

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION  
(NATO) 2**

Official Website: <https://www.nato.int>

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**1. WELCOME**

It is a pleasure for us to be your presidents in the eighth edition of the United Nations Simulation (SIMONU 2020). We firmly believe that the United Nations models are spaces created for the learning and socialization of new ideas through dialogue among their participants about situations in the world.

We know that your preparation has been very complete and that is why we are sure that your effort will be reflected in the simulation, we hope it will be an enriching and learning experience for everyone. We count on your disposition and the best attitude to guarantee a satisfactory development of the commission with your preparation and participation.

We want to tell you that we will be aware of any concern that may arise and we will do everything possible so that you can enjoy this commission. Without more to say, we welcome you to NATO 2.

**2. TOPIC: Amendment of article 5 or creation of a protocol clause to it.**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created on April 4<sup>th</sup> of 1949 with only 12 members. Originally it was a political organization, after Korea's war it became a Political and military organization with 30 members. The political objective is to promote democratic values and cooperation with defense and security troubles to prevent conflict, the military objective is to solve disputes peacefully. If failed, the military force will undertake a crisis management, so, the article 5 was built which talks about the collective defense and the military power. (NATO, w.d) topic that will be talk in NATO 2.

The topic of NATO 2 is the “Amendment of article 5 or creation of a protocol to clause to it”. The article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty mentions that if a country of the organization is attacked, all the members of the same group, will be also attacked and will take the necessary measures to restore the peace. An example of the use of this article can be in the terrorist attacks

from 2001 in United States when all the OTAN members make an alliance with voluntary military help to combat the terrorism.

**3. Approach:** Based on the objective of sustainable development 10 "reduction of inequalities", focusing on the society and the government reality of many States that do not have the same military and economic capabilities, but that would still be obliged to comply with the defense principle collective.

The focus of this topic is “the society and the government reality of many states that don’t have the same military and economic capabilities and how would still be obliged to comply with the defense principle collective”, the Objective of Sustainable Development in that this focus is based is the 10, “reduction of inequalities”. Where we search how to help to the countries of the organization with less economic and military resources

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

Each of the delegates will represent a country, for which they must express economic and military interests, always ensuring the security and freedom of all member countries. Within the commission they will be faced with an argumentative debate in which an agreement or solution to the problem presented will be reached.

#### **5. ABOUT THE COMMITTEE**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded on April 04, 1949 with the North Atlantic Treaty or Washington Treaty. NATO is an intergovernmental military alliance that currently has 30 member States. Its main objective is to “guarantee the freedom and security of its members through political and military means” (*NATO, 2020*). In this order, the two ways of action of the committee are directed by a political and a military axis.

#### **6. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has its origins in the Signing of the Washington Treaty of 1949, through which ten countries on both sides of the Atlantic (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the United States, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom) pledged to defend each other in the event of an armed aggression against any of them.

Thus, an Alliance, that linked the defense of North America with a group of Western European countries on the basis of Article 51 (Chapter VII) of the United Nations Charter, was born which recognizes the inherent right of self-defense, individual or collective, in the event of an armed attack.

The evolution of the international situation has determined the continuous adaptation of the Atlantic Alliance to changes in its strategic environment. The end of the Cold War in 1989 meant, with the fading of a threat of military invasion, the establishment of new forms of political and military cooperation to deal with regional conflicts and preserve peace and stability. The Strategic Concept approved by the NATO Heads of State and Government in

November 1991, in Rome, designed a comprehensive approach to security, based on dialogue, cooperation and the maintenance of a collective defense capacity. The Concept envisaged less dependence on nuclear weapons, and major changes in the Alliance's integrated military forces.

The Summit Meeting held in Madrid in July 1997 constituted a historic milestone in which the results of the initiatives carried out by the Alliance in previous years could be analyzed, at the same time that a phase of reform of the structures and policies was announced to respond to new circumstances. The task of the NATO leaders in Madrid was to analyze the different parts of the future policy of the Alliance and ensure their coherence and integrity.

At the Madrid Summit Meeting, the degree of commitment of the Alliance to internal and external transformation, the opening of talks for the integration of Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic, together with the approval of an “open door policy” regarding future accessions; the improvement of the Association for Peace and the creation of the EAPC as a new forum to promote cooperation; the opening of a new chapter in NATO-Russia relations; the formalization and intensification of the partnership with Ukraine; the expansion of the dialogue with the Mediterranean countries; progress in the European Security and Defense Identity within NATO and the definition of a radically reformed military command structure for the Alliance. This long list was proof of NATO's ability to meet new challenges without detracting from its traditional tasks and to build the future on its proven ability to adapt to changing security requirements.

The process of evolution and transformation of NATO continued at the Prague Summit in November 2002. In it, it was decided to expand the Alliance to seven new members from Central and Eastern Europe, bringing the number of Allies to 26. This expansion process would culminate with the incorporation of Croatia and Albania in 2009, reaching the current 28 members. Just one year later, at the Lisbon Summit in 2010, the New Strategic Concept (NCE) was adopted, by which the Alliance prepares to face the new global challenges of the 21st century, such as terrorism, nuclear proliferation or cyber-attacks.

Since then, the Allies have focused their efforts on giving form and content to the mandates contained in the NCE. The Chicago Summit, held in May 2012, consolidated these advances and focused on three fundamental areas of work for the Alliance: capacity development, the situation in Afghanistan and the relationship with third States.

This process of transformation of the Alliance has had a significant impact on the Organization's capabilities, an area in which Spain has had a relevant weight. Thus, in November 2006, the Riga Summit declared the full operational capacity of the NATO Rapid Response Force (NRF), in which Spain has participated in successive rotations.

On the other hand, in the field of capabilities, the aim has been to achieve a renewed Alliance with forces capable of assuming and facing their missions, in a context of global economic recession. Within this framework of rationalization of means, improvement of efficiency and financial savings, the New Command Structure has been designed, more reduced and flexible and with less costs than the previous one, in which Spain hosts one of the two Joint Combined Air Centers (CAOC).

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments. Determined to safeguard the freedom, the common heritage and the civilization of their peoples, based on the principles of democracy, individual liberties and the rule of law. Desiring to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. Determined to unite their efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security. Consequently, hereby agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

➤ **Article 5**

“The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them, taking place in Europe or North America, will be considered as an attack directed against all of them, and consequently, agree that if such attack occurs, each of They, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will help the attacked Party or Parties, subsequently adopting, individually and in agreement with the other Parties, the measures that deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore security in the North Atlantic area. Any armed attack of this nature and all measures taken as a result will be immediately brought to the attention of the Security Council. These measures will cease when the Security Council has taken the necessary steps to restore and maintain international peace and security.”

➤ **Implementation of Article 5 for the first time**

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 led NATO to invoke Article 5 of the Washington Treaty for the first time in its history. The North Atlantic Council - NATO's main political decision-making body - agreed that if the attack was found to have been directed from abroad against the United States, it would be considered an Article 5 action. October, having established that the attacks came from abroad, NATO agreed on a package of support measures for the United States. At the request of the US, a counterterrorism operation - Eagle Assist - was launched for the first time from mid-October 2001 to mid-May 2002. It consisted of seven NATO AWACS radar aircraft that helped patrol the skies of the United States. This was the first time that NATO military assets were deployed in support of an Article 5 operation. On October 26 of the same year, the Alliance launched its second counterterrorism operation in response to the attacks against the United States, Active Endeavor. Elements of the NATO Permanent Naval Forces were sent to patrol the eastern Mediterranean in order to detect and prevent terrorist activity. In March 2004, the operation was expanded to include the entire Mediterranean.

## 7. GUIDE QUESTIONS

1. **Which countries are able to military respond when article 5 is called?**
2. **Which modifications can be done to Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty?**
3. **Which process will be carried out to do an amendment or a clause for article 5?**
4. **What are the possible consequences for my country specifically, when carrying out an amendment?**

5. Which should be the NATO's strategies to counter inequality situations among its members?
6. Why there should be an amendment to the article 5?

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