales Summit Declaration Issued by the Heads of State and Government Participating in the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Wales, Article 43." NATO.N.p., 5 Sept. 2014. Web. 14 July 2015. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_112964.htm

³⁸ More on this issue: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48818.htm

³⁹ More on this issue: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48815.htm?selectedLocale=en

⁴⁰ Operation Active Endeavour [online]. Maritime Command Marcom, 2011 [cit. 2015-07-12]. Available at: <http://www.mc.nato.int/ops/Pages/OAE.aspx>

⁴¹ More on this issue: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48815.htm?selectedLocale=en



5.1.5 African Union⁴²

NATO is not only involved in missions mentioned above, but also supports the African Union on the request of its Allies.⁴³ NATO has assisted the AU Mission in Somalia by providing airlift support for AU peacekeepers.

5.1.6 Air policing missions⁴⁴

The Baltic States do not have fighter planes that would suit the air patrol and control of the territory, therefore there is a NATO-led mission held in this area. The core task is to guard the airspace and protect Alliance territory with focus on the three Baltic States.

6 6. Afghan mission

6.1 Introduction to the mission

The terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001 have resulted in a very first use of the Article 5 in the history of the North Atlantic Alliance. Therefore on the 12 September 2001, it was decided by NATO, that if the attacks against USA were directed from abroad, they shall be regarded as an action covered by Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. The mission to Afghanistan has been the most significant operational commitment in the whole history of the Alliance.

6.2 ISAF

ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) was established in 2001 at the wish of the Afghan democratically elected government after the Taliban regime had been overthrown. This mission had a wide focus; it was as much a military mission as a mission with the aim to help local people. That means that the aim of the mission was providing security, promoting good governance, the rule of law, and long-term development.⁴⁵

The NATO has assisted the Afghan government to maintain security, facilitate the development of Afghan government structures and assist reconstruction and humanitarian efforts. Thus, NATO's core role in Afghanistan was to assist the Afghan government in exercising and

⁴² NATO operations and missions [online].Europarl, 2012 [cit. 2015-07-15]. Dostupné z: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/sede/dv/sede200312natooperationsmissions/_sede200312natooperationsmissions_en.pdf

⁴³ "NATO Operations and Missions."N.p., 12 Mar. 2015. Web. 11 July 2015. Available at:http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52060.htm

⁴⁴ More on this issue: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_8206.htm

⁴⁵ NATO and Afghanistan [online]. NATO Public DiplomacyDivision, 2012 [cit. 2015-07-15]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_publications/NATO_and_Afgh_LR_en.pdf



extending its authority and influence across the country.⁴⁶ ISAF mission was **under NATO's leadership from August 2003 to December 2014**. The ISAF mission is considered to be as the Alliance's largest, most challenging and one of its longest-run military operations⁴⁷. There were about 51⁴⁸ states⁴⁹ cooperating. The cooperation of this amount of states had been the biggest coalition in recent history.

Figure 6: The number of troops contributed by to the ISAF⁵⁰



NATO

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International Security Assistance Force

Troop Contributing Nations



	Albania	11		Germany	1,707		Poland	65
	Armenia	121		Greece	9		Portugal	57
	Australia	271		Hungary	84		Romania	317
	Austria	3		Iceland	3		Slovakia	12
	Azerbaijan	94		Ireland	7		Slovenia	2
	Bahrain	0		Italy	1,400		Spain	181
	Belgium	55		Jordan	616		Sweden	13
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	8		Republic of Korea	0		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *	152
	Bulgaria	320		Latvia	18		Tonga	0
	Croatia	153		Lithuania	72		Turkey	367
	Czech Republic	227		Luxembourg	1		Ukraine	14
	Denmark	149		Malaysia	2		United Arab Emirates	35
	El Salvador	0		Mongolia	40		United Kingdom	2,839
	Estonia	2		Montenegro	25		United States	24,050
	Finland	90		Netherlands	16		Total	34,512
	France	90		New Zealand	1			
	Georgia	755		Norway	58			

6.3 Resolute Support Mission

A Resolute Support Mission is a mission that is currently led by NATO in Afghanistan and was launched on 1 January 2015. It is a followed-on mission to the ISAF mission. In order to ensure and strengthen partnership between NATO and Afghanistan, there was a reaffirmation of the commitment at the Wales Summit, promising ongoing security cooperation. The main purpose

⁴⁶ "NATO's Role in Afghanistan." Strategic Comments 17.5 (2011): 1-3. Web. 11 July 2015. Available at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/sede/dv/sede250110natoroleafghanistan/_sede250110natoroleafghanistan_en.pdf

⁴⁷ With 50 coalition countries contributing a peak of 140,000 troops over a 13-year campaign. FACT SHEET: Wales Summit –NATO's Changing Role in Afghanistan [online]. 2014 [cit. 2015-07-13]. Dostupné z: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/04/fact-sheet-wales-summit-nato-s-changing-role-afghanistan>

⁴⁸ Alongside the 28 NATO member state, there was about 23 non-NATO partner nations

⁴⁹ The force was more than 130,000 strong with troops. NATO and Afghanistan [online]. NATO, 07 May 2015 n. l. [cit. 2015-07-13]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm

⁵⁰ International Security Assistance Force (ISAF): Key Facts and Figures [online]. NATO, October 2014 [cit. 2015-07-15]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_10/20141014_141006-ISAF-Placemat-final.pdf



What is NATO?

of this non-combat mission is to provide training, advice and assistance to Afghan security forces and institutions.

Key functions include for example supporting planning, programming and budgeting; assuring transparency, accountability and oversight; supporting the adherence to the principles of rule of law and good governance; supporting the establishment and sustainment of processes such as force generation, recruiting, training, managing and development of personnel.⁵¹

We can divide it in a few points⁵² - a NATO-led Resolute Support mission to train, advice and assist the Afghan security forces – a contribution to the broad effort of financial sustainment of Afghan security forces and strengthened NATO-Afghanistan Enduring Partnership.

Figure 7: The number of Troop Contributing Nations in the Resolute Support Mission⁵³



	Albania	42		Germany	850		Poland	150
	Armenia	121		Greece	4		Portugal	10
	Australia	400		Hungary	97		Romania	650
	Austria	10		Iceland	4		Slovakia	39
	Azerbaijan	94		Ireland	7		Slovenia	7
	Belgium	43		Italy	500		Spain	294
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	53		Latvia	25		Sweden	30
	Bulgaria	110		Lithuania	70		the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	39
	Croatia	107		Luxembourg	1		Turkey	503
	Czech Republic	236		Mongolia	120		Ukraine	10
	Denmark	160		Montenegro	17		United Kingdom	470
	Estonia	4		Netherlands	83		United States	6,834
	Finland	80		New Zealand	8		Total	13,223
	Georgia	885		Norway	56			

The Resolute Support Mission has been a result of the Wales Summit held in September 2014. Their intention was to conduct a non-combat mission in Afghanistan beyond 2014. They have divided the country in four parts, each under control of specific country, which agreed to serve as „framework-nations”: Capitol is led by Turkey, North – Germany, West – Italy, in charge of

⁵¹ Definition by NATO used in description of NATO missions. NATO operations and missions [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-07-11]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52060.htm

⁵² A new chapter in NATO-Afghanistan relations from 2015 [online]. NATO, May2015 [cit. 2015-07-15]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_05/20150508_1505-NATO-Afghanistan-relations-en.pdf

⁵³ Key Facts and Figures [online]. June 2015 [cit. 2015-07-14]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_06/20150622_2015-06-RSM-Placemat.pdf



East and South are the United States. The mission is centered in Kabul – Bagram area and it is including about 13 000 troops.⁵⁴

7 What you may have not known

Here are some points about the Organization that are not that well known but are worth knowing or a simple reminder of information you may use:

- **The Flag of NATO**

- o The search for emblem for the North Atlantic Treaty has begun three years after NATO was founded. The vision of the emblem was to symbolize the principles of the Atlantic community. The first Secretary General, Lord Ismay, explained that the symbolism of the emblem could be described as *"a four-pointed star representing the compass that keeps us on the right road, the path of peace, and a circle representing the unity that binds together the 14 countries of NATO."* The blue background stands for the Atlantic Ocean.

- **NATO's Headquarters**

- o The political and administrative center is located in Brussels, Belgium.

- **Languages**

- o NATO has two official languages – French, English.

- **GDP**

- o NATO member states all together comprise more than 50% of the world's total GDP.

- **Petr Pavel**

- o Petr Pavel is a former Chief of the General Staff in the Czech Republic and newly part of the NATO's civil structure as he was elected to the position of the new Chairman of the NATO Military Committee.

- **John Francis Campbell**

- o He is a United States Army General and Commander of the Resolute Support Mission.

⁵⁴ NATO and Afghanistan open new chapter of cooperation with launch of Resolute Support mission [online]. NATO, 2014 [cit. 2015-07-15]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_115564.htm



- **France's withdrawal⁵⁵**

- o In the year 1966 has France decided to withdraw its troops from the Alliance for few years. The order came from the president Charles De Gaulle, who felt that NATO is too controlled by USA and UK. This decision was formally reversed during the Nicolas Sarkozy's presidency.

- **Soviet Union request to join NATO⁵⁶**

- o In 1954 had the Soviet Union asked to join NATO as a part of preserving peace in Europe. NATO denied the request. Do bear in mind that NATO was created as a contrary to USSR in order to balance the powers.

- **Military expenses⁵⁷**

- o If we have combined military expenses of all NATO member states, it would make approximately 70 % of all expenses in the world.

8 Conclusion

The Alliance was created in the 1949 and since then is the membership very valuable to every country that has become a part of the Organization. NATO is currently involved in five missions. The Alliance has in previous year ended its longest and largest mission, since the ISAF mission was taking place in Afghanistan almost fourteen years and utilized more than 130 000 troops.⁵⁸ Due to the events happening in Ukraine or due so-called Islamic State, the NATO is facing many new threats and challenges. There are many questions remaining: how should the Resolute Support Mission look like, how is NATO supposed to react in regards of Crimean Crisis. It seems that the following few years will be for the Alliance extremely important and will have enormous impact on its future existence.

⁵⁵ *France and NATO* [online]. 2009 [cit. 2015-08-11]. Available at: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7938191.stm>

⁵⁶ Did you know?: Soviet Request to Join NATO, 1954 [online]. NATO, 2012 [cit. 2015-08-11]. Available at: <http://www.nato.int/history/nato-history-did-you-know.html>

⁵⁷ NATO - facts sheet [online]. 2015 [cit. 2015-08-11]. Available at: http://www.natomontenegro.me/en/nato-info/About_NATO

⁵⁸ *NATO and Afghanistan* [online]. NATO, 2015 [cit. 2015-08-11]. Available at: : http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_8189.htm



Further sources for comprehensive information and overviews

Jamie Shea's History Class⁵⁹

- 1949 - NATO's Anxious Birth, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqdYQPXD8Y>
- 1956 - Khrushchev delivers his secret speech, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jzy9KuMW29k>
- 1967 - De Gaulle pulls France out of NATO integrated military structure, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luzAoQUM8Kg>
- 1979 - The Soviet Union deploys its SS20 missiles and NATO responds, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJSAbCt9YCM>
- 1989 - The Berlin Wall comes down and the soldiers go home, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z0Iy1oGcXZ8>
- 1994 – NATO fires its first shot, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QC87k-sXwmM>

Comprehensive series of videos, overviews and information about the North Atlantic organization and its origins as well as the first years of its function (1949-1959): <http://www.nato.int/ebookshop/video/declassified/#/en/home/>

The full version and wording of the **Washington Treaty** signed the 4th April 1949: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm

List of **member countries** and information about their accession, as well as map of the member states and partners of the organization:

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52044.htm

The list of 10 things you need to know about NATO:

http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_05/20150508_1505-10things-eng.pdf

To have an overview, who held the **position of NATO's Secretary General**, follow the link: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/who_is_who_7371.htm

The result of three day work at the Wales Summit was concluded in the **Wales Summit Declaration**: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_112964.htm

⁵⁹ http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/who_is_who_50159.htm



What is NATO?

What should the **future of NATO in Afghanistan** look like?

http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2015_05/20150508_1505-NATO-Afghanistan-relations-en.pdf

A page containing **basic information about Afghanistan**:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html>

A time line of **U.S. War in Afghanistan**: <http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/us-war-afghanistan/p20018> or <http://wilsonquarterly.com/quarterly/spring-2014-afghanistan/interactive-timeline-war-in-afghanistan/>



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Top partneři

Generální partner
Pražského studentského summitu



Hlavní partner
Modelu OSN



Hlavní partner Modelu NATO



Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí
České republiky

Univerzitní partner



Hlavní partner Modelu EU



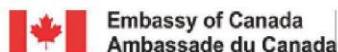
Partner jednání



Partner zahájení



Partneři Modelů



Mediální partneři

Hlavní mediální partner



Hlavní mediální partner



Mediální partner



Partner Chronicle



Za podpory





**Asociace
pro mezinárodní
otázky**
Association
for International
Affairs

Pražský studentský summit
projekt Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky