



DELEGATE'S GUIDE

Model NATO Guide

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Foreword

Honourable Ambassadors,

I wholeheartedly welcome you all to Prague Student Summit's model NATO. I, and the entire NATO team are grateful that you have chosen our model, and we are excited to spend the upcoming year with you.

Model NATO's purpose is to not only teach you something about international relations and security, but expand your soft skills such as negotiation skills, teamwork, analytical thinking and public speaking. The goal is to make this educational process as interesting, entertaining and pleasant as possible. Summit is not school, and we intend to keep the distinction as obvious as possible. Summit is not only educational, but social. Your fellow NATO ambassadors (and even other Summit delegates) will become your friends, allies and adversaries even beyond our five workshops and the conference. Summit people stick together and that is one of this project's greatest virtues. This guide will walk you through the basic concepts of NATO, and also introduce you to how Prague Student Summit as a whole works.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions. You can reach us all through our AMO e-mails (name.surname@amo.cz), our general email (nato@amo.cz), or even through our instagram (@nato.pss). Other important information can be found on the Prague Student Summit website (www.studentsummit.cz).

On behalf of the whole Prague Student Summit team, we are all looking forward to meeting you at the first workshop at the Charles University Faculty of Law.

Warm regards,

Pavel Tichý, Secretary General of NATO at Prague Student Summit

accompanied by the best Assistant Secretary Generals:

Standa Kamenický, Mia Mendel, Radka Brímusová, Magdalena Teuterová, Lukáš Langer

1 What is NATO?

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a political and military alliance of 31 nations focused on **collective defence and maintaining security** in the area of the North Atlantic. The main focus of the organization centers around three objectives: collective defence, crisis management and cooperative security. These objectives are met primarily using diplomatic measures. Armed forces are only engaged if all else fails.¹

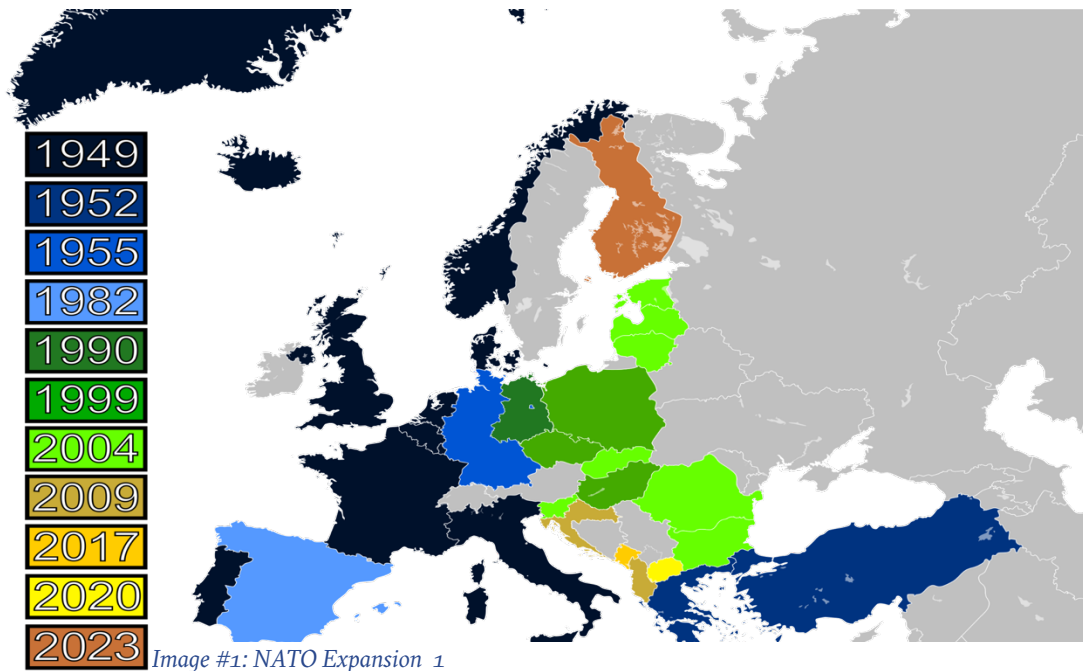
NATO's founding document, **The Washington Treaty**, was signed by 12 founding states in 1949 with the purpose of securing peace in Europe and effectively countering the threat of the Soviet Union.² The treaty is a relatively short document, consisting of 14 articles, with **Article 5** acting as its strongest pillar.³

Article 5 defines the principle of collective defence thusly; an attack on one ally is considered an attack against all NATO members. In case of the invocation of article 5, allies are obligated to provide **any assistance they deem necessary** in response to the situation.⁴ The specifically open-ended wording of the article goes back to disagreements during NATO's formation. The Allies were in consensus on the mutual assistance aspect of NATO but could not come to an agreement on specifics of said assistance.⁵

Although NATO has taken collective defense measures multiple times throughout its history, article 5 itself has been invoked only once, as a direct response to the terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001. It was invoked less than 24 hours after the attack, showing the flexibility and immediate action NATO is capable of.⁶

2 History of NATO

- **1949** – NATO was established by the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington.⁷
- **1955** – The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) joins NATO
→ the Warsaw pact is established in reaction.⁸
- **1989** – The Fall of the Berlin Wall marks the start of a new era. Conversations about NATO's purpose and necessity ensue.
→ NATO's remaining tasks: deterring militant nationalism and encouraging democratisation and political integration.⁹
- **1991** – The North Atlantic Cooperation Council is established, allowing for a closer partnership between NATO allies and (not only) the nations of the Eastern Bloc.¹⁰
- **1995** – NATO conducts its first crisis-response operation during the Yugoslav war.
→ a multinational source of NATO soldiers remained in former Yugoslavia until 2004 to create conditions for long term and self-sustaining peace.¹¹
- **2001** – The 9/11 terrorist attacks aimed at the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., aggravated the **only invocation of Article 5**.
→ Operation "Active Endeavour" is launched in Afghanistan in response to the attacks.¹²
- **2010** – The alliance adopts the **2010 Strategic Concept** and states the core tasks of NATO.^{13 14}



3 Structure of the Alliance and NATO summits

NATO's organizational framework can be categorized into two components: civilian and military structures. Within this setup, each member state has a dedicated permanent delegation at NATO, headed by an ambassador.¹⁵ Alongside this, military representatives,¹⁶ notably Chiefs of Defence, also serve as representatives for their respective nations within NATO. These military representatives are located in Brussels, often based at embassies,¹⁷ and play a vital role in upholding their nations' interests within the alliance.

There are many subordinate committees and organizations which tackle various NATO related issues, from political to technical to economic. Each committee specialises in certain parts of the agenda, which ensures the highest level of expertise relating to every issue at hand.

3.1 North Atlantic Council

The **North Atlantic Council (NAC)** is the highest political decision-making body of NATO, presided by the Secretary General,¹⁸ currently Jens Stoltenberg since 2014.¹⁹ Meetings of the NAC are held at various levels of representation, most often with permanent representatives, but also Ministers of Foreign Affairs or Defence, or even at summits.

The NAC is the only NATO institution which is directly mentioned and has its role specified in the Washington Treaty. It has regular private meetings, at least once a week, or whenever the need arises. **It is the body of NATO simulated by our Model NATO** majority of the time.

The 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 represented nations vote for or abstain voting on the census. **If any of the 31 member states decides to vote against the statement, it cannot be passed.**²⁰

3.2 Military Committee

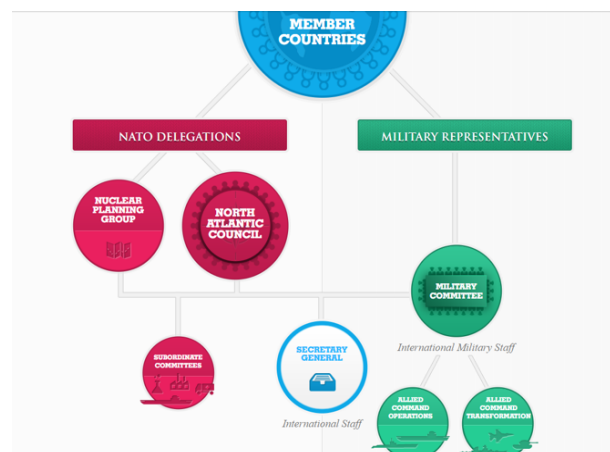
Whenever decisions made by the NAC result in any form of military engagement, the Military

Committee (MC) steps in to shape a well-defined strategic framework for NATO's subsequent course of action.²¹

Generally, the 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 with Chiefs of Defence (the highest ranked national military officers) and is chaired by the Chairman of the Military Committee.²² Until 2018, the position was held by a Czech representative – General Petr Pavel.²³ The executive body of the MC is the International Military Staff.²⁴

3.3 NATO Summits

Summit meetings provide a platform for Heads of State and governments of member states to discuss and evaluate recent events, invite new members, implement new policies or to launch major initiatives.²⁵ Usually, the results of a summit 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.^{26 27}



4 Funding of NATO

NATO itself is **directly** funded by individual member states through an approved cost-sharing formula. These financial contributions are established in relation to Gross National Income of each member state. However, this contribution is fairly minimal and mostly serves to cover administrative costs and salaries of NATO personnel.²⁸

The **indirect** contributions of individual Allies do not support the institution itself, but still serve to keep the Alliance ready to fulfil its mission. In general, these

contributions take two forms: providing material support (soldiers, logistics and infrastructure) for NATO operations and government spending on national defence.²⁹ These contributions are voluntary and budgetary spending is only governed by a loose guideline established at the 2014 Wales summit, stipulating that by 2024, member states should invest at least **2 % of their GDP** on defence and that 20 % of that investment should go towards buying new, modern equipment.³⁰

5 NATO Approach to crises

NATO exercises the policy of "Comprehensive Approach" to crises.³¹ 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".³² Although peaceful avenues are always prioritized, they are sometimes not sufficient enough. Therefore, in rare cases, NATO has to rely on the use of its member states' armed forces.

It is essential for NATO to cooperate with other states and international organizations. The key entities NATO interacts with are the UN, the EU and the OSCE,³³ however other organizations, such as the Council of Europe, the African Union or INTERPOL also closely collaborate with NATO.³⁴ An important role is also played by individual partner states that are not part of the Alliance, but where the overall contribution is reciprocal in terms of enhanced security.

Regular collaboration with the UN is pivotal for NATO's continued operation. Aside from NATO itself, the UN is the only international organization mentioned in the Washington Treaty.³⁵ 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 its efforts to maintain peace. If it comes to the activation of Article 5, any actions undertaken must be reported to the United Nations Security Council (hereafter UNSC). Moreover, any military operation dealing with crisis management must be carried out either under Article 5 or under a UN mandate.³⁶

6 Model NATO

There is a lot awaiting you in Model NATO – a three day conference and five workshops leading up to it. The workshops will prepare you for the three days of simulated NAC negotiations on **Surge Capacity, Cyber Defense** and, **Regulation of Arms Trade with Non-democratic Countries**.

The workshops are a perfect opportunity not only to learn new skills but also to gain insight on various topics. We will be focused on honing soft skills, rhetorics, and formal writing. You will also have a chance to take part in additional activities, such as historical simulations, a field trip with model NATO and many other excursions organized by Prague Student Summit.

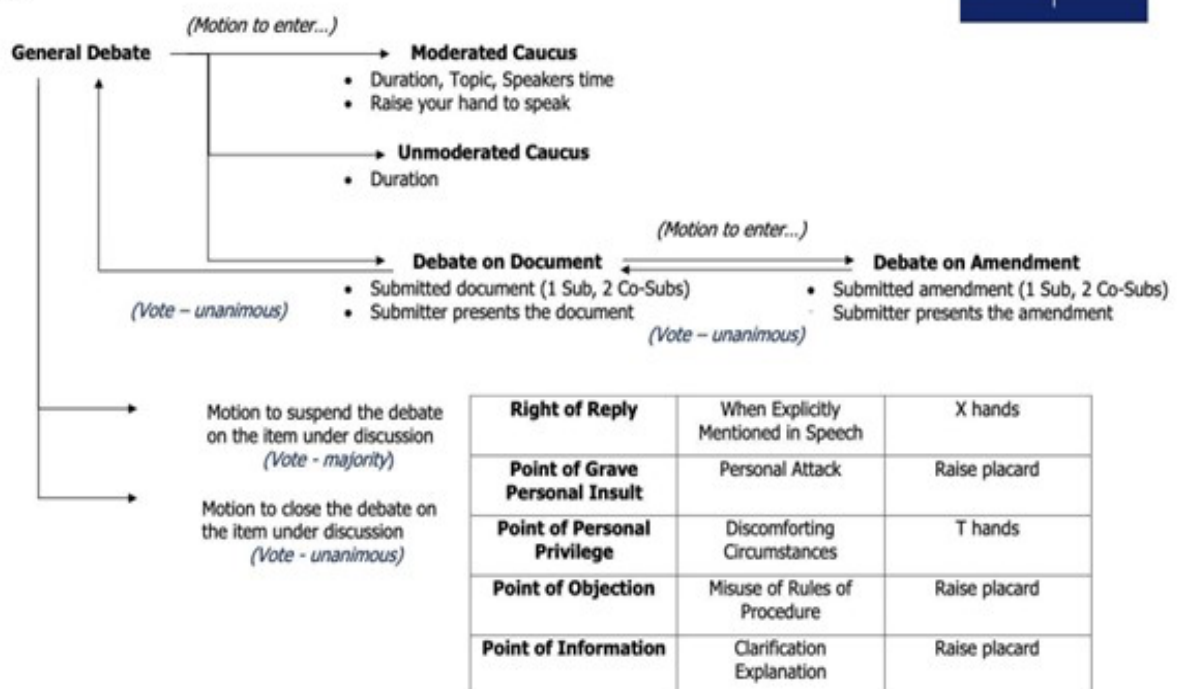
You will be given three documents called “**background reports**” – each concerning one item on our agenda that will provide you with a general overview of the topic at hand. They will provide you with the main points of contention in negotiations – an important stepping stone in writing position papers.

Self-preparation for negotiations is very important. You should know as much as possible about the stances of the country you represent. Therefore, writing **Position Papers** throughout the year is a must. These approximately two page long papers are your own piece of work that contain the priorities of your country together with your approach to each of the three given topics. We will provide you with feedback and advice regarding your papers which should help you improve your skills when it comes to research and formal writing, which will be beneficial even outside of Prague Student Summit.

Throughout negotiations, we will be adhering to the Rules of Procedure. You will find a simplified chart below, but it is vital to read the entire document. We will be practicing using the correct rules during workshops. Without the rules of procedure, Model NATO would not function.



NATO – Rules of Procedure Scheme



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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 G20.

Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky

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.

Mia Mendel

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