



ŞAHİNKAYA MUN  
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT 2019

# FUTURISTIC NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION

**AGENDA ITEM:  
OPEN AGENDA**

## Letter from the Secretary-General

Meritorious participants,

It is my utmost privilege to welcome you to the second edition of Şahinkaya Model United Nations Training and Development Conference which will be held between 6-8 December 2019. I am really honoured to serve you as the Secretary-General in my 3 years of Model UN experience.

Şahinkaya Model UN Club is working steadily to provide you with phenomenal experiences and unforgettable memories, but especially to illuminate the path of diplomacy for the young minds. Our goal is always to put a step forward without looking back, provide you with the sincerest hospitality without compromising on academic quality. Turning every single dream into reality, our club has been acquiring many accomplishments in academic and organisation wise. If it weren't for the guidance and relentless help of our mentor and Goddess of MUN Emel Güceyü, this dream would have stayed as it was.

The Futuristic North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is one of the most unique committees in this conference. This committee will offer its participants the chance to overcome the crises of future and experience an alternative scenario of world policies. The participants of this committee will have to deal with an enormous number of crises that require lots of diplomatic knowledge and proficiency. Therefore, I suggest the participants to prepare quite well to be able to tackle the events successfully. My trust in the Under-Secretary-General of this committee Mr Doruk Eray Sev is full to make this the boldest committee that this city has seen so far.

Briefly, on behalf of Academic and Organisation teams, I would like to state the deep feeling of excitement and merry to be welcoming you to Şahinkaya MUN Training and Development 2019.

Best Regards,

Ömer Faruk Yüksel

Secretary-General of Şahinkaya MUN Training and Development 2019

**Letter from the Under-Secretary-General**

Fellow participants,

It is my utmost honour to serve you with this committee, Futuristic North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. I and my academic and organization staff appointed to this committee will be doing our bests to serve you within these three days period so as to ensure your satisfaction. Şahinkaya MUN Training and Development conference will be the 4<sup>th</sup> Organization that I have been a part of the Academic Team. With all the experiences I have collected as both a delegate and an academic responsible I will not hesitate anything to make this committee the best you may experience.

This committee Futuristic North Atlantic Treaty Organisation will take part in the year 2023. And the discussions of the committee will be led due to the events given in the timeline until 2023, which the delegates will be able to see in this study guide. The events that the timeline involves aren't ones that have happened, they are all possible events and are given to create a platform to the delegates in which they will have an opportunity to discuss an alternative scenario of world policy with high tension and examine their skills of problem-solving and detailed planning. Some governments will start the committee with new leaders and they will be expected to seek different policies in contrast to the current ones regarding on the ideologies and the possible policies to pursue with their countries' status-quo. The representatives of each nation will be expected to act due to the policies of their country over the events given and each shift should be paid attention to.

Before concluding my letter, I would like to express my gratitude to our guide from the beginning of our MUN journey, Mrs Emel Güceyü, for her tremendous efforts she never has spared from our MUN society. I also appreciate our Organization Team for their endless efforts during the preparation process. I wish every participant of Futuristic NATO a great experience.

Best Regards,

Doruk Eray SEV

Under-Secretary-General Responsible for Futuristic NATO

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## **I. Introduction of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation**

### **A. The Foundation of NATO**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was founded on April 4th, 1949. The North Atlantic Treaty has been signed by twelve nations on a Monday afternoon in Washington DC. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created by the United States, Canada, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Portugal, Iceland and Luxembourg to provide collective security against the Soviet Union. NATO was the first peacetime military alliance the United States entered into, outside of the Western



*Figure 1: The logo of NATO*

Hemisphere. NATO is a formal alliance between the territories of North America and Europe. From its inception, its main purpose was to defend each other from the possibility of the communist Soviet Union taking control of their nation.

### **B. Involvement of the rest of Member States**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had been found by 12 founding states and by the time had new participants in the alliance. The first 2 states to be involved in the alliance after its foundation are Greece and Turkey in 1952, Turkey is the first and only multi-continental member of NATO. The third state to be involved is Germany. Germany joined the alliance in 1955 just three years after Turkey and Greece. In 1982 NATO expanded its Mediterranean Coast by having Spain in the faction. Three other member states joined NATO in 1999 which are Czechia, Hungary and Poland. When the calendars showed the year 2004 NATO had its biggest enlargement, having 7 more members in that are listed as Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. In 2009 Albania and Croatia joined the alliance, and as the final state to join NATO Montenegro got involved in 2017.

## **II. Areas of Cooperation**

### **A. Introduction**

From its foundation, since then members of NATO have been showing a great example of collaboration in so many fields. All members of NATO contribute to the cooperation over the military and diplomacy, each representing different ideas but considering the favour of the faction in priority as the common point. NATO has a network of committees to deal with all

subjects on its agenda, from political to more technical issues. They bring national representatives and experts from all NATO member countries together on a regular basis.

### **B. Military Cooperation and Decision Making**

When the implementation of political decisions has military implications, the key actors involved are the Military Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Defence of NATO member countries; the International Military Staff, the Military Committee's executive body; and the military command structure, composed of Allied Command Operations and Allied Command Transformation. NATO has very few permanent forces of its own. When the North Atlantic Council agrees to launch an operation, members contribute military forces on a voluntary basis. These forces then return to their countries once the mission is completed.

### **C. Cooperation over Diplomacy**

Each member country has a permanent delegation at NATO's political headquarters in Brussels. Each delegation is headed by an "ambassador", who represents his/her government in the Alliance's consultation and decision-making process. NATO also has some unique gatherings such as the ones listed;



*Figure 2: NATO Headquarters in Brusells-Belguim*

#### **a. North Atlantic Council**

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) is the principal political decision-making body at NATO. Each member country has a seat at the NAC. It meets at least once a week or whenever the need arises, at different levels. It is chaired by the Secretary-General who helps members reach agreement on key issues.

#### **b. Nuclear Planning Group**

The Nuclear Planning Group has the same authority as the North Atlantic Council with regard to nuclear policy issues.

### **c. NATO Agencies**

NATO agencies and organisations play a vital role in procuring and sustaining capabilities collectively. They specialise in technical fields that complement and form an integral part of NATO's agenda: procurement, support and communications and information.

## **II. Capabilities of NATO**

NATO's modern defence posture is based on an effective combination of two key pillars: cutting-edge weapons systems and platforms, and forces trained to work together seamlessly. As such, investing in the right capabilities is an essential part of investing in defence. NATO plays an important role in assessing what capabilities the Alliance needs; setting goals for the national or collective development of capabilities; and facilitating national, multinational and collective capability development and innovation. The Strategic Concept identifies collective defence, crisis management and cooperative security as NATO's core tasks. Deterrence based on an appropriate mix of nuclear, conventional and ballistic missile defence capabilities, remains a core element of NATO's overall strategy. Allies have agreed to develop and maintain the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against potential adversaries, using multinational approaches and innovative solutions where appropriate. The NATO Defence Planning Process (NDPP) is the primary means to identify and prioritise the capabilities required for full-spectrum operations, and to promote their development and delivery. Developing and procuring capabilities through multinational cooperation helps generate economies of scale, reduces costs, and delivers interoperability by design.

NATO actively supports Allies in the identification, launch and implementation of multinational cooperation. To acquire vital capabilities, the Alliance must work closely with industry; build a stronger defence industry among Allies; foster greater industrial and technological cooperation across the Atlantic and within Europe, and maintain a robust industrial base throughout Europe and North America. NATO has objectives to achieve with its capabilities and as outlined in the 2010 Strategic Concept, Alliance leaders are committed to ensure that NATO has the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety and security of Allies' populations and territories. Therefore, the Alliance will:

- i. Maintain an appropriate mix of nuclear, missile defence and conventional forces.*
- ii. Maintain the ability to sustain concurrent major joint operations and several smaller operations for collective defence and crisis response, including at strategic distance.*
- iii. Maintain the ability to sustain concurrent major joint operations and several smaller operations for collective defence and crisis response, including at strategic distance.*
- iv. Develop and maintain robust, mobile and deployable conventional forces to carry out both its Article 5 responsibilities and expeditionary operations, including with the NATO Response Force.*
- v. Carry out the necessary training, exercises, contingency planning and information exchange for assuring its defence against the full range of conventional and emerging security challenges, and provide appropriate visible assurance and reinforcement for all Allies.*
- vi. Enhance collective capacity to contribute to the fight against terrorism, including through improved threat analysis, consultations with partners, and the development of appropriate military capabilities – including helping to train partner forces to fight terrorism themselves;*
- vii. Ensure that NATO assesses the security impact of emerging technologies for inclusion in military planning;*
- viii. Continue to review its overall posture in deterring and defending against the full range of threats to the Alliance, taking into account changes to the evolving international security environment.*

#### **A. Capabilities over Maritime Security**

Alliance maritime capabilities have an enduring value and provide an important cross-cutting contribution to Alliance security. In January 2011, NATO adopted the Alliance Maritime Strategy. Consistent with the 2010 Strategic Concept, the Strategy sets out ways in which NATO's unique maritime power can be used to address critical security challenges and play a key role in deterrence and collective defence, crisis management, cooperative security and maritime security. In the current security context, the Alliance's naval forces provide essential contributions to maritime situational awareness, assurance measures and current operations. The Alliance continues to implement its maritime strategy through capability development, an enhanced programme of maritime exercises and training, and the enhancement of cooperation with non-NATO partners, including other international organisations such as the European

Union. NATO's naval forces contribute to helping address numerous security challenges, including NATO's maritime role in the Mediterranean through Operation Sea Guardian (a broader non-Article 5 maritime security operation) as well as NATO's activity in the Aegean Sea.

## B. Capabilities over Aviation

The Alliance will continue to develop its capabilities to ensure appropriate access to airspace by addressing all aspects related to aviation – including air traffic management, aeronautical technologies, airfield capabilities, manned aircraft and remotely piloted air systems, airworthiness, licensing and training – in the context of global aviation developments in the civil and military domain. The success of Alliance air missions depends on a combination of technical, organisational, procedural and human factors – all working seamlessly towards the mitigation of hazards and risks – ensuring safety and security in order to strengthen support for training, exercises and operations in the air domain.

## C. Industrial Capabilities

The majority of capabilities are produced, maintained and repaired, modernised and adapted, and retired by industry. Allies recognised the relevance of engaging closer, and earlier in the capability development process, with the defence and security industry. Allies also recognise the need to maintain a strong defence industrial base in Europe and across the Atlantic, including through small- and medium-sized enterprises. New challenges are dealt with through innovative capabilities. A sustainable, innovative and globally competitive industry is therefore critical to the Alliance's success.

## III. Main Global Tension Building Crises

### A. Syrian Civil War and Turkish Interference

What began as protests against President Assad's regime in 2011 quickly escalated into a full-scale war between the Syrian government, backed by Russia and Iran, and anti-government rebel groups, backed by the United States, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and others in the region. Three campaigns drive the conflict: coalition efforts to defeat the Islamic State, violence between the Syrian government and opposition

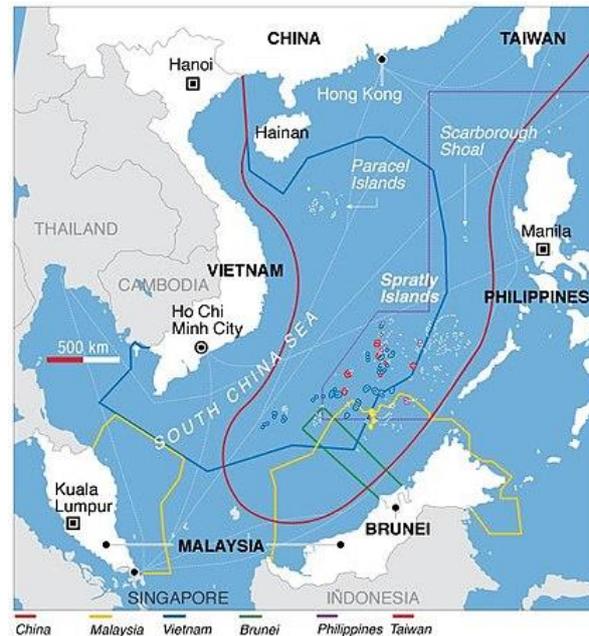


Figure 3: Map of the Civil War in Syria

forces, and Turkish military operations in Syria. The operations of Turkey in Syria caused controversy amongst the world, the government of Turkey submitted the justification of the operations for the protection of border security. However, the majority of the NATO member states had shown a stance totally against Turkish actions. Turkey accused the USA and some European Majors, like UK and France, of supporting terrorist groups in Syria, the accused governments also accepted their support however they stated that the groups Turkey claim as terrorists are innocent militias fighting for their right as a nation, to gain independence.

## B. Actions of P.R. China in the South China Sea

The South China Sea disputes involve both island and maritime claims among several sovereign states within the region, namely Brunei, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Republic of China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. An estimated US\$3.37 trillion worth of global trade passes through the South China Sea annually, which accounts for a third of the global maritime trade. 80 per cent of China's energy imports and 39.5 per cent of China's total trade passes through the South China Sea.



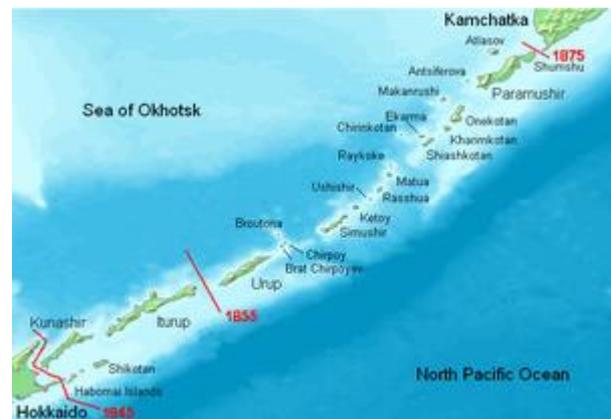
*Figure 4: A map to show the status in South China Sea*

The disputes include the islands, reefs, banks, and other features of the South China Sea, including the Spratly Islands, Paracel Islands, Scarborough Shoal, and various boundaries in the Gulf of Tonkin. There are further disputes, including the waters near the Indonesian Natuna Islands, which many do not regard as part of the South China Sea. Claimant states are interested in retaining or acquiring the rights to fishing stocks, the exploration and potential exploitation of crude oil and natural gas in the seabed of various parts of the South China Sea, and the strategic control of important shipping lanes. Since 2013, the People's Republic of China has resorted to island-building in the Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands region. These actions have been met with wide international condemnation, and since 2015 the United States and other states such as France and the United Kingdom have conducted freedom of navigation operations (FONOP) in the region. In July 2016, an arbitration tribunal constituted under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) ruled against the PRC's

maritime claims in the Philippines v. China. The tribunal did not rule on the ownership of the islands or delimit maritime boundaries. The People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan) stated that they did not recognize the tribunal and insisted that the matter should be resolved through bilateral negotiations with other claimants.

### C. Kuril Islands

The Kuril Islands dispute, also known in Japan as the Northern Territories dispute, is a disagreement between Japan and Russia and also some individuals of the Ainu people over sovereignty of the four southernmost Kuril Islands. The Kuril Islands is a chain of islands that stretch between the Japanese island of Hokkaido at the southern end and the Russian Kamchatka Peninsula at the northern end. The islands separate the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean. The four disputed islands, like other islands in the Kuril chain that are not in



*Figure 5: The Kuril Islands with Russian names. Borders of Shimoda Treaty (1855) and Treaty of St. Petersburg (1875) shown in red. Since 1945 all islands northeast of Hokkaido have been administered by Russia.*

dispute, were annexed by the Soviet Union following the Kuril Islands landing operation at the end of World War II. The disputed islands are under Russian administration as the South Kuril District of the Sakhalin Oblast. They are claimed by Japan, which refers to them as its Northern Territories or Southern Chishima, and considers them part of the Nemuro Subprefecture of Hokkaido Prefecture. The San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed between the Allies and Japan in 1951, states that Japan must give up "all right, title and claim to the Kuril Islands", but it also does not recognize the Soviet Union's sovereignty over them. Japan claims that at least some of the disputed islands are not a part of the Kuril Islands, and thus are not covered by the treaty. Russia maintains that the Soviet Union's sovereignty over the islands was recognized in post-war agreements. Japan and the Soviet Union ended their formal state of war with the Soviet–Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956 but did not resolve the territorial dispute. During talks leading to the joint declaration, the Soviet Union offered Japan the two smaller islands of Shikotan and the Habomai Islands in exchange for Japan renouncing all claims to the two bigger islands of Iturup and Kunashir, but Japan refused the offer after pressure from the US.

#### IV. The Timeline of Events

**2020 26th of January:** Brexit passed, United Kingdom left the EU.

**2020 3rd of February:** USA dismissed Turkish request of F-35 deliveries.

**2020 29th of February:** Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs reacted the decision of USA cancelling the deliveries of the F-35 and stated that they wouldn't expect such an attitude from their ally.

**2020 6th of March:** European Union had decisions to further improve cooperation with NATO.

**2020 15th of April:** Democrats won the 2020 elections in the USA, Joe Biden has been elected as the new president.

**2020 13th of May:** Pentagon and the new government of USA have gathered to determine new policies over the Middle East.

**2020 30th of June:** USA questioned Turkish loyalty to NATO.

**2020 7th of July:** Turkey announced reconsideration of the country's status in NATO.

**2020 24th of August:** Russia had naval exercise in the Mediterranean Sea.

**2020 14th of September:** Turkey completed the operation in Syria.

**2020 17th of September:** Bashar al-Assad found dead in Damascus

**2020 21st of October:** 3564 Kurdish people rallied for independence within the borders of Syria. 23 people are known to die in the action zone.

**2020 13th of November:** UNSC initiated an investigation over the death of Bashar al-Assad

**2020 15th of December:** President of the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan, Barzani, visited claimed lands by the Kurds and had a speech that promises Kurdish independence in both regions, Northern Syria and Northern Iraq.

**2021 18th of January:** Governments of Russia and Belarus gathered to negotiate possible annexation of Belarus.

**2021 24th of February:** G-20 Summit took place in Rome/Italy.

**2021 25th of February:** Governments of Russia and USA had a high tensioned negotiation during the G-20 Leaders Summit.

**2021 16th of March:** With the rising trend of trade wars, Japan increases tariffs on high-tech chemicals which are produced by Japanese companies with names such as JSR, Shin-Etsu Chemical and Tokyo Ohka Kogyo. Which raises tension between the two countries.

**2021 3rd of April:** The investigations showed that Bashar al-Assad has been killed by a Kurdish group of rebels.

**2021 28th of April:** President Biden of USA stated in his daily briefing that the USA doesn't feel a deep sense of sorrow about the death of Assad, adding that Assad and his government wasn't even able to use their power of rule and they were of no use.

**2021 1st of May:** President Erdogan stated that even if Turkey's policies were against of Assad the aim of those Kurdish rebels are clear that they have killed Assad to take what they want from Syria and added that this is not going to be accepted by the Republic of Turkey anyways and Turks will have a saying over the lands that their martyrs' blood has been shed in.

**2021 17th of May:** The UNSC has assembled over the recent occasions in the Middle East. There was a huge controversy over each occasion in the region and a multinational protection force to be located in the region had been seen as the most useful solution.

**2021 29th of May:** Turkish government has been triggered of not getting involved in the multinational protection force to be located in Syria and announced that Turkish Armed Forces independently will be in the region as long as there will be at least one external division.

**2021 1st of June:** The multinational protection force arrived in Syria which was consisting of American, British, French and Russian troops.

**2021 6th of June:** Turkish Armed Forces entered Syria.

**2021 13th of June:** American sources reported that Turkish Armed Forces have killed 21 Kurdish civilians since the day they have arrived in the region.

**2021 14th of June:** Turkish General Staff stated that they haven't killed civilians they only have thwarted the terrorists attacking their army.

**2021 23rd of June:** Presidents of the countries that are involved in the multinational protection force and the President of Turkey have gathered in Hatay-Turkey, in order to get into a common ground that will maintain peace in the region until an official statement upon the region.

**2021 4th of July:** Belarus started the process to join Russia.

**2021 13th of July:** Russia officially annexed Belarus.

**2021 21st of July:** Japan and China had a dispute that threatens to halt the global supply chain that the world's top electronics brands need to make their products.

**2021 5th of August:** Vladimir Putin rallied in Minsk.

**2021 19th of August:** EU published a conclusion including the negative reactions and concerns of the European Union over the Russian annexation of Belarus.

**2021 2nd of September:** Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that Chinese Naval Forces will execute a naval exercise in the Yellow Sea, which borders the Korean Peninsula and Japan.

**2021 25th of September:** Largest tech industry groups around the globe issued a joint letter to Japanese Minister of Economy Hiroshige Seko and Chinese vice-minister for finance, Liao Min. They asked both sides to refrain from escalating their conflict, which flared after Japan ordered restrictions on exports to China of materials vital to the production of chips and high-quality screens.

**2021 3rd of November:** Russia had military exercise in urban of former Belarus.

**2021 7th of December:** The president of USA Joe Biden condemned Chinese efforts over the expansion of their maritime presence in the South China Sea and stated that having ambitions over what doesn't belong to them would cause nothing but chaos in the region.

**2021 14th of December:** Chinese President Xi Jinping Calls the United States to refrain from interfering the region and announced that the People's Republic of China will further take actions in the region.

**2021 24th of December:** Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe calls the Chinese Government to leave the region that belongs to Japan.

**2021 29th of December:** Xi Jinping denied the accusations and stated that they have enough motivations to hold the region in contrast to the other claimants and they have the freedom to take any action in where they hold.

**2022 5th of January:** UNSC has assembled over the topics of Middle East, Russian expansion on Belarus and the South China Sea dispute. Which could pass no resolutions.

**2022 8th of February:** President Putin rallied in Kirol mainly speaking against Japanese Claim.

**2022 10th of March:** NATO summit occurred in Frankfurt/Germany and member states decided to offer Japan a member of NATO and decided that they should also be represented in the next summit with an observer status in order to see the processing of NATO.

**2022 27th of April:** Japan started a process to join NATO.

**2022 3rd of May:** Russia sank 2 Ukrainian ships near the Strait of Kerch.

**2022 17th of May:** President Erdoğan announced that Turkey will appoint local administrators to the regions seized during the Turkish operations in Syria.

**2022 9th of June:** President Putin, President Erdoğan and President Rouhani had a meeting in Volgograd over the Middle East.

**2022 30th of June:** Marine Le Pen has been elected as the New President of France.

**2022 7th of July:** Turkey announced a claim in the region of Aleppo using the refugees and the countries effort in the region as the justification.

**2022 24th of July:** French, British and German Governments condemned the Turkish claim and called the European Court of Justice to Assemble.

**2022 31st of July:** the USA initiated some sanctions the pressurize Turkish economy.

**2022 12th of August:** European Court of Human Rights announced that the Turkish claim in Syria will be dismissed and requested Turkish troops to evacuate the region.

**2022 28th of September:** President Biden met President Erdoğan in Ankara/Turkey and requested Turkish government to withdraw their claim in order not to create more tension and warned Turkey about possible advancements over the sanctions in case of the government being consistent upon the claim.

**2022 25th of October:** President Biden announced that the USA recognized the Kuril Islands as Japanese land.

**2022 4th of November:** President Putin condemned USA's decision over the recognition status of Kiorl Islands and described it as an aggression against the great Russian sovereignty.

**2022 16th of November:** European Union passed a conclusion recognising Kuril as Japanese land.

**2022 18th of December:** Russia located the S-400 missiles to the European Border and coastal places near Kuril.

**2022 26th of December:** Russia located 25.000 troops in Kuril in the name of Russian Sovereignty Forces.

**2023 11th of January:** The representatives of NATO member states all have reached Brusells.

#### **V. Points to be Addressed**

- What can be done in order to achieve the objections over the alliance's capabilities?
- How shall the alliance react to the aggressive policies of Russia?
- What kinds of actions shall NATO take so as to increase the alliance's security in bordering regions to Russia?
- What is the future of Turkey in NATO?
- Is it possible to get into a common path with Turkey over the Middle East, if possible, how?
- What policies shall NATO seek over the South China Sea?
- Shall Japan be welcomed into NATO or are there any inconveniences that their participation will cause?
- How shall the recognition status of Kuril be like?