



Canadian High Schools Model United Nations Conference

CAHSMUN

Vancouver, British Columbia | March 2nd to 4th, 2012

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

State Building | Changing Role and Structure | Missile Defence Systems

NATO

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
Canadian High Schools Model United Nations 2012

Welcome from the NATO Dais	1	Dear Delegates,
Writing Position Papers	2	It is my utmost honour to welcome you to the 2012 Canadian High School Model United Nations. My name is John Pyun and I will be your director for the North Atlantic Council. I am a Grade 12 student from Collingwood School with a passionate interest in international affairs and MUN. I had a great time at last year's CAHSMUN as the chair of Committee of Peaceful Usage of Outer Space (COPUOS) and it is an honour to return as a committee director.
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Topic One: NATO's Role in State-Building	7	NATO is one of the most powerful cohesive intergovernmental bodies in the world. NATO promotes democratic and peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity necessary to undertake crisis management operations under Article 5 of the "Washington Treaty" or under a UN mandate. Veto power can be granted to all members of NATO when they present themselves in the beginning of debate, however, such veto power cannot be abused to block discussion of a topic on the agenda. It can only be used during the voting procedure.
Topic Two: The Changing Role and Structure of NATO in the 21st Century	9	
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Conference Rules	14	To prepare, delegates should keep up with NATO's latest involvement in various operations. Writing well-researched positioned papers is a must to give the dais a good first impression and help you with your debate. Please note that in order to bring the maximum intensity to the debate, delegates should remain faithful to their country's standing on the issue. The delegates' personal opinion must remain outside of the conference room.
		John Pyun Director, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Canadian High School Model United Nations 2012 nato@cahsmun.org

Writing Position Papers

What are Position Papers?

Position papers are a reflection of the preparation that delegates put towards a Model UN conference. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned country, NGO, or expert role. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee.

CAHSMUN will reward awards to delegation with the best position paper in each committee. In order for your position paper to be eligible for awards, please follow these guidelines:

- You must submit your position paper to your committee's email no later than February 24, 2012;
- Length cannot exceed two pages;
- The font must be Times New Roman, between 10 and 12 points;
- The margins must be one inch on all sides;
- The file format must be PDF or Word (.doc and .docx);
- Each topic is clearly segregated; and
- No national symbols (e.g. flag, coat of arms) can be displayed on the position paper.

Double Delegates will only need to submit one version of their position paper.

Committee Email Addresses

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The following is a sample of an acceptable position paper.
(Courtesy of the National Model United Nations Conference)

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Delegation from
The United Mexican States

Represented by
(Name of College)

Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary

The issues before the General Assembly Plenary are: the Use of Economic Sanctions for Political and Economic Compulsion; Democracy and Human Rights in Post-Conflict Regions; as well as the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa. The Mexican Delegation first would like to convey its gratitude being elected and pride to serve as vice-president of the current General Assembly Plenary session.

I. The Use of Economic Sanctions for Political and Economic Compulsion

The principles of equal sovereignty of states and non-interference, as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, have always been cornerstones of Mexican foreign policy. The legitimate right to interfere by the use of coercive measures, such as economic sanctions, is laid down in Article 41 of the UN-charter and reserves the right to the Security Council.

Concerning the violation of this principle by the application of unilateral measures outside the framework of the United Nations, H.E. Ambassador to the United Nations Enrique Berruga Filloy underlined in 2005 that the Mexico strongly rejects “the application of unilateral laws and measures of economic blockade against any State, as well as the implementation of coercive measures without the authorization enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.” That is the reason, why the United Mexican States supported – for the 14th consecutive time – Resolution (A/RES/60/12) of 2006 regarding the Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

In the 1990s, comprehensive economic sanctions found several applications with very mixed results, which made a critical reassessment indispensable. The United Mexican States fully supported and actively participated in the “Stockholm Process” that focused on increasing the effectiveness in the implementation of targeted sanctions. As sanctions and especially economic sanctions, pose a tool for action “between words and war” they must be regarded as a mean of last resort before war and fulfill highest requirements for their legitimate use. The United Mexican States and their partners of the “Group of Friends of the U.N. Reform” have already addressed and formulated recommendations for that take former criticism into account. Regarding the design of economic sanctions it is indispensable for the success to have the constant support by all member states and public opinion, which is to a large degree dependent the humanitarian effects of economic sanctions. Sanctions must be tailor-made, designed to effectively target the government, while sparing to the largest degree possible the civil population. Sanction regimes must be constantly monitored and evaluated to enable the world-community to adjust their actions to the needs of the unforeseeably changing situation. Additionally, the United Mexican States propose to increase communication between the existing sanction committees and thus their effectiveness by convening regular meetings of the chairs of the sanction committees on questions of common interest. An example is the case of negative spill-over effects of economic sanctions on neighboring countries, in which affected countries additionally need to be enabled to voice their problems more effectively, as addressed in the resolution Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/RES/54/107). Non-state actors have in the last years tremendously grown in their political importance, especially with regard to the international fight against terrorism. Their position and the possibilities of the application of economic sanction on non-state actors is another topic that urgently needs to be considered.

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II. Democracy and Human Rights in Post-Conflict Regions

As a founding member of the United Nations, Mexico is highly engaged in the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights all over the world, as laid down in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. Especially since the democratic transition of Mexico in 2000 it is one of the most urgent topics to stand for Democratization and Human Rights, and Mexico implements this vision on many different fronts.

In the Convoing Group of the intergovernmental Community of Democracies (GC), the United Mexican States uphold an approach that fosters international cooperation to promote democratic values and institution-building at the national and international level. To emphasize the strong interrelation between human rights and the building of democracy and to fortify democratic developments are further challenges Mexico deals with in this committee. A key-factor for the sustainable development of a post-conflict-region is to hold free and fair election and thus creating a democratic system. Being aware of the need of post-conflict countries for support in the preparation of democratic elections, the United Mexican States contribute since 2001 to the work of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), an intergovernmental organization operating at international, regional and national level in partnership with a range of institutions. Mexico's foreign policy regarding human rights is substantially based on cooperation with international organizations. The Inter American Commission of Human Rights is one of the bodies, Mexico is participating, working on the promotion of Human Rights in the Americas. Furthermore, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights is the regional judicial institution for the application and interpretation of the American Convention of Human Rights.

The objectives Mexico pursues are to improve human rights in the country through structural changes and to fortify the legal and institutional frame for the protection of human rights on the international level. Underlining the connection between democracy, development and Human Rights, stresses the importance of cooperation with and the role of the High Commissioner on Human Rights and the reform of the Human Rights Commission to a Human rights Council.

Having in mind the diversity of challenges in enforcing democracy and Human Rights, Mexico considers regional and national approaches vital for their endorsement, as Mexico exemplifies with its National Program for Human Rights or the Plan Puebla Panama. On the global level, Mexico is encouraged in working on a greater coordination and interoperability among the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as the development of common strategies and operational policies and the sharing of best practices in civilian crisis management should be encouraged, including clear frameworks for joint operations, when applicable.

III. The Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa

The United Mexican States welcome the leadership role the African Union has taken regarding the security problems of the continent. Our delegation is furthermore convinced that The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) can become the foundation for Africa's economic, social and democratic development as the basis for sustainable peace. Therefore it deserves the full support of the international community.

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The development of the United Mexican States in the last two decades is characterized by the transition to a full democracy, the national and regional promotion of human rights and sustainable, economic growth. Mexico's development is characterized by free trade and its regional integration in the North American Free Trade Agreement. Having in mind that sustainable development is based not only on economic, but as well on social and environmental development, President Vicente Fox has made sustainable development a guiding principle in the Mexican Development Plan that includes sustainability targets for all major policy areas.

The United Nations Security Council has established not less than seven peace-keeping missions on the African continent, underlining the need for full support by the international community. In post-conflict situations, we regard national reconciliation as a precondition for a peaceful development, which is the reason why Mexico supported such committees, i.e. in the case of Sierra Leone. The United Mexican States are convinced that an institutional reform of the United Nations is crucial in enhancing durable peace in Africa. We therefore want to reaffirm our full support to both the establishment of the peace-building commission and the Human Rights Council. Both topics are highly interrelated and, having in mind that the breach of peace is most often linked with severest human rights' abuses, thus need to be seen as two sides of one problem and be approached in this understanding.

As most conflicts have their roots in conflicts about economic resources and development chances, human development and the eradication of poverty must be at the heart of a successful, preventive approach. Lifting people out of poverty must be seen as a precondition not only for peace, but for social development and environmental sustainability.

The United Mexican States want to express their esteem for the decision taken by the G-8 countries for a complete debt-relief for many African Highly-Indebted-Poor-Countries. Nevertheless, many commitments made by the international community that are crucial for Africa's sustainable development are unfulfilled. The developed countries agreed in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/CONF.198/11) to increase their Official Development Aid (ODA) "towards the target of 0,7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0,15 to 0,20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries". Furthermore, the United Mexican States are disappointed by the result of the Hong Kong Ministerial conference of the World Trade Organization, which once more failed to meet the needs of those, to whom the round was devoted: developing countries and especially African countries, who today, more than ever, are cut off from global trade and prosperity by protectionism.

With regard to the African Peer Review Mechanism, the United Mexican States want to underline that good governance is an integral part of sustainable development. Therefore, we support all efforts by African countries to make the mechanism obligatory to increase transparency and accountability in all African countries.

Committee Background

NATO is one of the most powerful cohesive intergovernmental bodies in the world. Formed with 28 states, NATO promotes democratic and peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity necessary to undertake crisis management operations under Article 5 of the “Washington Treaty” or under a UN mandate. Veto power can be granted to all members of NATO when they present themselves in the beginning of debate, however, such veto power cannot be abused to block discussion of a topic on the agenda. It can only be used during the voting procedure. The North Atlantic Council is the highest governing body of NATO.

At its creation in 1949, NATO had twelve members; now, NATO’s 28 members account for over 70% of military spending worldwide. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union it has concerned itself with peace-keeping and peacemaking, combating terrorism, and statebuilding, being involved in many crucial military operations around the world, such as “Operation Ocean Shield” (International efforts to combat piracy off the horn of Africa) and the recent “Operation United Protector” (a coalition of NATO Allies and non- NATO contributors for the liberation of Libya). Though its original mandate of countering the Soviet Union is no longer valid, NATO’s influence continues to carry on, bringing peace and justice to the world.

Topic One: NATO's Role in State-Building

Background

Under the Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, all Member States have the right to sovereignty and this fundamental right to self-determination must not be infringed. However, as we have reached the post-Cold War era, the nature of international conflicts has become more complex. As a result, the definition of “humanitarian intervention” and “infringement of sovereignty” also became uncertain.

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) and United Nations Security Council (UNSC) are currently reviewing the right to the sovereignty of a state. NAC and UNSC are looking favourably upon amending the sovereignty as a responsibility and not a right, meaning that a country is responsible to the welfare of its people, while the international community has the right to interfere for the protection of the people if said country is not upholding its responsibility. If such interference is necessary, the parties involved in the interference are also responsible for the post-conflict state-building.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)'s role has undergone dramatic reformation after the end of the Cold War. Member states have given the Alliance new strategic roles, admitted new countries, and established partnership programs with non-member states.

One of NATO's new judicial roles includes NATO's state-building and peace-building capacities. The purpose of such a judicial role is to establish long-term peace in war-torn societies. NATO does not have the right to infringe other states' sovereignties; however, when approved by UNSC under article 5 or when a member of NATO is a participant in such a crisis, NATO can support with the business of stabilization, peace support, crisis management, or counter-terrorist operations. As shown in previous state-building missions, the order of approach was in the order of stabilization mission, state-building, and peace-building mission.

NATO has already been involved in various state-building and peace-building efforts. It engaged in the Balkans' state-building processes and the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Currently, NATO works with Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Support Office at the UN. Although state-building and peace-building should not become the primary goal of the alliance, NATO should maintain its capacity to support such efforts in order to increase the chance of long-term peace and security.

State-building

NATO's involvement in state-building operations has been active ever since the end of Cold War. Its primary goal in the involvement of state-building is to ensure the existence of stable government in the aftermath of a conflict and to secure peace and stability in the region. In the condition in which NATO is granted the right to act on humanitarian grounds, NATO's focus in state-building must not solely be on state-building. Although such action is necessary, NATO must focus mainly on the establishment of a ceasefire treaty, peace support, business of stabilization, and crisis management.

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List of Operations

NATO has already participated in the state-building process in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom), and in Kosovo (Operation Allied Force)

Afghanistan

Established by UN mandate in 2001, NATO has been spearheading Operation Enduring Freedom with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) under Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR)'s command. The current ISAF consists of over 130,000 troops from 48 different countries deployed throughout Afghanistan. Its core goal is to maintain the peace and security of Afghanistan and to establish the sustainable self-governed infrastructure body. NATO forces have been responsible the establishment of a professional Afghan National Security Force (ANSF) in order for Afghans to be in charge of their own security. The Afghan National Army currently exceeds the number of deployed NATO troops and has now been spearheading most Afghan related operations.

Kosovo

In 1998, tensions between Serbian military and police forces and Kosovar Albanian forces broke out. The international bodies were gravely alarmed by the escalating conflict with its humanitarian consequences and its potential to spread to other countries. On May 28, 1998, as a response to lack of action regarding the ethnic tension by President Milosevic, the NAC began reviewing NATO's role regarding the intervention of Kosovo. On June 12, 1998, the NAC asked UNSC for possible military options regarding to the development of Kosovo Crisis. With President Milosevic's lack of cooperation with many international bodies, NATO launched Operation Allied Force on March 23, 1999, and began a 77-day airstrike campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On June 10, 1999, UNSC passed Resolution 1244, allowing international civil presence for the reconstruction of Kosovo. This allowed NATO to be involved in the establishment of security in Kosovo for the safe return of refugees and other displaced people. Resolution 1244 allowed the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to be in charge of governance of Kosovo and granted temporary sovereignty over Kosovo with all legislative and executive authority. Under NATO's supervision, Kosovo Force (KFOR) was formed strictly for peace supporting operation. KFOR was soon deployed to act on border patrol, the demilitarization of the Yugoslav Army in Kosovo, and the execution of judicial system, elections, and maintenance of ethnic minorities' security. Although much of KFOR's operations and NATO's aid were looked favourably upon by many civilians, some viewed UNMIK negatively with its increasing sovereignty over Kosovo.

Guiding Questions

What is your country's role in NATO's state-building process?

What is NATO's relation with other partnerships?

Has your country played an important role in helping NATO with state-building operations?

What is your country's position on NATO's recent involvement in various state-building operations?

Topic Two:

The Changing Role and Structure of NATO in the 21st Century

Background

During the Cold War, NATO was primarily concerned with maintain the defence against possible aggression by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. After the fall of Berlin Wall and Soviet Union, Many suggested that NATO was no longer needed. However, as NATO's frontiers have shifted steadily eastwards and globally, many new challenges emerged.

As the Cold War came to an end, to face new complex challenges, NATO has undergone a reformation in its structure and its role. The organization has given itself new strategic roles, admitted new Member States, established partnerships with non-Member States, and expanded the scope of influence of NATO. Such a transformation is aimed at sustaining the interoperability of the alliance and the effectiveness of NATO's military defence forces through the development of new technology and new pillars. Noting that NATO is most recognized as a military alliance, its current main focus is on military affairs. NATO must focus on its political transformation in order to engage in expanding its power of influence and building of global partnerships with key non-Member States.

NATO and the United Nations both share the goal to maintain the peace and security of the world. Ever since the end of the Cold War, these two organizations have cooperated on many occasions. Currently, For most of its history, NATO has followed UNSC's direction in international interventions. At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, the Allies agreed on the Joint Declaration on UN/NATO. NATO hopes to expand its connection with the UN on issues of common interest, enhanced liaison, regular political consultation, enhancement of practical management, and crisis management.

NATO promotes the democratic and peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed to undertake crisis management operations under a UN mandate. NATO transformed its command structure in order to adapt to the changing nature of new posed threats, gain greatest advantage from the newest technology, and increase its effectiveness and involvement in peace keeping operations.

Post-Cold War Evolution

In December 1997, the Military Committee of NATO proposed a new military command structure that reduced number of NATO headquarters from 65 to 20. Such reformation was made in order to effectively command and control the cohesive Alliance's joint operations. During the 1999 Washington Summit, NATO authorities announced its new NATO Force Structure (NFS).

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Political Transformation

In order for NATO to become more engaged in current unconventional security challenges faced by the alliance and other non-member states, NATO must undergo a drastic political transformation. NATO must expand on not only the restructuring of the alliance in the European nations, but also on its decision-making procedures. NATO undergoes prolonged procedure and gains little from a contentious debate. NATO has full the potential to be used as an instrument of collective military operations and in other peace-keeping procedures, however it must undergo such political reformations

NATO's Forces

After the Cold War, although there was a temporary increase of forces due to various recent security operations, the overall size of NATO's peacekeeping forces has been reduced: ground forces have been cut by 35%; naval vessels have been reduced by over 30% and air force squadrons have been reduced by 40%. Also its conventional forces' structures have been reformed to give greater emphasis on flexibility and mobility for future peace support and crisis management operations for both NATO and non-NATO states.

NATO's New Role

NATO's new strategic role involves prevention of crisis, management and stabilization of post-conflict issues, and enforcement of UNSC and other UN bodies' decisions militarily. Although NATO and the UN act independently of each other, they have nonetheless created opportunities for cooperation. NATO-UN joint operations now include "civil-military cooperation, combating human trafficking, mine action, civil emergency and planning, women and peace and security, arms control and non-proliferation, and the fight against active terrorism" (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation "NATO's relations with the United Nations").

NATO's New Strategic Concept

At the Lisbon Summit, NATO leaders adopted a new Strategic concept, which reconfirmed NATO Member States' commitment to the defence of transatlantic security. This new strategy allows NATO Member States to be more effective against modern unconventional threats and allows NATO peacekeeping forces to be more flexible and effective. The strategy focuses mostly on the investment of new technology and list of steps that NATO will take in order to achieve more active role in crisis management operations.

Guiding Questions

What reforms does your country wish to bring to NATO?

What factors did your country contribute to NATO's new changing role?

Do you have any suggestion to NATO's new policy?

What kind of organization do you wish NATO to become?

Topic Three: Missile Defence Systems

Background

NATO Member States are concerned by the missiles that could be used to carry not just conventional warheads, but also weapons of mass destruction. In the 1970s, in the midst of the Cold War, NATO realized that an independent national defence system using air and missile defence system was not as efficient as a collective operative system. As a result, NATO Member States decided to enhance their alliance's defence by working together to overcome such inefficiency under the command of Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR).

As the remnant threats from the Cold War and other unconventional threats are evolving, NATO is still enforcing its defence. The NATO Integrated Air Defense System (NATINADS) is currently under the operational command of SACEUR. It comprises of sensors, command and control facilities, and weapons systems such as surface-based air defence systems and fighter aircrafts. The efficiency of NATINADS continues to ensure the safety of Member States. At the November 2010 NATO Summit in Lisbon, NATO was given the broader capability to protect its nations and its alliance forces against missile threats. Previously, the scope of Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defense (ALTBMD) had the limitation of only protecting its alliance forces (Theatre Missile Defense); however the Lisbon Summit expanded its capability to also protect NATO European Populations and territory (Territorial Missile Defense).

Missile Defence Policies

The Active Layered Theatre Ballistic Missile Defense System Capability

The goal of this program is to ensure NATO's capability of protecting its deployed forces against short- and medium-ranged ballistic missile threats up to 3000 kilometers' range. To do so, NATO has layered ALTMD in many phases. In 2005, NAC established ALTBMD Programme Management Organization (ALTBMD PMO) to supervise ALTBMD. The NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A) and the NATO Air Command and Control System Management Agency (NACMA) are other important bodies involved in such programme.

Missile Defense for the Protection of NATO Territory

The November 2002 Prague Summit was the first summit to discuss the extension of its range of protection. It reviewed the options for protecting its alliance forces and territory and populations against unconventional missile threats. The proposal was reviewed and was approved in November 2006 Summit. Such proposal was activated in November 2010 Lisbon Summit.

Missile Defense Cooperation with Russia

The NATO-Russia Council (NRC) was established in May 2002, which formed a partnership between NATO allies and Russia. The United Kingdom has been at the forefront of this partnership. In 2003, NRC examined a possibility of building interoperability among the theatre missile defence systems of NATO allies and Russia. At the Lisbon Summit, NRC agreed on a joint ballistic missile threat assessment, which will be a future cornerstone for extensive missile defence operations.

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Air Policing

Air policing is a collective defence mechanism against all violations and infringements of NATO airspace using a set of procedures. To enforce this, NATO uses an Air Surveillance and Control system, an Air C2 structure, and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) or Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA). The Alliance must ensure that such air policing surveillance action must be available at all times. Since not all Member States possess such technology and the manpower to maintain air policing, other Member States of the alliance provide necessary measures for the benefit of those without such capabilities.

Ballistic Missile

In 2010 the Lisbon Summit, NATO acquired the ability to utilize ballistic missile defence systems for both Theatre Missile Defense (protection of its deployed troops) and Territorial Missile Defense (protection of its territory and its population). To enforce such measures, the United States' European Phased Adaptive Approach (EPAA) and other organizations contributed to NATO for the ballistic missile defence.

Current Development

Recently, on October 5, 2011, NATO Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, and the Prime Minister of Spain, Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero, and US Defense Secretary, Leon Panetta, met to announce a new missile defence partnership. Spain and the US have agreed to port US ships in Spain to support NATO's missile defence grid. Such agreement is a leading step towards a broader scope of NATO's capability of its missile defence system.

Guiding Questions

In your country's perspective, what is the significance of NATO's Missile Defense System?

Has your country played an important role in helping NATO with its Missile Defense System?

Has your country played a significant role in any of the summits?

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Conference Rules

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 1 – Date of Meeting

The bodies of the Canadian High Schools Model United Nations shall meet every year in regular session.

Rule 2 – Delegations

The delegation of each Member State shall consist of no more than two representatives in any committee.

Rule 3 – Duties of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General of the Canadian High Schools Model United Nations shall act as the highest presiding officer and shall direct the staff of all bodies. The Secretary-General may designate an officer of the Secretariat to act on his or her behalf.

Rule 4 – Duties of the Chairman

The Chairman, as a presiding officer acting under the authority of the Secretary-General, shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee, enforce the rules of procedure, accord the right to speak, and announce decisions. The Chairman shall rule on points of order and may propose motions to the committee. Motions shall be addressed by the Chairman upon his or her discretion. The Chairman shall accept, approve, and introduce draft resolutions to the committee.

Comment: Working papers will be submitted to the Director of each committee, who will provide stylistic and substantive edits. Working papers will be introduced to the floor at the discretion of the Director; delegates no longer move to introduce a draft resolution.

Rule 5 – Invitation to a Moment of Silence

Immediately upon the opening of the meeting, a Member State may move to observe a moment of silence.

Comment: The purpose of the moment of silence may not be directed towards a single event. For example, a delegate may dedicate a moment of silence to those affected by famine, but may not dedicate it to those affected by the 2011 famine in the Horn of Africa.

Rule 6 – Provisional Agenda

Each committee shall order the provisional agenda provided by the Secretary-General. A proposed agenda shall include all topics provided in the provisional agenda. A simple majority is required to approve an agenda order. A speakers list shall be established for the purposes of discussing the order of the agenda. Motions to set the agenda will be voted upon in the order in which they were received.

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Rule 7 – Amendment to the Agenda

A committee may change the order in which it considers topics. The Chairman may entertain one speaker for and one against a motion to amend the agenda. A simple majority is required to approve this motion.

Comment: A motion to amend the agenda will only be entertained after a topic has been closed and all related substantive matters have been put to a vote. A Member State may not move to amend the agenda during substantive debate.

Rule 8 – Quorum

The Chairman may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed or a procedural vote to be taken when at least one-quarter of the Member States are present.

Rule 9 – Speeches

No Member State may address a committee without the explicit consent of the Chairman. Member States shall address the committee in the order of the speakers list. The Chairman shall call a speaker to order if his or her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. The Chairman shall establish a time limit on speeches upon the opening of the meeting and may entertain motions to amend the time limit. The Chairman may entertain one speaker for and one against a motion to amend the time limit. A simple majority is required to approve this motion.

Comment: Delegates may speak as often as they wish, but each country may only appear once in the active speakers list. For Member States with two delegates, courtesy dictates that only one delegate shall address the floor during substantive and procedural speeches.

Rule 10 – Questions to the Speaker

When the committee is discussing a substantive matter, a time limit has been placed on speeches, and the speaker has not exhausted the allotted time, the speaker may inform the Chairman that he or she will accept questions from the floor. At such time, the Chairman will recognize two Member States to pose substantive questions to the speaker in regards to the preceding speech. The speaker shall have the remaining allotted time to answer both questions.

Rule 11 – Yields

When the committee is discussing a substantive matter, a time limit has been placed on speeches, and the speaker has not exhausted the allotted time, the speaker may yield his or her remaining time to another Member State. The subsequent speaker may not yield any additional time. Representatives may not yield to another representative of the same Member State.

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Rule 12 – Closing of the Speakers List

The speakers list may be closed at any time upon the majority vote of the Member States present and voting.

Comment: When a speakers list is exhausted, debate automatically ends and the committee automatically enters into voting procedure.

Rule 13 – Reopening of the Speakers List

The speakers list may be reopened upon a motion from an Member State as long as there are active speakers on the speakers list at the time of the motion. The Chairman shall entertain one speaker in favour and one opposed to this motion. A simple majority is required to approve this motion.

Rule 14 – Right of Reply

If a speaker has impugned the national integrity of another Member State or Observer, or the personal integrity of another representative, the Chairman may allow that Member State or representative appropriate speaking time to exercise the right of reply.

Comment: The delegate must submit a written statement to the Director at the conclusion of the remarks in question, explaining why a right of reply is warranted. The Director will approve or reject the right of reply; if approved, the Director will ask the delegate to read the same written statement to the committee.

Rule 15 – Point of Order

A Member State may rise to a point of order to bring attention to the Chairman an error in the execution of the rules. The representative may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Comment: Delegates should allow the courtesy of letting the speaker finish before rising to a point of order; nonetheless, we recognize the need to interrupt the speaker. The point of order will be the only point recognized at CAHSMUN in order to reflect the actual United Nations procedures as much as possible and to reduce the frequency of filibustering. If a delegate wishes to rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry or a point of personal privilege, he or she should communicate privately with the Director.

Rule 16 – Appeal of the Chair

A Member State may appeal a discretionary ruling of the Chairman. The representative may explain the nature of the appeal and the Chairman may explain the basis of his or her ruling. A simple majority is required to overturn the discretionary ruling of the Chairman.

Comment: A “Yes” vote means that the delegate wants to overrule the decision of the Chairman, whereas a “No” vote means the delegate agrees with the discretion of the Chairman.

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Rule 17 – Suspension of the Meeting

A Member State may move to suspend the meeting for a specific amount of time. A simple majority is required to suspend.

Comment: Suspensions are used for caucusing and breaks between sessions. Based on his or her judgement of the committee's progress, the Director may suggest an alternative amount of time for the suspension. In order to reflect actual United Nations procedures and to reduce the frequency of filibustering, all suspensions will be "unmoderated." Provisions for moderated debate is set out in Rule 18.

Rule 18 – Moderated Debate

At any point after a draft resolution has been introduced, a Member State may move to enter moderated debate on a draft resolution. The motion to enter moderated debate must specify the draft resolution. A simple majority is required to pass this motion.

Comment: During a moderated debate, the speakers list is temporarily suspended and the Director will identify each speaker from those wishing to speak. During a moderated debate, the discussion may only pertain to the draft resolution in question and should be used for clarification and discussions of amendments in a more structured setting.

Rule 19 – Closure of Debate

A Member State may move the closure of debate on the topic under consideration. The Chairman shall recognize only two Member States opposing the closure to speak. A two-thirds majority is required to pass this motion, and if passed, the Chairman shall declare the topic closed.

Comment: When debate is closed on a topic, the committee immediately goes into voting procedure and consider all draft resolutions and amendments on the floor. Motions to close debate are generally ruled dilatory until there has been substantial discussion on the topic.

Rule 20 – Adjournment of Debate and Reconsideration

A Member State may move to adjourn debate on the topic under consideration. The Chairman shall recognize two Member States in favour of and two against to speak. A simple majority is required to pass this motion. If this motion passes, the body will begin discussion on the following topic on the agenda without deciding on the adjourned topic.

A Member State may move to reconsider a topic that has been adjourned. The Chairman shall recognize one Member State in favour of and one against to speak. A two-thirds majority is required to pass this motion.

Comment: Adjournment of debate is used to end discussion on a topic without voting and move on to the next item of the agenda. If an adjourned topic is approved for reconsideration, it shall be placed as the following topic on the agenda after the discussion on the current topic expires.

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Rule 21 – Adjournment of Meeting

A Member State may move to adjourn the meeting and reconvene the body at the next scheduled date. A simple majority is required to adjourn the meeting.

Comment: This motion can only be used during the last committee session and during the closing ceremonies.

Rule 22 – Resolutions and Amendments

Resolutions and amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Chairman, who shall circulate copies to Member States upon approval. No resolutions or amendments shall be voted upon unless copies have been distributed to the body.

Comment: All working papers must be submitted to the Director, who may provide substantive and grammatical edits on the paper and return it to the authors before approving it to be a draft resolution. The number of sponsors and signatories must add up to 20% of the quorum of the committee or five Member States, whichever number is greater. Sponsorship indicates support for and agreement with the working paper or amendment. A signatory does not necessarily support or agree with the document; this Member State simply wishes the document to be discussed. Working papers, as they are unofficial documents of the committee, will not be distributed by the Director and cannot be referred to in speeches.

Rule 23 – Voting Rights

Each Member State of the United Nations shall have one vote.

Comment: Observer delegations may note on procedural motions but not on substantive matters. Member States with two representatives still have one vote.

Rule 24 – Presence

A Member State who is “present and voting” shall only cast an affirmative or negative vote in substantive matters. A Member State who is “present” may choose to abstain in substantive matters. All Member States may only vote in the affirmative or the negative in procedural matters.

Rule 24 – Method of Voting

All motions, draft resolutions and amendments, unless specified in the Rules of Procedure, require a simple majority to pass. If a vote is equally divided, that motion, draft resolution, or amendment fails. A two-thirds majority is required for certain motions. Abstentions do not count as votes for the purposes of determining a simple or two-thirds majority. All votes shall take place by a show of placards.

A Member State may request a roll-call vote on a draft resolution or amendment. The roll-call vote shall take place in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Member States, beginning with the Member State who requested the roll-call vote. Unless a Member State is “present and voting”, each Member State may choose to vote “yes”, vote “no”, or abstain. (continued on next page)

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All Member States may also choose to “pass” and when the Member State is called upon a second time to cast a vote, the representative may only vote in the affirmative or the negative. A roll-call vote is granted upon request and does not require a decision from the body or the Chairman. At the discretion of the Chairman, Member States may explain their vote (yes, no, or abstain) after a roll-call vote. Sponsors to the draft resolution or amendment may not explain their vote after a roll-call vote.

Rule 25 – Conduct during Voting Procedure

Once the Chairman announces the beginning of voting procedure, the meeting room shall be closed and remain closed for the duration of voting procedure. Proper decorum shall be observed by Member States. Member States may only speak upon the Chairman’s request for points or motions.

Rule 26 – Amendments and Divisions of the Question

Amendments shall be submitted in writing to the Chairman before the commencement of voting procedure and shall be entertained first for each draft resolution. If there are several amendments under consideration, those that are “friendly” shall be automatically incorporated into the draft resolution without a vote. The Chairman shall order the “unfriendly” amendments in the order of most destructive to least destructive. A simple majority is required to approve “unfriendly” amendments.

After the incorporation of amendments, A Member State may move to divide certain operative clauses of the draft resolution. The intent of such a division is to highlight the operative clause(s) in question.

1. The Chairman shall recognize two speakers in favour of and two speakers against such a division. A procedural vote will take place to determine if the body wishes to proceed with such a division.
2. If the procedural vote passes, the body shall then consider the placement of the clause(s) in question in a substantive vote. If this vote passes, the clause(s) will be placed in the Annex of the draft resolution. If this vote fails, the clause(s) will be discarded.
3. If the procedural vote fails, the clause(s) in question will remain in the main text of the draft resolution and no further vote will take place on the motion.

Only operative clauses can be subjected to amendments and divisions of the question. Member States may only divide entire operative clauses.

Rule 27 – Voting on Draft Resolutions

Draft resolutions for a topic shall be considered in the order in which the Chairman had recognized them as official documents of the body.

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ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote	Explanation
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None	
Appeal the Decision of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority	Applicable to the Chair's discretionary decisions
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess for a defined period of time	None	Majority	Go into unmoderated caucus
Moderated Debate	To discuss the clauses of a draft resolution	None	Majority	Moderated debate is only applicable once DRs are on the floor
Closure of Debate	To conclude topic by entering into voting procedure	2 con	2/3 rd	End discussion on current topic
Adjournment of Debate	To conclude topic without voting	2 pro/2 con	Majority	Should only be used on the final day
Reconsideration	To reopen debate on an adjourned topic	1 pro/1 con	2/3 rd	The reopened topic will be placed next on the agenda
Adjournment of Debate	To conclude the conference for the year	None	Majority	Can only be used during the last committee session
Division of the Question	To consider clauses in question separately from the rest of draft resolution	Part 1: 2 pro/2 con Part 2: None	Part 1: Majority Part 2: Majority	Motions will be voted upon in the order of most destructive to least destructive
Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call instead of a show of placards	None	None	Automatically granted
Set Speakers Time	To set the time allowed for speeches	2 pro/2 con	Majority	Default is 60 seconds - should only be moved upon the suggestion of the Director
Close/Reopen the Speakers List	To alter the status of the speakers list	None	Majority	When closed, no additional Member States will be added and if the list exhausts, committee enters voting procedure
Adoption of the Agenda	To approve the agenda for the committee	None	Majority	Motion should include the order for all topics under consideration

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION: A VISUAL EXPLANATION

