



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO 1)

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1. WELCOME:

As members of SIMONU BOGOTÁ 2020, we would like to give a warm and pleasant welcome to our delegates, observers, and multiple members of the biggest United Nations simulation worldwide. It is with a great privilege, responsibility and bliss to notify that we, as a team, are the ones in charge to lead you during this experience of debate, knowledge, dialogue and of course, an opportunity to learn more about the international system and what we can do to help it move in a better direction, emphasizing on international security matters.

We must keep in mind the sole purpose of SIMONU BOGOTÁ, which is to encourage investigation and discovery of new topics that might help the delegates in and outside the simulation. Every debate that takes place inside of our commission is directed in pro of the education and collaboration between the participants and observers.

2. TOPIC: The internal management shown by the nations during a global emergency.

Taking into account the NATO'S (OTAN) purpose is to guarantee the freedom and security of its members through diplomatic and military means. Withdraw the management, it is to be clear that is has shown signs of domination and supremacy onto other countries and governments, this meaning a direct threat against the good will of the United Nation. For this commission it is a duty to establish what NATO has meant to world peace through a strategic, well-organized and forceful management during the global emergency.

3. APPROACH: Examine the consequences and repercussions witnessed in Eastern Europe during times of crisis.



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Being this region a predominance in the members of the organization, during times of crisis. Retaking the constant NATO's discussion about the Euro-Asian offensive military capabilities, especially in this European territory. The impediments a global emergency may present for NATO's role regarding the security of the nations that constitute the commission. It must be put into consideration some of the most relevant military threats to the organization in the present, since that just a few of NATO's participants are able to face these problematics after 30 years of neglected defense after the Cold War.

4. METHODOLOGICAL ORIENTATION:

We must consider the simulation is estimated to last two continued days, as a result, it is crucial to divide the work of the participants.

1. Welcome and introduction from the presidents of the commission.
2. Recognition and reminiscing of the commission's guide.
3. Opening speeches.
4. Commission's development.

In order to help our delegates, prepare properly to create a progressive and productive space of debating, as a team, we would like to recommend some research tasks:



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The debates and dialogues will be divided among the two days, each one with different goals. First day being the identification of the problematic, the positions, reaches and limits of each nation; while the second day, each participant, as an alliance, will be open to solutions and proposals to untie the problematic, taking into account the appropriate topic and scopes.

- I. Using the current historical context, each delegation will put into work the research and struggles regarding the topic and emphasis, acknowledging its role in the commission.
- II. Knowing the position and role of the delegations, their interests, resources, threads and strengths, the conjuncture on the table will be clearer, giving a whole view of the topic.
- III. The last moment will be directed to the resolutions of this problematic, a construction of shared ideologies and interests. Each delegation is compromised to collaborate with its colleagues during the process of redacting the Work Papers.

5. ABOUT THE COMISSION

To start off, we must take into account NATO’S (OTAN) prime purpose, which is to guarantee the security and bare necessities of its members through political and military means.

The political aspects promoted by the organization are the democratic principle looking to be fulfilled, for this reason, our members must be able to work on their self-defense and security if necessary, to solve any problematic. Of course, the members of the commission are responsible of the compliance of the reaches, limits, and rules; from themselves and their allies:

Limits	Reaches
Humanitarian intervention without supervision of predecessor or prime organ (North Atlantic Council).	Pacific resolution and dialogue on possible problematics, taking care of the diplomacy between the nations involved.
Sovereignty and rights of each nation must be considered during an international intervention.	Voluntary military input from the members if required.
The organization must attain to the rules and restrictions of those they are willing to collaborate with.	Cooperation with multiple international organizations (European Union, UN and OSCE)
Avoid recurring to the use of force or threat during the negotiation of problematics.	Must develop principles in order to look after the security of its members.



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NATO's labor is to take decisions on security issues at all levels and in a variety of fields which are taken by consensus and, depending on its potential repercussion, a lot of officials go to NATO Headquarters. This with the purpose of exchanging information, sharing ideas and helping the delegations to prepare and ensure the security of themselves and external members.

6. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In order to give a broad and more consistent explanation of the origins of the organization, we must evaluate the events occurred in the post-world war two span of time: The expansion of the soviet union and military alliances made during the war.

In the last months of 1945, the United Nations Organizations were already formed and had signed a treaty with the purpose of maintaining world peace and international conflict under control through diplomatic means. However, issues regarding international interests and global unification were not done even after the second world war. Western Europe was still facing one big threat, which was the expansion of the Soviet Union over most part of Eastern Europe. Communist governments were starting to make an appearance in central Europe as well, threatening not only the economic and military stability but also the sovereignty of nations such Greece, Turkey, Norway and many more.

Many treaties were signed and many negotiations were denied before the North Atlantic Alliance was put together. One of them was signed in March of 1948, when France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, and United Kingdom sat down together to sign the Brussels Treaty, a Western Europe military alliance in order to stop the communist grow in this region of the globe. However, the tension and game of thrones between the Soviets and United States was felt all around the world. The American power had already faced a possibility of European unification, thus, the need of a stronger and broader military alliance than the Western Europe Union (above mentioned) only grew bigger and bigger. On April 4th of 1949, president Harry Truman of United States signed the Washington treaty, now inviting Denmark, Portugal, Iceland and Italy. This was the establishing of the basis of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**.

Even though it was not as simple and brief since United States remained skeptical to join a military alliance with the European nations, in the end it became all an act of international collaboration. United Kingdom, on its behalf, signed the Pentagon Paper in secret, which established a “must be” for the organization.

After its definitive construction, nations started to join one by one. Turkey and Greece signed alliance in 1952. By 1954 the Soviet Union solicited its alliance with the purpose of keeping the



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peace in Europe. The fastest response by the members was denying this request, instead, along with the incorporation of Eastern Germany, the allies and the Soviets signed the Warsaw Pact in 1955, establishing a military cooperation between the countries of the Eastern Block.

The following is a list of the nations which later joined with its respective year and expansion:

COUNTRY	EXPANSION	YEAR
Germany	Second	1955
Spain	Third	1982
Hungry; Poland; Czech Rep.	Fourth	1999
Bulgary; Slovakia; Slovenia; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Romania.	Ffith	2004
Croatia; Albany	Sixth	2009
Montenegro	Seventh	2017
North Macenodia	Eighth	2020

7. ORIENTAL QUESTIONS:

1. What role should NATO play in this case?
2. What legal provision governs this?
3. What decisions are relevant?
4. When and how has NATO taken part in international conflicts?
5. What are the links between NATO and the UN?
6. Is NATO used to defend itself or to attack?



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