

*Boston University Academy Model United Nations Conference VI
Saturday, January 27 to Sunday, January 28, 2018
Boston University Academy
Boston, MA*



***JCC: NATO
Background Guide***

Welcome to BUAMUN VI!

Hello Delegates,

My name is Angus Kirwan and I will be your chair for NATO in JCC-Crimea Conflict this year. Sumedha Vemparala, a sophomore at Boston University Academy, will be my vice chair this year for committee. Currently, I am a junior at BUA, and have taken part of Model UN since joining in my freshman year. I started my BUAMUN career the same year and took part in JCC-Kashmir conflict as a vice-chair of the Pakistan and last year I vice-chaired the GA committee WHO. I am looking forward to this coming conference so that I can chair a Crisis Committee once again, and I look forward to your serious discussions in attempt to resolve this conflict!

Outside of Model UN and BUAMUN, I also take part in BUA's new founded Philosophy club, read a variety of novels, and experimenting with cooking (If you can call it as such).

In committee, we will use a modified version of parliamentary procedure, excluding the speaker's list entirely and participating in permanent moderated caucus (with the occasional un-moderated caucus). We will review this as well as all procedural matters for new delegates—and to refresh the minds of the old—during the beginning of committee. If you have any questions about how to research, write a policy paper, or about anything else please feel free to email me. I am looking forward to meeting all of you at the conference!

Your Chair,

Angus P. V. Kirwan
BU Academy '19
jccnato@buamun.org

Introduction to Committee

The crisis simulation will be run as part of the BUAMUN's Joint Crisis: Crimea Conflict, and will feature Russia, Ukraine, and NATO. This committee will represent NATO; as chair, I will assume the role of the Secretary General. Each delegate will be a member of either the civil ambassador or a military representative from member countries. While debate and successful members of committee with strive for cooperation, individual delegates will possess portfolio powers, which can shape the situation in various ways. Each delegate will receive their portfolio powers the day of the conference; so do not worry if you cannot find yours, (and instead plan on shaping committee through diplomatic argument, rather than your potential portfolio power).

Position Paper Information

All members of BUAMUN are required to submit a position paper to their respective committees. Each position paper should provide a brief description of the delegates position on the crisis in which they are participating in. The chair of the committee will take into consideration a delegate's position paper when assigning rewards at the end of committee. A position paper should be approximately 1-2 pages, double spaced, and should include the delegate's reaction to each of the topics.

Delegate: Angus Kirwan

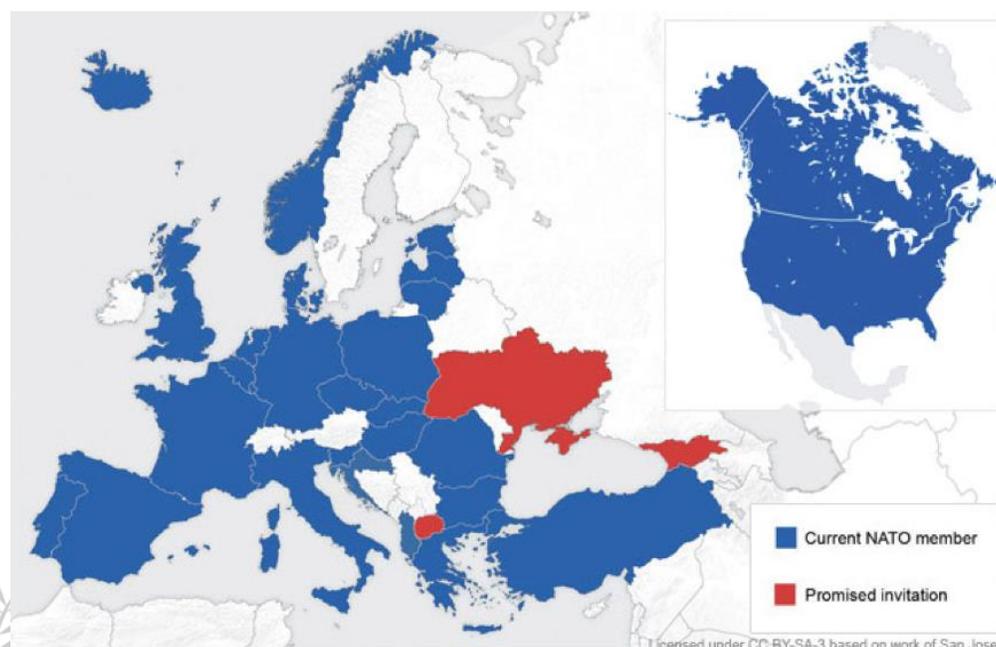
School: Boston University Academy

Committee: JCC-Crimea NATO

Position: Secretary General of Nato/Jens Stoltenberg

Make sure to change the header so that is instead describes your own name, school, committee, and position. Each delegate will write one paper which touches on their view on each topic, and each delegate should research the topics more thoroughly than is described in this background guide so that they may be more prepared for committee.

Organization Background



Map of NATO member states as well as states with standing invitation; Take note of Ukraine-

As the one of the chief organization of international security, alongside the United Nations, NATO plays an unprecedented role in the events and resolution of the Crimea Conflict. Most countries within Europe are members of NATO, the notable exceptions being Russia and Ukraine. The founders of NATO are as follows: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Talks of official military alliance were common after the events of World War II, and while the UN was a significant improvement to the state of the international community, it alone did not provide definite security to member states. In light of this knowledge, most of what would become the founding members of NATO joined together to discuss possible treaties that would guarantee the protection of member countries from the threat of what was then the Soviet Union. This eventually led to the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty (or Washington Treaty) on April 4th, 1949. In 1991, NATO further extends its influence by offering membership to ex-Soviet Union states, which had just recently disbanded, and many agreed to join. As the years go on, NATO engages in multiple projects to keep the peace in the North Atlantic, such as implementing crisis management in Bosnia and Herzegovina, commencing large-scale surveillance operations following the US 9/11 attacks, as well as commanding the ISAF in Afghanistan.

Relations with JCC-Crimea Countries

Russia

NATO's relationship with Russia has always been, to say the least, shaky. NATO's original goal being to defend member countries from the threat of the Soviet Union, many consider Russia's actions as extremely concerning and a dangerous prospect to member countries of NATO. While NATO has previously been engaged with Russia through the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, as well as the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act and later the NATO-Russia Council (NRC), Russia's recent actions has caused a halt in all practical cooperation between NATO and Russia. NATO condemns Russia for what it considers an "illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea", and affirms that it will not recognize the annexation as legal. Further, NATO is particularly concerned not only on the events at Ukraine, but also concerning Russia's increased military activity along the borders of NATO-member states, as well as violating NATO airspace. NATO believes that Russia and itself share "strategic priorities", and that cooperation between NATO and Russia would create the start of an ideal scenario. Despite concerns from Russia, NATO states that it possess no immediate threat to Russia, as well as the fact that it wishes for nothing but a peaceful solution to the Crimea conflict as well as other issues which Russia brings to NATO, but also that NATO is completely and utterly dedicated to its member countries, and any attack to a member country is an attack to all member countries.^{1 2}

Ukraine

The cooperation between Ukraine and NATO began over twenty years ago when it become and independent state and joined the NACC and Partnership for Peace program. Similarly to Russia, NATO set up a joint council with Ukraine creatively called the NATO-Ukraine Council (NUC). From the very beginning of the Crimea conflict between Russia and Ukraine, NATO has sided entirely with Ukraine, implementing practical projects within Ukraine to help secure a security within the country, as well as provide various other aids to those suffering from the results of the conflict. Ukraine itself has previously been an active supporter of NATO and other partner countries through its ready deployment of troops to areas which require the help of NATO forces and supplies. Ukraine has complied with NATO requests in order to help NATO achieve diplomatic peace across Europe, and has deployed multiple ships to help in NATO's operations in the Mediterranean to help reduce terrorism. Ukraine is making efforts to destroy their stockpiles of weaponry, as well as reforming themselves to align more closely with East-European democratic standards. Overall, Ukraine is a valuable ally to NATO, but has yet to

¹ "Relations with Russia"

² "Founding Treaty"

officially become a NATO member, making it impossible for NATO to yet help with military requisition of their stolen land.³

Topic 1: Maintaining the security and moral safety of the international community.

In an Age of increasingly devastating military weapons, the first priority of every NATO representative should be to maintain a purely diplomatic argument and come to a peaceful resolution of the conflict, so that member countries are not hurt by interactions with Russia and Ukraine. Doing so will lead to huge improvements in the aftermath of the solution, allowing for quick and easy alliances between NATO and Russia, and perhaps even a longstanding agreement between Ukraine and Russia. While NATO takes the side of Ukraine completely when concerning the Crimea Conflict, Ukraine remains outside of the membership of NATO, thus disallowing the military aid which would be sent to help member countries if they were to experience similar problems with outside countries.

NATO should strive to come to a complete consensus within itself on how to deal with the Crimea conflict, so that each member country contributes to the best extent they can, as well as to keep a well-ordered and complete peace among all member countries. Countries like the U.S. and Canada, for example, in the past have wished to have as little military involvement as possible because of their detachment from Europe, and if they continue to hold this wish it should be both respected, but if the rest of NATO believes differently then the committee should find a diplomatic way for all member countries to wholeheartedly comply with NATO opinions and actions.⁴

Topic 2: Helping Ukraine regain Crimea

Helping Ukraine regain Crimea is an important step in resolving the Crimea conflict, as well as with strengthening the relationship, alliance, and partnership between NATO and Ukraine. Following this goal, NATO representatives should attempt to complete the regaining of Crimea through means that cause the least disruption to its people and to Ukrainian resources possible, so that Ukraine can quickly and effectively rebuild itself into a strong sovereign with strong Euro-Atlantic ideals of democracy and security. NATO representative should attempt to first strengthen the current alliance between Ukraine and NATO, perhaps even convincing Ukraine to enter into NATO so that further actions can be taken more directly to help Ukraine, as the current situation does not allow for much in the way of freeing Crimea from Russian control. Of course, the situation may change over the course of this Crisis, and as such so can the beliefs of NATO.

³ "Relations with Ukraine"

⁴ "What is NATO?"

Depending on the actions of Ukraine and Russia, as well as the people of Crimean land, you may decide to change the goals of NATO in relation to the events at Crimea.^{5 6}

Topic 3: Convincing Russia to retract military forces from Crimea, as well as reforming and installing a NATO-Russian alliance

Russia is one of NATO's chief concerns and presents itself as the biggest threat to the security of its member countries. Because NATO's first priority is always to its member countries, its representative should avoid endangering their member countries at all times, as the organization was set up for that purpose. As Ukraine is not a member country of NATO, the representatives should attempt to deal with the conflict considering the member countries first, whatever decision is reached on Crimea and to whom it belongs. Because Russia is one of the most powerful countries of the modern age, make sure to consider her ability when negotiating.

Furthermore, NATO should not only strive to convince Russia to leave Crimea, but also to reinstate good relationships between NATO and Russia. If a close alliance can be established between these two powers, the international state of the world will be dramatically improved. As such, a peaceful resolution to the conflict will make an easy and direct path to a strong alliance, and NATO members will do good to remember diplomacy can work wonders.⁷

Focus Questions

1. How does NATO's relationship with Russia and Ukraine affect these topics?
2. What would be the best way to resolve the Crimea conflict? Should military power be implemented? Why or why not?
3. What would make for the best alliance between NATO and Russia? What would such an alliance require from both powers?
4. What can NATO do to help the people of Crimea directly? Consider more than to simply help the government of Ukraine.
5. How far should NATO involve themselves with the conflict at all? Would it be best to play a passive role?

List of Positions

Delegate from USA - Kay Bailey Hutchison

⁵ "Ukraine Country Profile"

⁶ "Relations with Ukraine"

⁷ "NATO-Russia Relations: the facts"

Delegate from UK - Sarah MacIntosh

Delegate from Italy - Claudio Bisogniero

Delegate from France - H el ene Duch ene

Delegate from Norway - Knut Hauge

Delegate from Canada - Kerry Buck

Delegate from Netherlands - Marjanne de Kwaasteniet

Delegate from Iceland - Anna J hannsd ttir

Delegate from Belgium - Fran ois de Kerchove d'Exaerde

Delegate from Luxemburg - Arlette Conzemius

Delegate from Denmark - Michael Zilmer-Johns

Delegate from Germany - Hans-Dieter Lucas

Delegate from Greece - Spiros Lampridis

Delegate from Turkey - Mehmet Fatih Ceylan

Delegate from Spain - Nicolas Pascual de la Parte

Suggestions for Further Research

<http://www.nato.int/> the official site for NATO - NATO's general philosophy, history, ext.

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm The North Atlantic Treaty

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_25468.htm The NATO-Russia Founding Act

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-25182823> A BBC Article summarizing the situation in Crimea

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/> The CIA World Factbook – Examine to gain a general knowledge of Russia and Ukraine

Works Cited

“NATO-Russia Relations: The facts” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Web. 12 October <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_111767.htm?>.

“Founding Treaty” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Web. 12 October <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_67656.htm>

“Relations with Ukraine” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Web. 12 October <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_37750.htm>

“National delegation to NATO” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Web. 12 October <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_49205.htm>

“Relations with Russia” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Web. 12 October <https://www.nato.int/cps/ua/natohq/topics_50090.htm>

“What is NATO?” North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Web. 12 October <<https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html#activities>>

“Ukraine country profile” *BBC News*. Web. 12 October <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18018002>>