

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Agenda Item: Open Agenda



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Letter from Under-Secretary Generals

Esteemed Participants, as the Under-Secretary Generals and Committee Directors of NATO, it is our honour to welcome you to first session of İSTMUN.

As we are both the USGs and Chairs of Nato, we will always be available to help you during the conference. It is our biggest hope to make this conference enjoyable, educational and lovable for all of you.

We have written this study guide with the help of our Academic Assistant Eylül Sude Tırpan. As you already know, we have open agenda so in this study guide we gathered some informations that you might need during the conference in order to continue your debate. You can find the recent updates all over the world and current relationships of members of NATO in this study guide but you should also do your own researches so that you can learn recent Nato actions and where does your country stand in all of this. We all hope that you find the study guide helpful and can use it as a path for your own researches.

If you have any questions you can send us an e-mail at zeynepnazc@gmail.com or iremsaygi2003@gmail.com

Please at least read the guide before you enter the committee, this guide has been written to make your job easier.

Introductio to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called The North Atlantic Alliance is an intergovernmental military alliance. The Organization was created in April 4, 1949, it was first signed between 12 allies in order to deter the Soviet expansionism and to forbid the revival of nationalist militarism in Europe.

The Treaty also set up a mutual mutual protection principal in Article 5, it is said that “an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against all.. “.

The Organization expanded its member span since 1949, today it includes 29 member states, many of which had previously been under Soviet rule. Today, NATO's three core tasks are “utilizing collective defense, managing crisis situations and encouraging cooperative security”. NATO mainly acts as a peacekeeping force itself. It works with several civilian organizations and partner countries.

Member States of NATO :

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.



RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. ROLL CALL

Every session starts with roll call. At the beginning of every session, the committee directors call upon Member States in alphabetical order. The Member States must state their presence by saying "present" or "present and voting".

2. SETTING THE AGENDA

The first step of the committee is the setting the agenda. In order to set the agenda, the delegates are expected to raise a motion. This motion needs second and if there is no opposition to the motion, the motion will be accepted. If there is opposition to the motion, the committee directors will choose 2 or 4 speakers in order to make for and against speeches regarding the motion. After the speeches, the committee will move on with the voting procedure. Once the agenda has set, the committee will proceed with General Speaker's List before the floor is open for any points or motions.

3. DEBATE

There are three types of debate: the Formal Debate (also known as General Speaker's List), Moderated Caucus and Unmoderated Caucus. After the agenda has been set, the committee will move on with General Speaker's List. If there are not any Member States added to List, the committee will be considered to be failed automatically. Then the committee directors will open the floor for any possible points or motions. The delegates can raise a motion to have either moderated caucus or unmoderated caucus.

4. YIELDS

If a delegate has a remaining time after the speech, he/she can yield his/her time to another delegate or the committee directors or he/she can open himself/herself to questions. If the delegate wants to yield his/her time to another delegate, the committee directors will ask whether the other delegate accepts the yield or not. If the delegate accepts the yield, he/she will continue the speech during the remaining time. If the delegate wants to answer some questions from other delegates, he/she can yield his/her remaining time for inquiries.

5. RIGHT OF REPLY

If a delegate feels that their country's sovereignty is imposed, the delegate can require the right of reply. If the request is accepted by the committee directors, the delegate – required the right of reply- can make a speech for one minute.

6. UNMODERATED CAUCUS

Motion for Unmoderated Caucus needs to be voted and it has a priority against motions for moderated caucuses during the voting procedure. In unmoderated caucus, the delegates are not obliged to be seated and they can talk directly to each other. The main purpose of the unmoderated caucus is lobbying and working on draft resolutions or communiques.

7. MODERATED CAUCUS

The significant points of the agenda will be discussed in moderated caucuses. The motion for a moderated cause needs to be voted as well as the unmoderated caucus. While raising a motion to have a moderated caucus, the delegates shall determine the total duration of the motion and the personal speaking time per delegate. If there are more than one motion for moderated caucus, the motion which has the longer total duration has the priority in the voting procedure.

8. EXTENSION OF CAUCUSES

If the time for a caucus has elapsed and the delegates want to further discuss upon the same topic, delegates shall raise a motion in order to extend the previous motion. The total duration can not be longer than the previous motion and if it is a moderated caucus, the personal speaking time can not be changed in the extensions.

9. SUSPENSION AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

In the last 10 minute of every session (except for the last session), the delegates are expected to raise a motion in order to suspend the meeting. When the meeting is suspended, it means that the meeting will be postponed until the following session. In the last 30 minute of the last session, the delegates shall raise a motion to adjourn the meeting. Once the meeting is adjourned, all the functions of the committee will be postponed during the conference.

DRAFT COMMUNIQUE

A draft communique, for its validation, must be signed by at least one-fifth ratio of currently present member states. Draft communiqués at the moment of their submission are considered to have gathered the concurrent opinion of a large majority of states within the Council but still are to be debated and revised through the amendment procedure. It is important to acknowledge that in drafting a communiqué wording will influence its acceptance among fellow delegates. A draft communique must be clear and brief. A draft communique should be targeting at the topics including all proposals of member states. Submitting pre-written draft communiqués are rigorously forbidden.

SAMPLE COMMUNIQUE PHRASES

- Today The North Atlantic Council met in Defence Ministers session, to advance the...
- We are committed to the continuing success of NATO-led International Security Assistance force...
- We welcome the adoption...
- We fully support the negotiations...
- We strongly condemn...
- In response to the call by the government of...
- NATO will continue to play an essential role in regional security and stability...
- We express our concerns about...
- We express our deep appreciation...
- We fully agree with the statements...
- We recognize the need / the importance...
- We reaffirm our determination...

Current Situations in the World

Trump Discussed Pulling U.S. From NATO, Aides Say Amid New Concerns Over Russia

WASHINGTON — There are few things that President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia desires more than the weakening of NATO, the military alliance among the United States, Europe and Canada that has deterred Soviet and Russian aggression for 70 years.

Last year, President Trump suggested a move tantamount to destroying NATO: the withdrawal of the United States.

Senior administration officials told The New York Times that several times over the course of 2018, Mr. Trump privately said he wanted to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Current and former officials who support the alliance said they feared Mr. Trump could return to his threat as allied military spending continued to lag behind the goals the president had set.



In the days around a tumultuous NATO summit meeting last summer, they said, Mr. Trump told his top national security officials that he did not see the point of the military alliance, which he presented as a drain on the United States.

Trump threatens to 'devastate' Turkish economy if it attacks Kurdish militants in Syria

Donald Trump threatened to "devastate" Turkey's economy if its attacks Kurdish militants in Syria after the planned withdrawal of US troops from Syria.

The president's extraordinary warning to a NATO ally saw the Turkish lira slide against the dollar and prompted backlash from Ankara.

Mr. Trump said on Twitter the US was starting the military pull-out from Syria, but would continue its offensives against remaining Isis fighters there.

"Will attack again from existing nearby base if it reforms," he wrote. "Will devastate Turkey economically if they hit Kurds. Create 20 mile safe zone...Likewise, do not want the Kurds to provoke Turkey."

The lira fell as much as 1.6 percent to 5.5450 against the dollar in the hours after Mr. Trump's comments.

Relations between the two nations have been strained by US support for the Kurdish YPG, which Turkey sees as an extension of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) that has been leading an insurgency on Turkish soil for more than 40 years.

A diplomatic crisis only last year over the detention of an American pastor in Turkey saw the lira reach a record low in August when Mr. Trump imposed sanctions on two of president Recep Tayyip Erdogan's ministers and raised tariffs on Turkish metal exports.

Turkey's presidential spokesman, Ibrahim Kalin, said Mr. Trump should respect Washington's alliance with Ankara.

"Mr @realDonaldTrump It is a fatal mistake to equate Syrian Kurds with the PKK, which is on the US terrorists list, and its Syria branch PYD/YPG," he said on Twitter on Monday.

Ankara has swept YPG fighters from Syria's Afrin region and other areas west of the Euphrates river in military campaigns over the past two years.

It is now threatening to strike east of the river, which it has avoided until now - partly to avoid direct confrontation with US forces.

An official from the US-backed Syrian Democratic Forces, a coalition of militias led by the YPG, said on Sunday that Isis militants were "living their final moments" in the last enclave they hold near the Iraqi border.

10 children killed by US air strikes in Afghanistan, says UN

Ten children, part of the same extended family, were killed by a US air strike in Afghanistan, along with three adult civilians, the United Nations said on Monday.

The air strike early on Saturday was part of a battle between the Taliban and combined Afghan and U.S. forces that lasted about 30 hours in Kunduz, a northern province where the Taliban insurgency is strong. A record number of Afghan civilians were killed last year as aerial attacks and suicide bombings increased, the United Nations said in a February report. Child casualties from air strikes have increased every year since 2014.

In Poland, NATO military drills brace against the unspoken threat of Putin

Anakonda 18 features 17,500 soldiers from 10 NATO members: 12,500 here in Poland, plus 5,000 more in parallel exercises in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. It's no surprise that these military exercises are happening here. This is the site of NATO's "Enhanced Forward Presence": four combat-ready battlegroups, stationed in these four eastern European countries, supporting the defense forces of each of these countries with over 4,000 foreign troops. The multinational makeup of these battlegroups underlines the significance of Article 5 of NATO's founding treaty, which states that an armed attack against one of its members constitutes an attack against them all. "NATO exercises are not directed against any country," reads the disclaimer in my NATO press pack. "They are based on fictitious scenarios with fictitious adversaries." Yet Putin is omnipresent, the ghost at every feast. A few years ago, he boasted that Russian troops could be in five NATO capitals in two days. He was too coy to name them, but you can be sure they included the capitals of Poland and the Baltic states. However, the Russian threat isn't confined to conventional warfare, and Anakonda 18 bears this out. Putin's invasion of Crimea was overt, but Russian incursions into eastern Ukraine have been more enigmatic – non-uniformed

insurgents operating as so-called “freedom fighters”, what commentators in the Baltic states call “little green men”.

As the medics move in, looking like spacemen in their chemical protection suits, Lieutenant Colonel Norbert Holysz explains why the Polish army are training to tackle irregulars in mufti rather than uniformed troops. “The scenario of the overall Anakonda 18 exercise is not during the regular Article 5 operation,” he tells me, as army ambulances rumble past, ferrying casualties to field hospitals. “Now we have to be prepared to fight five minutes before the war.” Five minutes before the war – it’s a potent turn of phrase. Russia currently has soldiers in three countries – Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – without the consent of their governments. A new cold war has begun, on the battlefield and in cyberspace, and you can be sure the next war, when it comes, will be very different from the one before.



Relations of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
Members

Cooperation between Russia and NATO has been suspended since 2014 in response to Russia's military intervention in Ukraine but political and military channels of communication remain open.

NATO-Russia Council (NRC) has strengthened the dialogue and cooperation in 2002. Its mission was to serve as a forum for consultation on current security issues.

Russia's military action in Georgia in August 2008 has resulted in the suspension of formal meetings of the NRC and cooperation in some areas until spring 2009. The allies continue to call on Russia to reverse its recognition of the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

All practical civilian and military cooperation under the NRC with Russia has been suspended since April 2014 as a result of Russia's military interventions and aggressive actions in Ukraine and its illegal occupations of Crimea which the allies condemn.

Allies have major concerns about Russia's aggressive actions and policies in Baltic to Black Sea, Syria and the UK. (march 2018)

On February 1, 2019, NATO supported USA's decision to suspend the intermediate-range nuclear weapons treaty as a response to Russia's material breach of the treaty. Russia has been denying the violation of inf.

NATO remains open to dialogue. The allies does not seek confrontation and poses no treaties to Russia.

Relations between Canada and the United States; the most serious breach in the relationship was the War of 1812, which saw an American invasion of the former British North America and counter invasions from British-Canadian forces. The border was demilitarized after the war and, apart from minor raids, has remained peaceful. Military collaboration began during the World Wars and continued throughout the Cold War, despite Canadian doubts about some obvious American policies. Canada is the United States' largest trading partner and chief supplier of oil. While there are unsettled issues between the two nations, relations between them are close and the two countries share the "world's longest undefended border."

13 U.S. States declared independence from the United Kingdom in 1776. Since World War II, as a part of Anglosphere, the two countries have shared a special relationship. While both the United States and the United Kingdom maintain close relationships with many other nations around the world, the level of cooperation in military planning, execution of military operations, nuclear weapons technology, and intelligence sharing with each other has been described as "unparalleled" among major powers throughout the 20th and early 21st century.

German–American relations are the historic relations between Germany and the United States at the official level, including diplomacy, alliances and warfare. Since 1680's their relationship had included economical stuff such as trade and investments, demography and migration, and cultural and intellectual interchanges.

The relation between Turkey and United States of America begins almost in the second World War. After taking side with Allies, Turkey joined the United Nations and later on joined to NATO.

A 2017 survey conducted by the Pew Research Center showed 79% of Turks had a negative view of the United States, with only 18% having a positive view. The same study also showed only 11% of Turks had confidence in the current US leader, President Donald Trump, with 82% having no confidence in him.

Despite their many problems with each other as they are NATO allies, Turkey and the U.S., carry out their bilateral relations on the basis of universal values, including democracy, freedoms, respect for human rights, rule of law and free-market economy.

Turkey has an embassy and a consulate general in London. The United Kingdom has an embassy in Ankara, a consulate general in Istanbul, a vice consulate in Antalya and a consulate in Izmir. The United Kingdom has honorary consulates in Adana, Bodrum, Fethiye and Marmaris.

The United Kingdom is the second biggest importer of goods from Turkey, after Germany. Turkey's 8% of total goods get exported to the United Kingdom. Around 1,000,000 Britons take holidays in Turkey every year, while 100,000 Turks travel to the UK for business or pleasure.

UK is also a signatory to a treaty with Greece and Turkey concerning the independence of Cyprus, the Treaty of Guarantee, which maintains that Britain is a "guarantor power" of the island's independence.

In the context of the European Union, the cooperation between France and Germany is immense and intimate. In recent times, France and Germany are among the most enthusiastic proponents of the further integration of the EU. They are sometimes described as the "twin engine" or "core countries" pushing for moves. In spite of being at opposite sides during many wars, they are not in a bad relationship as for now.

The historical ties between France and the UK, and the countries that preceded it, are long and complex, including conquest, wars, and alliances at various points in history.

In recent years France and United Kingdom have experienced a quite close relationship, especially on defense and foreign policy issues; the two countries tend, however, to disagree on the decisions of other matters, most notably the European Union. France and Britain are often still referred to as "historic rivals" or with emphasis on the perceived ever-lasting competition that still make two countries on opposite side. French author José-Alain Fralon characterized the relationship between the countries by describing the British as "our most dear enemies".

Relations were very strong in the Late Middle Ages, when the German cities of the Hanseatic League traded with England and Scotland.

Britain was looking inward and avoided picking any disputes with Germany but made it clear, in the "war in sight" crisis of 1875, that it would not tolerate a pre-emptive war by Germany on France.

France is an important trade and economic partner as well as one of the leading allies of Turkey, based on the long-standing relationship and hosting a Turkish community of more than 650 thousand.

The Treaty of Ankara, signed on 20 October 1921, during the Turkish War of Independence, is the basis for Turkey-France bilateral relations.

German–Turkish relations have their beginnings in the times of the Ottoman Empire and have culminated in the development of strong bonds with many facets that include economic, military, cultural and social relations.

