



## SRMUN ATLANTA 2016

*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda:  
Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*  
**November 17 - 19, 2016**  
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Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2016 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). My name is Justin Kramer, and I will be serving as your Director. This will be my second conference as a SRMUN staff member, but I have participated in prior SRMUN conferences as either a delegate or as a chair. Previously, I served as the assistant director for the General Assembly Plenary at SRMUN Atlanta 2015. I recently graduated with a triple major in Political Science, International Studies, and German. Currently, I work as a business analyst for Bosch Rexroth at the North America headquarters in Charlotte.

Our committee's Assistant Director will be Khoi Tran. This will be his first time as a staff member, but he is not new to the SRMUN scene. Khoi has been a delegate at the past two SRMUN conferences. Khoi is currently studying both Economics and Political Science. Khoi is also extremely involved in the MUN program at his university.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created 4 April 1949, by its original Member States of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States. NATO's initial mission was to provide security through the strengthening and unification of the military forces of the Western Allies against the possible invasion of Western Europe by the Soviet Union and its allies during the cold war. Currently, NATO serves as a collective defense against security threats to its members and the freedoms of each individual within those Member States.

By focusing on the mission of NATO and the SRMUN Atlanta 2016 theme of "*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda: Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*," we have developed the following topics for delegates to discuss at the conference:

- I. Addressing the Concerns of Member States in Regard to Cyber Terrorism
- II. Cooperative Security: 'The Women, Peace and Security' Agenda

This background guide provides a strong introduction to the committee and the topics and should be utilized as a foundation for independent research. While we have attempted to provide a holistic analysis of the issues, the background guide should not be used as the single mode of analysis for the topics. Delegates are expected to go beyond the background guide and engage in intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of these issues and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit [srmun.org](http://srmun.org). All position papers **MUST** be submitted no later than **Friday, October 28, 2016 by 11:59PM EST** via the SRMUN website.

Khoi and I are enthusiastic about serving as your dais for NATO. We wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you in the near future. Please feel free to contact Allie Molinari, Khoi, or myself if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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## Committee History for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) foundation was laid with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty (the Washington Treaty) on 4 April 1949 by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.<sup>1</sup> The Washington Treaty was created in order to deter Soviet expansion, forbid development of nationalist militarism in Europe, and encourage European political integration.<sup>2</sup> The Washington Treaty, derives its authority from Article 51 of the United Nations (UN) Charter and consists of 14 Articles, that have never been amended.<sup>3</sup> The most significant of these articles is Article 5, which states:

“The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them...shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them...will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith...such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.”<sup>4</sup>

Article 2 set up guidelines for engaging in non-military cooperation and Article 3 laid the foundation for cooperation in military preparedness between the Allies.<sup>5</sup> “Unique in history, NATO is a security Alliance that fields military forces able to operate together in any environment; that can control operations anywhere through its integrated military command structure; and that has at its disposal core capabilities that few Allies could afford individually.”<sup>6</sup>

In the early 1950s, the Allies established a permanent civilian secretariat in Paris, and named NATO's first Secretary General, Lord Ismay of the United Kingdom.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, in the 1950s NATO adopted the strategic doctrine of “Massive Retaliation,” planning to utilize nuclear weapons to respond to threats. After the Cuban Missile Crisis this was softened to “Flexible Response” which allowed for military action short of full nuclear retaliation. NATO began to develop policies of détente with Warsaw Pact Member States, thus beginning the trend away from reactive policies and toward proactive strategies.<sup>8</sup> In October 1967, NATO HQ moved to Brussels.<sup>9</sup>

NATO's influence continued to grow, and in 1991 the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) was established to offer a forum for joint consultations with their Central European, Eastern European, and Central Asian neighbors.<sup>10</sup> In 1994 the list of Partners grew to include six non-member Mediterranean Member States: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.<sup>11</sup> The Partnership for Peace programme (PfP) was implemented in 1994 to allow Partners to cooperate with NATO, share information, and utilize NATO resources to modernize their militaries.<sup>12</sup> The council was renamed the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in 1997.<sup>13</sup>

NATO and the United Nations (UN) have always shared the commitment of maintaining international peace and security. Modern day security challenges require an extensive dialogue between NATO and the UN and cooperation

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<sup>1</sup> “The Founding Treaty,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_67656.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_67656.htm?selectedLocale=en) (accessed March 1, 2016) .

<sup>2</sup> “A short history of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, <http://www.nato.int/history/nato-history.html> (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>3</sup> “The Founding Treaty,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_67656.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_67656.htm?selectedLocale=en) (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>4</sup> North Atlantic Treaty, *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, Washington, DC. April 4, 1949.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> “Strategic Concept - Active Engagement, Modern Defence,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, 19-20 November 2010, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_68580.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_68580.htm) p, 35. (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> “A short history of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, <http://www.nato.int/history/nato-history.html> (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

has been extended beyond operations to include consultations between NATO and UN specialized bodies, agencies on issues such as crisis assessment and management, civil-military cooperation, training and education, logistics, combating human trafficking, mine action, civilian capabilities, women, peace and security, arms control and non-proliferation, and the fight against terrorism.<sup>14</sup> NATO has provided support to UN sponsored initiatives and the UN Security Council (SC) Resolutions have mandated NATO's operations in the Western Balkans, Afghanistan and Libya.<sup>15</sup> In December 2001, UN SC Resolution 1386 authorized the deployment of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to help stabilize Afghanistan and create the conditions of a self-sustaining peace; and in August 2003, NATO took over command and coordination of ISAF.<sup>16</sup>

Today, the definition of security has grown to include an individual's freedom from the violent extremism bred by instability and nation-state failure. This is incorporated in the new Strategic Concept of 2010 which outlines strategies to deal with "all stages of a crisis – before, during and after."<sup>17</sup> It recognizes the importance of common values of individual liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and redefines the core concepts of NATO for the new millennium: Collective Defense; Crisis Management; and Collective Security.<sup>18</sup>

The following Member States are members of NATO: ALBANIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> "NATO's relations with the United Nations," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_50321.htm?selectedLocale=en](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50321.htm?selectedLocale=en) (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> "Strategic Concept - Active Engagement, Modern Defence," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, 19-20 November 2010, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_68580.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_68580.htm), (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> "NATO Member Countries," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/nato\\_countries.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/nato_countries.htm) (accessed August 16, 2016).

## I: Addressing the Concerns of Member States in Regard to Cyber Terrorism

“Cyber-defense is only as effective as the weakest link in the chain. By working together, we strengthen the chain.”  
–Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)<sup>20</sup>

### Introduction

Cyber terrorism is defined as: “The use of computer networks to shut down critical national infrastructures (such as energy, transportation, and government operations) or to coerce or intimidate a government or civilian population.”<sup>21</sup> Cyber threats and attacks are becoming more commonplace, elaborate, and destructive throughout the world. Digital trends have increasingly removed humans from operational cycles; however, this requires each database and system to be trusted completely, which is a safeguard that does not fully exist.<sup>22</sup> Member States are faced with the risk of creating new vulnerabilities when depending on computer networks to carry out operations.<sup>23</sup> There are many ways to communicate with a control system network and a person who is knowledgeable in processing equipment, networks, operating systems, and software applications can use these to gain access to systems.<sup>24</sup> Unfortunately, several NATO Member States such as the United States of America (USA) and the United Kingdom (UK) have 2013 reports estimating it will take two decades to address the lack of a skilled cyber security work force.<sup>25</sup> Worldwide, there is a global concern of cyber-attacks on private businesses. According to the Grant Thornton International Business Report (IBR), 19 percent of European Union (EU) businesses and 18 percent of North American businesses accounted for over 120 billion USD in lost revenue.<sup>26</sup> The IBR also reports that despite the clear risk of cyber threats upon business revenues and activities, only half of the businesses surveyed had a cyber security strategy in place.<sup>27</sup> Such a major disconnect between national governments and businesses raise concerns among all Member States about economic affairs.

In recent events, cyber-attacks have become integrated into hybrid warfare and total acts of terror. Whether it is used for espionage or a Denial of Service (DoS) attack, the necessity of protection against rapidly evolving cyber terrorism must be reassured for the legitimacy of collective defense.<sup>28</sup> Malicious cyber actions are relatively inexpensive, and have very few disincentives, which combined makes for a culture where the activity is likely to increase.<sup>29</sup> Cyber espionage is not only becoming an intelligence arms race between rival Member States, but also

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<sup>20</sup> “NATO Press conference,” *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last updated 5 June 2013, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/opinions\\_101151.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/opinions_101151.htm) (accessed August 1, 2016).

<sup>21</sup> James A. Lewis, “Addressing the Risks of Cyber Terrorism, Cyber War and Other Cyber Threats,” *Center for Strategic & International Studies*, December 2002, [https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy\\_files/files/media/csis/pubs/021101\\_risks\\_of\\_cyberterror.pdf](https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/media/csis/pubs/021101_risks_of_cyberterror.pdf) (accessed July 3, 2016).

<sup>22</sup> “Emerging Cyber Threats Report 2016.” *The Institute for Information Security & Privacy. Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology*. 2015. [http://www.iisp.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/documents/2016\\_georgiatech\\_cyberthreatsreport\\_onlinescroll.pdf](http://www.iisp.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/documents/2016_georgiatech_cyberthreatsreport_onlinescroll.pdf) (accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>23</sup> “Cyber Defense,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last updated 23 June 2016, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_78170.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_78170.htm) (accessed July 1, 2016).

<sup>24</sup> “Overview of Cyber Vulnerabilities,” *Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team*, <https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/content/overview-cyber-vulnerabilities#under> (accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>25</sup> “Emerging Cyber Threats Report 2016.” *The Institute for Information Security & Privacy. Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology*. 2015. [http://www.iisp.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/documents/2016\\_georgiatech\\_cyberthreatsreport\\_onlinescroll.pdf](http://www.iisp.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/documents/2016_georgiatech_cyberthreatsreport_onlinescroll.pdf) (accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>26</sup> “Cyber attacks cost global business \$300bn+,” *Grant Thornton*. [http://www.grantthornton.global/en/insights/articles/cyber-attacks-cost-global-business-over-\\$300bn-a-year/](http://www.grantthornton.global/en/insights/articles/cyber-attacks-cost-global-business-over-$300bn-a-year/) (accessed August 1, 2016).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> James A. Lewis, “Addressing the Risks of Cyber Terrorism, Cyber War and Other Cyber Threats,” *Center for Strategic & International Studies*, December 2002, [https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy\\_files/files/media/csis/pubs/021101\\_risks\\_of\\_cyberterror.pdf](https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/media/csis/pubs/021101_risks_of_cyberterror.pdf) (accessed July 3, 2016).

<sup>29</sup> “Emerging Cyber Threats Report 2016.” *The Institute for Information Security & Privacy. Atlanta: Georgia Institute of Technology*. 2015.

among Member States and allies, with the USA, UK, and Germany's actions being most noteworthy.<sup>30</sup> A feeling of uncertainty among Member States creates systematic vulnerabilities when trying to portray a credible military alliance such as NATO's. NATO Member States must be able to come together to address these concerns and vulnerabilities for the legitimacy and protection of governmental and private actions.

### *NATO Cyber Defense Capability and Capacity*

The NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Center of Excellence (CCDCOE) located in Tallinn, Estonia was created after cyber-attacks took place against Estonia in 2007.<sup>31</sup> Estonian government networks were harassed by a DoS attack by unknown foreign intruders.<sup>32</sup> Some government online services were temporarily disrupted and online banking was halted.<sup>33</sup> The attacks were not crippling to the Estonian government, but have become the first major cyber conflict concerning a NATO Member State and foreign parties.<sup>34</sup> The attacks in Estonia motivated NATO to approve its first CCDCOE, which centered on research and training on cyber warfare.<sup>35</sup> NATO adopted an enhanced policy and created an action plan ; the Readiness Action Plan, which was endorsed by Allies at the Wales Summit in September 2014 to keep pace with the rapidly changing threat landscape and the need to maintain a robust cyber defense.<sup>36</sup> The Readiness Action Plan included immediate reinforcement of NATO's presence in the eastern part of the Alliance in order to increase NATO's readiness and to allow the Alliance to deal with any security challenges.<sup>37</sup> Through the Readiness Action Plan, NATO was able to reinforce against the growing tensions with neighboring Russia. Most of the presence built, however, was through physical military process rather than cyber defense due to the lack of available manpower in Eastern European Member States.<sup>38</sup>

The NATO Computer Incident Response Capability (NCIRC) defends NATO's networks by providing a consistent and unified cyber defense support to NATO's technology.<sup>39</sup> Member States are responsible for the security of their communication networks, which also needs to be compatible with NATO and other Member States' networks.<sup>40</sup> The NCIRC is responsible for the cyber defense of all NATO sites regardless of the sites' purpose.<sup>41</sup> Experts concerned with the cyber-attack of a NATO information system have the capabilities to meet immediately and draw up a plan of action to restore operation back to normal as quickly as possible. The NCIRC Technical Center centered in Mons, Belgium has an important role in responding to all forms of cyber aggression against NATO, addressing and reporting incidents and communicating important incident-related information to appropriate system/security management and users.<sup>42</sup>

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[http://www.iisp.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/documents/2016\\_georgiatech\\_cyberthreatsreport\\_onlinescroll.pdf](http://www.iisp.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/documents/2016_georgiatech_cyberthreatsreport_onlinescroll.pdf)  
(accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>30</sup> Christopher J. Murphy. "Why would the U.S. spy on its allies? Because everyone does," *Cable News Network*.

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/06/25/opinions/france-spy-claims/> (accessed August 1, 2016).

<sup>31</sup> "The history of cyber attacks – a timeline," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*,

<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2013/cyber/timeline/EN/index.htm> (accessed July 2, 2016).

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Jens Stoltenberg, "The 2015 Activity Report of the NATO Secretary General," *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.  
Brussels: 2016: 23,

[http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_01/20160128\\_SG\\_AnnualReport\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_01/20160128_SG_AnnualReport_2015_en.pdf) (accessed July 3, 2016).

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> "Cyber Defence," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last updated 23 June 2016,

[http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_78170.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_78170.htm) (accessed July 1, 2016).

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Jens Stoltenberg, "The 2015 Activity Report of the NATO Secretary General," *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.  
Brussels: 2016: 23,

[http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_01/20160128\\_SG\\_AnnualReport\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_01/20160128_SG_AnnualReport_2015_en.pdf) (accessed July 3, 2016).

The NCIRC has been expanding its functionality to adapt to the advancement necessary for proper cyber protection. One innovative solution has been to enhance joint airspace surveillance as seen in the Combined Air Operations Centre (CAOC) at the Torrejón Air Base in Spain.<sup>43</sup> With the CAOC, the NCIRC was able to deliver the protection between information systems in Brussels and create a classified multinational system between Member States' military intelligence organizations and NATO to share intelligence.<sup>44</sup>

### ***Building Up the Smart Defense Initiative***

NATO's strength comes from the collaboration and unity of its Member States. Smart Defense is using collaborative partnerships to create the modern defense capabilities that NATO needs to protect the future.<sup>45</sup> Allies are expected to work together to create, acquire, utilize, and maintain defense capabilities so that NATO's goals for a unified cyber defense can succeed.<sup>46</sup> By seeking cooperation within NATO and other stakeholders outside of NATO, Member States can coordinate efforts to avoid needless duplication and seek synergistic solutions.<sup>47</sup> The current Smart Defense projects are comprehensive, aiming to provide Member States with the resources so that they can develop other capabilities.<sup>48</sup> These projects include: the Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP), the Smart Defense Multinational Cyber Defense Capability Development (MN CD2) project, and the Multinational Cyber Defense Education and Training (MN CD E&T).<sup>49</sup> These programs and projects have made waves within participating Member States but have not been fully integrated into every Member State for full potential.

The MISP is free software aimed to be a platform for sharing, storing, and correlating indicators of compromises of targeted attacks.<sup>50</sup> The aim of this platform is to allow organizations to share information about malware and their indicators.<sup>51</sup> MISP users are able to add to the collaborative knowledge about existing malware and threats to improve the counter-measures against targeted attacks while also setting up preventive actions and detection.<sup>52</sup> MISP has been able to connect governmental organizations such as the CCDCOE, NCIRC, and the European Imaging and Sound Association (EISA) among others from all NATO Member States to enhance the speed of threat detection while also eliminating duplication of analytical work.<sup>53</sup>

The MN CD2 allows a coalition of willing Member States to leverage common interests and national activities for joint development of cyber defense capabilities, as well as collaboration on a multilateral standard with regard to information sharing.<sup>54</sup> The MN CD2 allows Member States to possess a vehicle for national cyber defense capabilities to focus their efforts in areas of their choice within any monetary constraint.<sup>55</sup> This initiative also

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<sup>43</sup> "NATO expands cyber defence coverage," *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last updated 1 July 2016, [https://www.ncia.nato.int/NewsRoom/Pages/160701\\_NATO-expands-cyber-defence-coverage.aspx](https://www.ncia.nato.int/NewsRoom/Pages/160701_NATO-expands-cyber-defence-coverage.aspx) (accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> "Smart Defence," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last updated 1 September 2015, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_84268.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_84268.htm) (accessed July 2, 2016).

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> "Cyber Defence," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last updated 23 June 2016, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_78170.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_78170.htm) (accessed July 1, 2016).

<sup>50</sup> "Malware Information Sharing Platform MISP – A Threat Sharing Platform," *Computer Incident Response Center*, <https://www.circl.lu/services/misp-malware-information-sharing-platform/> (accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> "Malware Information Sharing Platform," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [https://www.ncia.nato.int/Documents/Agency%20publications/Malware%20Information%20Sharing%20Platform%20\(MISP\).pdf](https://www.ncia.nato.int/Documents/Agency%20publications/Malware%20Information%20Sharing%20Platform%20(MISP).pdf) (accessed August 2, 2016).

<sup>54</sup> "Multinational Cyber Defense Capability Development MN CD2," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [https://www.ncia.nato.int/Documents/Agency%20publications/Multinational%20Cyber%20Defence%20\(MN%20CD2\).pdf](https://www.ncia.nato.int/Documents/Agency%20publications/Multinational%20Cyber%20Defence%20(MN%20CD2).pdf) (accessed August 3, 2016).

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.



provides a forum that gives recommendations and guidance of implementation, as well as liaises with civil entities and national industries.<sup>56</sup>

The MN CD E&T addresses the problem of a small number of qualified personnel, by emphasizing the importance of educating and training national work forces.<sup>57</sup> This initiative offers over four different career paths through eight educational modules in a curriculum to create a more ambitious and inclusive workforce, while also creating more opportunities for industry firms and government organizations to enhance cyber defense capabilities.<sup>58</sup> This program has reached over 17 Member States and has piqued the interest of other Member States but has not been formally introduced through national efforts.<sup>59</sup>

### ***Industry Reinforcement***

The interconnected and open nature of cyberspace has created unprecedented opportunities for Member States' economies and has seemingly evolved beyond conventional means of business.<sup>60</sup> Through the NATO Industry Cyber Partnership (NICP), NATO can improve its cyber defense capabilities and strengthen partnerships with trusted enterprises.<sup>61</sup> Technological innovations and expertise from the private sector are crucial to enable NATO and other stakeholders to achieve higher standards of cyber defense. The NICP has enabled NATO to mainstream and enhance industry engagement across a number of initiatives on cyber defense.<sup>62</sup>

The NICP is expanding the capacity for information sharing to achieve mutual situational awareness.<sup>63</sup> This capability was created based on knowledge collected by the NATO MISP, which is used to allot technical characteristics of malware between NATO, NATO Member States, and accredited industrial partners.<sup>64</sup> The second mission is to expand education, training, and exercises for Member States to practice and utilize their networks to their maximum abilities.<sup>65</sup> Workshops such as the Cyber Coalition 2016 have been held for Member States and industrial partners as a venue to show the amount of activities and responsibilities NATO is tasked with.<sup>66</sup> The last goal is to create opportunities of innovation for research and development.<sup>67</sup> As the threat of cyber terrorism grows exponentially, the tools NATO has access to must be readily available and created through innovative measures from industrial partners.<sup>68</sup> This was most recently seen at the 2016 NATO Communications and Information (NCI) Agency Industry Conference, which would not have been possible without the assistance of NCIP.<sup>69</sup>

### ***Cyber Terrorism Threat & Exposure***

The strength of cyber-attacks stems from their foundation of speed, reach, and ease of use among hostile threats.<sup>70</sup> Cyber terrorism appeals to modern day terrorists who value the capability for anonymity, potential to inflict massive amounts of damage, psychological impact, and media attention to engage.<sup>71</sup> The most alarming concern of cyber terrorism is its mass appeal as an option. Spreading viruses or attacking specific websites can easily generate more

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<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> "NATO Multinational Smart Defense Project on Cyber Defense Education & Training," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.chaire-cyber.fr/IMG/pdf/nunes\\_mncde\\_t\\_colloque\\_cyber\\_csdp\\_04\\_dec15\\_.pdf](http://www.chaire-cyber.fr/IMG/pdf/nunes_mncde_t_colloque_cyber_csdp_04_dec15_.pdf) (accessed August 3, 2016).

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> "NATO Industry Cyber Partnership," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, <http://www.nicp.nato.int/> (accessed July 4, 2016).

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> "Cyber innovation – from Wales to Warsaw," *NATO Industry Cyber Partnership*, <http://www.nicp.nato.int/cyber-innovation-from-wales-to-warsaw/index.html> (accessed July 3, 2016).

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> Gabriel Weimann, "Cyberterrorism: How Real is the Threat?," *United States Institute of Peace*, December 2004, <https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/sr119.pdf> (accessed July 4, 2016).

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

attention, recognition, and panic, which is the ultimate desire of most terrorists.<sup>72</sup> Though there has not been an official, globally cited cyber terrorist act, the complexity of the act causes an uncertain feeling of civilian perspectives.<sup>73</sup> As regional and international terrorist groups grow in size and number, so too the necessity of innovative measures to deter panic and harm.

Hacking has become one of the most common forms of cyber-attacks.<sup>74</sup> The United States of America (USA) has published reports that have claimed numerous U.S.-based security firms were hacked and monitored for years by Chinese-based sites.<sup>75</sup> In addition, Chinese hackers have been observed stealing trillions of bytes of confidential data from the US government through a group called Iron Tiger.<sup>76</sup> The USA, in response, threatened with possible sanctions for security breaches on civilian-based entities, and both governments have been working to minimize any more animosity.<sup>77</sup> However, there have been no guarantees of recovering data or information sharing to limit possible future cyber-attacks between the two Member States.<sup>78</sup>

Citizens' livelihoods are on the line as major banks, tourism areas, and mass gatherings are easy targets for cyber-attacks.<sup>79</sup> The most common cyber defense, in the name of defending human rights' is surveillance and data collection.<sup>80</sup> However, the right to privacy has been a difficult measure to define for Member States as the line between personal information and public safety is quite thin. Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights prohibits Member States' parties from interfering or inquiring beyond the privacy of citizens within their jurisdiction, but also requires protecting those persons from unlawful interference.<sup>81</sup> There is not an international disincentive for NATO Member States to collect personal information of its citizens in the name of identifying future threats and has been a problem of public debate in the USA with the creation of the National Security Agency (NSA).<sup>82</sup> NATO has not introduced a measure to assist Member States in protecting the right of privacy in the context of the fight against terrorism, nor has it introduced a platform for citizens to understand their rights in an established manner.<sup>83</sup>

The Russo-Georgian War, most notably known as the first European War of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, also opened the door to grand-scale cyber war.<sup>84</sup> During August 2008, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline near Erzincan, Turkey exploded in another chapter in the conflict of energy politics in Eurasia.<sup>85</sup> Hackers had shut down alarms, disconnected communications, and super-pressurized the crude oil in the line; there was no dispute among workers familiar with the pipeline that the weapon was all-virtual.<sup>86</sup> A few days afterwards, Russian fighter jets began the offensive against neighboring Georgia, and the attention of the BTC pipeline was swept away.<sup>87</sup> Though the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) claimed credit for the account, many scholars and officials dismiss the claims as

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<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Lisa Brownlee, "China-based Cyber Attacks On US Military Are 'Advanced, Persistent, And Ongoing'," *Forbes*, September 19, 2015. <http://www.forbes.com/sites/lisabrownlee/2015/09/17/chinese-cyber-attacks-on-us-military-interests-confirmed-as-advanced-persistent-and-ongoing/#41a275951809> (accessed July 3, 2016).

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>79</sup> "Human Rights, Terrorism, and Counter-terrorism," *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet32EN.pdf> (accessed August 3, 2016).

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Jordan Robertson and Michael Riley, "Mysterious '08 Turkey Pipeline Blast Opened New Cyberwar," *Bloomberg L.P.*, December 10, 2004. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2014-12-10/mysterious-08-turkey-pipeline-blast-opened-new-cyberwar> (accessed July 2, 2016).

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.



falsity that pales in comparison to the larger cyber war taking shape in Eurasia.<sup>88</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

NATO has created a unique partnership among its Member States and the overall push to include cyber defense as an integral part of collective security. Many different sub-entities of NATO were created simply to address the growing complexity of cyber security and the actions that threaten its existence. From creating a collaborative environment among Member States, to incorporating the private sector, NATO's system certainly has the capability to be able to, at the very least, identify and respond to cyber terrorism. However, equitable networks are not found among the Member States and some Member States are more prone to being targets of cyber-attacks. Governments, hostile groups, and NATO itself are learning more about the capabilities of cyber warfare; so that multiple levels of local, national, and regional security can be assured for all. In addition, NATO's current efforts have not been as successful in incorporating the importance of human rights, most notably the right to privacy, with the growing use of cyberspace. Civilian entities and private industries are subject to as much risk and danger to cyber terrorism as national governments, but have not been ensured the same tools and information to advance personal security.

### ***Committee Directive***

The committee's task is to prioritize the proper concerns in order to ensure that NATO is steered towards objectives prioritizing collective defense. Do the current entities and frameworks have the resources to assist Member States in strengthening prioritized areas? Preventive measures have been the primary focus of NATO's cyber defense efforts, but what should be the protocols or appropriate punitive measures to threat responses? What are ways NATO can protect established principles of human rights in the face of rapid technological developments and threats? How can NATO foster and strengthen partnerships with Member States, international organizations, and private industry to reinforce the international importance of network resiliency?

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<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

## II. Cooperative Security: ‘The Women, Peace, and Security’ Agenda

“Women must be involved at every stage of efforts to reassert the rule of law and rebuild societies through transitional justice. Their needs for security and justice must be addressed. Their voices must be heard. Their rights must be protected.”<sup>89</sup>

-UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki Moon

### *Introduction*

On 31 October 2000, the United Nations (UN) Security Council (SC) adopted resolution S/RES/1325 which addressed: “the immediate and substantial need for more inclusion of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts through the means of peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, and humanitarian response.”<sup>90</sup> Over a decade and a half later, there is still an alarming absence of women present in formal peace talks; women make up only nine percent of negotiators and four percent of signatories at official peace talks.<sup>91</sup> Even Member States with female leaders can see disconnect between men and women involved in domestic and international peace processes.<sup>92</sup> Finding a solution to this troubling disconnect between the aspirations of countless global and regional commitments, and the reality faced today, is imperative to allow full representation during peace and conflict resolution.

In places like the Republic of the Sudan, women and girls have active roles on the front lines as combatants and peace activists, but they are still largely absent from formal peace negotiations.<sup>93</sup> Even with a large portion of the international community coming to consensus that women should be included in these processes, and a plethora of resolutions passed by the UN stating the importance of women’s roles in peace negotiations, there is still a disproportionate amount of men compared to women present in these talks.<sup>94</sup> This divide between talking about the necessity of women in the peace building process, and actually making the necessity a reality, must be addressed more actively and aggressively. Peace cannot happen effectively when half of the world’s population is being left out of the solution. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has a unique approach to security that allows for new and innovative ideas to be made a reality, and can only be stronger with the active inclusion of women.

### *History*

Since the writing of the preamble of the UN Charter in 1945, international cooperation in promoting human rights and achieving fundamental freedoms for all has been at the forefront of the mission of the UN.<sup>95</sup> These freedoms are continually reaffirmed and almost always include the need for access for all without distinction to sex.<sup>96</sup> The Charter is the first international instrument that addresses human rights and sets both an ethical and legal obligation for all Member States to follow.<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> Ban Ki-moon’s Speeches, Remarks at Security Council open debate on Women, Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict-Affected Situations,” *United Nations*.

[http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/sgspeeches/statments\\_full.asp?statID=2031#.V0SHrWO5fTw](http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/sgspeeches/statments_full.asp?statID=2031#.V0SHrWO5fTw), (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>90</sup> “Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security,” *United Nations*, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>, (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>91</sup> “Women Help Create Peace That Lasts,” *Inclusive Security*, <https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/why-women/>, (Accessed July 28, 2016).

<sup>92</sup> “Women Absent from Myanmar’s Peace Talks,” *Inclusive Security*, <https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/women-absent-from-myanmars-peace-talks/>, (Accessed July 28, 2016).

<sup>93</sup> “Gender And Peacebuilding,” *United States Institute of Peace*, <http://www.buildingpeace.org/think-global-conflict/issues/gender-and-peacebuilding>, (Accessed August 3, 2016).

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>95</sup> Charter of the United Nations, *The United Nations*, June 26, 1945.

<sup>96</sup> “Short History of CEDAW Convention,” *UN Women*, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/history.htm>, (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*

The International Bill of Human Rights, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are some of the proceeding documents that strengthened the need for equal access as outlined in the preamble of the UN which include the equal rights of men and women, to promote social progress, to practice tolerance, and to unite internationally in order to strengthen international peace and security.<sup>98</sup>

On 21 June 1946, The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) with the main objective to serve as a global intergovernmental body with one goal: “the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.”<sup>99</sup> This commission has represented a progressive step forward in reaching gender equality.<sup>100</sup>

During times of armed conflict, it is estimated that close to 90 percent of casualties are civilians, and a majority of these casualties are women and children.<sup>101</sup> Women and girls face an immediate threat during times of armed conflict because of their status in society.<sup>102</sup> Violent parties often use rape, in particular systematic rape, as a strategy of war.<sup>103</sup>

### ***Peace, Women, and International Security***

In the past 16 years the UN SC has passed many pieces of legislation addressing the shortage of women within the peace making and peace keeping processes. The four most notable pieces of legislation are UNSCR 1325 (2000), UNSCR 1820 (2008), UNSCR 1888 (2009), and UNSCR 1960 (2010).<sup>104</sup>

UNSCR 1325 was the first resolution that actively addressed the problem of representation for women within the peace process.<sup>105</sup> This resolution reaffirmed the: “important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction.”<sup>106</sup> It also stressed: “the importance of their [women’s] equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.”<sup>107</sup> In this resolution, all Member States were urged to evaluate the current structures and begin to actively increase participation by women within peace processes by incorporating perspectives with regard to gender in the efforts of the UN.<sup>108</sup> Since this resolution was passed, however, the progress made with regard to women in formal peace processes has been marginal and mixed. Official positions, such as chief mediators and signatories, have not seen any significant progress towards incorporating women.<sup>109</sup> Out of the 61 peace agreements that were concluded between August 2008 and March 2012, only two of these agreements had women present as signatories.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> “Commission on the Status of Women,” *UN Women*. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>, (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> “Women and Armed Conflict,” *UN Women*. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/followup/session/presskit/fs5.htm>, (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> “Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security,” *UN Women*, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>, (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> “Women’s Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence,” *UN Women*, <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2012/10/wpssourcebook-03a-womenpeacenegotiations-en.pdf>, (Accessed May 5, 2016).

Sexual violence towards women in areas experiencing armed conflict had been a large problem and not been properly addressed until 2008, when the SC adopted UNSCR 1820.<sup>111</sup> This resolution made the connection between sexual violence and war tactics and labeled it a peace and security issue against women, war crimes and demanded that any parties who were actively involved within armed conflict to immediately take action through disciplinary measures to protect civilians and troops from sexual violence.<sup>112</sup> Resolution 1888 went even further and requested the Secretary-General appoint a special representative on sexual violence during armed conflict.<sup>113</sup> Resolution 1820 mandated that during peacekeeping missions, peacekeepers protect women and children from sexual violence.<sup>114</sup>

Resolution 1960 went on to express the importance of including women in the peacekeeping process and was a response to insufficient progress in the development of women's rights and the continued use of violence against women and children during times of conflict.<sup>115</sup> Resolution 1960 emphasized the responsibility of all state and non-state actors to abide in accordance with international law, which prohibits sexual violence in conflict.<sup>116</sup>

NATO used Resolution 1325 as a centerpiece when institutionalizing the agenda of the organization.<sup>117</sup> The first NATO policy that included women in peace and security can be traced back to the same year that the 1325 Action Plan was created.<sup>118</sup> NATO went on to issue a directive, BI-SC Directive 40-1, to integrate the important gender perspectives found in UNSCR 1325 in 2009.<sup>119</sup> A review that was requested by the Allied Leaders at the 2012 Chicago Summit and led by an international team of independent experts found that "significant progress" had been made in implementing UNSCR 1325 in NATO led operations, but that there was still much room for improvement.<sup>120</sup>

### ***Female Participation in all Parts of the Peace Building Process***

In September of 1995 Beijing, China hosted two significant events: The 1995 Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum on Women, and the UN Fourth World Conference on Women.<sup>121</sup> The NGO Forum on Women allowed about 31,000 women from 200 different Member States to come together in open discussion with one goal: to make strides in women's rights and to improve the status of women by the year 2000.<sup>122</sup> The NGO Forum on Women hosted thousands of events that included workshops, plenaries, training sessions, exhibitions, and special cultural programs.<sup>123</sup> Directly following the NGO Forum on Women, the official UN Fourth World Conference on Women began with over 12,000 attendees, including official delegates, press members, and representatives of NGOs.<sup>124</sup> The goal of this conference was to create a comprehensive action plan that covered a wide variety of issues in areas such as the environment, disabled women, indigenous women, girls, human rights, and reproductive health.<sup>125</sup> An important point touched on during this conference was the policy of gender mainstreaming, which

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<sup>111</sup> "Women, Peace and Security," *United Nations Peacekeeping*, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/wps.shtml>, (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>115</sup> "United Nations Security Council Resolution 1960," *United Nations Security Council*, <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WPS%20SRES%201960.pdf>, (accessed May 5 2016).

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>118</sup> "NATO and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Time to Bring It Home," *Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes*, <http://connections-qj.org/article/nato-and-women-peace-and-security-agenda-time-bring-it-home>, (Accessed July 5, 2016).

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>122</sup> "Why Was the 1995 Beijing Conference for Women Groundbreaking? Read a Firsthand Account," *AAUW*, <http://www.aauw.org/2014/08/20/1995-beijing/>, (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>124</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*

would ensure that all elements of policy development during peacekeeping incorporated gender perspectives.<sup>126</sup> This included all areas of peacekeeping including: the Security Sector Reform, Disarmament, Demobilizations and Reintegration, Police, Military, and Elections.<sup>127</sup>

Since the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, NATO has created a committee known as the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives (NCGP), which advises NATO leadership and Member States on gender related issues and helps to further the implementation and effectiveness of SC Resolutions.<sup>128</sup> The NCGP's main responsibilities are to facilitate and coordinate the exchange of information on gender issues with the NATO Command Structure (NCS) and the NATO HQ and to Collaborate with the international organizations and agencies concerned with the integration of a gender perspective on military operations and gender related issues.<sup>129</sup>

NATO has also taken steps to incorporate more inclusive policies for recruitment and human resources in order to promote gender diversity.<sup>130</sup> The first NATO Action Plan identified three main objectives: "to establish and maintain a NATO Diversity Framework, to improve the NATO work environment, and to promote and improve NATO's image as an employer of choice."<sup>131</sup> By identifying and removing barriers to women within the policies and programs of NATO, the principal political decision-making body within NATO, and the North Atlantic Council (NAC); there is a sincere movement to attract and retain women.<sup>132</sup> Currently, 37.2 percent of the 1178 people who serve NATO are women; with 31 percent of the A-grade staff and 22.5 percent of the senior management being women.<sup>133</sup>

### **Conclusion**

With the many resolutions and initiatives that have been created towards protecting women within armed conflict and the equal inclusion of women in the peacekeeping process, there is still a large amount of improvement that needs to occur. Through multiple SC Resolutions, we can clearly see an initiative that is working towards equal gender representation within peace and security initiatives worldwide, but something still seems to be missing to truly reach this goal. UNSCR 1325 created a framework for NATO and many other organizations to use as a starting point, but this must be expanded and built upon to see true gender equality.

### **Committee Directive**

Evolving political climates requires changes within the organization and with these changes it is essential that NATO work for diversity of its qualifications and competencies with its workforce. In order for change to be effective it must be institutionalized in a way that weaves culture into the organization itself. The progress that has been made thus far is not near satisfactory, and we must create more accountability measures that address the need for more effective justice and a secure and safe environment for women and girls during times of conflict. NATO has made strides to reach this goal, but what could be done to ensure better coordination, coherence, and integration of women, peace, and security priorities? Within the current initiatives what is lacking that is impeding progress, and could these initiatives be further expanded on in order to be more encompassing?

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<sup>126</sup> Ibid.

<sup>127</sup> "Gender and Peacekeeping," *United Nations Peacekeeping*, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/women/>, (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>128</sup> "NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_101372.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_101372.htm), (Accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>129</sup> Ibid.

<sup>130</sup> Ibid.

<sup>131</sup> "Gender Balance and Diversity within NATO," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics\\_64099.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_64099.htm), (Accessed July 5, 2016).

<sup>132</sup> "Women, Peace and Security," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-17030325-8C204871/natolive/topics\\_91091.htm](http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-17030325-8C204871/natolive/topics_91091.htm), (Accessed July 5, 2016).

<sup>133</sup> "Gender Balance In NATO HG International Staff-2012," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, [http://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_topics/20120301\\_gender\\_and\\_diversity-gender\\_2012.pdf](http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_topics/20120301_gender_and_diversity-gender_2012.pdf), (Accessed July 5, 2016).

## **Technical Appendix Guide**

### **Topic I. Addressing the Concerns of Member States in Regard to Cyber Terrorism**

Eileen Donahoe, "Digital Disruption of Human Rights," *Human Rights Watch*, March 25, 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/25/digital-disruption-human-rights>.

Human Rights Watch is an important tool in researching current trends regarding human rights around the world. The Human Rights Watch reports on past, current, and possible future threats to human rights. This particular article discusses the growing relationship between technology and human rights, and more specifically, how technology and policies surrounding it can have a negative effect on human rights. It also discusses how technology is used by groups to attack and suppress the rights and freedoms of others.

John Arquilla and David Ronfeldt, *Networks and Netwars: The Future of Terror, Crime, and Militancy*, RAND: Santa Monica, California, 2001.

This book gives a detailed account of the early situation and predictions surrounding the rise of cyber terrorism. This book details not only how cyber terrorism effects technology but also how it can lead to relatively large scale violence. It also discusses the influence of cyber terrorism on social aspects of society and culture. The final part of the book discusses the influence that cyber terrorism may have in the future on the international stage.

Stewart Scott, "The Coming Age of Cyberterrorism," *STRATFOR*, October 22, 2015, <https://www.stratfor.com/weekly/coming-age-cyberterrorism>.

Stratfor is a non-partisan agency that provides detailed information regarding international affairs, with a special emphasis on technology and business. A branch of the agency is also solely dedicated to watch for international crises, whether they be forming or on-going. This particular article outlines general knowledge of cyber terrorism and makes projections as to what groups are most likely to use cyber terrorism and where it is to be used in the coming years.

"The use of the Internet for terrorist purposes," *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*, [https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf).

This guide details the use of technology for terrorist purposes. It provides data and trends regarding cyber terrorism within the international sphere. It also outlines policy and legislation that has been created to help address the rise of cyber terrorism. It also details cases that have come to trial regarding cyber terrorism and the outcomes of said cases.

### **Topic II. Cooperative Security: 'The Women, Peace, and Security' Agenda**

Paul Kirby and Laura J. Shepherd, "The futures past of the Women, Peace and Security agenda," *International Affairs*, March 2016, Volume 92,

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/publications/ia/inta92-2-08-shepherdkirby.pdf>.

This article discusses the potential of and the current standing of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. It discusses it in the context of global policy, general gender equality, and resolution of violent conflict. It also goes into detail regarding the management of gender equality in the wake of violent conflict.

Rafia Bhulai, Allison Peters, and Christina Nemr, "From Policy to Action: Advancing an Integrated Approach to Women and Countering Violent Extremism," *Global Center On Cooperative Security*, June 2016, [http://www.globalcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/From-Policy-to-Action\\_Women-and-PCVE\\_Policy-Brief\\_Global-Center\\_Inclusive-Security.pdf](http://www.globalcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/From-Policy-to-Action_Women-and-PCVE_Policy-Brief_Global-Center_Inclusive-Security.pdf).

This article provides detailed insight on what is currently happening and suggestions for improvement on the role of women in combating violent extremism. The Global Center On Cooperative Security, in general, also provides detailed articles and guides regarding international security.



“The Women, Peace, and Security Agenda-15 Years On,” *PRIO Centre on Gender, Peace, and Security*, [http://file.prio.no/publication\\_files/prio/Tryggestad%20-%20The%20Women%20Peace%20and%20Security%20Agenda,%20GPS%20Policy%20Brief%201-2016.pdf](http://file.prio.no/publication_files/prio/Tryggestad%20-%20The%20Women%20Peace%20and%20Security%20Agenda,%20GPS%20Policy%20Brief%201-2016.pdf).

This guide details the international implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. This guide is a policy brief that summarizes the main finding of the Global Study conducted on Resolution 1325. It also highlights and details key areas of concern regarding the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda and solutions for improving these areas.

“Women, Peace, and Security,” *Global Peace Operations Review*, <http://peaceoperationsreview.org/women-peace-and-security/>.

This database provides extensive articles and research guides regarding women in peace and security and peace operations in general. It discusses current peacekeeping, post-conflict peacekeeping, and general conflict prevention.