



"NATO can do for Europe's East what it did for Europe's West: prevent a return to local rivalries, strengthen democracy against future threats, and create the conditions for prosperity to flourish."

President Bill Clinton



CHAIR LETTERS

Ido Vaktor



Dear delegates,

I am a 12th grader at Atid Lod High School for Sciences, majoring in physics and chemistry, and I participate in the activities of Atid Lod MUN Club.

My first experience with MUN was two years ago in “Holyland MUN 2019” when I represented Ukraine in the WHO Committee. My second conference was much better- I got the Best Delegate Award, having learned from my mistakes. Since then, I have participated in 11 more conferences and chaired three committees. Currently, I am also a mentor o junior delegates and assisting with the preparation o ATIDMUN 2022 conference.

I also take part in the Agricultural Union movement activities; I am a runner and a huge fan of the “How I Met Your Mother” TV show.

I look forward to meeting you and hope to see you soon! Sincerely Yours, Ido Vaktor-
idovaktor@gmail.com

Sincerely,
Ido Vaktor



Ayalla Ron



Dear delegates,

AtidMUN 2022 is finally upon us!

My name is Ayalla, and I'm a sophomore at Atid Lod High School for Sciences. I've been a member of the Atid Lod Mun Club for 2 years and have attended as a delegate, a chair, and a mentor in more than 8 conferences in Israel and internationally.

Besides MUN, I am on Debate Team Israel, at Atid Lod Debate club and TLV University Debate Club:- as a coach, a participant, and a judge.

I know that together we will create the best MUN experience and memories we will never forget!

Can't wait to see you there,

ayallaron052@gmail.com

Sincerely, Ayalla Ron



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ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty (also called the Washington Treaty) of April 4, 1949, sought to create a counterweight to Soviet armies stationed in central and eastern Europe after World War II. Its original members were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Joining the original signatories were Greece and Turkey (1952); West Germany (1955; from 1990 as Germany); Spain (1982); the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland (1999); Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia (2004); Albania and Croatia (2009); Montenegro (2017); and North Macedonia (2020). France withdrew from the integrated military command of NATO in 1966 but remained a member of the organization; it resumed its position in NATO's military command in 2009. Finland and Sweden, two long-neutral countries, were formally invited. NATO's purpose is to **guarantee the freedom and security of its members through political and military means**. NATO promotes democratic values and enables members to consult and cooperate on defense and security-related issues to solve problems, build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflict. (<https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/structure.htm#CS>).





TOPIC A: EXPANDING NATO MEMBERSHIP

BACKGROUND TO THE TOPIC

INTRODUCTION

NATO membership expansion is an ongoing and dynamic process. Since the Alliance was created in 1949, it has grown from 12 founding members to today's 30 members through eight rounds of expansion, the last occurring in 2020.

In the post-Cold War era, the expansion of NATO to include Eastern European countries has been controversial. Nevertheless, despite inner debates and Russia's opposition, NATO continued to expand its foothold in Central and Eastern Europe in the past two decades.

The international security sphere has changed dramatically since 2014 when Russia annexed Crimea. This event has heightened tensions between NATO and Russia, bearing even more burden on accepting more Eastern European Countries into the alliance.

The question of NATO membership expansion has never been more relevant, with the most pressing matter being the possible inclusion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Ukraine.

NATO EXPANSION POLICY - CRITERIA AND PROCESS

Article 10 and the "Open Door" Policy

Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty describes how non-member states may join NATO. It poses two general limits on non-member states: First, only European states are eligible for new membership; Second, these states not only need the unanimous approval of all the existing member states, but every member state can put forward criteria that have to be attained.

Conducted by NATO itself and published in 1995, the "Study on NATO Enlargement" outlined the details of possible expansions in Europe, highlighting three principles that members must follow to be accepted: "democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law".

Membership Action Plan

The most significant step in the formalization of the process for inviting new members came In 1999 when the Membership Action Plan (MAP) mechanism was approved as a



stage for the current members to regularly review the formal applications of aspiring members. A country's participation in MAP entails the annual presentation of reports concerning its progress on different measures.

NATO EXPANSION DURING THE COLD WAR

Greece and Turkey

The beginning of the Cold War (between 1947 and 1953) led to an ideological and economic divide between the capitalist states of Western Europe (backed by the United States), and the more communist states of Eastern Europe (backed by the Soviet Union). As such, opposition to Soviet-style communism became a defining characteristic of NATO. The anti-communist governments of Greece and Turkey gradually came under internal and external pressure to join the alliance, which both did in February 1952.

West Germany

The United States, France, and the United Kingdom initially agreed to end their occupation of Germany in May 1952, on the condition that the new Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) would join NATO. Following the decision, West Germany's membership ratification was completed in May 1955.

That month, the Soviet Union established its own collective defense alliance, commonly referred to as the Warsaw Pact, in part as a response to the West German membership in NATO.

Spain

Relations between NATO members and Spain under dictator Francisco Franco were strained for many years, in large part due to Franco's cooperation with Axis powers during World War II. Following his death in 1975, Spain began a transition to democracy and came under growing international pressure to normalize relations with other western democracies. Spain's NATO membership was approved in June 1982.

End of the Cold War

The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 signaled the end of the Cold War and was followed by the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the breakup of the Soviet Union. The new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe were eager to guarantee their freedom by becoming integrated into Euro-Atlantic institutions.



NATO EXPANSION POST-COLD WAR

Reunification of Germany

The reunification of Germany in October 1990 brought the territory of former East Germany into the Alliance. To secure Soviet approval of a united Germany remaining in NATO, it was agreed that foreign troops and nuclear weapons would not be stationed in former East Germany. Notably, There is no mention of NATO expansion into any country east of Germany in the agreements. That being said, informal assurances that no further expansion past East Germany would take place were given to the Soviet Union in 1990 through diplomatic channels.

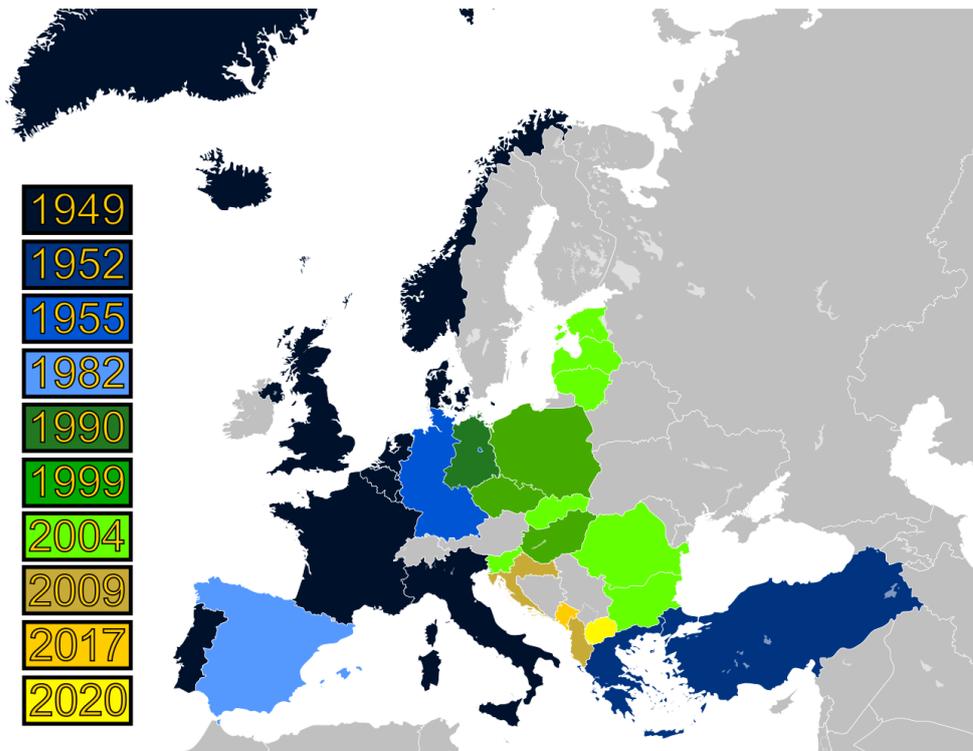
Gorbachev himself has said that the resulting agreement only pertained to East Germany and was upheld by NATO, adding that the later decision to expand NATO past East Germany was "definitely a violation of the spirit of the statements and assurances made to us in 1990".

Visegrad Group

In February 1991, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia formed the Visegrád Group with the aim of pushing for European integration. Internal NATO reaction to the former Warsaw Pact countries was initially hostile, but by the 1991 Rome Summit, members agreed to a series of conditions that could lead to their accessions, such as market and democratic liberalization. Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic officially joined NATO in March 1999.

Vilnius Group

In 1999, NATO issued new guidelines for membership with individualized "Membership Action Plans" for Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. By the 2002 Prague summit, seven were invited for membership. Russia was particularly upset with the addition of the three Baltic states, being the first former Soviet Union members to join NATO.



CURRENT SITUATION

In the Madrid Summit, which took place in June 2022, NATO formally invited Finland and Sweden to become members of NATO and promised to step up support for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Ukraine.

BUCHAREST SUMMIT

At the Bucharest Summit in 2008, NATO took several steps regarding the future enlargement of the alliance. Several decisions concerned countries in the Western Balkans. The member states saw the closer integration of Western Balkan countries into Euro-Atlantic institutions as essential to ensuring long-term self-sustaining stability in this region, where NATO has been heavily engaged in peace-support operations since the mid-1990s. As a result, Albania and Croatia joined the Alliance in April 2009; Montenegro in June 2017; and the Republic of North Macedonia in March 2020.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The 1995 NATO bombing of Bosnia and Herzegovina targeted the Bosnian Serb Army and, together with international pressure, led to the resolution of the Bosnian War. Since then, NATO has led the Implementation Force and Stabilization Force, and other peacekeeping efforts in the country. Bosnia and Herzegovina began further cooperation



with NATO, and the country was invited to join the Adriatic Charter of NATO aspirants in September 2008.

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina within Bosnia and Herzegovina has expressed willingness to join NATO, however, it faces consistent political pressure from Republika Srpska, the other political entity in the country, alongside its partners in Russia.

In 2009, the Bosniak Member of the Presidency announced an official application for the Membership Action Plan. Later, NATO agreed to launch the Membership Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina. NATO approved the activation of the Membership Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina and called on Bosnia to submit an Annual National Programme in 2018.

Bosnian chances of joining NATO may depend on Serbia's attitude towards the alliance since the leadership of Republika Srpska might be reluctant to go against Serbian interests.

GEORGIA

At the Bucharest Summit in 2008, Allied leaders decided that Georgia would become a member of NATO provided it met all necessary requirements. This decision was reconfirmed at NATO Summits in 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Georgia's northern neighbor, Russia, opposed the closer ties. Further complications in the relationship between NATO and Georgia include the presence of Russian military forces in internationally recognized Georgian territory as a result of multiple recent conflicts, like the 2008 Russo-Georgian War. Since late 2014, NATO and Georgia have been working together to implement the "Substantial NATO-Georgia Package". The measures in this Package aim to strengthen Georgia's defense and the ability of its armed forces to work with Allied militaries.

UKRAINE

Russian leaders have voiced their opposition to Ukraine's membership in NATO over the years, and, leading up to the April 2008 Bucharest summit, their emissary actively lobbied against a Ukrainian MAP. After some debate among members at the Summit, NATO Secretary General declared that Ukraine would someday join NATO, but would not yet launch a Membership Action Plan. At this summit, Russian President Vladimir Putin called Ukrainian membership "a direct threat" to his country.

In 2014, pro-Russian unrest erupted in eastern Ukraine, and Crimea was annexed by the Russian Federation. In response to the Russian military intervention in Ukraine, the Ukrainian prime minister announced his intentions to resume the bid for NATO



integration. In September 2018, the Ukrainian parliament approved amendments to the constitution that would make the accession of the country to NATO and the EU a central goal and a primary foreign policy objective.

In April 2021, following a Russian troop buildup near the Ukraine border, Zelenskyy repeated its MAP request in a call with NATO Secretary-General. Since the Russian invasion, calls for NATO membership for Ukraine have escalated across both Ukraine and NATO members.

Russia threatened that Ukraine's inclusion into NATO would lead to the Third World War. Since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, NATO and its Allies have provided unprecedented levels of support. NATO condemns Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine in the strongest possible terms. It gravely undermines international security and stability and is a blatant violation of international law. The Alliance condemns Russia's decision to extend recognition to the self-proclaimed "people's republics" in eastern Ukraine. The Alliance will always maintain its full support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders.

FINLAND AND SWEDEN

The 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine led to Finland and Sweden applying for membership in May 2022. The move met opposition from Turkey, which later agreed to support the membership bids of Finland and Sweden. NATO invited both countries to join the organization without going through the Membership Action Plan process. On 5 July 2022, the ratification process for Sweden and Finland began.

KEY EVENTS - TIMELINE

4 April 1949: Signature of the North Atlantic Treaty by 12 founding members. Article 10 of the Treaty provides the basis for NATO's "open door policy".

18 February 1952: Accession of Greece and Turkey.

6 May 1955: Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany. In response, the Soviet Union and seven countries in Eastern Europe formed the eight-nation Warsaw Pact.

30 May 1982: Spain joins NATO.

October 1990: With the reunification of Germany, the territory of former East Germany became part of NATO.



12 March 1999: Accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, bringing the Alliance to 19 members.

23-25 April 1999: Launch of the Membership Action Plan (MAP); Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia join the MAP.

29 March 2004: Accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

2-4 April 2008: At the Bucharest Summit, Allied leaders invite Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro to start Intensified Dialogues; and agree that Georgia and Ukraine become members in the future.

1 April 2009: Accession of Albania and Croatia

2014: Russian annexation of Crimea

5 June 2017: Accession of Montenegro

27 March 2020: Accession of the Republic of North Macedonia

18 May 2022: Finland and Sweden simultaneously submit their official letters of application to join the Alliance.

29-30 June 2022: NATO Summit in Madrid. NATO formally invited Finland and Sweden to become members of NATO and promised to step up support for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, and Ukraine.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. What is your country's position in NATO, and what is its contribution to the organization?
2. How many are there memberships of NATO?
3. Why enlarge NATO?
4. What did the NATO-Russia Council mean? Did the NATO-Russia Founding Act give too many concessions to Russia? Which changes did the organization go through so far?
5. What does NATO membership require; and do all NATO members have to agree on new members?



6. Why is NATO membership important?
7. How does NATO protect its members?
8. How will NATO adapt to new members? Doesn't enlargement risk turning NATO into a "hollow alliance"?

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AtidMUN 2022





TOPIC B ESTABLISHING UNIFORM GUIDELINES ON ECONOMIC WARFARE DURING GLOBAL CRISES

THE TERM “ECONOMIC WARFARE”

Economic warfare is the use of, or the threat to use, financial means against a country in order to weaken its economy and thereby reduce its political and military power. Economic warfare also includes the use of financial means to compel an adversary to change its policies or behavior or to undermine its ability to conduct normal relations with other countries.

Instead of guns and missiles, the acts of economic war are reflected in embargos, and import suspensions. A country that imposes an embargo on other countries prohibits the sale of goods to those countries; for instance, in September 2019, the US stated that the United States bans trade with Iran or purchases of its oil.

A country can suffer from significant financial losses when a country (or a group of countries) cuts its trade ties and reduces the country's exports.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Over the course of centuries, nations have utilized money as a means of control and geopolitical influence. Financial instruments and economic sanctions have been wielded like any other weapon.

A state's financial strength has always been an essential factor in determining military outcomes, but this influence became more pronounced in 16th-century Europe. This is due to the fact that new technologies like gunpowder, cannons, and firearms required training soldiers on how to operate them in battle. This operational necessity slowly led to the creation of standing armies, requiring further investment from the state. Consequently, the costs of organizing and maintaining a standing army were prohibitive before the war even began. As the costs of funding militaries rose, economically powerful countries obtained a meaningful advantage.

In the American Civil War, the enormous cost of the Confederate war effort took a high toll on the South's economic infrastructure. The direct costs to the Confederacy in human capital, government expenditures, and physical destruction. By 1865, the Confederate dollar was worthless because of high inflation, and people in the South had to resort to



bartering for goods or services to use scarce Union dollars. With the emancipation of the slaves, the entire economy of the South had to be rebuilt. Having lost their enormous investment in slaves, white planters had minimal capital to pay freedmen workers to bring in crops. The disruption of finance, trade, services, and transportation nodes severely disrupted the prewar agricultural system and forced Southerners to turn to swap. The entire region was impoverished for generations.

In WWII Clear examples of economic warfare occurred during World War II when the Allied powers followed such policies to deprive the Axis economies of critical resources. The British Royal Navy again blockaded Germany, although with much more difficulty than in 1914. The US Navy, especially its submarines, cut off shipments of oil and food to Japan.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN NORTH AMERICA AND THE EU AND ITS CONNECTION TO CURRENT ECONOMIC WARFARE

Energy consumption in North America and the EU had a massive 15.9% growth over the last 10 years, which means that Energy consumption is at its peak and energy resources are the active lungs of the country. However, with the EU attempting to wean off polluting gases, natural gas has proven to be a green efficient energy source, today natural gas is a quarter of the energy industry in Europe. Russia has been the largest supplier of natural gas to European countries; nearly 40% of all natural gas was of Russian origin, in 2021 the Russian gas pipeline was exporting more than 100 billion cubic meters of Russian gas, mainly to Germany, Netherlands, Italy, France Poland, and Hungary.

Short-sighted, those countries didn't realize their huge dependency on Russia, and then on the morning of 24 February 2022, a defining global event that would change the face of energy supplements occurred. The mighty Russian Federation invaded the NATO candidate- Ukraine.

Alongside the military war between Ukraine and Russia, the NATO members have started using economic warfare against the invader.

The Central Bank of Russia was blocked from accessing more than \$400 billion in foreign-exchange reserves held abroad, which caused a 30% drop in the value of the Ruble. Sanctions imposed by the EU targeted a wide range; banks, businesses, monetary exchanges, bank transfers, exports, imports, and Russian oligarchs and politicians.



On 8 March, President Joe Biden ordered a ban on imports of oil, gas, and coal from Russia to the US, and soon enough, the rest of the NATO members agreed to follow the United States' actions. The Russian pipeline has been closed, and the impacts of stopping the most enormous whale in the energy industry are dramatic.

CURRENT SITUATION

With 10% of the EU's energy supplies gone and 25% of natural gas blocked, the European countries have struggled to wean off the dependency on Russian supplies, oil companies around the world have raised oil prices by 50%, and electricity bills are sky rocking. An average 2022 European family will pay x3 on electricity than an average 2021 EU family.

The American family is also directly affected by the crisis, food prices around the US increased by 10%, the Dollar(\$) is down by 9.1%, and the price for 1 gallon of oil has reached its peak of 4.5\$. Many restaurants around the UK are planning to shut down during the winter since they can't afford to pay the bills.

Economic warfare is used by the United States, but European Union members and Japan are not willing to go to war over the nuclear weapons programs of Iran and North Korea. Sanctions at least enable NATO to make those malign activities painful, with long-term effects on a country's economy, prosperity, and level of technological development. However, the hinterland in countries like Iran and DPRK takes the hit for all the sanctions, and we can't imagine the hunger and poverty that the people of those countries are facing (luckily, we can save this debate for next time).

Although the Ukrainian war is not, as some analysts insist on claiming, the first major war to take place on European soil after the two world wars, it is certain that it constitutes a before and after in the way of dealing with the counter-attack, not because of the importance of the war itself, but because the fear of an escalation leading to a nuclear conflict has left the economy as the only possible weapon against Putin and his military offensive.

An unprecedented global alliance of democracies has imposed sanctions on Vladimir Putin's regime as punishment for its invasion of Ukraine. Russia is being ejected from the networks that bind the global economy as companies from the United States, Europe, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and elsewhere cut off exports and evacuate their assets and



staff. This will lead to the country enduring an economic crisis worse than anything since the collapse of the Soviet Union

While the moral principles governing national sovereignty are almost unanimously accepted by nations, the West's fickle economic precepts and its ability to make amends through sanctions against countries that do not submit to them are not. Thus, many capitalist countries have not sanctioned the embargo on Russia, despite having unreservedly condemned the invasion of Ukrainian territory. It is not, therefore, loyalty to the Russian cause, but a clear sign of distrust towards the Western powers and their way of implementing economic warfare as a mechanism for conflict resolution, whether armed or not.

It is a specific event that the war will end at some point, and it is inevitable to anticipate a global economic war. The same global economic war whose origins are to be found in the globalization process itself, the recent covid crisis and all the macroeconomic failures it has revealed, and the recourse to the economy as a mechanism to solve conflicts, as a continuation of the political path.

In the context of Europe's energy dependence on other suppliers, mainly Russia for gas, the conflict has only highlighted the limited room for maneuvering the supply and demand curves, in a scenario in which Europe cannot reduce its dependence on Russia from one day to the next, nor can Russia look for a substitute buyer of the same magnitude as the EU. This being the case, the additional gas price inflation is only short-term, since the objectives of reducing the EU's dependence on Russian gas in a short period of time are not realistic, and part of the economic damage inflicted on Russia involves leaving without a buyer what is the largest source of dollar inflows for its economy. The current reality is that the EU pays a higher price for gas than before the crisis because it cannot go without it or replace the source as it would like and that Russian cash reserves channeled through gas sales have only increased.

It is essential to understand the effects of this economic war being waged against Russia, explicitly recognizing that economic war could be effective in the short term, in the sense of undoubtedly weakening the opponent. Yet, they are accompanied by consequences in the medium and long term that transcend the conflict itself and have a profound impact on the way of doing business that we have experienced to date.



POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

The EU has tried to replace the 150 billion cubic meters of Russian gas, importing a large amount of liquid natural gas from the US, Denmark, and Algeria, increasing the use of renewable energy resources. The Swiss and British governments have called on their citizens to reduce energy consumption, but still, up to $\frac{1}{3}$ of energy supplies are missing, oil and electricity prices will continue to rise, and the hard European winter is coming while some of the people won't be able to heat their homes.

The members of NATO have 2 issues to take care of. The first is to form a short-term plan to deal with the historic energy crises around the world. The second is to establish guidelines for NATO regarding economic warfare during worldwide crises. This means examining Europe's and the United States' financial dependency on other bodies, such as Chinese trade, and forming a detailed plan on how to use economic warfare without damaging NATO's members' economies.



QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. How has your country been involved in NATO members' policies & strategies of Economic warfare?
2. What kinds of economic warfare have been used so far during global crises?
3. How the problem-solving mechanism could be applied to the current global situation with crises upon crises?
4. How can NATO members make the existing economic warfare more effective?
5. What kind of cooperation on a regional and global level is essential to establish uniform guidelines on economic warfare during global crises?

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