

XXXIII
TECMUN

North Atlantic Treaty
Organization

“Pero en vez de llorar actuamos: con piedras de las ruinas hay que forjar otra ciudad, otro país, otra vida”

—José Emilio Pacheco para el número 489 de la revista Proceso. 1986.

He caminado poco a poco por las calles heridas
no solamente hoy:
todos los días.
Veo las llagas palpitar,
cuando se desangran,
yo también lo siento.
Veo las caras de dolor,
cuando lloran,
yo también lo siento.
Pero ya no tengo miedo
—o eso intento transmitir—
ya no tengo miedo
de existir.
Y cuando te veo,
cuando los veo,
me veo.
Porque yo no soy solo yo:
yo también
soy ustedes.
También soy
el herido,
el desaparecido,
la asesinada,
el que no come,
la golpeada,
el humillado:
el mexicano.
No es una visión pesimista,
después de algunos años
aprendí que también
soy otros.

Soy:
el que se queja,
la que protesta,
el que se informa,
la que marcha por otros,
el que marcha por sí mismo,
la que lucha por sus derechos,
el que quiere cambiar su entorno:
el mexicano. La mexicana.
Yo ya no tengo miedo
de estar aquí.
Yo ya no tengo miedo
de mi país.
Y como yo no solo soy yo
junto conmigo,
otros
ya no tienen miedo,
ya quieren luchar,
ya no se van a dejar,
y juntos
vamos a construir
o t r a c i u d a d,
o t r o p a í s,
o t r a v i d a.

Daniela Rivera Guerrero

Subsecretaria de las Agencias Especializadas y Organismos Regionales

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Dear Ambassadors:

This is the perfect opportunity for you to show all the hard work and dedication you have put while preparing for this model. It is also the best moment for me to tell you about my story in the Models of United Nations. I really hope that you will find one day your own inspiration and passion as mine for TECMUN.

The first time I participated in TECMUN my legs were shaking, my heart was beating faster than usual, and my hands were sweaty. I could lie to you and tell you I was the most confident and experienced ambassador. But I was not. I was one of the most nervous and anxious person in the room. The simple idea of standing in front of people I did not know and give a speech made me feel like I was not going to be able to stand through 3 days. Maybe that same thing will happen to you and maybe some of you will want to quit, but do not worry, throughout this three days of sessions you will have full support from the chair and specially from me. I'm sure that before you even notice, you will be enthusiastic on debating and reaching for solutions. Working together with the whole committee is the main thing we try to achieve with this model. Thanks to my own experience, I can tell that the voices and participation of multiple ambassadors working together really do the difference.

You ambassadors are the only ones capable to make a change in the world we are living in. You have the power to try make our country a better place, just stand up for your beliefs and remember you can do whatever you can, don't let anyone tell you otherwise. I truly believe you are going to do an excellent job and I'm looking forward to seeing you growing during these days.

Mauro Rentería González
President of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
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Outline of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (further referred as NATO) was created as a result of the North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington, United States the April 4th from 1949 which firstly incorporated twelve European and American countries. Its objective is to provide an international peace area in the North Atlantic focused in ensuring the twenty eight active members security and guaranteeing their freedom by establishing a political and military alliance. The decisions taken in the committee consultations are dictated to search towards the interests and capabilities of the members, also they are associated with international organizations like the UN with the intention of preserving a diplomatic posture followed to enhance peace, justice and prudence acts in the worldwide community as well as to be supervised in the performing by these.

Topic A

Measures to solve tensions between the United States of America and the Republic of Turkey due to the United States foreign policy in the Middle East

By: Mauro Rentería González, Erick Palafox Prieto, Israel Sánchez Miranda, Emiliano Vizcaíno Arroyo and Giovann Narváez Flores.

Outline

Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War, the United States of America has supported Kurdish groups such as the People's Protection Units (further referred as YPG) to fight the Islamic State (ISIS). Simultaneously, the Turkish Republic is in conflict with this group as they consider them as an extension of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK); a terrorist group seeking for independence from the Turkish Republic. In the last year tensions between the two members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have increased due to the new policy of the United States in the Middle East that has allowed the Kurds to be armed by them, even when the Turkish government strongly objected. The tensions have increased to the point that in October both countries decided to suspend non-immigrant visa services after the arrest of the member of the US consulate in Istanbul. Subsequently the President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan declared that he did not recognize the authority of the US ambassador. In addition, the Turkey's government has condemned the decision of the President Donald Trump of declaring Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel.

Relation between the Syrian Civil War and the Kurdish groups and the position of the USA towards it

The Syrian Civil war is a conflict that began in the spring of 2011. This conflict was a part of a group of rebellions that originated in the Arab region, this conflicts were called the Arab Spring. Dissatisfied with their precarious situation the population of the majority of the countries of the region tried to overthrow the government. In Syria, people began to protest in the city of Deera because they wanted democracy, in response the government oppressed these manifestations with violence and the result of this action turned out to be several casualties and many people got injured, in response to this, thousands of people took the streets demanding Assad's resignation. Aware of their situation the Syrian people began to use weapons to defend themselves from the army. According to BBC reports it is estimated that 250,000 people were killed.

The Civil War began with many factions of the population against the government, a very important group that rebelled against the government were the Sunnis. Another disruptive faction that fight against the government were the jihadist Islamic State. The Kurds have taken a really important position to the development of this war, they are in conflict

with ISIS and the government. The country was divided, nowadays the Sunni have the city of Aleppo one of the most important cities in Syria, ISIS has some territory in the north and a small part in the center of the republic, the Kurds have almost all the north region and the government have the west region of the country and Damascus.

The Islamic State has gained a considerable amount of power since the Civil War began. They have taken various strategic cities in Syria like Palmyra; this city is strategically important because it is located approximately 245 kilometers away from Syria's capital, Damascus. This terrorist group is known for their extreme conduct against the Syrian people and their terrorist attacks around the world. In September 2014, aware of the danger that the Islamic State represents to the United States of America, made a series of air raids as an effort to degrade and obliterate ISIS. This attempt failed as many other attempts made by countries like Russia or NATO members.

This conflict has brought many repercussions to the Syrian population, in order to get away from the conflict in their country, people decided to emigrate to other countries near Syria. The situation with the Syrian population was so precarious that it was declared as a humanitarian crisis. According to BBC an estimate of 4.5 million people have escaped from Syria looking for a better quality of life.

Since 2013, ISIS launched repeated attacks on three Kurdish enclaves that border northern Syria, forcing people to flee across the Turkish border. On 2014, the People's Protection Units repelled this attacks, proving to be one of the most effective forces in the fight against the Islamic State. The YPG, under the banner of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), and alongside the US-led coalition airstrike and several local Arab militias, have driven ISIS out of thousands of square kilometres of territory in Syria and hundreds of kilometres along the border of Turkey.

The United States of America has maintained a harsh posture against the president Bashar Al Assad, they insist that Assad is responsible of the situation and the so called crimes against humanity. The intention of the United States is clear, Bashar Al Assad should resign. The United States supports the opposition, with military support and by training 5000 rebels to fight against ISIS and the government of Assad. On May, 2017 president Donald Trump approved a plan to arm Syrian Kurds to participate on a mission in order to retake Raqqa, a

Syrian city, from the Islamic State. Turkey strongly believes that this action could have a backlash and should not be done, but Donald Trump considers it as a good tactical movement.

Turkey's fight against terrorist groups

Turkey has suffered several terrorist attacks in the recent years, many of them led by the PKK. The President Erdogan has declared that international organizations such as the UN and the EU need to back Turkey up so they can defeat terrorism and the PKK in consequence. It is undeniable that the Turkish government has done many efforts to stop terrorist groups such as PKK (recognized as a terrorist group by the UN and the EU), ISIS and the Fethullah Terrorist Organisation (also known as FETO). But in many occasions the efforts seems to be depleted by the low cooperation of international organizations and other countries.

On 2014 the international participation of the Turkish government in forums against terrorism and extremism raised specifically in the efforts of sharing and acquiring information. Also, its capital Ankara is a key place for the anti-ISIS coalition letting NATO members and many other Arab countries shell ISIS bases and the realization of air strikes. In spite of the many efforts Turkey has made to stop terrorism within its borders, the Turkish situation hasn't been considered by many countries because of the fight Turkey has against YPG.

YPG is a Kurdish coalition known as one of the most effective forces against the Islamic State movements. Turkey views YPG as an extension of the terrorist movement PKK (fact that YPG has denied in many occasions) and does not feel safe with this coalition taking part in the fight against terrorism. In consequence of these, YPG has received bombardments, attacks and threats from Turkey. These attacks have drawn the attention of the UN and the United States of America due to its importance on the support of these Kurdish coalition.

The attacks and the lack of impartiality the Turkish government has delayed the progress of toppling extremist groups. But although many of the difficulties, Turkey has had to deplete the influence and power of terrorist organizations, the past first of December 2017, Turkey made great advances at lowering the popularity of PKK on its territory. Binaldi Yildirim, Turkey's Prime Minister, declared that "Turkey, as before, will actively fight terrorism, because the most important thing for us is to ensure safety of our citizens. At present, Turkey is fighting not only the PKK but also the Islamic State (IS) terrorist group." (Yildirim, 2017).

Another problematic Turkey has to face is the constant pressure the United States of America has lobbied not only in the Turkish territory, but in Syrian and Iraqi territory as well. This has led to rising tensions between the US and Turkey, involving several members of NATO and even neighbor countries like Israel. The recent declaration of Jerusalem as the official capital of the State of Israel has originated many discrepancies between Muslim countries. Erdogan, president of Turkey declared these past December that Israel is a terrorist state and the United States is encouraging the extremist groups, he also affirmed that Jerusalem should not be the capital of Israel representing one of the main oppositors of these decision on the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

It is said that ISIS attacks on Turkey are caused due to its foreign policy and its incursions on Syrian territory threatening the Islamic State. Another fact Turkey is accused of, is the transit jihadists have had not only on Turkey but in Syria and Iraq, Pascale Warda minister of Immigration and Refugees in Iraq stated that the Turkish government eased the entrance of extremist groups to Syria and Iraq and did nothing to stop them.

United States foreign policy in the Middle East and deterioration of relations with Turkey

Since the beginning of the Syrian Civil War in 2011 the government of the United States imposed economic sanctions against the Syrian government due to the emergency law that the president Bashar al Assad approved, this allowed the authorities to detain people considered a threat to national security and restricted freedom of speech. In 2013, the US government condemned the use of chemical weapons in the Ghouta attack and pressured the President Bashar al Assad to resign. Subsequently, in 2014 the Congress of the United States approved a mission to train and arm rebels from the Syrian Opposition, who were against the government of Bashar al Assad, and sent airstrikes from the US army to fight ISIS. Nonetheless, in July 2017 the government of the United States under the administration of President Donald Trump decided to suspend the supply of weapons to the Syrian Opposition.

On the other hand, the government of the United States has supported Kurdish groups such as the Syrian Democratic Forces formed by the YPG and the Women's Protection Units (YPJ) since 2014. In April 2017, the Turkish government sent an airstrike against the PKK and the YPG in the Syria-Iraq border, informing the American officials an hour before the attack and failing to consider the request of the United States of not continuing until they had

a proper arrangement. Additionally, the intervention of the Turkish Air Force erroneously battered soldiers from the Peshmerga, a Kurdish group, ally of the United States in the offensive to retake the city of Mosul. Due to the fact that the attacks were not approved by the United States led-coalition and represented an obstacle in the military operation of the U.S. against ISIS, the American troops sent armored vehicles to patrol the Syria-Turkey border. As a response, the Turkish government also deployed vehicles to the border zone, threatening to use the force against Kurdish militias if it was necessary, increasing tension between both countries.

In May 2017 the President of the United States Donald Trump decided to arm the Syrian Kurds with heavy machine guns, mortars, anti-tank weapons, armored cars and engineering equipment to participate in the battle to retake the city of Raqqa, even when Turkey, member of NATO, deeply opposed, since the American army argued that the most efficient method to regain territory was to join the Kurdish forces with the Syrian Arab Forces. The American officials declared that as precautionary measures, the amount of weapons and ammunition to the Kurds would be limited and monitored, and that the YPG would not occupy the city of Raqqa. Nevertheless, the government of Erdogan completely condemned the decision of the United States.

In October 2017, a diplomatic dispute arose between both countries after the arrest of Metin Topuz, member of the US consulate in Istanbul, as other American and Turkish collaborators of the diplomatic mission accused of espionage or terrorism along the year. As a response, the United States decided to suspend non immigrant visas for Turkey. Afterwards, the Turkish government applied the same measure, and disclaimed the authority of the American ambassador, aggravating the relations between both countries to a large extent.

NATO's involvement

NATO's objective is to provide an international peace area in the North Atlantic focused in ensuring the twenty-eight active members security and guaranteeing their freedom by establishing a political and military alliance. Seeking for measures in order to solve tensions between two of its members, Turkey and USA, is vital to prevent this issue from becoming a bigger threat to security.

The relationship NATO has with Turkey is pretty strong, since 1952 the North Atlantic Alliance has helped the Republic of Turkey to try to achieve peace and security in the Euro-Atlantic area. Turkey has also contributed and supported the NATO Response Force, a command situated in Istanbul. Although, with the new crisis Turkey has been facing, it has also weakened NATO in certain areas. Nowadays, many members of the Alliance consider Turkey should not be part from NATO because it may bring future problems to them.

The President of the United States of America stated that NATO is obsolete and that the European Union is failing to maintain international peace. This statement clearly points out that the relationship between NATO and the US is not so strong as it used to be. However, the USA is one of the most powerful members and even though it has brought many problems and concerns to NATO members, they consider the US as a vital key to achieve NATO's purpose.

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Glossary

B

Backlash: A strong, negative reaction to something.

D

Deplete: To reduce something in size or amount.

Disclaim: Refuse or deny.

Discrepancy: A difference or lack of compatibility between two or more facts.

Dispute: An argument or disagreement.

Disruptive: Causing trouble and therefore stopping something from continuing as usual.

E

Enclave: An area that is different from the larger area of a country surrounding it.

Extent: The degree or amount to which something happens.

I

Incursion: A sudden attack or act on going into a place, especially across a border.

L

Lobby: To try to persuade to take a particular action.

M

Mortar: Gun with a short, wide barrel that can fire bombs high in the air.

O

Obliterate: To remove all signs of something, either by destroying it or by covering it so that it can not be seen.

Overthrow: To defeat or remove someone from power; using the force.

P

Precarious: In a dangerous state because of not being safe.

R

Raid: A short sudden attack, usually by a small group of people.

Repel: To force away something unwanted.

Resignation: Act of leaving a job or position.

T

Topple: Cause to overbalance and fall.

Guiding Questions

1. Why is the United States' foreign policy in the Middle East creating tensions with the Republic of Turkey?
2. How is the Syrian Civil War involved in this conflict and how is your delegation involved in it?
3. How are the diplomatic relationships your delegation has with Turkey and the United States of America? Explain.

Topic B

Possible enforcement of NATO's Article V
due to recent Russian aggressions against
Baltic States

*By: Mauro Rentería González, Erick Palafox Prieto, Israel Sánchez Miranda,
Emiliano Vizcaíno Arroyo and Giovann Narváez Flores.*

Outline

As the Cold War finished, it was apparent that Russia was losing its control, leaving the United States (hereinafter referred as US) as the most powerful country. However, under the administration of President Putin, Russia is reconstructing a solid intense armed force with huge military abilities, recovering an important role in world strategy, and trying to be one of the most powerful countries again. That comes to the detriment of the US and other European powers. Acts, like Russia's interventions in Ukraine, including its annexation of Crimea, display a challenge to European security. Russia has undermined the vision of a steady, secure, and financially solid Europe that has guided North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union's (EU) policy for two decades. Planning to reestablish its control in post-Soviet territory, the Kremlin are trying to debilitate the West, which is seen as the primary adversary of its intends to build another security policy in Eurasia and all inclusive. The Baltic Sea district is seen by Russia as a helpful proving ground in the endeavor to accomplish this objective, supported by the political and military geology of the Baltic Sea area. Russia has been having a provocative behavior of its airforce and navy in the region of the Baltic Sea, this may cause clashes between Russia and NATO. The US has also deployed military units in response to Russia's actions.

Russia and the Baltic States

The Baltic states are three countries located in Northeastern Europe, in the coast of the Baltic Sea, conformed by Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. These countries are members of several organizations, such as NATO, the EU and the UN. The Baltic States are considered strategically important, because of their frontier with Russia and their coast with the Baltic Sea.

In 1940, the Soviet Union invaded the Baltic States and consequently these countries were annexed to the USSR. The Soviet Union began to have presence in the Baltic States since 1939, with mutual agreements between the USSR and the Baltics. This pacts stated that the Soviets could establish military groups and bases in the Baltic States. In 1940, the Soviet military, the Red Army, invaded these countries and forced the presidents of the 3 states to resign. They were renamed as the Estonian Soviet Socialist

Republic, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In response to the oppression made by the Soviet Union, the people from the Baltic States tried a resistance, but it was violently oppressed. According to the book called "*The history of the Baltic States*" written by Kevin O'Connor, 200,000 people were deported to inhospitable areas in the Soviet Union, and also 75,000 people were sent to Gulags. The 10% of the entire Baltic States population were deported during the years of 1940 to 1953.

There was a small span of time during 1941 where the Germans invaded the Baltic region. The people from the Baltic region were considered Germans during this short period. The Balts hoped for a better government by the Reichskommissariat Ostland, but it turned out in many casualties, discrimination and deportations. It was until 1944, with the Yalta conference, where it was stated that the Baltics will return to Soviet occupation.

In the 1980s massive protests arose by the Baltic States, these protests transformed into a revolution called the Singing Revolution. In 1989, a human chain that stretched for 600 km crossing all the capitals of the Baltic States, was formed by approximately 2 million people. As a consequence, this action contributed to the dissolution of the USSR. In 1991, the Baltic States were declared independent, but until 1993 the Russian troops retired from the Baltic Area.

Nowadays, in the Baltic States exists a considerable amount of Russian people lives in the Baltic States, according to the information of the 3 governments approximately 1 million Russians living in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. This quantity of people represents one of the biggest groups of people that are not born in the Baltic area.

Immediately after separation of the Baltic States, the relationship between them was not cordial, the diplomatic relation aggravated when Baltic States joined NATO. Nowadays, the relations between the Baltic States and Russia have been tense because of the strains with Nato countries. The United States of America have expressed their desire to protect this strategic territory.

The Baltic States joined NATO in 2004, in the Istanbul Summit. This was the first NATO advance onto territory of the once Soviet Union. This measure was taken in order to make sure an event like the Cold War would never happen again. "This is a formal

declaration to Russia politically that we are free, and declaring ourselves free forever”, stated Valdas Adamkus, president of Lithuania, in an interview.

The illegal annexation of Crimea to Russia in March 2014 compromised eight states within the Eastern Flank. This compromised region is of rising importance in the context of Europe’s security order. It is important because this strategic land could help NATO to react to crises firmly. The Baltic countries have a growing fear that Russia could interfere on their respective countries. Poland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia have urged NATO to bolster defences on the Eastern Flank.

There has been an increasing number of NATO military exercises in the region of the Baltic States, involving troops from 24 different countries. The biggest one being the Anaconda-2016, with over 31,000 troops. It has been catalogued as the largest game war since the Cold War (2016, Aljazeera).

Fight for the region of the Baltic Sea

The Baltic Sea is one of the most important economic areas globally, international commerce and its geographic position makes the Baltic Sea an important territory. This has led to rising tensions between the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), NATO, the EU and Russia. This last one is believed to be a major threat to the consolidation of the plans of both NATO and the EU.

In consequence of this, NATO has decided to patrol the Baltic zone to guarantee the security not only of the Baltics but the European continent due to the ostensible aggressions from the Russian Federation. But, contrary to everything the EU and NATO have declared, the objective of Russia’s “agressions” is to increase its military defenses within its borders. Serguéi Lavrov, external subjects minister of Russia, has declared that even NATO knows Russia isn’t interested in attacking the Baltics.

On November and December of this last year, NATO has intercepted and escorted Russian airplanes found in international airspace, in addition to United Kingdom’s vigilance over Russian warships in the North Sea (sea located next to the Baltic Sea). These apparently military incursions have dismayed not only NATO, but the EU and the United States of America, in consequence of these, the involved countries have maximized their security to protect from possible Russian aggressions.

Due to these recent tensions, the EU has decided to implement the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR), where one of its objectives is to involve Russia more

into the Baltic zone in matters of environmental protection. The main objective of the EUSBSR is to mobilize and promote the development of the Baltic Sea Region resorting to international cooperation between the Baltic states, EU, and even Russia.

In spite of these efforts, NATO still continues to patrol the skies of the Baltic region to assure the security of its allies. Sweden has confirmed that after the acceptance of certain rules of air behavior, the international situation has improved. NATO has tried to collaborate with Finland and Sweden, but both of the countries chose to maintain their neutrality. This has led to a considerable diminution of air patrolling from NATO, making the situation in the Baltic sky and sea less tense.

The past December the 14th, the National Defence Committee of the Riigikogu met with NATO Military Committee. Mark Helme, chairman of the National Defence Committee of the Riigikogu, stated that if NATO doesn't provide a permanent naval unit in the Baltic Sea Region, Russia can easily isolate from the world not only the Baltic Sea Region but NATO in a military conflict due to the recent deployment of military troops in the borders near the Baltics. "Russia has deployed to Kaliningrad missiles the range of which extends to Sweden" (Helme, 2017), this action threatens many members of NATO, including the EU and the Baltics. Helme firmly states that the only way to maintain peace in the Baltic Sea Region is to deploy a naval fleet which can prevent airplanes of Russian attacks and let the deployment of military troops near the Baltics. Helme and Petr Pavel, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, believe that it will be difficult to improve relations with Russia anytime soon.

NATO's presence in the Baltic Region is crucial to establish order in the recent threats Russia has done to the Baltic States. Also, the presence of the fleet and troops of the United States of America is believed to be crucial to ease the recent Russian menace near Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The article V of the NATO forces its members to attack if one or more of NATO's members are assaulted, this could be disastrous, not only for the Baltic Sea Region, but for NATO's members due to the clearly disadvantage the Baltic Sea represents. The restoration of the relationships between Russia and NATO seems

impossible at this point with the increasing tensions of the last three years, making the Baltics a region of great importance for the future of NATO.

United States response to the Russian Federation's aggressions

In June 2014 the United States announced the creation of the European Reassurance Initiative (ERI), a budget for investing on security for European States, as a response to the Russian annexation of Crimea. In February 2016 the United States Department of Defense informed that the spending of the ERI would increase from \$789 million USD to \$3.4 billion USD. Afterwards, the United States spent \$250 million USD to improve military bases in Europe. Simultaneously, the U.S. Army increased its presence in the region by carrying out recurring armored and aerial convoying and military exercises.

In October 2016, the Russian Armed Forces deployed nuclear ballistic missiles to the region of Kaliningrad, a Russian territory located in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region, occupied by the Soviet Union after the defeat of Germany in the World War II, and then integrated to Russian territory as the Kaliningrad Oblast, due to its strategic position between Poland, Lithuania and the Baltic Sea coast, as a method of coercion to the Baltic and Eastern Europe States. Subsequently, in November 2016 the Russian Federation sent missile launchers to the mentioned region. Besides from the recent missile equipment, the Kaliningrad region has been armed with radars, air protection systems, coastal anti-shiping missiles, as a strategy to deter NATO and hindering the strengthening of Baltic States.

As a response to Russia's military deployment of missiles, in January 2017 the United States set up its Special Operation forces in Vilnius, the capital city of Lithuania to train and strengthen Baltic military forces seeking for leadership to fight the Russian threat. Furthermore, the United States established a permanent protection brigade in the continent, increased the amount of military exercises and provided weaponry to European States. Additionally, in cooperation with NATO, the United States led one of the four battalions of the organization together with Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Poland.

The United States has supported the enlargement and strengthen of the Polish Armed Forces as a measure for deterring Russia's threat. In November 2017 the United

States approved the sale of \$10.5 billion USD anti-missile system to Poland. The Republic of Poland will also receive 208 advanced capability missiles, 16 launching stations, four radars, four control stations, reserve equipment and software. The missiles are designed to recognize and track aircrafts and short-range ballistic missiles. The equipment of missile is expected to allow Poland to safeguard its territorial integrity from possible Russian aggressions from the neighbor region of Kaliningrad, and to defend other NATO members in the region in case of the enforcement of the Article V of the Washington Treaty.

NATO's involvement

NATO's objective is to provide an international peace area in the North Atlantic focused in ensuring the twenty eight active members' security and guaranteeing their freedom by establishing a political and military alliance. Seeking for measures in order to solve tensions between the Baltic States members, and the Russian Federation, is vital to prevent this issue from becoming a bigger threat to security. Ambassadors must have in mind the Article V of the NATO charter, the collective defense is one of the main characteristic NATO has and it is a vital argument to highlight. Ambassadors must focus on the aggressions Russia has made against Baltic States, and the importance this has regarding the intervention on one of the most important countries, the United States.

NATO has been trying to establish political relationships with Russia for more than two decades, developing conversations and cooperating in certain mutual activities. Despite the effort of building an alliance, this cooperation was suspended due to the intervention the Russian Federation had in Ukraine. Since that particular issue, tension has arose between NATO and Russia, this is a very concerning issue to international peace and must be solved immediately.

The Baltic States have been cooperating with NATO in order to maintain peace and security in the Baltic Region. Since the singing revolution, previously mentioned, the Baltic States have been active members in NATO's missions, and they have been getting full support in the issue against the Russian Federation.

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Glossary

B

Bolster: To support or improve something or make it stronger.

C

Charter: A written instrument or contract executed in due form.

Coastal: Land located near a shore.

Coercion: To persuade someone to do something that they are unwilling to do.

Convoying: To escort for protection.

D

Deploy: To place in battle formation or appropriate positions.

Deter: To turn aside, discourage, or prevent from acting.

Detriment: Injury, damage.

E

Ease: Relief from discomfort or obligation.

Endeavoring: To attempt something by exertion of effort.

F

Fleet: A group of ships sailing together, engaged in the same activity, or under the same ownership.

H

Hereinafter: the following part of this writing or document.

Hindering: To make slow or difficult the progress of something.

I

Incursions: A hostile entrance into a territory.

Isolate: To cause a person or thing to remain apart from others.

O

Ostensible: Intended for display.

R

Reichskommissariat Ostland: It was the German regime in the Baltic States during the second world war.

S

Spite: hatred with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart.

W

Weaponry: Weapons gathering.

Guiding Questions

1. Why are the Baltic States very strategically important?
2. What is the importance of NATO's article V in the situation?
3. What is the purpose of NATO's military trainings in the Baltic States?