



SRMUN ATLANTA 2019

SRMUN 30

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Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2019 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). My name is Jessica Doscher and I will be serving as your Director for NATO. This will be my third conference as a SRMUN staff member. Previously, I served as the Assistant Director for the International Court of Justice in SRMUN Atlanta 2018 and an Assistant Director for the General Assembly Plenary in SRMUN Atlanta 2017. I am currently a graduate student in Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies at University of Washington and hold a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science with a minor in English from Winthrop University. Our committee's Assistant Director will be Olivia Liska. This will be her second time as a staff member, having served as an Assistant Director for the United Nations Development Programme. Olivia is a student at College of Charleston, where she is pursuing her Bachelor of Arts degree in both Political Science and International Studies with a minor in Spanish.

NATO's mission is to maintain its Member States' security through both military and political means. It was founded in 1949 upon the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. Currently NATO is composed of 29 Member States and works toward achieving its goals by promoting the collective security and defense of its Member States.

For SRMUN Atlanta 2019, NATO and the Security Council will be presented with the unique scenario of participating in a joint crisis and will be challenged to work together towards a solution. In doing so, the delegates must simultaneously react to crisis developments and the actions of both bodies. The joint crisis committees are designed for experienced delegates who are prepared to move with a swiftly developing topic and high level of debate. More information regarding the crisis can be found in the Joint Crisis Addendum.

To assist delegates in their research, we have produced three informational briefs on topics deemed most relevant to NATO and its mission. Although delegates are not required to debate these specific topics in committee, it is highly recommended that the briefs are carefully read and understood. Delegates are expected to go beyond the briefs and engage in intellectual inquiry of their own. **These information briefs will be available and posted through October and November on [the SRMUN website](http://theSRMUNwebsite.com).**

Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of the Member State's chosen issues and their externalities. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies and recommendations on the **two topics** considered the most critical to your Member State. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit srmun.org. **All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, November 1, 2019 by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.**

Olivia 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 Director-General Sydnee Abel, Olivia or myself if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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History of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance of 29 Member States across North America and Europe that was formed to “safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means.”¹ Formed on April 4, 1949 after the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, collective defense and security are at the core of NATO’s role.² NATO was originally formed for three purposes: “deterring Soviet expansionism, forbidding the revival of nationalist militarism in Europe through a strong North American presence on the continent, and encouraging European political integration.”³ During the aftermath of World War II and the subsequent reconstruction efforts, political and military efforts were crucial in ensuring transatlantic and European security. At first, the North Atlantic Treaty did not create a military structure, but this soon changed after the detonation of an atomic bomb by the Soviets in 1949 and the beginning of Korean War in 1950.⁴ The subsequent Cold War years were marked by NATO’s policy of “Massive Retaliation,” which meant that if the Soviet Union attacked NATO Member States, they would retaliate with Nuclear Weapons.⁵ This changed in the 1960s when a detente was established, and “Massive Retaliation” was transitioned to “Flexible Response.”⁶ In 1987 the United States and the Soviet Union signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty after a series of tensions in the early 1980s, and this was considered the beginning of the end of the Cold War.⁷ After the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, NATO members began to question if the alliance was still necessary, but realized that two of its founding purposes were still important – deterring nationalist militarism in Europe and encouraging the democratization and political integration of Europe.⁸ Through this, NATO has remained an alliance and has enacted several major decisions since 1989.

Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty outlined the basis for Allies to cooperate to form military preparedness while Article 2 gave leeway for Allies to find ways to engage with one another beyond military cooperation.⁹ Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty enshrines the collective defense principal at the core of NATO and has only been invoked by the United States after the September 11 terror attacks on the Twin Towers.¹⁰ After these attacks, NATO implemented its first counter terrorism operation – Eagle Assist – which was the first time NATO military assets were deployed due to Article 5.¹¹ Previously, NATO was involved militarily with the Yugoslav conflict, the conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh, Georgia, and Kosovo.¹² NATO also created the Partnership for Peace program in 1994, which allowed non-NATO countries to share information and modernize their militaries in order to be more democratic, along with opening a path for membership.¹³

NATO and the United Nations (UN) work closely together in maintaining international peace and security. NATO’s Secretary-General participates in the UN General Assembly and regularly reports to the UN Secretary General on UN-mandated NATO operations.¹⁴ The areas in which NATO and the UN work together on are: peace-keeping, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, women and peace and security, the protection of children in armed conflict, small arms and light weapons, and disaster relief.¹⁵ The UN Security Council has given NATO mandates on

¹“NATO’s Purpose,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified April 18 2018,

https://www.nato.int/cps/ua/natohq/topics_68144.htm.

² “A Short History of NATO,” *NATO*, accessed February 20 2019, https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/declassified_139339.htm

³ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

⁴ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

⁵ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

⁶ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

⁷ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

⁸ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

⁹ “A Short History of NATO,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹⁰ “Collective Defence – Article 5,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified June 12 2018,

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_110496.htm.

¹¹ “Collective Defence – Article 5,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹² “Collective Defence – Article 5,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹³ “Collective Defence – Article 5,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹⁴ “Relations with the United Nations,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified February 15 2019,

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50321.htm.

¹⁵ “Relations with the United Nations,” *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

operations in the Western Balkans, Afghanistan, and Libya. NATO also supports several UN peace-keeping operations and disaster-relief operations.¹⁶ A Joint Declaration was signed in September of 2008 that created a framework for further cooperation and dialogue between the UN and NATO; this framework was updated October 26th 2018.¹⁷ The cooperation between NATO and the UN, along with other organizations, remains an integral piece to NATO's comprehensive approach to crisis management and operations.¹⁸

The main political decision making body in NATO is the North Atlantic Council (NAC).¹⁹ The NAC is composed of a delegation from each Member State, headed by the Secretary-General, and policy decisions are made at the collective will of all Member States.²⁰ The Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) is the senior body on nuclear issues and has the same level of authority as the NAC.²¹ Both the NPG and NAC work with the Military Committee (MC) when military decisions are involved and the MC serves as a link between the political and military bodies of NATO.²² Decisions made in the MC provide consensus-based advice from Member States to the NAC and Strategic Commanders.²³ There are also several specialized subordinate committees under NAC to more fully carry out NATO's agenda that regularly meet. The MC also has two subordinate bodies, the Allied Command Operations and the Allied Command Transformation.²⁴

NATO is funded through direct and indirect contributions. Common funding is one of the principal sources of direct contributions and is sourced from a cost-shared formula that is based on Gross National Income and "represents a small percentage of each member's defense budget."²⁵ The NATO Security Investment Programme (NSIP) is another form of direct contributions and supports the role of NATO's Strategic Commands. It is financed through the defense ministries of each NATO member and is implemented by the Investment Committee. Indirect contributions make up the majority of NATO's funding.²⁶ These contributions include when a Member State contributes equipment or troops to a military body and the 2% guideline on defense spending.²⁷ There are two main budgets in NATO, the civil and military budget. These budgets are decided on by the Budget Committee, which is composed of various NATO members' representatives, approved by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and executed by the head of the NATO body.²⁸

¹⁶ "Relations with the United Nations," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹⁷ "Relations with the United Nations," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹⁸ "Relations with the United Nations," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

¹⁹ "What is NATO?" *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, accessed February 20 2019, <https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html#structures>

²⁰ "North Atlantic Council," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified October 17 2017, https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49763.htm.

²¹ "Nuclear Planning Group (NPG)," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified April 7 2016, https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50069.htm.

²² "What is NATO?" *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

²³ "Military Committee," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified December 7 2018, https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49633.htm.

²⁴ "What is NATO?" *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

²⁵ "Funding NATO," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, last modified June 27 2018, https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_67655.htm.

²⁶ "Funding NATO," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

²⁷ "Funding NATO," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

²⁸ "Funding NATO," *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*.

SRMUN Atlanta 2019 Joint Crisis Addendum

This year for SRMUN Atlanta, delegates of NATO and the Security Council will have the unique experience of participating in a Joint Crisis. After years of Security Councils involved in crisis scenarios, requesting information and action from NATO, SRMUN has elected to allow both committees to participate and affect the same crisis scenario. This decision has greatly increased the scale and scope of the potential scenario and its outcomes. All SRMUN staff members who have worked diligently on this project are confident that it will provide greater engagement for delegates and are eager to see how they will respond to this challenging scenario.

Joint Crisis 101

I. Behind the Scenes

Your dais has worked to structure your committees in a balanced, paralleled way to be sure neither committee has an advantage over the other. Both committees will have equal time and opportunity to negotiate a peaceful, effective solution. Delegates will receive the very same intelligence at the very same time. The only information deemed to be legitimate is that which is delivered by your dais. Delegates will be challenged to participate in committee-wide caucuses, sometimes involving members of both NATO and the Security Council.

II. What to Expect

Once the crisis begins within each committee at the very same time, Member States should attempt to gather information, formulate a plan, and begin working on a viable solution. A viable solution considers the policy of the acting Member State and bearing in mind the purview of their committee's mandate. Successful delegates will strive to collaborate with their allies, while also working to find common ground with Member States they are typically at odds with. However, delegates should be aware that the crisis will likely develop rapidly, and often create a necessity for altering or even abandoning plans. Due to actions of opposing committees being unfavorable to the developments of one's strategy, it is essential that delegates remain in character throughout the duration of simulation and practice diplomacy with respectful negotiation tactics to reflect the caliber of this challenge.

Although both NATO and the Security Council are separate bodies, independent of each other, both are capable of impacting the crisis scenario, and therefore, *collaboration and communication between the two committees will be vital to the success of this joint crisis*. It should be noted, however, that for the sake of realistic simulation, neither committee will have any over-arching powers within the other. Should the two bodies find themselves with opposing solutions to the crisis, it will be up to the delegates to resolve the differences or see two of the world's most impactful organizations act upon a crisis without proper coordination. If such a scenario occurs, the results will likely be unfavorable for all involved.

It is important to keep in mind that although the Joint Crisis allows for various tools to be used during simulation, ultimately the SRMUN Rules of Procedure are still in effect and delegates should familiarize themselves with it before starting session.

III. Preparation

The joint crisis will require every delegate to possess a great deal of knowledge regarding their Member State's capabilities, policies, and politics. The following are specific areas that deserve extra attention during preparation:

- **Military:** Each delegate should be aware of their Member State's military capabilities. Force size (human capital), locations, range, and capabilities will all be important.
- **Economy:** Crucial imports, exports, and trade deals should be prioritized. Trade partners and current embargoes or sanctions should be considered.
- **Politics:** Military alliances, historical relations, potential partners, and general dispositions should be well known.

A thorough understanding of your Member State's policies will give you greater authority and awareness of key issues. It is up to you to find ways to leverage your Member State's objectives.

Tools for Delegate Interaction and Committee Simulation

IV. Updates

Updates are the committees' primary source of information regarding the development of the crisis scenario. They often come in the form of news articles, press releases, government reports, and military briefings. Updates are written by conference staff and the information within them should be considered accurate. However, depending on the source, they may include comments, assertions, or even propaganda from other Member States, which may not necessarily be an accurate portrayal of events.

Following the presentation of each update, committees will be allotted five to ten minutes to receive any needed clarifications from the conference staff. After the five to ten minutes, delegates will need to use their best judgement to ascertain what they believe to be the truth.

V. Home Government Action Request (HGAR)

A. Description

During the crisis, delegates will have the opportunity to directly influence their Member State's response to the developing scenario through the use of a Home Government Action Request (HGAR). HGARs allow delegates to create changes and take actions that normally would be outside the realistic powers of a UN or NATO representative. Such actions could include mobilization and utilization of military forces, espionage and intelligence operations, press releases, communiques, economic support or sanctions, and more.

HGARs come in three levels of visibility: **Covert, Overt, and Normal:**

- **Covert** actions are taken with the goal of not being discovered by other Member States. However, it should be noted that a HGAR requested to be Covert may not necessarily remain hidden, depending on the requested action, other Member States' actions, and the developments of the crisis scenario.
- **Overt** actions are conducted with the explicit intent of being observed by other Member States. Overt actions will likely be included in an update for both committees.
- **Normal** actions are taken with no regard for whether or not they are observed. Depending on the action, it may be included in a committee update, or may go unannounced to the other Member States.

B. Procedure

All HGARs must be submitted on the HGAR template, which will be provided both electronically and hard copy to all delegates prior to the crisis starting. At the end of each session, delegates will have an

opportunity to submit **one** HGAR to the committee staff per committee session (submissions are in hard copy format). HGARs will be accepted no later than ten minutes following the suspension of the committee session, so it is recommended that delegates utilize strong time management in order to submit a HGAR that is marked on time.

Please note - Member States with delegations in both NATO and Security Council can only submit a joint HGAR. These delegations are: Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, and United States of America. Member States with representation in both committees wishing to submit HGARs must have **joint approval** by both delegates, which will be proven by both delegates signing the HGAR form prior to submission. This is intended to balance the fact that some Member States do not have representation in both committees and would be at a disadvantage if this rule were not in place.

A sample HGAR has been included at the end of this guide.

Following the end of the committee session, properly submitted HGARs will be reviewed by crisis staff for realism, feasibility, and appropriateness. HGARs deemed impossible, too far from a Member State's policies or capabilities, and/or otherwise inappropriate will be denied. Any Member State that submits a HGAR will be notified of their outcome during the following session, either privately or with the rest of the committee via updates.

Please remember that many actions will take time to complete. Moving a carrier strike group across the ocean, mobilizing thousands of soldiers, and ratifying trade deals are all actions that take time. To account for this, an amount of simulated time ranging from hours to days will pass between each committee session. This passage of time will be included in updates presented at the start of each session.

Ultimate authority of all actions taken by all Member States lie with the crisis staff, who may approve, deny, and/or abandon any action for any reason they deem appropriate.

VI. Speaker Requests

During the course of the crisis simulation, it will be possible for committees to request an interview with a Member State of the other crisis committee (e.g. NATO wishes to formally interview the Chinese delegate to the Security Council). The purpose of these interviews is to gain information regarding the position of other Member States, working papers in a committee, or the disposition of a committee as a whole.

Delegates wishing to request an interview must first approach their dais with the request. The requesting committee's Director will then notify their counterpart, who will then ask the requested delegate if they wish to participate in this interview. Throughout this request process, if either Director denies the request, or the requested speaker declines the invitation, the interview will not happen. Once approved, the interview will last no longer than 15 minutes, and the requested speaker may choose to leave at any time.

VII. Joint Caucuses

Throughout the crisis, there will be opportunities for both committees to hold informal caucuses together, for the purpose of collaborating, and updating each other on progress being made within each committee. Committee Directors will determine when such a time is appropriate or if necessary and request a motion for a suspension of the meeting be made. Should the committees' informal caucuses overlap, delegates are welcome to intermingle for the sake of inter-committee collaboration. Although it is recommended that delegates interact with their counterparts, it is in no way required. Moderated caucuses involving both committees will not be allowed.

The goal of these joint unmoderated caucuses is to assist both committees' efforts to produce resolutions that will provide coordinated solutions to the crisis. Although the resolutions do not have to be identical,

nor are they expected to be, it would be in the interest of all involved if they proved to be complimentary, or at least avoided conflicting answers to the issue.

VIII. Voting

For the purposes of voting, SRMUN Rules of Procedure will remain in place to be consistent across the conference's committees and to ensure transparency. When voting on a draft resolution, both bodies will vote in the traditional way that their committees do (all *NATO* decisions are made by *consensus*, after discussion and consultation among member countries so, delegates should strive to pass draft resolutions in this same manner. Somewhat similar, the Security Council requires nine affirmative votes total, and no veto from any of the five permanent members). Ideally, if there is opposition to a draft resolution, delegates will coordinate discussion to facilitate a positive outcome prior to moving to a vote.

IX. Awards

Position paper, delegate and delegation awards are based on the same criteria as all other committees at SRMUN Atlanta. Please refer to the Delegate Resource Guide for additional information on awards.

SRMUN ATLANTA 2019
Home Government Action Request

Member State:

United States of America

Requested Action:

Relocate US 6th Fleet to 25 Nautical Miles off the coast of Syria and begin conducting airstrikes on strategic ISIL targets in support of friendly forces in Syria. Simultaneously begin monitoring air and ground operations of Russian and Syrian Arab Army (SAA) forces.

Covert, Overt, or Normal (Please note that covert actions may or may not remain hidden):

Overt

If covert, please list countries you would like to inform of this action, if any:

N/A

Delegate Signature: John Q. Delegate