



# GWHMUN 2024



## NATO BACKGROUND GUIDE

**Agenda: Developing NATO'S Ninth  
Strategic Concept in Light of Recent  
Events**

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# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee for the 2024 edition of the Model United Nations Conference at Greenwood High.

We, the executive board of the Committee, are pleased to have you join us and are confident that you are prepared to engage in the intricacies of Model United Nations. NATO serves as a crucial platform for international discourse, and success in this committee will require a comprehensive understanding of foreign policy, an in-depth grasp of the crises at hand, and a thorough knowledge of international law.

As delegates, you are entrusted with the significant responsibility of addressing some of the most urgent global issues, striving to formulate common solutions through rigorous debate and effective communication. The topic at hand is particularly challenging, affecting millions of lives worldwide. It is a complex and deeply rooted issue, and we are here to assist you in navigating its intricacies.

This background guide is intended to serve as the foundation for your research, providing essential information on current organizations, case studies, laws, and pertinent terminology to help you comprehend the situation. However, this guide is merely the beginning. To truly excel in the committee, it is essential to build upon this knowledge, continually expanding and delving deeper into the agenda. A valuable starting point would be the references we have utilized in compiling this information.

While thorough preparation is crucial, your performance during the MUN conference is where you will demonstrate your readiness for recognition and awards. The progress of this committee depends on your ability to advance discussions through speeches, notes, and directives. Every delegate is encouraged to participate actively, overcoming any apprehensions about addressing the full committee. Beyond that initial challenge lies a remarkable opportunity for personal growth. We are committed to creating a supportive environment that encourages your confidence in speaking, and we expect your best efforts in return.

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# INTRODUCTION TO NATO AND AGENDA



The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a political and military alliance that was established in 1949. It was designed to ensure the collective defense of its member states against external threats. Initially, NATO consisted of 12 member countries and their goal was to prevent Soviet invasion and promote stability in the years following the Second World War. Currently, it comprises of 31 member countries from North America and Europe. NATO works with non-member countries to establish partnerships, address crises, and provide cooperative security.

Article 5 of the founding treaty of NATO highlights the idea of collective defense of its member.

The collective defense of its member states is the main goal of NATO. Article 5 of the founding treaty of NATO expounds this.

“The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.” - Article 5, The North Atlantic Treaty (1949)

This article states that an armed attack against one or more NATO members shall be considered an attack against all, prompting the use of armed force to restore and maintain security

The strategic concept outlines the organization's fundamental security tasks and guiding principles. It is periodically updated to reflect new global realities and ensure the alliance's continued relevance and effectiveness in the world forum. The agenda for this session focuses on developing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) 9th Strategic Concept in light of recent global events. Since the formulation of NATO's 8th Strategic Concept in 2010, several difficulties and evolving threats have been faced. This includes cyber warfare, terrorism, climate change, and shifting power dynamics. The 9th Strategic Concept will serve as a blueprint for NATO's future, guiding its policies and operations to enhance collective defense, crisis management, and cooperative security. This agenda requires delegates to assess the current security environment and issues and to propose strategies that reinforce the alliance's core principles - collective defense and international stability.



# IMPORTANT LEGISLATURE



## a) North Atlantic Council :

- established by the North Atlantic Treaty (Article 9)
- It serves as the main decision-making body, It is the ultimate authority of NATO
- Bring together each member of NATO to discuss major policies and make collective decisions as a whole, providing a forum for wide-ranging consultation between members on all issues affecting their peace and security.
- It oversees political and military requirements relating to security issues for NATO as a whole.
- Decisions made over here are the collective will of all member nations as the decisions are made on a census basis.
- As stated in Article 9 The council has the power to set up subsidiary bodies as it deems it to be necessary.
- Responsible for dealing with immediate crises in a decisive and swift manner.

## b) Military Committee:

- The oldest permanent body to be a part of NATO after the North Atlantic Council
- Serves as the main advisor to the North Atlantic Council and Nuclear Planning Group about military affairs and guides the 2 bodies.
- It joins the political decision-making process under NATO to the military segment.
- It also develops strategic policy and concepts and prepares an annual long-term assessment of the strength and capabilities of countries and areas posing a risk to NATO's interests.
- The Military Committee is responsible for translating political decisions and guidance into military direction, and for recommending measures considered necessary for the defense of the NATO area and the implementation of decisions regarding military operations.
- In times of crisis and military operations, it advises the Council of the military situation and its implications. It makes recommendations on the use of military force, Works in the interest of best utilizing military force during those times.
- The composition varies from that of the council. It is made up of senior military officers (usually three-star Generals or Admirals) from NATO member countries, who serve as their country's Military Representative (MILREP) to NATO, representing their Chief of Defence (CHOD). Their knowledge proves to be vital in making the best military moves for NATO.

## c) NATO parliamentary assembly :

- It is an inter-parliamentary body that serves as a platform for legislators from each member nation to discuss common security-related concerns. Operates as a separate entity.
- Established in 1955 to promote building alliances and foster mutual understanding, providing greater transparency and accountability for the countries.
- It majorly works towards assisting parliaments of countries actively seeking Alliance membership, i.e., expanding the reach of NATO and assisting in developing parliamentary mechanisms, practices, and know-how essential for the effective democratic control of armed forces.





# IMPORTANT LEGISLATURE



## d) NATO Committees

- Defense Planning Committee (DPC) : The Defence Planning Committee (DPC) was a senior decision-making body on matters relating to the integrated military structure of the Alliance. Created in 1963, it was dissolved in June 2010.
- Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) - Acts as the senior body relating to nuclear issues and relating to nuclear arms control and nuclear proliferation, all member nations are a part of the NPG with the exception of France. The senior advisory body to the NPG on nuclear policy and planning issues is the NPG High-Level Group (HLG). The HLG also took over the Senior Level Weapons Protection Group (SLWPG). It is focused on working on NATO's nuclear deterrent.
- Digital Policy Committee - Its Areas of Expertise the NATO's digital initiatives, Its main function is to develop policies relating to the consultation, Command, and Control (C3) Board, cyber defense, interoperability standards, and digital capabilities and provide guidance under these. It was earlier known as the C3 board itself.
- Science and Technology Organization (STO): Responsible for providing scientific solutions for NATO, is the world's largest collaborative research forum in the field of defense and security. It supports the defense and security posture of the Alliance and its partners through scientific and technological research. Strengthens NATO's front in the field of science and technology.
- Operations Policy Committee (OPC): As the name suggests, it is responsible for bringing about the development and implementation of operations-related policies. Works under the council to provide it with timely advice and information. Came into action in 2010, replacing the policy coordination group.
- The Partnerships and Cooperative Security Committee (PCSC): is the single politico-military committee responsible for all NATO's outreach programmes with non-member countries. It also handles NATO's relations with other international organizations.
- Civilian Intelligence Committee: Sole body that handles civilian intelligence issues, responsible for reporting directly to the council, and advises it on matters relating to terrorist-related threats, supported by the International Staff's NATO Office of Security.
- Resilience Committee: senior NATO advisory body for resilience and civil preparedness, As stated in article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty resilience is a national responsibility and collective commitment, ensures a whole-of-government and whole-of-society perspective across the full range of resilience-related activities undertaken by the Alliance.
- Cyber Defense Committee: NATO's focus in cyber defense is to protect its own networks, operate in cyberspace (including through operations and missions), help Allies to enhance their national resilience and provide a platform for political consultation and collective action.



# IMPORTANT LEGISLATURE



- Resource Policy and Planning Board (RPPB): The Resource Policy and Planning Board (RPPB) serves as the principal advisory body to the North Atlantic Council (NAC) regarding the administration of NATO's common-funded resources. It oversees the comprehensive management of NATO's civil and military budgets and the NATO Security Investment Programme (NSIP).

## NATOS TREATIES

### a) Treaty of Brussels (1948):

- Serving as the founding ground for NATO itself, it was left devoid of its authority after the implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty.

### b) North Atlantic Treaty (1949):

- Forms the basis of NATO
- Important articles: Article 5, Article 6, Article 10

### c) Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe -CFE Treaty (1990) :

- NATO proposed to establish a new negotiating forum that would supersede the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks (MBFRT) and discuss new Europe-wide reductions of armaments to reduce surprised armed attack.

### d) Partnership for Peace (PfP) Framework Document (1994)

- Sets the goal for cooperation among NATO, the former Soviet Union, and non-member countries and to find mutual co-existence.

### e) Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation (1997)

- Set the goal of formal cooperation between NATO and Russia

### f) NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership (1997):

- Outlines of formal cooperation within the framework for NATO and Ukraine

### g) NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP) (1999):

- Program introduced by NATO to provide the countries that are interested in joining with advice, assistance, and support, the countries provide NATO with a detailed overview of political, social, and economic aspects of their countries, and NATO in return provides them with feedback

### h) Adriatic Charter (2003) :

- Treaty between NATO and a few Balkan nations to gain future NATO membership by promoting regional stability in current times. Signed by USA, Croatia, Macedonia, Albania.





# IMPORTANT LEGISLATURE



i) Berlin Plus Agreement (2003) :

- Set of agreements made between the European Union (EU) and NATO
- To develop cooperation to combat terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

j) NATO's Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) :

- Established to ensure that the forces of one member nation can go serve in the territory of another member nation, such that the condition in which they are sent is not listed under it but agreed upon separately by the member nation.

- Important Articles - Article 3, Article 6, Article 13, Article 18





# CASE STUDIES



## China:

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, its foreign policy was "one-sided" and allied with the Soviet Union. China viewed NATO as an "aggressive North Atlantic bloc" and condemned its actions. NATO also regarded China as a proxy for the Soviet Union in East Asia.

But the international situation changed in the 1970s. China and the US established diplomatic relations in 1979, and China began to reform and open up. China and NATO had some strategic collaboration during this period with economic relations between China and the USA thriving.

After the Cold War, NATO continued to develop towards globalization. Its policies and actions gradually extended from the Euro-Atlantic region to the Middle East, Central Asia, and Asia Pacific, intervening in Asian affairs, more specifically the South China Sea. China and NATO became political opponents during this period with nations like the Philippines and Taiwan receiving heavy Western backing. It seemed as though NATO viewed China as a menace in the region.

Due to a lot of NATO's Global Partners being involved in locking China out of its own surrounding waters, Tensions between the NATO Bloc and China are at an all-time high.

In summary, the relationship between China and NATO has been complex and multifaceted, evolving from isolation and hostility to strategic collaboration, political opposition, and cautious engagement and dialogue. The future of the relationship will depend on how NATO-China relations develop in the Indo-Pacific region and the global security landscape



# CASE STUDIES



## Russia:

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, NATO sought to build a cooperative relationship with the new Russian Federation. However, tensions arose as NATO expanded eastward, incorporating former Warsaw Pact countries and Soviet republics. Russia viewed this as a threat to its security interests and a betrayal of assurances made during German reunification.

In the 2000s, NATO and Russia made efforts to establish a strategic partnership, creating the NATO-Russia Council in 2002 to facilitate dialogue and cooperation on security issues. This included joint peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism, and nonproliferation efforts.

Relations sharply deteriorated after Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its support for separatists in eastern Ukraine. NATO condemned these actions as a violation of international law and suspended practical cooperation with Russia. NATO has since bolstered its military presence in Eastern Europe and imposed economic sanctions on Russia.

Today, NATO-Russia relations remain at a low point. Russia views NATO's eastward expansion and military buildup near its borders as a direct threat. NATO, in turn, sees Russia's aggressive actions in Ukraine, cyber attacks, and nuclear saber-rattling as destabilizing the European security environment. The threat has led to the creation of the 8th Strategic Concept of NATO or the 2022 Strategic Concept.

The future of NATO-Russia relations will depend on whether the two sides can find ways to manage their differences and rebuild trust.





# CASE STUDIES



Middle East:

After the Cold War, NATO began to expand its focus beyond the Euro-Atlantic region, including in the Middle East. This included initiatives like the Mediterranean Dialogue launched in 1994 with the initial members being Israel, Egypt, Mauritania, Tunisia and Morocco, which aimed to promote regional security and stability through political dialogue and practical cooperation with countries in North Africa and the Middle East.

In the wake of the 9/11 attacks, NATO invoked Article 5 of the Washington Treaty for the first time in its history. This collective defense clause states that an attack on one member is considered an attack on all members. This demonstrated NATO's view on terrorism being the next threat.

However, the US-led war in Afghanistan and Iraq following 9/11 caused tensions between NATO and some Middle Eastern countries. For example, Turkey, a NATO member, initially refused to support the Iraq war. Other Muslim-majority NATO partners like Pakistan also faced domestic backlash for cooperating with the US.

The 9/11 attacks led NATO to expand its focus to counterterrorism and stabilization operations in the Middle East. This included NATO's support for the ISAF mission in Afghanistan and its training mission in Iraq. While aimed at promoting security, this increased NATO's military footprint and involvement in the region. This was the formation of NATO's 7th Strategic Concept.

The following also rippled into the Israel-Palestine conflict, but due to the lack of interest from a lot of the members, NATO has generally been neutral on the topic with the organization being divided on the topic.

In more recent years, NATO's relations with the Middle East have become more complex and at times contentious. Tensions have arisen over issues like the war in Syria, the Iran nuclear deal, and the dispute in the Gulf region. NATO members have also had diverging interests and approaches when it comes to engaging with actors in the region.



# WARFARE



NATO has an integrated military command structure that coordinates the armed forces of its 32 member states. This includes land, air, maritime, and special operations forces, as well as capabilities in areas like intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. NATO members collectively account for around 50% of the world's military spending.

Which is hypocritical considering NATO's "long-standing commitment" to arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation. It supports various international treaties and agreements, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (Which later became a catalyst in the Iraq conflict).

In the area of conventional arms control, NATO has been involved in initiatives like the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. This aimed to establish a balance of conventional military forces in Europe and limit the deployment of heavy weapons.

More recently, NATO has played a role in supporting Ukraine's armed forces in their conflict with Russia. While NATO as an organization does not directly provide weapons, individual member states have sent significant military aid to Ukraine, including advanced weapons systems.

In summary, NATO's military capabilities, arms control efforts, and support for member states and partners are critical components of its role as a security alliance. Maintaining a credible deterrent and promoting strategic stability remain key priorities for NATO in the evolving global security landscape which has been observed in all its Strategic Concepts.





# WARFARE



New Age Warfare and its role in NATO Strategic Concepts:

Due to the medium of conflict changing continuously throughout history, adapting the same is necessary for NATO to have an edge over the rest of the international community. That is why NATO convenes and constantly creates new strategic concepts for issues. Three of these major issues persistent throughout the world are:

1) Nuclear Warfare: During the Cold War, nuclear weapons were a central component of NATO's deterrence strategy against the Soviet Union. NATO maintained a policy of "flexible response," which allowed for the first use of nuclear weapons in response to conventional aggression. This was seen as necessary to offset the Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority in conventional forces.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO sought to de-emphasize the role of nuclear weapons. The alliance's 1991 Strategic Concept called for a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons and a shift towards more conventional capabilities. However, NATO maintained its first-use policy, arguing that nuclear weapons remained an essential part of its deterrence and defense posture.

In recent years, NATO has faced new challenges in maintaining its nuclear deterrence. The alliance has been criticized for its aging and inflexible theater nuclear forces, which some argue are not adequately addressing evolving military threats, such as the proliferation of advanced conventional weapons and the development of new technologies like hypersonic missiles.

Some within NATO have called for a fundamental rethinking of the alliance's nuclear posture, including a potential shift towards a "no-first-use" policy. Proponents argue that this would reduce the political and military attractiveness of nuclear weapons, strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime, and enhance the credibility of NATO's deterrence. However, strong resistance from the United States has hindered progress on this front.

NATO's current approach, as outlined in its 2022 Strategic Concept, emphasizes the need for "integrated deterrence" - the combination of nuclear, conventional, missile defense, and other capabilities to address a range of security threats. This reflects a recognition that nuclear weapons alone are not sufficient to deter and respond to the diverse challenges facing the alliance.

NATO will need to carefully balance its commitment to nuclear deterrence with the need to adapt its capabilities and posture to the evolving security environment. This will require difficult trade-offs and compromises among the alliance members with adversaries and partners to manage nuclear risks.



# WARFARE



2) Cyber Warfare: NATO's initial recognition of cyberspace as a domain of operations dates back to the 1990s. However, the alliance's focus was primarily on information warfare and the protection of its own networks.

The 2007 cyber attack on Estonia, which temporarily crippled the country's national Internet infrastructure, marked a turning point for NATO. This attack highlighted the vulnerability of NATO member states to cyber threats and the need for a more robust cyber defense strategy.

Following the Estonian attack, NATO established the Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCD COE) in Tallinn, Estonia, in 2008. This center aimed to enhance NATO's cyber defense capabilities through research, education, and training. In 2016, NATO formally recognized cyberspace as a domain of operations, alongside traditional domains like air, land, and sea.

NATO's 2016 Cyber Defence Policy emphasized the need for enhanced cyber defenses and resilience. The policy aimed to protect NATO's own networks and those of its member states, recognizing that cyber attacks could be as harmful as conventional attacks. NATO's approach to cyber defense included the creation of the Cyber Defence Management Authority (CDMA) to centralize cyber defense management and Cyber Defence Education Provided through the NATO Communications and Information Academy in Oeiras, Portugal.

3) Economic Warfare: In recent years, the use of economic tools as instruments of state power has escalated dramatically. Major powers like Russia, China, and the United States have increasingly turned to economic coercion, sanctions, trade restrictions, and other economic levers to advance their strategic interests and undermine rivals.

While NATO does not have direct economic policy tools, the alliance has taken several steps to support its members in this domain by coordinating among its members in imposing economic sanctions on adversaries, such as Russia following its annexation of Crimea or Iran after the incident of the American Embassy in Tehran. This collective approach aims to maximize the impact of sanctions while mitigating potential spillover effects on allied economies.

NATO has not recognized the vulnerability of critical economic infrastructure, such as energy, finance, and communications networks, to cyber attacks and other forms of economic warfare. The alliance has to work to enhance the resilience of these systems.

NATO has sought to counter adversaries' use of economic coercion and information warfare through strategic efforts like exposing and debunking disinformation campaigns, as well as promoting the benefits of the rules-based international economic order.

Ultimately, NATO's approach to economic warfare is something to be addressed with Russia and China employing the strategy as a means of domination.





# POLICIES



## NATO'S POLICY ON CYBERSECURITY :

### a) Recognition:

- NATO recognized the importance of cyberspace as a domain of operations, the member nations reaffirmed the mandate

### b) Power:

- All member nations can raise concerns in NATO about suspected suspicious cyber activity and then collect responses, this in turn promotes information sharing among the nations themselves.
- In 2016 member nations implemented a Cyber Defence Pledge, promoting a free, open, peaceful, and secure cyberspace. In 2023, Allies enhanced this Pledge and committed to strengthening national cyber defenses as a matter of priority.
- The Comprehensive Cyber Defence Policy of 2021 enhances NATO's stance of resilience on cybersecurity.
- In the 2023 summit, member countries launched NATO's Virtual Cyber Incident Support Capability (VCISC) to support national mitigation efforts in response to significant malicious cyber activities.

### c) Working:

- Collaborates with the United Nations (UN), European Union (EU), and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on cyber defense.

## NATO'S ENVIRONMENT POLICY:

### a) WORKING :

- Due to climate change, NATO has been acting on environmental challenges at its highest level.
- Promotes energy efficiency in use, and minimizes environmental footprint caused due to the operating of armed forces
- Has prepared emergency response operations for situations such as floods, earthquakes, and forest fires.

### b) Recognition

- The Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) and the Science of Purity and Security (SPS), worked on studies relating to air and noise pollution when they were established in 1969.
- In 2006, they expanded the reach of their research to security challenges like energy scarcity and water management.
- NATO's 2022 strategic concept also covered climate change and states that NATO should become a leading international organization when it comes to understanding and adapting to the impact of climate change on security.

### c) Solution Already Provided:

- Collaboration with agencies such as the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for combating the problem of climate change.
- It is also engaged in actively boosting response centers, doing so by establishing the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC).

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# POLICIES



- Setting up of Trust funds by individual state members was also followed, after first being launched in 2000 in the framework of the Partnership for Peace Programme (PfP), this ensured the highest environmental standards.
- NATO started a Smart Energy initiative in 2011, bringing together NATO stakeholders and national experts from the public and private sectors, coming to the conclusion of using a variety of energy sources and expanding their reach.
- Establishing the following, The Environmental Protection Working Group (EPWG) (under the Military Committee Joint Standardization Board, which reports to the Military Committee), The Specialist Team on Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection (STEEEP) ( which reports through the NATO Naval Armaments Group to the Conference of National Armaments Directors) to reduce possible harmful impacts of military activities on the environment, and integrate environmental protection and energy efficiency regulations into technical requirements.

## NATO'S ARCTIC POLICY ;

- a) NATO's 2022 strategic concept - deterrence and defense serves its arctic policy - In October 2023, the Chair of the NATO Military Committee, attended the Arctic Circle Assembly, sharing NATO's view on the current security environment in the Arctic.
- b) He stated that the advancements made by Russia and China in militarization in the Arctic region pose a concern, and stated that their intentions are not in the best interest.
- c) NATO believes that the security and ultimate utilization of the Arctic area is of utmost importance, For example, NATO stated that the melting ice of the Arctic provides new sea routes which would shorten navigation times and give access to transportation of large vessels.
- d) The Regional Plan North was launched to announce that the area of the Atlantic and European Arctic will work under the command of the Allied Joint Force Command ensuring that equipment could move between continents in peace, and the freedom of navigation,
- e) NATO believes that the Arctic region has strategic importance and it must remain free and navigable due to its strategic location, natural resources, and maritime potential, but at the same time due to climate change its ecosystem has been suffering, NATO plans to bring together experts and conduct studies of the varying interests in the region.





# QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMA)



1. How should NATO adapt its strategic priorities to effectively address the evolving military strategies and geopolitical ambitions of China?
2. How can NATO develop strategies to counteract the growing influence and military activities of Russia, particularly in Eastern Europe and the Arctic?
3. What measures should NATO take to integrate both conventional and new-age warfare tactics into its defense strategy to stay ahead of emerging military technologies?
4. How can NATO develop and implement policies to address environmental security challenges, including the impact of climate change on global stability?
5. What economic policies and strategies should NATO adopt to ensure sustainability and equitable burden-sharing among its member states?
6. How can NATO enhance its cybersecurity measures to protect against increasingly sophisticated cyber threats and ensure the resilience of its digital infrastructure?



# GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE



Rules of procedure refer to the formal conduct delegates are expected to maintain during the conference. It is essential to adhere to the rules and maintain decorum for the smooth flow of the committee. For this conference, we will be adhering to the UNA-USA format of rules of procedure.

## Begin formal session

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to begin the formal session.

## Setting the Agenda

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to set the agenda as “Agenda of the committee”.

## Roll call

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to begin a roll call. When your allotted country is called upon during the roll call, you have two options either say “present and voting” or simply say “present”. (Note: If a delegate says “present and voting”, they cannot abstain from voting on the resolution at the end of committee.)

## General Speaker’s list

Committee generally begins formal debate by starting the ‘GSL’ (General Speaker’s list). It serves the purpose of allowing a delegate to express their stance on the agenda. A GSL is non-exhaustive.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to establish the general speakers’ list

## Moderated Caucus

This motion can be raised when the committee wants to debate on a specific topic.

How to raise it?: The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal session/debate and move into a Moderated Caucus on “topic” for a time period of “x” minutes allotting “x” minute per speaker. In case a delegate does not get recognized to speak, a delegate can send in your point through substantive chit.

## Format of substantive chit:

Substantive chits are written as follows;

To: The Executive Board (may be abbreviated as  
From Delegate of: (your allocated country)

## Unmoderated Caucus

This motion is proposed when delegates wish to discuss the committee's status among themselves and further evaluate their next actions.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated Caucus for a time period of “x” minutes.





# GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE



## Points

1) Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: This point is raised by a delegate to clarify anything regarding the rules of procedure or to know the status of the committee (For example: to know which delegate is speaking next/ if the EB is accepting more speakers)

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of a parliamentary inquiry.

2) Point of Personal Privilege: This point is raised by a delegate to address a personal issue. (For example: to ask another delegate to repeat a point they made in their speech/to be excused from the committee)

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of personal privilege.

3) Point of Order: This point can be raised by a delegate to point out logical or factual inaccuracies in the speeches of other delegates.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of order, Factual inaccuracy/ Logical Fallacy (either one)

4) Point of Information: This is raised when a delegate wants to ask questions about another delegate's speech.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of information

If you ask a question and are still not satisfied with the answer, you can raise a follow-up question right after the delegate answers.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” wants to raise a follow-up question (Note: This point can be denied if the Chairperson feels so).

If a delegate wants to ask a question VIA chit, you can use this format :

## POINT OF INFORMATION

TO: Delegate of “country you want to question”

VIA: Executive Board

FROM: Delegate of “your allotted country”

\* \*state the question\*\*

## Working Paper

A working paper is the preliminary draft of solutions that the committee comes up with, and is usually turned in and presented by the blocs on the second day. They serve as a basis for delegates to see which blocs have stances that align with theirs and to subsequently merge for drafting the final resolution.

Working papers have no strict format. That is, operative and preambulatory clauses are not required, and the paper can be presented in a series of rough points as well.

Sponsors are delegates who have contributed the most towards writing the working paper. For presentation and Q&A, any delegate from the bloc can come up to present the paper and answer relevant questions.



# GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE



## Draft Resolution

A draft resolution or resolution, contains all the solutions that committee wants to introduce in the form of a formal document that will be discussed and put to vote in front of the committee. If passed, this acts as a set of suggestions and recommendations to those who agree with it on the issue at hand.

Sponsors are those who have majorly written the resolution, whose countries must agree with every clause and amendment. The number of sponsors is usually kept between 2 and 4, this will be informed to the committee on the day of the conference.

Signatories are those who would like to see the resolution discussed in front of the committee. A signatory does not necessarily agree with the resolution, just wants to see it be debated. A delegate can be a signatory to more than one resolution. Resolutions must have at least 1/3rd of the committee's strength as signatories to be able to present them to the committee.

An amendment to a resolution is in the form of an edit, addition, or deletion to the resolution that has been presented to the committee. This is usually sent to the chairs after the resolution has been discussed and through a motion, the committee is in an amendment session. If more than 1/3rd the number of a resolution's total number of operative clauses are accepted as amendments, the resolution will be scrapped. When an amendment is presented to the chairs, the sponsors of the resolution will be given the option to either accept it as friendly or unfriendly. A friendly amendment is automatically accepted, and the content that was aimed to be changed, added or deleted is done as such. An unfriendly amendment means that the committee will vote, to decide whether or not the change shall be made. This is done through a simple majority vote.

1) (To introduce Resolution) the delegate of “your allotted country” would like to raise a motion to introduce \*RESOLUTION NAME\*

2) (Amendments) The delegate of “your allotted country” would like to raise a motion to move into the amendment session for \*RESOLUTION NAME\*

3) (To vote on the resolution) the delegate of “your allotted country” would like to raise a motion to table the \*RESOLUTION NAME\* for the voting procedure.





# GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE



## Resolution Format

(Name of resolution)

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Topic: XYZ

Committee name,

(Preambulatory Clauses)

1. Every preambulatory clause ends with a comma (,)

(Operative clauses)

1. Every Operative clause ends with a semicolon (;)

2. Every sub-clause to a resolution should end with a comma (,) till and unless it is the last sub-clause to the main clause, it shall end with a semicolon (;)

3. Every main clause before starting with a sub-clause should have a colon (:)

4. Full stop at the end of the resolution

## Voting

Voting is of 2 types, procedural and substantive. Procedural voting requires a simple majority, which is set at 50%+1 of committee strength. For example, if a committee has 100 people, the simple majority is set at 51 votes. Procedural Voting is used in cases such as voting upon motions. Substantive voting requires a 2/3rds majority. This is primarily used in voting upon a resolution. For example, if a committee has 100 members, the majority will be set at 67 votes.

## Press Conference

The questions may range from matters of foreign policy, the agenda itself or controversial actions by the respective nations of the delegates, with the intended purpose being to test the depth of the research and knowledge of the delegates.



# CRISIS RULES OF PROCEDURE



## Crisis Updates -

It is a scenario/ simulation of the current situation of the committee and the world built around it. This is done under the discretion of the Executive Board to make sure there is effective and efficient functioning of the committee.

## Documents -

The crisis committee moves ahead with 3 major mediums of documents. These will essentially be your sword and shield in the form of curated words that make up a goal/plan.

### 1. DIRECTIVE:

Directives are written requests which are sent to, read by, approved or denied by the EB and follow a specific format. Directives are your main tool to influence the crisis and lead the committee to a solution. They have to be Handwritten. To have the best chance of getting your directives accepted by the backroom they need to be clear, concise and well written.

A directive may be of two types:

- a) Covert (Secret)
- b) Overt (known to the committee)

The format of a directive is given below.

#### TYPE OF DIRECTIVE

Author:(your country portfolio(s))

Signed:(the countries with which you are using resources from)

To: The Executive Board

Objective: (What you want to achieve through this directive)

Resources Utilized: (Equipment/Personnel used)

Plan of Action (POA):

#### PHASE - 1: (first stage of the operation)

- 1) First Point
- 2) Second Point
- 3) Third Point

#### PHASE - 2: (second stage of the operation)

- 4) First point
- 5) Second Point
- 6) Third Point

#### PHASE - 3: (third stage of the operation)

- 7) First Point
- 8) Second Point
- 9) Third Point and so on...





# CRISIS RULES OF PROCEDURE



Desired Outcome: (What is the desired outcome of the directive)

(Images and maps are to be attached in appropriate positions, next to the relevant information)

The EB has complete discretion over the passing or failing of a directive. A failed directive brings about no change in the timeline of the committee whereas a passed directive can dynamically change the timeline in favor/against a particular delegate. The EB may also decide to pass only certain parts of a directive.

## 2. COMMUNIQUES:

Communiqués are messages from the entire committee/delegate to another country, organization, person or group of people. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to the above-stated. They are usually utilized when a country whose consent, opinion, or stance on a particular issue is required, but whose representation does not exist in committee.

A Covert Communique is of the same nature as a communiqué except that all communication is kept private between the delegate(s) and the recipient(s) involved.

The format for a communique is given below.

### COMMUNIQUE

From: (Your Country Portfolio)

To: (The country you wish to obtain the help of) Via: The Executive Board

(mention details of what exactly you need from the country)

(Head of State of your country)

(Head of State of the country whose help you wish to obtain)

## 3. PRESS RELEASE:

It is used by delegates to inform the Public about incidents that have taken place or to make an open/ bold statement to the press, often in response to some other statement or crisis updates.

The format for a press release is given below.

### PRESS RELEASE

From: (Your country portfolio)

To: The Executive Board

(Whatever statement you want to make)

