

Model NATO Guide

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#SUMMIT26



FOREWORD

Honourable Ambassadors,

I am honoured that you have successfully completed our admission process! I hereby welcome you to Model NATO. You are now part of a group of young, interesting people that we believe you will someday call your friends. Our goal is to make you the best possible version of yourself and give you the means to improve your soft skills, knowledge of international relations and, of course, English.

The first step of your journey is this document. It gives you the basic information you will need to know both about Model NATO and the real North Atlantic Treaty Organization, so please do read it carefully. We will talk more about some of the topics in this document during the workshops and my team and I will be there for you and all of your questions.

In case you have anything to ask, do not hesitate to contact us at nato@amo.cz. I do sincerely hope you will enjoy the time you spend in Model NATO and I hope to call you my friend in the future!

Miroslav Řehounek
Secretary General

1 WHAT IS NATO?

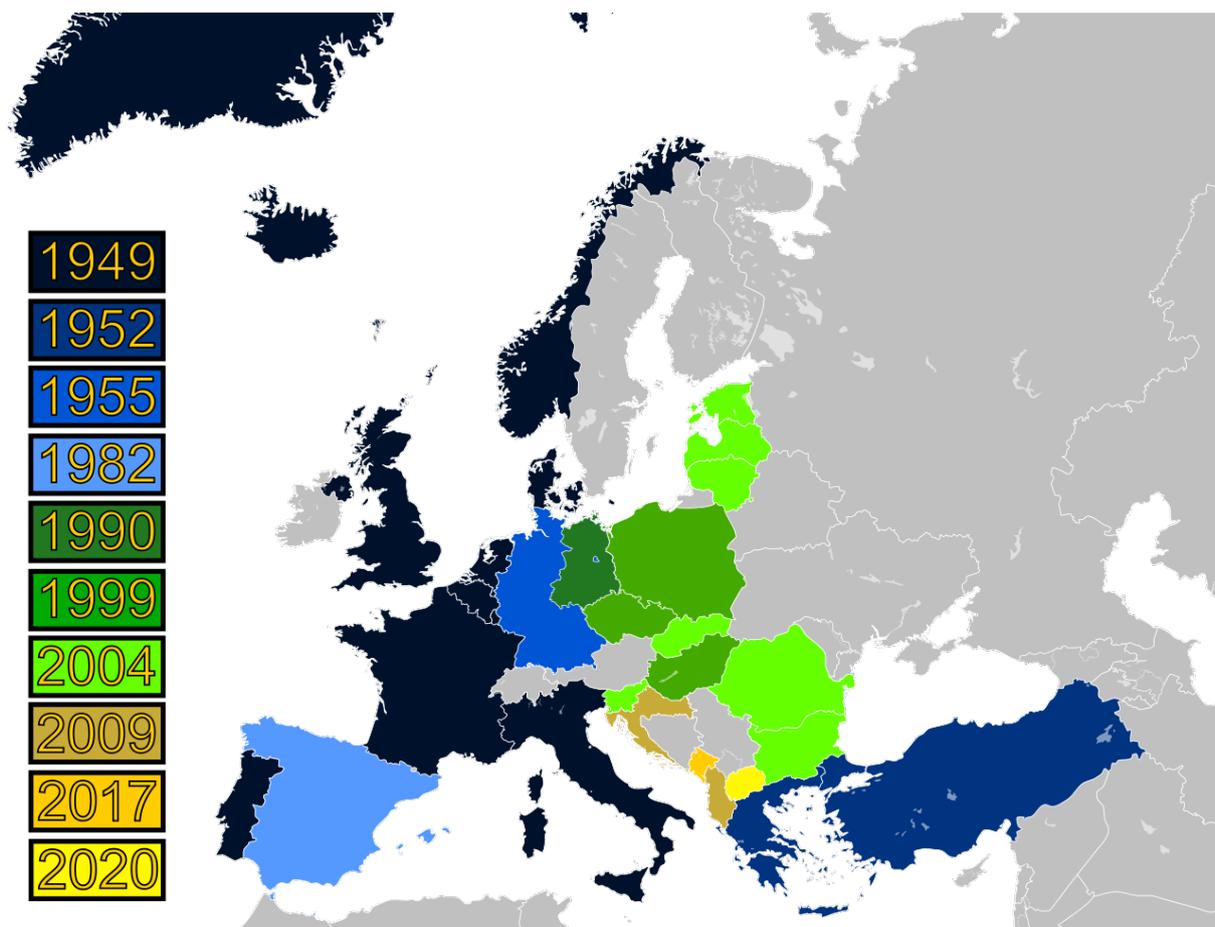
The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (hereinafter NATO) is a political and military alliance focused on *collective defence and maintaining security* in the area of the North Atlantic. There are three core tasks of the organisation: collective defence, crisis management and cooperative security.¹ In accordance with international law, NATO works on fulfilling these tasks either with diplomatic means or, should they fail, with the help of armed forces.

NATO functions on the basis of *the Washington Treaty*,² which was signed by 12 founding states in 1949. The treaty consists of 14 articles, with the strongest pillar being *Article 5* which states the principle of collective defence. It fundamentally states that if a particular member country is attacked, it will be considered as an attack against all NATO members and the countries must assist in restoring

and maintaining security in the affected member country by taking „such actions which they deem necessary“.³ However, the latter part of the formula can be interpreted in many ways and is, therefore, a target of criticism by many, leaving room for possible questioning of Article 5 as a whole.

Article 5 itself has been invoked only once - right after the terrorist attacks of the 11th September 2001. That happened less than 24 hours after the event and it showed the flexibility which NATO has at its disposal.

Since NATO's foundation date, 30 countries have joined the Treaty in order to „unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security“.⁴ The following map shows the member countries sorted by the year of accession to NATO:



Picture 1: Member countries of NATO¹⁵

2 HISTORY OF NATO

1949 – the creation of NATO by the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington

- » first meeting of the North Atlantic Council took place in September of the same year

1955 – The Federal Republic of Germany (aka West Germany) joins NATO

- » Consequently, as a counterweight to the Alliance, the Warsaw pact was established a few days later

1989 – The Fall of the Berlin Wall brings a new challenge in determining the need for NATO and its role.

- » All issues were tackled by finding NATO's remaining tasks: deterring the rise of militant nationalism and encouraging democratisation and political integration.

1991 – The North Atlantic Cooperation Council is established (in order to create new partnerships with the states of the former Eastern Bloc)

1995 – UN Security Council passes Resolution 1031 giving NATO the authority to maintain and enforce peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina if needed (as a reaction to the ethnic uprising which followed the fall of communism in Yugoslavia)

- » Consequently, NATO conducted its first crisis-response operation ever.

2001 – Terrorist attacks aimed at the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., led to the very first invocation of Article 5 and to the adoption of a broader security approach

- » Operation “Active Endeavour” was launched in response to the attacks

2003 – NATO deploys the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan

2010 – The alliance adopts the 2010 Strategic Concept and states the core tasks of NATO

2019 – NATO declared space as an operational domain.

3 NATO SUMMITS

Summit meetings provide opportunities for Heads of State and Governments (not just) of member states to discuss and evaluate recent events, to invite new members, to bring about a new policy or to launch a major initiative.⁵

Usually, the results of summits are expected to bring changes in terms of NATO structure, development of relations with non-member states etc. Since 1949, around 30 summits have taken place in total.

4 STRUCTURE OF NATO⁶

NATO institutions are divided into civilian and military structures. Each member state has its own permanent delegation headed by an ambassador to NATO, and military representatives, especially Chiefs of Defence. Both represent their respective countries to NATO and they reside in embassies in Brussels.

There are many subordinate committees and organizations which tackle various NATO related issues, from political to technical matters. They specialise in certain parts of the agenda in order to ensure the highest level of expertise. The main bodies are as follows:

4.1 North Atlantic Council

The *North Atlantic Council* (hereinafter NAC) is the highest political decision-making body of NATO, presided by the Secretary General.⁷ The function has been exercised by Jens Stoltenberg since 2014. The meetings of the NAC are held at various levels. Most commonly at the Permanent Representatives level. Besides that, the NAC can meet at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs or Defence, or at the level of summits.

It is the only part of NATO body which is directly mentioned and specified by the Treaty. NAC meets regularly, at least once a week or whenever the need arises. Its meetings are not public. *It is the body of NATO simulated by our Model NATO.*

NAC makes use of consensus decision-making when discussing and passing statements. This means that when the time comes to decide whether to pass a joint statement, it can be passed only if all the representatives vote for the proposal or abstain from voting. If any of the 29 member states decides to vote against the statement, it cannot be passed.

4.2 Military Committee

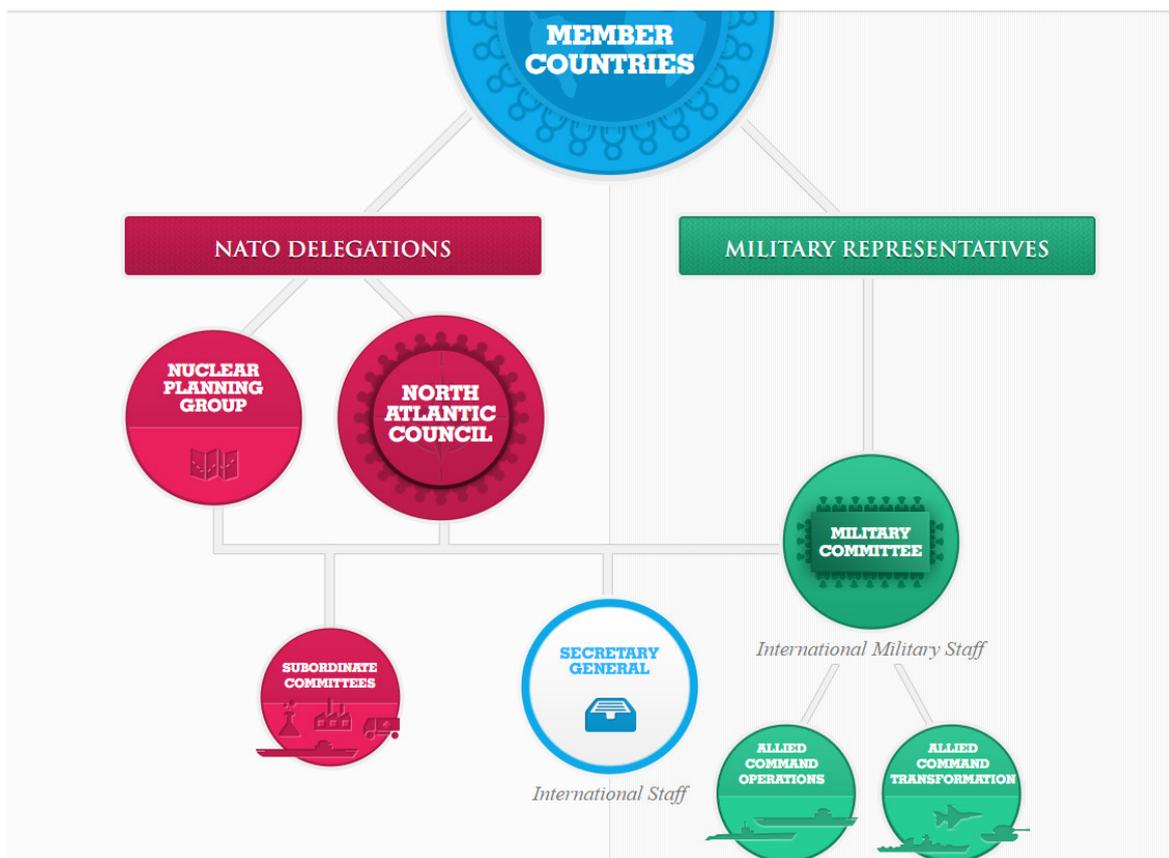
Whenever any of the decisions made by NAC leads to a military involvement of any sort, it is time for the Military Committee (hereinafter MC) to enter the stage and to develop a clear strategic concept for NATO's following actions.⁸

Generally, MC serves as the supreme body when it comes to anything concerning direct military actions and

it provides military advice to the NAC. It meets at least three times a year at the level of Chiefs of Defence (the highest ranked national military officers), and shortly after the meetings of the NAC at the level of Military Representatives of the member states. The MC is chaired by the Chairman of the Military Committee. Until 2018, the position was held by a Czech representative - gen. Petr Pavel. The executive body of the MC is the International Military Staff.

4.3 Nuclear Planning Group

Another major NATO body is the Nuclear Planning Group (hereinafter NPG). It has the same authority as the NAC as a decision-making body, but only in terms of nuclear weapons or nuclear proliferation. Every member state participates in the NPG with the only exception being France. It meets at the level of ambassadors and once a year at the level of ministers of defence. It is also chaired by the Secretary General.⁹



Picture 2: Organizational chart of NATO (simplified)¹⁶

5 FUNDING OF NATO

NATO budget and everything connected to it would require a completely separate document for it to be fully explained. Should you find the information described here insufficient for your purpose, we recommend you have a look at either [here](#) (webpage dealing with the funding of NATO) or [here](#) (overview of defence expenditures of NATO countries; 2017).

The organization itself is directly funded by individual member states on an approved cost-sharing formula. These financial contributions are established in relation to Gross National Income of each member state.

The indirect contributions of individual Allies do not support the institution itself as the direct funding and mostly consist in supporting NATO missions. They vary in terms of amount, form and the like – one country may provide hundreds of soldiers, while another might not be able to provide as much. This form of financing and supporting NATO missions works purely on a voluntary basis. These two types of contributions (direct and indirect) are measu-

red by two thresholds which serve as indicators of whether a country is interested in participating in the Alliance's defence efforts and, consequently, to what extent. These are namely the 2% investment guideline and the major equipment spending guideline.¹⁰

The former guideline emerged in 2006 when it was decided that each member country would invest at least 2 % of their GDP in its defence. However, only a minority of the member states fulfill this threshold. At the Wales Summit in 2014, the following points were stated: The countries meeting or exceeding the guideline would continue to do so, while the others would halt any decline and would get as near to it as possible within 10 years.

The latter guideline states that at least 20 % of defence expenditures would be invested in buying, hiring and modernising major equipment. Once again at the Wales Summit, it was announced that the countries which failed to reach the guideline would aim to get closer to the threshold within a decade.

6 NATO COOPERATION, MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS

As stated in NATO's core principles, the Alliance tries to settle any disputes and conflicts by peaceful means. Nevertheless, there are a few cases where diplomatic consultations are not an efficient way to establish peace. In that case, NATO must be prepared to react by using armed forces in an adequate manner.

NATO exercises the policy of "Comprehensive Approach" to crises.¹¹ In essence, the Alliance supports engaging a combination of political, military and civilian instruments. In order to achieve that, other organizations and states must take part in crisis-solution, according to NATO's "Comprehensive Approach Action Plan".

6.1 Cooperation

It is essential for NATO to cooperate with other states or international organizations. The ones with which NATO interacts the most are the UN, the EU and the OSCE. There are, of course, other organizations such as the Council of Europe, the African Union, INTERPOL. An important role is also played by individual partner states which are not part of the Alliance, but where the overall contribution is reciprocal in terms of enhanced security. NATO has a network of partnerships consisting of 41 non-member states.¹²

UN

Collaboration with the UN on a regular basis is crucial for the existence of NATO. Aside from NATO itself, the UN is the only international organization mentioned in the Washington Treaty. For instance, according to Article 1 of the Treaty, NATO cannot implement any actions that would interfere with the purposes of the United Nations in the struggle for peace. If it comes to the activation of Article 5, any actions undertaken must be reported to the United Nations Security Council (hereinafter UNSC). Furthermore, any military operation dealing with crisis management should be carried out either under Article 5 or under a UN mandate.¹³

EU

NATO and the European Union share values and strategic interests. Moreover, there are 22 countries which are members of both the EU and NATO. Hence, they cooperate on a variety of issues, from maritime security and facing hybrid dangers up to crisis-management.¹⁴

6.2 Active missions and operations

- » Resolute Support mission – A non-combat mission providing training and advice to Afghan security forces, institutions and organizations. Launched

at the beginning of 2015 as a follow-up mission to ISAF. It consists of 13,000 personnel from NATO and partner countries and is broadly supported by the international community.

- » Kosovo Force (KFOR) – Present in Kosovo since 1999, consists of around 4,500 NATO troops. Their presence is maintained on the basis of a UNSC resolution.

- » Operation Sea Guardian – A follow-up mission to Op. Active Endeavour that was supposed to detect and deter terrorist activity in the Mediterranean. Three main tasks: maritime situational awareness, counter-terrorism at sea and support of capacity-building.

7 MODEL NATO

Our Model of the North Atlantic Council celebrates its 15th birthday this year. There are many things awaiting you during the whole year – Position Paper writing, exercises in diplomatic English, presentations about the various issues NATO deals with and much more. However, don't let the work scare you. It might seem harsh at first sight, however, it is very fruitful and enjoyable at a second glimpse.

We will go through 5 workshops and 3 conference days together. The final conference consists of simulated NAC negotiations only and therefore requires a thorough preparation which is achieved through the 5 preparatory workshops.

The workshops are a perfect opportunity to not only learn new skills but also to acquire knowledge of various interesting topics. We will be practising soft skills, your rhetorics as well as formal writing. You will also have a chance to take part in additional programmes (depending on the current epidemiologic situation), such as Embassy visits or historical simulations, a field trip with Model NATO and much more.

Each year, the ambassadors in our Model NATO deal with three or more topics closely connected to current world issues. In the past, the NAC of Model NATO discussed topics such as terrorism, the Arctic region or the future of NATO's space policy (and programme).

This year, the negotiations will be about International Disaster Relief, the Role of NATO on the African continent as well as a sneak peek into the future with the Development of Military Technologies. But first, we have to go back in history, into the Kosovo War.

You will be given four documents called "background reports" - each concerning one item on our agenda that shall

smoothly navigate you through the topics and give you a general overview. They will provide you with information fundamental to the negotiations during the workshops and the final conference of the Prague Student Summit. We advise you to read through them carefully as they are the key to a fruitful experience in Model NATO.

Moreover, self-preparation for the negotiations is very important. You should know as much as possible about the stances of the country you represent. Therefore, writing Position Papers (PP) for the Preparatory Meetings during the whole year shouldn't be avoided. These papers are your own piece of work approximately 1 page long that contain priorities of your state together with your approach to each of the three given topics. It also makes your orientation in your notes during the final conference much smoother. Moreover, we will provide you with feedback and advice regarding your papers which should help you better your skills when it comes to official writings not only at the Summit.

And what is the main piece of advice we can provide you with?

Model NATO is what we all make it.

Be curious - do not hesitate to ask any questions.

Be enthusiastic - use every opportunity given to you.

Be passionate - discuss with us all that interests you.

Be open minded - learn new things.

Be respectful - welcome everyone to Model NATO.

And most importantly - please, be yourself.

And now?

GO NATO OR ~~GO~~ STAY HOME.

8 SEZNAM POUŽITÝCH ZDROJŮ

- 1 http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_publications/20120214_strategic-concept-2010-eng.pdf
- 2 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm
- 3 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_110496.htm
- 4 https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm
- 5 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50115.htm?
- 6 <http://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>
- 7 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49763.htm
- 8 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49633.htm
- 9 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50069.htm?
- 10 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_67655.htm?
- 11 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_51633.htm?
- 12 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_84336.htm?
- 13 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50321.htm?
- 14 http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49217.htm?
- 15 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enlargement_of_NATO#/media/File:History_of_NATO_enlargement.svg
- 16 <https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>

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 tří klíčových mezinárodních organizací – OSN, NATO a EU.

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 summit@amo.cz

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Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (AMO)

AMO je nevládní nezisková organizace založená v roce 1997 za účelem výzkumu avzdělávání 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.

Ladislav Švábek

Autor je spolupracovníkem Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky a členem přípravného týmu Pražského studentského summitu.

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RESPEKT

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**Vydala Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky (AMO)
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