

Model United Nations at University of California, San Diego presents
On Saturday November 1, 2014

Crisis in Ukraine

North Atlantic Treaty Organization



TritonMUN X



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Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the North Atlantic Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) at TritonMUN X. The North Atlantic Council is the political branch of NATO and officially meets every Wednesday. My name is Peyton and I am the chair.

I am a Senior Political Science major, specializing in Public Policy. I was born and raised in Seattle, Washington and transferred to UCSD from Bellevue College. It was there that I originally got involved in Model United Nations after being recruited by the Faculty Advisor of the club, who happened to be one my professors. I was hooked after attending a conference in New York where I met a Guatemalan Diplomat and was able to vote in the General Assembly hall of the United Nations.

In addition to Model UN, I am a leader in the College Democrats and an occasional attendee of groups like the Political Science Club, the Philosophy Club and the Cognitive Science Student Association. In my spare time I like to read about economics, philosophy, and world affairs. I also enjoy watching questionable science fiction and documentaries.

I expect that delegates will be well researched on their country policies, up-to-date on current events (especially the NATO summit in September), and ready for anything. If you have any questions about the committee, being a college student, or really anything else, please contact me. I look forward to meeting you all at the conference!

Sincerely,

Peyton Stever

North Atlantic Council Chair

pstever@ucsd.edu



About this Committee

Crisis Committees are different from the typical General Assembly Committees. In a General Assembly Committee, a delegate is given a single topic and during a session and delegates work to construct a resolution that attempts to solve the problem and get it passed through committee.

In a Crisis Committee, events will be moving much faster and the committee will be moving quickly in order to respond to changing circumstances. Instead of a resolution, delegates will be writing directives, which are shortened versions of a resolution that consist of operative (action) clauses, and official statements, which is how NATO communicates to the world.

There are a few kinds of Directives: Personal directives that do not require the actions of others, joint directives, which require the consent of all countries taking part, and NATO directives and statements, which must be made by consensus. Any party voting against an official NATO action or statement vetoes it.



I. Background

NATO History

The history of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the history of Europe in the Cold War and that of United States after it. General Lord Ismay, the first Secretary General of NATO, said the purpose of the alliance was “to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down”.¹

NATO was established on April 4th, 1949² by the United States and its primary western allies in World War II. Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom were all founding members of NATO.³ These nations all declared war against Germany in World War II and sought the military assistance of the United States in defending themselves from another devastating war with Germany.

The other nation that seemed to threaten European powers was the Soviet Union. Winston Churchill had said, “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.”⁴ This iron curtain was the Soviet Sphere of

¹ Wheatcroft, Geoffrey. "Who Needs NATO?" The New York Times. The New York Times, 15 June 2011. Web. 20 May 2014.

² "The North Atlantic Treaty." NATO. 4 Apr. 1949. Web. 20 May 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm>.

³ "What Is NATO?" NATO. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/>>.

⁴ Churchill, Winston S. "Iron Curtain Speech." Internet History Sourcebooks. Fordham University, 5 Mar. 1946. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/churchill-iron.asp>>.



influence where the USSR created communist governments that could act as a buffer zone between it and Germany.

The USSR also stood against German unification. After World War II the Allies split the country into four occupation zones, each controlled by either the United States, France, United Kingdom, or USSR. The German capitol of Berlin was similarly divided. The zones of the U.S., France and U.K. were considered the Allied Occupation Zones and later unified into the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1948, following the creation of the new Deutsche Mark, a German Currency, in the Allied Occupation Zones, Joseph Stalin, Dictator of the Soviet Union, blockaded West Berlin in an attempt to get the Western Allies to withdraw from the city so that it could be unified with the Soviet Occupation Zone. The blockade was foiled by the United States airlifting supplies to West Berlin until the blockade was called off in 1949.⁵

NATO's next confrontation with the Soviet Union came in Greece and Turkey. In Greece U.S. supplied forces loyal to the King of Greece which defeated Communist guerrillas in the north in 1949. The results of the civil war led Greece to join NATO in order to guard against its northern, Communist neighbors.⁶

Turkey's control of the strategic straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea led to a more direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. Stalin

⁵ "Berlin Blockade and Formation of NATO." The Cabinet Papers 1915-1984. The National Archives (of the UK). Web. 20 May 2014.
<<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinetpapers/themes/berlin-blockade-formation-nato.htm>>.

⁶ The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Greek Civil War (Greek History)." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia Britannica. Web. 20 May 2014.
<<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/244553/Greek-Civil-War>>.



wished to control the straits and accordingly, the Soviet Union challenged Turkish control through diplomacy, claiming the Turks had violated the terms of the Montreux convention, by letting German ships into the Black Sea during World War II. The Turks defended their conduct and joined NATO to defend themselves against Soviet aggression over Turkish control of “the keys to their house”.⁷

NATO next struggled with the question of whether to add West Germany to the alliance. It decided in 1954 to allow the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) to join, provided they agreed to strict limits on their rearmament.⁸ In response to this, the Soviet Union asked to join NATO to defuse the possibility of competing alliances, which in the past had led to war, and to protect itself against this new remilitarization of Germany.⁹ The United States, France and United Kingdom rejected the offer. They felt that the Soviet Union was too powerful and that including it would be contrary to the principles of individual liberty and the rule of law fundamental to the alliance.¹⁰ West Germany joined NATO in 1955, which fixed the membership of the alliance (with the exception of Spain, which joined NATO after the Franco dictatorship ended) until the end

⁷ Luca, Anthony R. De. "Soviet-American Politics and the Turkish Straits." *Political Science Quarterly* 92.3 (1977): 503. No Records. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/2148505>>.

⁸ "Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the North Atlantic Council Attended by Foreign and Defence Ministers." *Basic Texts. NATO*, 22 Oct. 1954. Web. 20 May 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17413.htm?>.

⁹ "Text of Soviet Note." *NATO History NATO*, 1 Apr. 1954. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.nato.int/history/doc/5-Soviet-Union-s-request-to-join%20NATO/Soviet%20request%20English.pdf>>.

¹⁰ "Tripartite Draft Reply to Soviet note of March 31st." *NATO History NATO*, 24 Apr. 1954. Web. 20 May 2014. <[http://www.nato.int/history/doc/5-Soviet-Union-s-request-to-join%20NATO/RDC\(54\)215-BIL.pdf](http://www.nato.int/history/doc/5-Soviet-Union-s-request-to-join%20NATO/RDC(54)215-BIL.pdf)>.



of the Cold War. In response to its refusal, the Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact with its Eastern European allies, including the Soviet occupied German Democratic Republic (East Germany) which was made of the Soviet Germany Occupation zone.

After the entry of West Germany into NATO, the commanders of the alliance decided that there were two likely points at which the Warsaw Pact would attack were across the North German Plains and through the Fulda Gap, from East Germany to West Germany.¹¹ The strike through the Gap would be towards Frankfurt am Main, a major German financial center. Given the likelihood of an attack at the Gap, NATO positioned forces there, making it the only place in the world where American and Soviet troops faced each other directly. The effect of 40 years of focusing on the Fulda Gap has led to what some call a Fulda Gap mentality, a focus on Russia despite the collapse of the Warsaw Pact.¹²

France withdrew from NATO's command structure in 1966 and causing NATO headquarters to be removed from Paris and NATO troops from France. However, it remained a part of the alliance and maintained its obligations to the organization. These obligations included retaining independent French Forces in Germany to help defend West Germany from the Warsaw Pact. (They rejoined NATO Command in 2009.)¹³ In

¹¹"Fulda Gap Is Key Point in NATO Defense Against Soviet Forces." Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles Times, 01 Mar. 1987. Web. 20 May 2014.
<http://articles.latimes.com/1987-03-01/news/mn-6926_1_fulda-gap>.

¹² Di Paola, Giampaolo. "NATO's Strategic Concept, the New Security Environment, and the NATO-Russia Partnership." NATO, 23 July 2010. Web. 20 May 2014.
<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/opinions_69879.htm?selectedLocale=en>.

¹³ Encyclopedia Britannica: NATO



May of 1978, NATO defined its objectives, to maintain security and to pursue détente¹⁴; détente is French for relaxation. It is used to describe the thawing in NATO-Warsaw Pact relations that occurred in the 1960s and 70s.

The democratic revolutions in Eastern Europe in 1989 and the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 fundamentally changed NATO's role in the world. The first big change occurred when West Germany and East Germany attempted to reunify. US Secretary of State James Baker and Chancellor of West Germany Helmut Kohl promised that NATO would not expand east of Germany if the USSR allowed such a reunification to proceed, which it did in October 1990.¹⁵

In 1992, after 43 years of not fighting, NATO forces were used for the first time to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 816 by establishing a no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina. After a British plane was shot down, this turned into a bombing campaign. Eventually NATO forces intervened as UN peacekeepers.¹⁶

NATO continued to intervene in the Balkans in 1999, when NATO bombed Serbia to end Serbian interference in Kosovo. More NATO troops served as peacekeepers

¹⁴ "Final Communiqué of May 31st, 1971." Ministerial Communiqué. NATO, 31 May 1971. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/49-95/c780530a.htm>>.

¹⁵ Sarotte, Mary Elise. "Enlarging NATO, Expanding Confusion." The New York Times. The New York Times, 29 Nov. 2009. Web. 20 May 2014.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/30/opinion/30sarotte.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0>.

¹⁶ Hendrickson, Ryan C. "Crossing the Rubicon." Nato Review. NATO, Sept. 2005. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2005/issue3/english/history.html>>.



in Kosovo and others worked to disarm ethnic Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia.¹⁷ In 1997 Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary were invited to join NATO.¹⁸ They accepted in 1999.

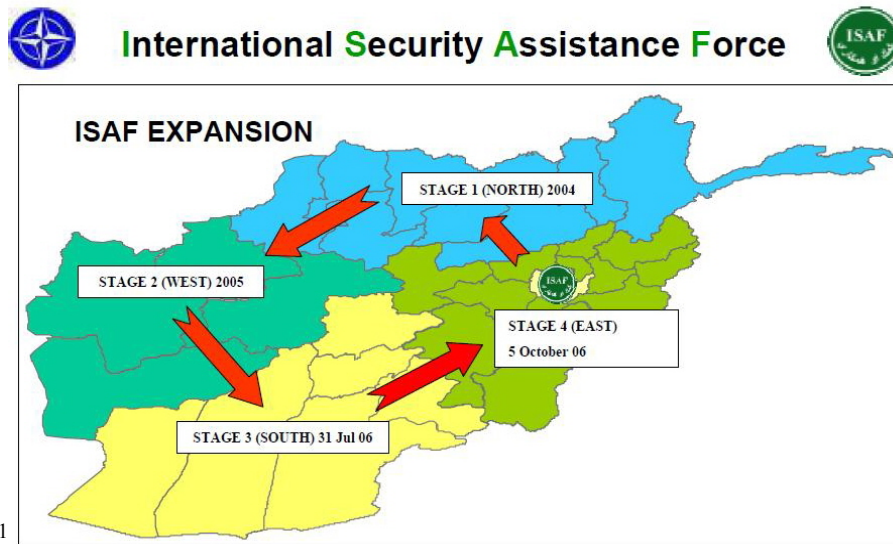
The next big change for NATO came in 2001. The attacks of 9/11 were determined to constitute an attack on the United States for the purposes of Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty. NATO forces in Afghanistan operate under the banner of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) which was authorized by the United Nations Security Council in 2001.¹⁹ ISAF is administered and commanded by NATO. The United States has taken the lead on most combat operations while many other nations have focused on specialized forces like combat engineers, medical teams and military police.²⁰

¹⁷ "NATO's Role in Relation to the Conflict in Kosovo." NATO & Kosovo: Historical Overview. NATO, 15 July 1999. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.nato.int/kosovo/history.htm>>.

¹⁸ Garamone, Jim. "NATO Invites Three Nations to Join." Defense.gov News Article: NATO Invites Three Nations to Join. United States Department of Defense, 10 July 1997. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=41080>>.

¹⁹ "United Nations Security Council Resolution 1386 (2001)". N.p., 20 Dec. 2001. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/708/55/PDF/N0170855.pdf?OpenElement>>.

²⁰ "ISAF Operations, Afganistan." Ministry of Defence. Slovak Republic, 20 Feb. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.mod.gov.sk/operacia-isaf-afganistan/>>. (Translated by Google)



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ISAF was originally limited to providing security for the city of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, but was expanded over four stages to provide security to the entire country.²² The task of NATO in Afghanistan recently has been to manage the withdrawal of ISAF, which will become quite complicated if the Afghan government fails to sign a security treaty with the United States. In the event that an agreement is reached that would likely lead to a similar agreement with NATO and less forces to withdraw.²³

²¹ "ISAF Troops in Numbers (Placemat)." ISAF. NATO, 12 Sept. 2009. Web. 07 July 2014. <<http://www.nato.int/isaf/docu/epub/pdf/placemat.html>>.

²² "About ISAF - History." Afghanistan International Security Assistance Force. NATO, 11 Feb. 2013. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.isaf.nato.int/history.html>>.

²³ Smith, Ben. "Prospects for Afghanistan as ISAF Withdrawal Approaches - Commons Library Research Paper." Commons Library Research Papers. UK Parliament, 19 Mar. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/research/briefing-papers/RP14-18/prospects-for-afghanistan-as-isaf-withdrawal-approaches>>.



In the last decade NATO invited Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania to join in 2002²⁴, which they did in 2004. Croatia and Albania joined in 2009.

Russia has argued that this expansion has broken promises made to them when Germany reunified.²⁵ While NATO maintains that those promises weren't binding. The Russian perspective that NATO is trying to encircle them is pervasive among nationalists, despite Russian participation in the same partnership for peace program that is used to cooperate with Sweden, Finland and other non-member European states.

In the past couple of years the alliance has also had two other major operations, a joint anti-piracy campaign off the coast of Somalia²⁶ and the 2011 intervention in the Libyan Civil War. In Libya NATO enacted a no-fly zone and bombed forces loyal to Colonel Gaddafi.²⁷ The mission in Libya ended in October 2011; the anti-piracy campaign is ongoing.

Without the obvious mission of being the anti-communist alliance in Europe NATO originally struggled to understand what its role was. Some have argued that they

²⁴ Garamone, Jim. "NATO Invites Seven Nations to Join." American Forces Press Service. United States Department of Defense, 21 Nov. 2002. Web. 20 May 2014. <<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=42466>>.

²⁵ Klußmann, Uwe, Matthias Schepp, and Klaus Wiegrefe. "NATO's Eastward Expansion: Did the West Break Its Promise to Moscow? - SPIEGEL ONLINE." SPIEGEL ONLINE INTERNATIONAL. DER SPIEGEL, 26 Nov. 2009. Web. 03 July 2014. <<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/nato-s-eastward-expansion-did-the-west-break-its-promise-to-moscow-a-663315.html>>.

²⁶ "NATO - Counter-piracy Operations." NATO A-Z. NATO, n.d. Web. 21 May 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48815.htm?selectedLocale=en>.

²⁷ "NATO and Libya." NATO A-Z. NATO, n.d. Web. 21 May 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_71652.htm>.



are becoming the “Pacific (meaning Peaceful) Alliance” proposed by philosopher Immanuel Kant in his famous “Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch”.²⁸ A community of liberal democracies committed to each other’s mutual defense. Since then it has become clear that NATO is the chief peacekeeping force for European conflicts, and those that are near Europe and concern European nations through issues like refugees. Despite this NATO’s broader and long term goals remain unclear.

The Ukraine crisis

Geographically, Ukraine is divided between fertile lands in the East and forestland in the West, a split which lines up well with the socio-cultural lines. As Russians began to settle in the region, the region began to be known as “Novorossiya” (New Russia) and Russian leaders banned the Ukrainian language in hopes of making the territory permanently Russian. Under Soviet control, Ukraine blossomed into an industrial powerhouse. The country was a major producer for the Soviet arms industry. Ukraine gained independence from the USSR during its break up in 1991²⁹.

In 2004, protests ensued following internal reports of voting fraud and government corruption after an election between Viktor Yushchenko and Yanukovych where reports stated that the election had been rigged in the favor of Yanukovych, The conditions for these protests (called the Orange Revolution) were volatile due to decreased economic performance and sporadic reports of government sponsored

²⁸ SJURSEN, Helene. "On the Identity of NATO." *International Affairs* 80.4 (2004): 687-703. Chatham House. Web. 3 July 2014.
<http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/public/International%20Affairs/Blanket%20File%20Import/inta_411.pdf>.

²⁹ "Ukraine Crisis Timeline." *BBC News*. N.p., 5 July 2014. Web. 9 July 2014.



assassinations of reporters. The national protests were successful and another election was held, leading to Yushchenko's victory in early 2005.

In 2010, however, Yanukovych won a fair election and promised to “clear the debris of misunderstanding and old problems that emerged” in previous years. In early 2011, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, was arrested for abuse of powers, and eventually jailed in October 2011. President Yanukovych, seen as a pro-Russian supporter, came from the Eastern half of Ukraine. The western half of the Ukraine, however, leans more towards the rest of Europe.

In 2013, Yanukovych abandoned a treaty with the EU that would bring Ukraine closer to Europe and instead stated that Ukraine would seek closer relations with Russia. This occurred as Russia, under the leadership of Putin, promised Ukraine \$15 billion in return for becoming a part of their free trade area, the Eurasian Economic Community, consisting of former soviet nations Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Following these events, pro-European supporters hit the streets and protests in droves measuring those of the Orange Revolution.

In early January 2014, Ukraine passes strict anti-protest laws resulting in the deaths of 2 from gunshot wounds as violence begins to intensify. Later that month, Parliament forces the resignation of the Prime Minister and repeals the anti-protest laws and passes a bill providing amnesty to protesters who have occupied government



buildings. Protesters reject this proposal and violence begins to intensify throughout the month of February³⁰.

On February 22, protestors overtake the presidential building as the president disappears and parliament votes to hold an election on May 25 to remove Yanukovich from office through new presidential elections. Yanukovich's most hated rival, former prime minister Yulia Tymoshenko is released from jail on the same day Yanukovich appears on television to denounce the coup. In the final days of February, pro-Russian gunmen seize important buildings in the Crimean capital of Simferopol. In the same hours, unidentified gunmen using elite combat tactics overtake airports in Crimea.

On March 1st, the Russian Parliament approves the use of force in order to protect Russian interests in Crimea. The United States, in complete opposition to Russian intervention in the region, denounces the Russian advance into Crimea. The interim president of Ukraine announces the next day that Russia has effectively declared war on Ukraine as Crimea is effectively controlled by a combination of pro-Russian protestors, unidentified gunmen, and Russian forces.

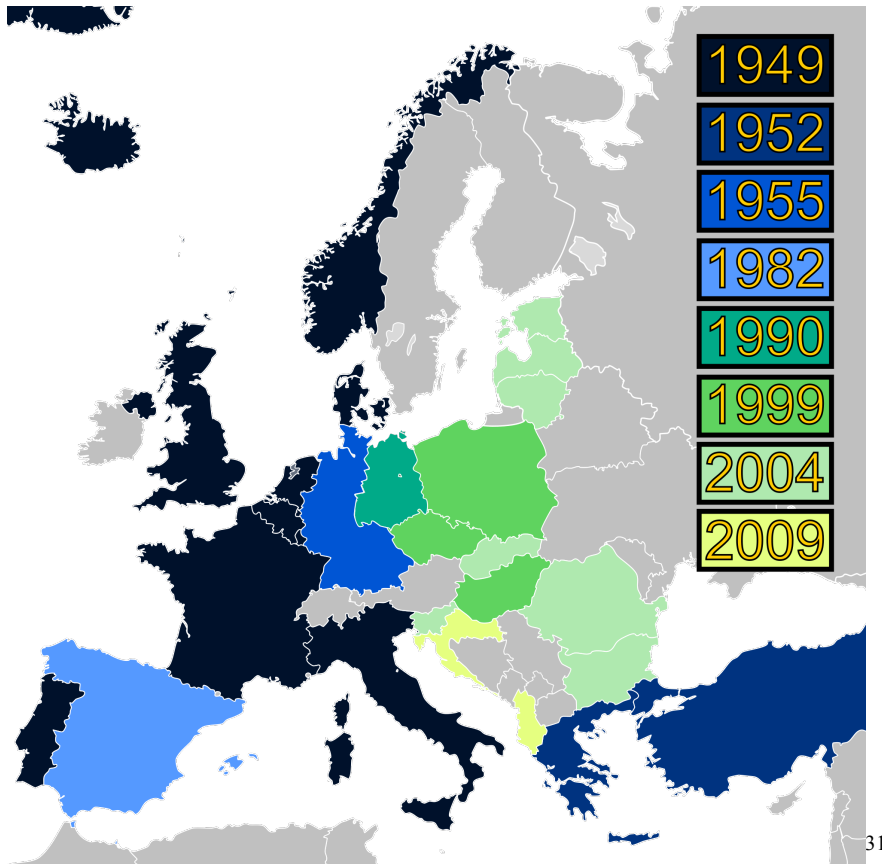
In the following days, the Crimean government voted to hold a referendum to decide whether or not it should become a part of Russia. The United States and the European Union scramble to offer Ukraine trade incentives to stop Russian aggression and move NATO forces to neighboring countries. In the UN, Russia vetoes a resolution criticizing the events occurring in Crimea. Following the referendum in Crimea, 97% of

³⁰ "The Ukraine Crisis Timeline." *The Ukraine Crisis Timeline*. Center for Strategic and International Studies, n.d. Web. 09 July 2014.



voters agreed for secession from Ukraine in order to join Russia. Russian parliament approves to absorb Crimea 3 days after the vote is held. In the midst of these conflicts, Russia threatens to cut off oil supplies to Kiev, which would also mean a far smaller supply to Europe.

In the month of April, pro-Russian supporters continue to multiply and begin taking large cities on the eastern half of Ukraine. NATO accuses Russia of forming large forces on the borders of Ukraine and acting through subversive agents in Ukraine, but Russia adamantly denies those allegations. Donetsk and Lugansk, two oblasts (provinces) on the fringes of eastern Ukraine have voted to become independent republics. But have been reintegrated into the country following a brief civil war.



Article IV Concerns with Regards to Russia

The recent instability in the Ukraine, involving Russian support for ethnic Russian separatists, and the annexation of the Crimean peninsula; has led several members of NATO to request consultations under Article 4 of the North Atlantic treaty.³² Article 4 reads: “The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the

³¹ "File:History of NATO Enlargement.svg." Wikimedia Commons. N.p., 2 Apr. 2009. Web. 03 July 2014.

<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AHistory_of_NATO_enlargement.svg>.

³² "Poland Requests More NATO Consultations over Russia." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, 03 Mar. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/03/us-ukraine-crisis-nato-meeting-idUSBREA221VS20140303>>.



territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.”³³

The parties to make requests were Poland, Latvia and Lithuania.³⁴ Invoking article 4 is very rare, with this occasion marking the first time in the history of the alliance that a nation other than Turkey has asked for consultations.³⁵ Of particular concern was a Russian military exercise that saw Russian troops massing near the borders Kaliningrad Oblast, on the Baltic Sea between Poland and Lithuania.³⁶ Consultation is important to NATO because it must make all of its decisions by consensus. Thus all members must be on the same page if NATO is to serve its primary purpose, the protection of its constituent parties.

In response to the requests for consultations the United States, United Kingdom, and France have moved troops and jet fighters into Poland and the Baltics.³⁷³⁸³⁹ NATO

³³ "The North Atlantic Treaty." NATO. NATO, 4 Apr. 1949. Web. 22 June 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm>.

³⁴ "UNSC, EU, NATO to Hold Urgent Meetings over Ukraine." TurkishPress.com. Anadolu Agency, 1 Mar. 2014. Web. 23 June 2014. <<http://www.turkishpress.com/news/393234/>>.

³⁵ "NATO - The Consultation Process and Article 4." NATO. NATO, n.d. Web. 22 June 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49187.htm>.

³⁶ Kashi, David. "Is Kaliningrad, Between NATO Allies Poland and Lithuania, The Next US-Russia Flashpoint?" International Business Times. N.p., 25 Mar. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.ibtimes.com/kaliningrad-between-nato-allies-poland-lithuania-next-us-russia-flashpoint-1563501>>.

³⁷ Sanchez, Raf, and Bruno Waterfield. "Ukraine Crisis: US Sends Fighter Jets to Baltic and Increases Pressure on Vladimir Putin." The Telegraph. Telegraph Media Group, 19 Sept. 2006. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/ukraine/10682004/US-sends-fighter-jets-to-Baltic-and-boosts-pressure-on-Putin-over-Ukraine.html>>.

³⁸ "U.S. Troops, British Planes Deployed to Baltics over Ukraine." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, 28 Apr. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014.



has scheduled a major summit meeting in Newport, Wales, UK on September 4th-5th and will likely use the opportunity to reassure the member states that border Russian and the Ukraine and potentially invite more members into the alliance.⁴⁰

Potential new members include Sweden⁴¹, Finland, and Macedonia⁴², among others. Though there would have to be major changes in attitude for the former two countries and geopolitical situation for the second two. Macedonia in particular is an excellent demonstration of the effect of NATO's consensus rules, being blocked only by Greece due to a naming dispute. Some polls show that joining NATO is unpopular in Sweden and Finland⁴³, though the latter is going to put it to a referendum.⁴⁴

<<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/28/us-ukraine-crisis-baltics-idUSBREA3R18C20140428>>.

³⁹ "Britain, France Deploy 8 Fighter Jets to Lithuania and Poland." RT News. Russian Government, 29 Apr. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://rt.com/news/155504-uk-france-baltic-jets/>>.

⁴⁰ "Summit Meetings." NATO A-Z. NATO, n.d. Web. 22 June 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50115.htm>.

⁴¹ Akulov, Andrei. "Sweden: New Member of NATO?" Global Research. N.p., 24 Dec. 2013. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.globalresearch.ca/sweden-new-member-of-nato/5362647>>.

⁴² "NATO Enlargement." NATO A-Z. NATO, n.d. Web. 22 June 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49212.htm>.

⁴³ Jantti, Bruno. "Should Finland Join NATO?" Al Jazeera - Opinion. Al Jazeera, 18 Apr. 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2014/04/should-finland-join-nato-201441813553512965.html>>.

⁴⁴ O'DWYER, GERARD. "Finland To Put NATO Membership to Referendum." Defense News. Gannet News (USA Today), 5 June 2014. Web. 22 June 2014. <<http://www.defensenews.com/article/20140605/DEFREG01/306050039/Finland-Put-NATO-Membership-Referendum>>.



II. Bloc Positions

North America

The United States and Canada are among the most active members of NATO.

The United States is considered the traditional leader of the alliance, with an American Admiral or General having always been the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), a tradition dating back to General Eisenhower during World War II.⁴⁵

Both the US and Canada are quite focused on the withdrawal from Afghanistan. The U.S. is the only NATO member able to quickly engage in any combat operation in any part of the world. The United States often provides NATO use of its unique assets, including its fleet of large, C-5 and C-17, transport planes,⁴⁶ advanced drones,⁴⁷ A-10 close air support aircraft.⁴⁸ The United States also contributes a majority of refueling aircraft,⁴⁹ the Majority of NATO's Aircraft Carriers⁵⁰, and the majority of NATO's nuclear weapons.⁵¹

⁴⁵ Davis, Ian. "How about a European for SACEUR This Time, You Guys?" NATO Watch. N.p., 21 Feb. 2013. Web. 27 June 2014. <<http://www.natowatch.org/node/879>>.

⁴⁶ Hood, James D., Major, USAF. "NATO Strategic Airlift: Capability or Continued US Reliance?" AIR COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE. AIR UNIVERSITY, Apr. 2009. Web. 07 July 2014. <www.dtic.mil/get-tr-doc/pdf?AD=ADA539589>.

⁴⁷ Hopkins, Nick. "Drones Can Be Used by Nato Forces in Libya, Says Obama." The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, 22 Apr. 2011. Web. 07 July 2014. <<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/apr/21/nato-wants-drones-target-misrata>>.

⁴⁸ Benitez, Jorge. "Will the U.S. 'Rebalance' Its Contribution to NATO?" Defense One. N.p., 20 Oct. 2013. Web. 05 July 2014. <<http://www.defenseone.com/ideas/2013/10/will-us-rebalance-its-contribution-nato/72281/>>.

⁴⁹ "Libya Fact Sheet." United States Mission to NATO. United States Department of State, 28 Apr. 2011. Web. 05 July 2014.



Canada has historically been an enthusiastic contributor to peacekeeping missions and retains highly flexible forces able to meet almost any mission.⁵²

Western Europe (UK, Germany, France, Benelux)

Western Europe is the historic core of NATO and includes traditional powers like the U.K., France and Germany. Indeed the Treaty of Brussels, which preceded NATO, was an exclusively Western European document.⁵³ The countries in this region have global concerns which stem from their global trade links and historical colonial empires (the later especially for the U.K. and France). With their large populations and wealth they tend to have militaries with many troops and navies that let them project almost anywhere. They contribute a great deal to all NATO operations including running the majority of the recent mission to Libya.

The Benelux nations (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) are more wealthy then populous but have a great deal of Diplomatic strength and the prestige of hosting many of the world's most prominent international institutions. Not only are

<http://nato.usmission.gov/issues/our_issues/libya/libya-fact-sheet2/libya-fact-sheet.html>.

⁵⁰ "2014 Aircraft Carrier Strength by Country." Total Aircraft Carrier Strength by Country. N.p., n.d. Web. 07 July 2014. <<http://www.globalfirepower.com/navy-aircraft-carriers.asp>>.

⁵¹ "World Nuclear Stockpile Report." World Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Report. N.p., n.d. Web. 06 July 2014. <<http://www.ploughshares.org/world-nuclear-stockpile-report>>.

⁵² "Canada and NATO." National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces. Government of Canada, 23 Oct. 2013. Web. 01 July 2014.

<<http://www.forces.gc.ca/en/news/article.page?doc=canada-and-nato/hn4a3a6z>>.

⁵³ "The Brussels Treaty - Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence." NATO Official Texts. NATO, 17 Mar. 1948. Web. 03 July 2014. <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17072.htm>.



NATO's headquarters are in this region (in Brussels, Belgium),⁵⁴ but also those of the EU (mainly in Brussels, but also in Luxembourg)⁵⁵ and the International Court of Justice (in The Hague, Netherlands).⁵⁶

Northern Europe (Nordics, Baltics)

The Nordic countries are relatively small, but rather wealthy. The three Nordic NATO members (Norway, Denmark and Iceland) do not have a defensive alliance with the two non-members (Sweden and Finland), but tend to look out for their interest in NATO dealings and cooperate through Nordic Defense Cooperation (NORDEF).⁵⁷ This is of particular concern because of the long borders that Russia shares in this region. Russia shares the Eastern borders of all of the Baltics (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia), Finland and the northernmost section of Norway.

The Norway has a reputation for its world class special forces.⁵⁸ Iceland has historically contributed its convenient mid-Atlantic location. All of the Nordics have gained diplomatic strength through their high contributions to international aid and

⁵⁴ "NATO Headquarters." NATO A-Z. NATO, n.d. Web. 03 July 2014.
<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49284.htm>.

⁵⁵ "The Seats of the Institutions of the European Union." Cvce.eu Guest. CVCE, 11 Sept. 2012. Web. 03 July 2014.
<http://www.cvce.eu/obj/the_seats_of_the_institutions_of_the_european_union-en-cd672879-aeb1-4cad-a0c1-9e4ff75ff660.html>.

⁵⁶ "The Court." International Court of Justice. United Nations, n.d. Web. 03 July 2014.
<<http://www.icj-cij.org/court/index.php?p1=1>>.

⁵⁷ "The Basics about NORDEF." Nordefco. NORDEF, n.d. Web. 03 July 2014.
<<http://www.nordefco.org/The-basics-about-NORDEF>>.

⁵⁸ BAKKELI, TOM. "VG Møtte Bin Ladens Banemann." VG News. N.p., 2 May 2011. Web. 03 July 2014. <<http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/terrorisme/vg-moette-bin-ladens-banemann/a/10093179/>>. (Translated by Google)



development and the awarding of the Nobel Peace prize by a committee appointed by the Norwegian parliament.⁵⁹

The Baltic States are all former parts of the Soviet Union who declared their independence in 1991. They have large ethnic Russian populations and are concerned about what has happened in Ukraine because they could face the same separatist pressures and Russian justification for a military response.⁶⁰ NATO has responded by deploying forces in the region to serve as a trip wire that would justify involvement from NATO partners like the U.S., U.K. and France above and beyond just treaty obligations to satisfy the domestic populations of those counties.⁶¹⁶²

Southern Europe (Albania, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, and Turkey)

Southern Europe has a mixture of large nations and small nations in the western Balkan Peninsula. Spain, Italy, Turkey and Greece all have large navies and the ability to project power. This is offset somewhat by lingering hostility between Turkey and Greece,

⁵⁹ "Nobel Peace Prize." The Norwegian Nobel Committee. The Nobel Peace Prize, n.d. Web. 03 July 2014. <http://nobelpeaceprize.org/en_GB/about_peaceprize/>.

⁶⁰ BLOCK, MELISSA. "The Baltics Eye Crimea Closely, Concerned Over Russian Intentions." NPR. NPR, 5 Mar. 2014. Web. 03 July 2014. <<http://www.npr.org/2014/03/05/286387568/the-baltics-eye-crimea-closely-concerned-over-russian-intentions>>.

⁶¹ Brook, Tom V. "Pentagon to Russia: Back Away from Our Allies." USA Today. Gannett, 23 Apr. 2014. Web. 03 July 2014. <<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2014/04/23/pentagon-russia-ukraine-crimea-nato/8066343/>>.

⁶² Croft, Adrian. "NATO to Send Ships to Baltic to Bolster Defense of Eastern European Allies." Reuters. Thomson Reuters, 17 Apr. 2014. Web. 05 July 2014. <<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/17/us-ukraine-crisis-nato-idUSBREA3G1ZD20140417>>.



whose navies are mostly built to face each other.⁶³ Turkey is also set apart by having the second largest army in NATO, behind that of the United States, and for being the only member of NATO with territory in the Middle East.⁶⁴

The former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia still suffer some scars from the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s, but seem to harbor no strong resentment over the implicit Russian support for the Serbs in those wars.

The nations of Southern Europe are also the main transit point for refugees of North African and Middle Eastern conflicts and for illegal immigrants. As such they are very concerned with nearby conflicts and hope to stabilize these regions.

Eastern Europe (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania)

These nations were all once part of the Warsaw pact and tend to have large armies equipped with a mixture of Soviet designed weapons and newer NATO compatible equipment.⁶⁵ The nations of Eastern Europe are generally fearful of renewed Russian

⁶³ Tsakonas, Panayotis J. "Greek-Turkish Relations Towards the 21st Century A View from Athens." (n.d.): n. pag. Weatherfield Center for International Affairs. Harvard University, 1991. Web. 5 July 2014. <<http://files.wcfia.harvard.edu/tsakonas.pdf>>.

⁶⁴ "NATO 'will Defend' Turkey against Syria as Ankara Moves F-16s to Border." RT News. N.p., 12 Oct. 2012. Web. 05 July 2014. <<http://rt.com/news/syria-turkey-shelling-nato-021/>>.

⁶⁵ "NATO Standards in Former Warsaw Pact Countries." Stratfor. N.p., 16 Oct. 2013. Web. 08 July 2014. <<http://www.stratfor.com/node/201604/analysis/20110906-intelligence-guidance-myth-and-reality-syrias-crisis#axzz36qbywNKK>>.



aggression as many of them experienced Soviet occupation during the Cold War. NATO has deployed troops to Poland after they requested Article IV consultations.⁶⁶

III. Questions to Consider

What is my country's relationship the other NATO members (look for potential disputes)?

What is my country's relationship with Russia (Identify whether Russia supplies your country with oil, natural gas, or other important resources)?

What are my countries military assets?

How quickly can my forces be mobilized?

Does my country have troops near Russia or Russian backed separatist?

Which nations should be let into NATO?

⁶⁶ Waterfield, Bruno, and Tony Paterson. "Ukraine Crisis: Poland Asks Nato to Station 10,000 Troops on Its Territory." The Telegraph. Telegraph Media Group, 04 Jan. 2014. Web. 05 July 2014.
<<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/ukraine/10737838/Ukraine-crisis-Poland-asks-Nato-to-station-10000-troops-on-its-territory.html>>.



IV. Suggested Sites

<http://www.nato.int/> - The official website of NATO.

<http://www.natowatch.org/> - A non-profit NATO focused think tank.

National military, foreign ministry websites, NATO mission websites for the US this would be <http://www.defense.gov/> , <http://www.state.gov> and <http://nato.usmission.gov/>

http://europa.eu/pol/cfsp/index_en.htm - European Union Foreign and Security Policy

Major newspapers and news wire services

<http://www.nytimes.com> - New York Times

<http://www.reuters.com> - Reuters news wire

<http://www.theguardian.com> - The Guardian (UK)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk> - The Telegraph (UK)

<http://www.bbc.com/news> - BBC (UK)

<http://www.aljazeera.com> - Al Jazeera

<http://www.economist.com> - The Economist (UK)

<http://rt.com> - Russia Today (Just watch out for pro-Russian bias)

<http://www.ibtimes.com> - International Business Times

<http://www.defensenews.com> - Defense News (From the Gannett Company, the publishers of the USA Today)

<http://www.globalresearch.ca> - A Canadian Think Tank

Note: If you have trouble with research please contact me and I can point you in the right direction.



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