





NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

<https://www.nato.int>

Topic: Conflict between Turkey and Greece.

Approches:

- a) Turkish- Greek relations.
- b) Cyprus dispute.

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President and Vicepresident's presentation and comission welcoming

Dear delegates,

It's a pleasure to welcome you to CBPMUN 2019, but especially to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization commission, first of all, we want to thank you for your participation in the model, we are very confident about your delegate skills and we are sure that you'll look forward to a productive debate. We would like to introduce ourselves:

My name is Sofia Blanco Gonzalez, student of 11th grade, and Juan Andrés Bautista Fontalvo student of 10th grade. We are already expecting to formally start this preparation process that is surely going to be very productive and will leave us all a series of new useful learnings and experiences regarding real and complex problematics in our world.

We hope you use this experience for personal growth and we want you to remember that the commission needs teamwork, that's why if you need help with anything, we are willing to help you.

Thank you.

-Sofia Blanco and Juan Bautista.

Work expectation on the comission

The topic of the commission is the conflict between Turkey and Greece, specially the relations between these two countries and the Cyprus dispute, taking into consideration the historical context between these two nations.

It is really important to take into account two important components: NATO's concepts and activities, as well as data, statistics and NATO's publications. Likewise, it's important for the commission: looking forward to a productive model, an excellent debate and to use your leadership, responsibility and dialogue skills.

We want to let you know that if you need any type of help you can ask us, we'll be willing to help you looking forward an excellent commission.

About the comission

NATO's main concern is to keep and guarantee the freedom and security of the member states through political and military means, defending and promoting democratic values, solving security related problems, and building trust and developing long-term friendly partnerships. NATO is committed with the peaceful resolution of international disputes, nonetheless if diplomacy fails, NATO has got the military power to undertake crisis-management operations. These are carried out under the collective defense clause of NATO's founding Treaty-Article 5 of the Washington Treaty or under a United Nations mandate, alone or with the support or in cooperation with other countries or international organizations.

As of 2019, NATO has 29 members. It is important to note that there are also several partners around the world that contribute actively in the wide range of activities done by the organization.

The North Atlantic treaty was signed on April 4th 1949, by twelve founder nations, with the main objective and vision of maintaining peace and security based on cooperation and close relations between the countries involved. NATO's most important clause is that if a member of the organization is attacked by an external force, the aggression is considered as an attack to all of the members.

Mandate and mission

NATO's fundamental goal is to safeguard the Allies' freedom and security by political and military means.

NATO also remains the principal security instrument of the transatlantic community and expression of its common democratic values.

Article 5 of the Washington Treaty — that an attack against one Ally is an attack against all — is at the core of the Alliance, a promise of collective defense. Article 4 of the treaty ensures consultations among Allies on security matters of common interest, which have expanded from a narrowly defined Soviet threat to the critical mission in Afghanistan, as well as peacekeeping in Kosovo and new threats to security such as cyber-attacks, and

global threats such as terrorism and piracy that affect the Alliance and its global network of partners.

In addition to its traditional role in the territorial defense of Allied nations, NATO leads the UN-mandated International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan and has ongoing missions in the Balkans and the Mediterranean; it also conducts extensive training exercises and offers security support to partners around the globe, including the European Union in particular but also the United Nations and the African Union.

Comission´s topic

GREEK -TURKISH RELATIONS AND CYPRUS DISPUTE

Greece and Turkey have a very large list of conflicts between them, and their relationship has always been difficult. Tension escalates from time to time and the thread of war seems to touch critical limits in recent years and months, especially in front of the coasts of the Aegean Sea, where some incidents involving the armed forces of both countries have taken place. The origins of this disputes can be traced to almost a hundred years ago, a war and the never ending disagreements presented during the rest of the XX century until our days. Among all of the issues affecting bilateral relations, there is one main problem, the Aegean, a relatively small semi-closed sea that separates the main lands of both countries, with around 3000 islands and islets. There is no formal borders or treaties of ownership on some of the smaller formations, making it the main focus of the discussion, since the early 70's.

The Cyprus issue could be seen as a bit more complex, since much of the conflict has to do with cultural differences, although it is very related with the first problematic in discussion. Without naming much details, and explaining in the most minimalist manners possible, the nature of this problem relies on the fact that Cyprus, located nearly at 150 km off the coast of mainland Turkey; is composed by two main "opposite" social groups, ones being the Greek Cypriots and the others, the Turkish Cypriots, which translates into an enormous list of likely conflictive aspects such as differences referring religion and ethnicity. This condition has made of the island a conflict area surprisingly immersed in an apparent peace compared to other zones with similar conditions, which nevertheless needs attention in order to keep peace and avoid any kind of confrontation between the parts involved.

Some key concepts

1. **War:** a state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.
 2. **Armed forces:** a country's army, navy, and air force.
 3. **Cyprus:** an island in the E Mediterranean: ceded to Britain by Turkey in 1878 and made a colony in 1925; became an independent republic in 1960 as a member of the Commonwealth; invaded by Turkey in 1974 following a Greek-supported military coup, leading to the partition of the island. In 1983 the Turkish-controlled northern sector declared itself to be an independent state as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus but failed to receive international recognition. Attempts by the UN to broker a reunification agreement have failed. Cyprus joined the EU in 2004. The UK maintains two enclaves as military bases (Akrotiri and Dhekelia Sovereign Base Areas), which are not included in Cyprus politically. Languages: Greek and Turkish. Religions: Greek Orthodox and Muslim. Currency: euro and Turkish lira. Capital: Nicosia. Pop: 1 179 551 (2017 est). Area: 9251 sq km (3571 sq miles).
 4. **Greek Cypriots:** are the ethnic Greek population of Cyprus, forming the island's largest ethnolinguistic community.
 5. **Turkish Cypriots:** are mostly ethnic Turks originating from Cyprus.
 6. **Encroach:** intrude on (a person's territory, rights, personal life, etc.).
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Terms to know for the comission

1. **Chairs:** The chairpersons are seated in the front with their gavel and facilitate the debate. They call on speakers, time speeches, and maintain the rules of procedure. If the conference gives awards, they will also evaluate your performance.
2. **Decorum:** order in committee. The chair may call decorum if delegates are loud or disrespectful, in order to ask for their attention during committee.
3. **Motion:** a specific action made by delegates to direct debate in a certain direction.

4. Yield: this is when a speaker decides to give up the remaining time in his or her speech. Typically, the three types of yields are: 1) Yield to the Chair meaning you give up the rest of your time, 2) Yield to another delegate meaning you give up the rest of your time to another delegate, or 3) Yield to questions from other delegates or Yield to comments to your speech by other delegates. Questions are also sometimes called Points of Information.

Points

5. Point of Inquiry: used when a delegate has a question about something that is not clearly understood in committee. Use this to ask a question if you don't understand a term or get what's going on in committee!

6. Point of Personal Privilege: used when a delegate experiences personal discomfort that hinders their ability to participate in committee. Examples: temperature of room, distractions during committee, can't hear another delegate, etc.

7. Point of Order (also called Point of Parliamentary Procedure): used when a delegate believes that there was a mistake made regarding the rules of procedure

Caucus

8. Moderated Caucus: A debate format that allows delegates to make short comments on a specific sub-issue. Typically, delegates who are interested in speaking will raise up their placards and the Chairs will call on delegates to speak one at a time. In order to move into a moderated caucus, the motion must include the overall speaking time, the time per speaker, and the sub-issue to be discussed.

9. Unmoderated Caucus (also called Informal Caucus or Lobbying Sessions): a debate format in which delegates can leave their seats to go and talk to others freely and informally.

In order to learn other important terms, you can go to the following link in which there are more terms that could be of interest to you:

<http://bestdelegate.com/model-un-made-easy-top-20-important-terms-to-know-in-committee/>

Preambulatory Clauses

Affirming, alarmed by, approving, aware of, bearing in mind, believing, confident, contemplating, convinced, declaring, deeply concerned, deeply conscious, deeply convinced, deeply disturbed, deeply regretting, desiring, emphasizing, expecting, expressing its satisfaction. Expressing its appreciation, fulfilling, fully alarmed, fully aware, fully believing, further deploring, further recalling, guided by, having adopted, having considered, having considered further, having examined, having heard, having received, having studied, keeping in mind, observing, reaffirming, realizing, recalling, recognizing, referring, seeking, taking into account, taking into consideration, taking note, viewing with appreciation, welcoming, citing further, citing, designating, acknowledging, mindful, noting, noting further, underlining, seized, firmly convinced, reiterating, encouraged, etc

Operative clauses

Accepts, Acknowledges, Adopts, affirms, also calls for, also recommends, also strongly condemns, also urges, appeals, appreciates, approves, authorizes, calls, calls for, calls upon, commends, concurs, condemns, confirms, congratulates, considers, decides, declares, declares accordingly, demands, deplores, designates, directs, draws the attention, emphasizes, encourages, endorses, expresses its appreciation, expresses its hope, expresses its regrets, expresses..., further invites, further resolves, further..., has resolved, instructs, introduces, invites, notes, proclaims, reaffirms, recalls, recognizes, recommends, regrets, reiterates, reminds, repeats, requests, requires, solemnly affirms, stresses, strongly advises, strongly encourages, suggests, supports, takes note of, transmits, trusts, underlines, underscores, urges, welcomes, etc

Historical context

That history can be traced right the way back to ancient times, long before Greece and Turkey even emerged as independent states.

The region currently occupied by the two nations, existing as it does at the juncture of Europe and Asia, has for thousands of years served as a battleground between the forces of East and West.

The psyches of both peoples have in many ways been forged by this enduring sense of conflict, of being on opposite sides of a profound cultural fault line.

This is perhaps especially true of the Greeks, who have always had a strong appreciation of the exploits of their ancient ancestors in battling the (as they see it) despotic powers of the East.

The Trojan wars, for instance, and the epic 5th Century BC clashes between the Greek city states and invading Persians --culminating in the legendary Greek victories at Marathon (490 BC), Salamis (480 BC) and Plataea (479 BC) - - still retain a surprising resonance for modern Greeks.

Likewise, the history of the Greek Byzantine Empire, which for many centuries stood as the only bulwark between the worlds of Islam and Christianity.

If millennia of attrition provide the wider context for strained Greco-Turkish relations, however, its specific roots lie in more modern times.

In the 15th century the Turkish Ottoman Empire overran mainland Greece and most of the Greek Islands, initiating almost 300 years of Muslim occupation.

Although Ottoman rule, especially in the early years, was less brutal than has often been made out, it was certainly

onerous, involving high taxation and occasional acts of appalling violence (30,000 Greeks were massacred when the Ottomans captured Cyprus in 1570).

The occupation, which ended with the Greek War of Independence of 1821-28, had a profound effect on the Greek people, engendering a sense of hatred and distrust of Turks that lasts to this day.

Turkish opinion, too, has been marked by the brutalities of history. The Greek War of Independence started with numerous massacres of Turkish civilians, most infamously at Tripolista in 1821, where 12,000 Turks died (the Turks responded by slaughtering 25,000 Greeks on the island of Chios).

The entire modern Turkish state, indeed, is in a sense based on anti-Greek sentiment, since its founder, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (1881-1938), first came to power by repelling the 1919-21 Greek invasion of Asia Minor.

Today the animosity between the two peoples is played out primarily on the island of Cyprus, an independent republic until 1974 when Ankara invaded and established the Turkish Republic of Cyprus in the northeast of the country, where the population was predominantly ethnic Turkish.

The Greeks, supported by the international community, have refused to recognize the Turkish Republic.



The Turks, for their part, have refused to back down, creating a source of permanent tension in the region (not so long ago the Greek foreign minister referred to Turks as "bandits, murderers and rapists," to which the Turkish foreign minister responded by branding him a "psychopath.")


Turkey's application to join the 15-member EU has likewise highlighted ill-feeling between the two nations, with Greece, already a member, vigorously opposing any Turkish involvement.

There are signs of a very slight thawing in the relationship. When a massive

earthquake hit the Turkish town of Izmit in August 1999, killing almost 2,000 people, Greek rescue teams were among the first on the scene.

When another earthquake hit Athens a month later, Turkish teams repaid the compliment by rushing to help.

While it was a hopeful sign, however, it will take a lot more than an earthquake to bring an end to the centuries of mutual antipathy and mistrust that have blighted relations between the two peoples.



Guiding questions

- a) Which is the reason for the current conflict between Greek and Turkey?
 - b) Which population is more affected?
 - c) Which countries are involved?
 - d) What have countries done to give a solution?
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Sources for research:

- <https://nato.usmission.gov/news-events/>
 - <https://fpc.org.uk/the-recent-crisis-between-greece-and-turkey/>
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Bibliography and references:

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