

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

”Peace be upon them, who have faced years of crying in their hearts, those who choose to live even though life hasn’t agreed with them yet.”

Dear Delegations,

This world has been successful in transferring a clear epithet to war. War, a formula tested when civilizations were just extending in all the prospects the entities were trying out to draw in, is detested today.

It has been rightly said,

“What the horrors of war are, no one can imagine. It is not a wound, blood or fever, not the spotted and low, nor dysentery, chronic or acute, nor cold, heat and famine. They are intoxication, brutal demoralization, drunken disorder on the part of the Inferior; and jealousies, meanness, indifference and selfish brutality on the part of the Superior.”

The Genesis or the foundation of every Constitution derives the striving quality of a nation for providing the rights to the marginalized polity. And, it is the Executive Board’s primitive duty to give you an insight on the situation of the agenda in the demarcated frontier of Ukraine. Delegations, the situation of this nation can now be given a new direction only because of your compass.

Delegates of this committee shall not only learn how to debate and behave like a true diplomat, but also how to tackle tight situations and have invaluable experience. The time you’ll spend in this committee and the memories made at this conference will be etched in their memories and will forever remain with them. More importantly, the Executive Board shall be looking forward to deliberations for consensus-building, the most important tool of negotiation for diplomats around the world and at the UN today.

Looking forward.

Sarthak Ojha (Chair, NATO)

Mukund Agarwal (Secretary, NATO)

Organizational Structure of the NATO:

The Bureau of the Committee shall be composing of:

- The Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization shall be presiding over the Committee as its Chair. He shall be making sure consensus is brought in the Council and be representing the policy of the NATO's bureaucratic structure and his good offices.
- The Secretary of the North Atlantic Council shall be acting as the Secretary of the Council. He shall be seeing to the mandate of the committee being followed and shall also be contributing to the committee's discussions as its Secretary.

The committee shall have:

- Heads of State and Heads of Government (Presidents and Prime Ministers) of the Member States of NATO shall participate in the Summit.

Please note, the host leader of this summit shall be Mr. Jens Stoltenberg, the Secretary General of NATO. NATO shall address the consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, our strong support for Ukraine, and further strengthen NATO's deterrence and defense in response to a new reality for our security. The main agenda shall be discussing the Response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Special Procedures of NATO:

Formal Debate 1:

Opening Statements: The Heads of State / Heads of Government will be expected to make speeches on the given agenda. The statement should include background on the Agenda, the country's policy and also the solutions that the countries propose. It is very important to note that the country's values and interests must be made clear through a diplomatically viable speech, since these statements shall be recorded in the presence of the International Press. All Heads of State and Heads of Government will be expected to make statements on the agenda. This is the only formal statement that is to be given in the committee, and a hard copy of the same is to be submitted on the first day of the conference. There is no given time limit for the speech, but it is recommended that the Representatives wrap up their statements within a time period of four minutes. However, a Representative shall not be interrupted during a speech. The last statements shall be made by the Secretary of NATO, followed by the Chair, after all delegates have spoken in alphabetical order of the names of the Member States they represent.

Informal Debate:

Informal Consultations: After the committee exhausts the opening statements, it moves into Informal Consultations for the purposes of discussion of subtopics or drafting of paperwork. There will be four

large sub-headings discussed in the committee, which are intimated later in the Study Guide. The NATO shall first vividly discuss a given sub-agenda, and then move into drafting of paperwork for the same. Please note, that the Council requires each and every Heads of State and Government be in consonance with a given solution or clause to explain the problem. The committee requires total consensus in order to pass one clause. The onus to convince other delegates of the propositions made by them rests on the delegates themselves. This shall be forming the bulk of committee discussions and the Bureau shall be considering each and every aspect of these negotiations in the marking scheme.

Formal Debate 2:

Press Conference: The delegates, after discussing one subsection of the agenda shall draft the subsection of the paperwork for the same, as intimated in the last paragraph. Post the same, the Secretary General of the NATO (Chair) shall be reading the subsection out to the International Press, who will be asking questions on the same. This shall occur for every subsection of paperwork passed in this committee.

Final Press Conference: After the passing of four such subsections, the Committee shall move into a Final Press Conference, where the Heads of State and Government shall be asked questions about the Formal Debate they have engaged in throughout the committee, and also the final document (called the Communique) passed.

Emergency Meet: In case a crisis situation arises during the course of debate, the delegates shall be intimated about the Rules of Procedure during the Briefing or the Orientation session, whose details shall be provided soon by the Secretariat.

MAPS TO ASSESS THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE:



March 15, AL JAZEERA:

The city of Kherson, strategically located in southern Ukraine at the mouth of the Dnieper River's exit into the Black Sea, was the first significant urban center to fall since Russia invaded Ukraine on February 24.

Taking control of the city was a significant victory for Russian President Vladimir Putin after a string of military setbacks. Home to about 300,000 people, Kherson was then, by far the largest town and first regional capital to be in Russian hands.

NOTE:

Everyone is supposed to go through the links below to get the best idea about the maps for this committee. Please understand that the maps are necessary to be understood in case the committee goes on lines of discussing the military response.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60506682>

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_136388.htm?

Background:

The word Ukraine itself means borderland. Ukraine officially declared itself an independent state on August 24, 1991, when the communist Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Ukraine proclaimed that Ukraine would no longer follow the laws of the USSR and only the laws of the Ukrainian SSR, de facto declaring Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union.

Examining the current geopolitical positioning of Ukraine, there is a big divide between east and west. The western part of the country, which is primarily Ukrainian speaking and historically was a part of the Hapsburg empire, is much more pro-NATO, pro-EU. The eastern part of the country and the Crimea are mostly Russian speaking, which historically is more connected with Russia and is more inclined to see a close partnership with Russia as being in the country's interest.

Ukraine's "orange revolution" is a genuine outpouring of popular sentiment for freedom and justice. The Orange revolution took place in late 2004 and January 2015. It lasted for 17 full days over 2 weeks. It was fighting between the protestors and the Ukrainian army. The president was canceled because of election fraud, corruption and intimidation. The election was between two candidates, prime minister Yanukovich and Yushchenko.

Natural gas crisis:

The background is a long-running dispute between Russia and Ukraine in terms of gas relationships over two things: One is over the price that Ukraine pays, and the second is over debt that Ukraine owes Russia for gas shipments in the past that it hasn't paid for. There's also a political subtext because Ukraine, since 2004, has had a government that is interested in pursuing integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions, including NATO.

Why is gas so important?

Ukraine, until the current crisis, relied on Russia for half its gas supplies. Some EU member states such as Slovakia take all their gas from Russia. In total, Russia supplies 23% of the EU's gas. Russia's supply lines run through Ukraine to several EU countries and as much as 70% of its gas to the EU is carried through those pipes. So, while Russia has in recent years tried to bypass Ukraine, with the Nord Stream and South Stream projects, the two countries are, for now, inextricably linked.

Why Ukraine Is So Important to Putin?:

Putin's standoff over Ukraine boosted his popularity rating in Russia to 80 percent. To maintain this popularity, he will continue to hold onto Ukraine despite the cost. For example, it would cost Russia more than \$20 billion through 2020 to integrate Crimea. Putin knows that NATO won't protect Ukraine since it is not a member. That emboldens him to continue to attack. Ukraine had been the second-most important contributor to the former Soviet Union's economy. It provided one-fourth of Soviet agricultural output. It supplied heavy industrial equipment and raw materials to industrial sites throughout the former USSR.

In recent years, Russia has intervened militarily in Ukrainian territory and has been commended by many countries for its aggression and hostility towards Ukraine. This conflict started in early 2014 when Russian troops took control of the then Ukrainian-owned territory of Crimea. In 2021, the conflict was once again reignited after Russia placed hundreds of thousands of troops, as well as military equipment, near the Ukrainian border. With tensions higher than ever, fears of a Russian invasion into Ukrainian territory in the near future are plaguing millions of people around the world.

Ukraine lies in between Europe to the West and Russia to the East. This has created major differences in how Ukrainians identify themselves. While Ukrainians in Western parts of the country have openly shared their opinions about becoming closer allies to the European Union and NATO, Russian-speaking Ukrainians living in the East see Russia as their closest ally. The constant drift of political ideas, the importance of Ukraine to Russia, Ukraine's economy, its potential significance to the European Union, and its complicated history have all been factors that have caused conflicts in the region. One example of this is Crimea, a peninsula formerly belonging to Ukraine that became part of Russia in 2014 through a referendum in which the people voted either to continue as part of Ukraine or Russia. However, after the annexation, the UN found that the results of this referendum were invalid. One month later a Russian-backed separatist movement started in the cities of Donetsk and Luhansk. A group of unmarked soldiers (presumably Russians) took the cities and declared them independent. In 2015, a peace agreement called Minsk II was made, and it called for a cease-fire, the withdrawal of tanks, mortars, and other heavy artillery, the withdrawal of foreign armed groups and weapons from Ukraine, recognized Luhansk and Donetsk as independent states and established that they could rejoin Ukraine if they wanted. This peace agreement has not been respected and fighting in the area continues with Russian troops.

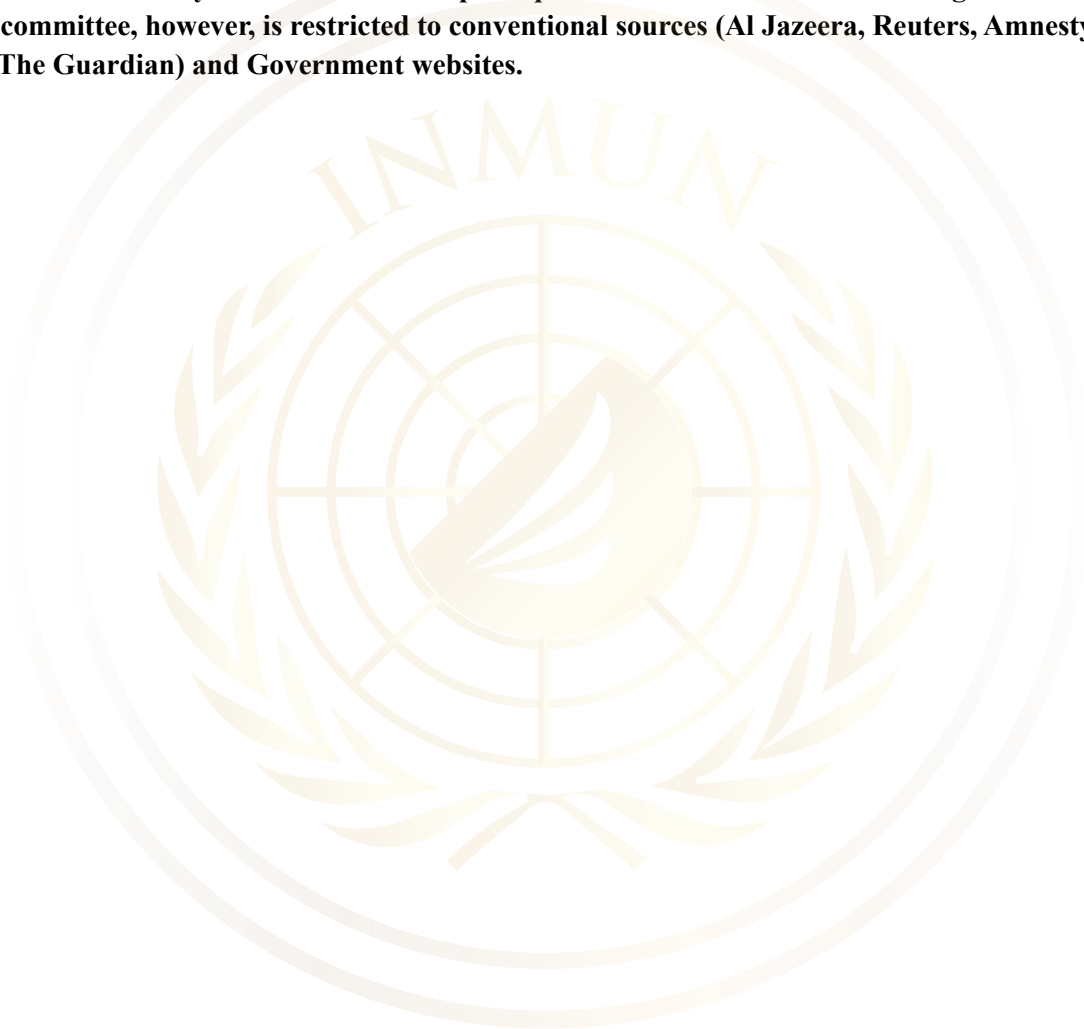
However, the conflict has deep roots within the context of the Cold War and is not just a recent occurrence. Ukraine was the second most powerful country of the Soviet Union, being home to a large part of its agricultural production, its military, and defense industries. When Ukraine declared its independence in August of 1991, the Soviet Union could not survive for long, finally dissolving in December of 1991. In many ways, this initial tie between Russia and Ukraine as important members of the Soviet Union is one of the main causes of the deep tension in their relations. Many Russian politicians and members of the Russian elite view their separation from Ukraine as a historical mistake that propelled Russia to lose much of its power. Therefore, letting Ukraine fall completely into Western orbits of power would be a disastrous event for Russia, as, in the eyes of the Russian people, it would be a great blow to their own country's power and international prestige. Furthermore, because of the shared history of the two countries, there are currently 8 million ethnic Russians currently living in Ukraine. Moscow has stated that it is their responsibility to protect these people, which has been used to justify Russia's constant involvement in Ukraine's own affairs. Furthermore, many historians have connected the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine to Russia's history of fears of Western invasion. In World War II, Russia lost an incredible amount of soldiers fighting against Nazi forces, with estimates saying that around 24 million Russians died as a result of World War II. To prevent armed conflict from ever hurting the Russian people to that scale ever again, leader Joseph Stalin opted to create a buffer zone of USSR allies to prevent the Western bloc from ever invading the USSR. When the Soviet Union fell, the buffer zone still existed to a lesser extent, as Russia had no fear of the former Soviet countries invading them. However, in recent years, as NATO continues to expand closer and closer to Russia, this buffer zone has ceased to exist, bringing the fear of Western invasion into relevancy yet again. NATO has stated that it

plans to make Ukraine, which borders Russia, a future member of the organization. Russia has interpreted this as an act of hostility, which is part of the reason why it is also so keen on intervening in Ukraine to prevent the possibility of it falling to Western influence.

Since October of 2021, tensions between Ukraine and Russia began to escalate once again. On October 11, 2021, the Russian Deputy Chairman of the Security Council stated that Ukraine was becoming a vassal to the West and that it would be of no use to negotiate with the Ukrainian government. He described the Ukrainian leadership as “weak”, “ignorant”, and “unreliable”. This was the first wake-up call to the world that Russia was not willing to work out the border crisis diplomatically. On November 13, 2021, Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelensky announced that Russia had deployed around as many as 100,000 troops on the Ukrainian border, which surpassed the United State’s estimate of 70,000. The Ukrainian Minister of Defense warned on December 3rd that there was a very high probability of a “large-scale escalation” from Russia. Similar reports from US intelligence warned that there could be military action from Russia as early as the first few months of 2022. Russia has been setting up its military in strategic locations and quantities since October. This process is often called the Second Russian military buildup. US intelligence indicates that the 100,000 troops stationed on the border could be doubled in “relatively short order”. In addition to the stationed troops, satellite photos have found Russian military technology, such as self-propelled guns, battle tanks, and infantry fighting vehicles on the move as close as 300 km from the Ukrainian border. As of January 22, 2022, the estimates of Russian troops ready to move into Ukraine sits at about 127,000, including about 21,000 air and sea military personnel. The Russian army is not the only threat to Ukraine's safety. In addition to official Russian personnel, there are about 35,000 Russian-supported separatist forces that currently control the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. Many military bases also sit in the West of Ukraine. One of the most strategic locations for Russia is Crimea, where tens of thousands of troops are stationed in its naval base. Russia has also sent an unspecified amount of troops to bordering Belarus, and even though the official reason for this transfer is not related to Ukraine, many speculate these troops could be used to attack Ukraine from the North. All of this put together means that Russia has hundreds of thousands of troops ready to be deployed into Ukraine from all directions, including within Ukraine. International attempts at diplomacy and warnings have also been present during this time period. US President Joe Biden predicted that there was a possibility of Russia invading Ukraine, but that Russian President Vladimir Putin would pay a “serious and dear price” if that were to happen. This statement was met with controversy as Biden also mentioned that if there were to be a “minor incursion”, they would be unsure as to what the US government would react with. This primarily unsettled Ukraine, as it implied that if there was only a small amount of troops invading Ukraine there would be no serious reaction from the United States. The US government later clarified this statement by saying that if any troops were to invade Ukrainian territory, there would be decisive economic actions. Even though this clarified some doubts, it also left a major question unanswered; if the US government would react with force towards a “minor incursion” as opposed to economic and financial sanctions. Further attempts at diplomacy were held on January 21, where US Secretary of State Antony Blinken met with Russian Secretary of State Sergey Lavrov and held talks in Geneva about the crisis. The US demanded Russia remove the troops from the border, but not much progress was made. Russia claimed that it was planning no attack on Ukraine and urged Western European countries not to admit Ukraine into NATO. In addition, Russia also demanded NATO troops be removed from Romania and Bulgaria.

NOTE:

Please note that the Issue of Recent Developments has to be researched upon by the delegates, from various news sources. Since all nations have a different take on the developments of the agenda (including the NATO - EU breakup), it is suggested that delegates not only go through the conventional sources but also the News Agencies of their own countries, and also their Government Websites to understand their take on the agenda. The information can be used and interpreted with various forms of integration, which is on the delegate to choose. It is more than essential to understand that ‘analysis’ on the same is a prerequisite to this committee’s marking scheme. Proof in the committee, however, is restricted to conventional sources (Al Jazeera, Reuters, Amnesty, Vox, BBC, The Guardian) and Government websites.



NATO's Response As of Yet:

NATO condemns in the strongest possible terms Russia's brutal and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine - which is an independent, peaceful and democratic country, and a close NATO partner. NATO and Allies continue to provide Ukraine with unprecedented levels of support, helping to uphold its fundamental right to self-defense.

A strong, independent Ukraine is vital for the stability of the Euro-Atlantic area. Relations between NATO and Ukraine date back to the early 1990s and have since developed into one of the most substantial of NATO's partnerships. Since 2014, in the wake of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, cooperation has been intensified in critical areas. Since Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, NATO and Allies have provided unprecedented levels of support.

In response to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, since 2014 NATO has reinforced its support for capability development and capacity-building in Ukraine. The Allies condemn and will not recognise Russia's illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea, and its destabilizing and aggressive activities in eastern Ukraine and the Black Sea region. NATO has increased its presence in the Black Sea and stepped up maritime cooperation with Ukraine and Georgia. As a result of Russia's illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea, NATO Allies decided in 2014 to suspend all practical civilian and military cooperation with Russia, while leaving political and military channels of communication open.

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. NATO Allies called on Russia to stop the war immediately, withdraw all its forces from Ukraine and engage in genuine diplomacy.

The Alliance condemned Russia's decision to extend recognition to the self-proclaimed "people's republics" in eastern Ukraine. NATO stands with the people of Ukraine and its legitimate, democratically elected president, parliament and government. The Alliance will always maintain its full support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders.

Since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Allies have imposed unprecedented sanctions on Russia to help starve the Kremlin's war machine of resources. Allies continue to refine these sanctions in order to increase the pressure on Moscow. These efforts will make it harder for Russia to rebuild its tanks, manufacture missiles and finance its war.

The Allies called on Russia to stop restricting navigation in parts of the Black Sea and impeding access to the Sea of Azov.

Throughout the crisis, regular consultations have taken place in the NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) in view of the direct threats faced by Ukraine to its territorial integrity, political independence and security. The NUC met for extraordinary meetings in view of Russia's unjustified use of military force

against Ukrainian ships near the Kerch Strait in November 2018 and Russia's threatening military build-up in April 2021. Other extraordinary meetings of the NUC took place at NATO Headquarters in January and February 2022, focused on Russia's continued military build-up and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.

In parallel to its political support to Ukraine, NATO has significantly stepped up its practical assistance to Ukraine. Immediately following the illegal and illegitimate annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014, NATO Foreign Ministers agreed on measures to enhance Ukraine's ability to provide for its own security. They also decided to further develop their practical support to Ukraine, based on a significant enhancement of existing cooperation programmes as well as the development of substantial new programmes. At the 2016 Summit in Warsaw, NATO's measures in support of Ukraine became part of the Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP), which is designed to support Ukraine's ability to provide for its own security and to implement wide-ranging reforms in the security and defense sector based on Euro-Atlantic principles and best practice.

Under the CAP, NATO has provided support for Ukraine for many years. Through a variety of programmes and tailored advice, NATO has significantly strengthened the capacity and resilience of Ukraine's security and defense sector, as well as its ability to counter hybrid threats. NATO and Allies have also provided extensive support to capability development, including through training and education and the provision of equipment.

At the 2022 NATO Summit in Madrid, Allies agreed to strengthen the CAP and provide even more support to Ukraine. The enhanced CAP includes support in multiple areas, including secure communications, cyber defenses and resilience, fuel, medical supplies, body armor, equipment to counter mines and chemical and biological threats, and portable anti-drone systems. It also includes initiatives to further strengthen and modernize Ukraine's defense and security institutions. Allies also agreed to help Ukraine transition from Soviet-era equipment to modern NATO equipment, boosting interoperability with Allied forces. In the longer term, the Alliance is committed to assisting Ukraine and supporting efforts on its path of post-war reconstruction and reforms.

In parallel, NATO Allies have significantly stepped up their bilateral support and provision of equipment, helping Ukraine to uphold its right of self-defense, which is enshrined in the United Nations Charter. Allies are also providing substantial financial and humanitarian aid, including by hosting millions of refugees in countries all across the Alliance. NATO Allies have agreed to step up and sustain their support for as long as necessary, so that Ukraine prevails.

NATO stands with the people of Ukraine and its legitimate, democratically elected president, parliament and government. The Alliance will always maintain its unwavering support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders extending to its territorial waters.

Why isn't NATO sending troops or closing the skies over Ukraine? According to the organization, NATO's actions are defensive, designed not to provoke conflict but to prevent conflict. The Alliance has a responsibility to ensure that this war does not escalate and spread beyond Ukraine, which would be even

more devastating and dangerous. Enforcing a no-fly zone would bring NATO forces into direct conflict with Russia. This would significantly escalate the war and lead to more human suffering and destruction for all countries involved.

NOTE:

The Bureau is providing you with three primitive websites which are to be read before the orientation. It shall be covered in details further during the orientation.

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_133127.htm?

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_110496.htm?

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_132685.htm?

To read more about the Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) to Ukraine, go through the PDF file linked below.

https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_09/20160920_160920-compreh-ass-package-ukra.pdf

To read more about NATO and Ukraine's cooperation areas, go through the PDF file linked below.

https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2018_11/20181106_1811-factsheet-nato-ukraine-sup.pdf

To learn more about the sanctions imposed, please visit the link below. It is an Official Statement by the Heads of State and Government from a NATO summit held in February, 2022.

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_193719.htm

Sub-Agendas to be discussed in the Council:

- To battle the emerging crises in the world, due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Committee shall be discussing two of the most pertinent crises Ukraine faces along with the world. They are namely: The Food Crisis and the Energy Crisis.

To give more information about the same, the Bureau is including two documents used by the United Nations, one by the Global Crisis Response Group, and another by the IEA (a website you can scan for statistics and understand the role Russia plays in the global supply market and blockage in present supply chains) to explain the ongoing situation in Ukraine. Beyond that, it is imperative that delegates go beyond these documents to research about their own country's policy regarding the same. You should have exact figures and solutions available at your disposal since it adds merit and substance to your arguments. Then, it is highly suggested that before moving on to searching for plausible solutions, you analyze the situation and use it to innovate on your end. We are looking for creative and plausible solutions, which go beyond the realms of borders of nations, in order to provide solid humanitarian assistance.

1. https://news.un.org/pages/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/GCRG_3rd-Brief_Aug3_2022_FI_NAL.pdf
 2. <https://www.iea.org/topics/russia-s-war-on-ukraine>
- The next topic that we shall be fundamentally discussing during the committee is Russia's claim of having Weapons of Mass Destruction (specifically, Biological or Chemical in nature) and the consequences of Russia using them. However, the bureau recognizes the fact that NATO and UN believe that the claims are false. If some country believes otherwise, or will be talking about carving further plans of action for the same, is most welcome.

Some sources are: Reading the UN report for the same
(<https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/05/1118232>)

Reading NATO's policy: Russia's threatening nuclear rhetoric in its war on Ukraine is dangerous and irresponsible. The Kremlin sees nuclear threats as an all-purpose response to setbacks. NATO is not a threat to Russia and does not seek confrontation with Russia. The Alliance's actions are defensive and a response to Russia's aggression. So there is no reason for Russia to increase the readiness of its nuclear forces. Any use of nuclear weapons by Russia would fundamentally change the nature of the conflict, and it would have unprecedented consequences for Russia. Russia must understand that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

The Russian foreign ministry's claims about a Ukrainian biological weapons programme are baseless and absurd. Russia is once again inventing false pretenses in an attempt to justify its invasion of Ukraine. NATO will continue to call out Russia's disinformation and lies for the world to see. Any use by Russia of a chemical or biological weapon would be a violation of international law and a war crime, and result in severe consequences.

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50325.htm
https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50325.htm

Also, it is imperative that the Committee discusses the situation in **Zaporizhzhya**. The nuclear power plant may be a cause of calamity if Russia intervenes, and there are speculations that NATO might invoke Article 5 of its charter for the same. Please research about the same.

- **The study guide above is made in such a way that the delegates can understand the need to draft a Military Response, be it hard or soft in nature. We need to carefully dissect the agenda in order to look for the validity of a Military Response, or invoking Article 5 of the North Atlantic Charter. Hence, our third concern shall be the Discussing the Validity and Extent of a military Response and drafting the same.**
- **Financial Crisis: We shall be discussing the finances for our responses towards the end of the committee, which shall be explained during the orientation.**

