

MUNIKL'26

**Historical North
Atlantic Treaty
Organization
(Study Guide)**

Lamia Zeyno Çelebi

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1. Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all to the fourth annual session of Izmir K1z High School Model United Nations Conference. I am Ecrin Tügen, and I will be serving as your Secretary General for this conference. I am here to ensure you have an unforgettable experience in the best way possible.

During the conference, you will not only engage in diplomatic discussions, but you will also develop your leadership and communication skills, gain a deeper understanding of international issues, learn about the policies of other countries, practice crisis management, and socialize with delegates from other schools who may become your close friends. Briefly, this conference will offer you far more than you expect.

Of course, a great conference does not come together easily. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my Executive, Organization, and Academic Teams, who have worked constantly and intensively throughout the entire process. I am certain that this conference will be amazing because of their hard work.

MUNIKL'26 has been my biggest dream for years; finally, my dream comes true with your interest and participation. I cannot fully express how grateful I am to all of you for being part of this journey. Wishing you a beneficial, enjoyable and truly unforgettable conference experience.

Warm Regards,
Ecrin TÜGEN
Secretary General, MUNIKL'26

2. Letter from the Under Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Welcome to MUNIKAL'26. My name is Lamia Zeyno Çelebi and I am the Under Secretary General responsible for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Committee

You will be proposing your motions, debating on semi-moderated caucuses and will be writing the final paper accordingly to these 3 main topics

I expect each delegate to read this study guide carefully and do their research well prior to the conference. If you have any questions, any concerns or anything that you want to ask me regarding the committee you can always reach out to me.

Sincerely,

Lamia Zeyno Çelebi

Under Secretary General

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3. Key Words and Definitions

1. **Kosovo Liberation Army:** The armed group fighting for Kosovo's independence is the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA).
2. **Slobodan Milošević:** Slobodan Milošević, who led Yugoslavia during the conflict and was charged with war crimes and repression.
3. **Sovereignty:** The ability of a nation to manage its own affairs free from outside intervention.
4. **Humanitarian Intervention:** When nations employ force to prevent violations of human rights in another nation.
5. **Ethnic cleansing:** Forcing a group of people to relocate due to their ethnicity.
6. **Refugee:** A person who flees their nation due to conflict or peril.
7. **Internally Displaced Person (IDP):** An internally displaced person is a person who is compelled to flee their home but remains in their nation.
8. **Air Campaign:** Aircraft-based military assaults.
9. **Guerrilla warfare:** Using mobility, small groups, and surprise attacks.
10. **Ceasefire:** An agreement to temporarily halt hostilities.
11. **Peacekeeping forces:** Such as the Kosovo Force, are troops dispatched to keep the peace following a conflict.
12. **War Crimes:** Serious transgressions committed during hostilities, like injuring civilians.
13. **Autonomy:** The capacity of a territory inside a nation to rule itself.

14. Secession: When an area splits off to form a separate nation.

15. Collateral Damage: When a military action occurs, unintentional injury to people or structures occurs.

16. Precision Guided weaponry: These cutting-edge weapons are made to hit targets more precisely.

4. Introduction to the Committee



Formed on the basis of the *North Atlantic Treaty* which had been signed on the 4th of April 1949, *NATO* is an active and leading contributor to peace and security on a global scale. The Organization was formed to promote democratic values and is committed to the passive resolution of disputes. However, being an intergovernmental military alliance, if diplomatic efforts go in vain, it has the military capability needed to undertake crisis-management

operations alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations.

Through such operations, the Alliance demonstrates both its willingness to prove itself as a positive force for change and its ability to meet the security challenges of the 21st century. The committee hosts 32 countries across North America and Europe.

An additional 22 countries participate in NATO's Peace programs. Delegates from this committee will have to treat country crises on a case-by-case basis and to present diplomatic solutions to ongoing situations while keeping in mind previous attempts and efforts made by the committee. The use of past references, statistics, and inculcation of peace plans is recommended so delegates can proceed in the committee and pave their decisions accordingly in regard to the topic and finally come up with a unanimous resolution according to the topic.

a. Formation of NATO (1949)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed as a joint defense coalition to resist Soviet hostility. NATO was established by 12 nations, among them the United States, Canada, and various Western European countries, based on the principle of collective defense described in Article 5 of the agreement. Its establishment was a direct reaction to the increasing Soviet influence and the recognized danger of communist spread in Europe.

Signing of the Brussels Agreement: The nations of Western Europe were open to exploring a collective security approach. In reaction to rising tensions and security issues, delegates from multiple Western European nations convened to form a military alliance.

In March 1948, the Brussels Treaty was signed by Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Their agreement ensured mutual defense; should any of these countries be assaulted, the others were obligated to assist in its defense.

Simultaneously, the Truman Administration implemented a peacetime draft, boosted military expenditures, and urged the traditionally isolationist Republican Congress to contemplate a military partnership with Europe. In May 1948, Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg put forward a resolution recommending that the President pursue a security treaty with Western Europe that would comply with the United Nations charter but operate outside the Security Council, where the Soviet Union possessed veto authority.

i. Background of NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created in 1949 by the US, Canada and Western European nations in order to provide collective security against the Soviet Union. NATO was the first to create a peacekeeping military alliance. In The post-destruction era of the Second World War, the member states of Europe had struggled to rebuild the economic impact the war had on their countries and to ensure their security. While the US had stood

strong, rearmed and integrated into Europe as vital to the prevention of the Soviet expansion across the continent.

After this era, for seven decades, NATO endured the common threats that it was established against. The organization successfully protected its members against the Soviet aggression. Today the alliance consists of 32 member countries. NATO has a significant role in the remaining post conflict free policies of Europe after the post conflict era of World War 2.

As World War II ended, the Soviet Union's alliance with Western powers weakened. Europe sought a long-term peace plan. At Yalta and Potsdam, Stalin gained temporary control of Poland and parts of Germany. However, Soviet ambitions grew. They sponsored communist coups in Czechoslovakia and surrounding territories. Fearing further Soviet encroachment, Western countries discussed forming a security organization.

- **1949-1991**

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- **1991**

In 1991, the Soviet Union disintegrated due to domestic political reforms and democratic momentum, leading to the emergence of Russia and fourteen other countries. This collapse ended the Cold War, as NATO successfully deterred armed conflict on the continent. It's rare for an alliance born in one strategic context to endure when that context changes.

- **1991-2001**

At the end of the Cold War, NATO faced internal struggles. Instead of retiring the alliance, it reimagined its mission. The organization had to either remain defensive, expand its mission. Over the next decade NATO expanded its membership and confronted new forms of instability outside the borders.

- **1994**

Partnership for Peace, an initiative to reimagine post Cold War NATO, aimed to form relationships with former Soviet countries. While it demonstrated NATO's continued existence, voluntary participation of former Warsaw Pact countries didn't guarantee future NATO entry. Nevertheless, it was seen as a step toward membership. Thirteen east European countries, including Russia, collaborated with NATO allies on multilateral activities. Critics argue NATO should've integrated Russia more effectively, potentially preventing its alienation through economic assistance.

- **2001**

NATO's mission expanded from grounding Qaddafi's air force to removing Qaddafi from power. NATO backed rebels took over most of Libya and executed Qaddafi. NATO leaders hoped this would end Libya's violence, but the country soon spiraled into greater chaos. The Libya campaign raised questions about NATO's expanding mission. Though NATO couldn't restore democracy, it protected Libyan citizens and prevented a massacre.

- **2014**

In 2014, Russia annexed Crimea and armed separatists in eastern Ukraine, threatening democracy in Europe. NATO responded by suspending cooperation with Russia and promising more troops to Eastern Europe, especially vulnerable Baltic countries.

- **2022**

Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022, sparking a destructive conflict that claimed thousands of lives. Fearing Russian aggression, European leaders strengthened NATO, providing billions of dollars in military and financial aid to Ukraine. NATO also trained Ukrainian troops. Ukraine applied for membership, but NATO initially refused. However, all member countries agreed to allow Ukraine to join once the conflict ends, when it's safer.

- **2023**

Finland and Sweden, previously neutral, applied to join NATO months after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Finland joined in April 2023, becoming NATO's 31st member. Hungary and Turkey initially blocked Sweden's application due to political tensions, but they reversed their position in March 2024, making Sweden NATO's 32nd member.

- **2024-2025**

Between 2024 and 2025, NATO experienced significant developments. Key events included its 75th anniversary summit in Washington, D.C., reaffirming collective defense and increased support for Ukraine. NATO also conducted its largest military exercise since the Cold War, involving over 90,000 troops, and Sweden officially joined, strengthening Northern Europe's presence. Throughout these years, NATO members provided ongoing military aid to Ukraine and discussed delivering Patriot missile systems. A second summit was scheduled for June 24–25, 2025, in The Hague, Netherlands, focusing on strengthening eastern defenses, long-term security strategy, and burden-sharing. Internal debates emerged among European leaders, considering increased autonomy in Ukraine's defense, which raised concerns about weakening NATO's unity and credibility.

5. Introduction to the Agenda Item: Operation Allied Force of 1999

The Operation Allied Force was a major military operation carried out by NATO between March 24th and June 10th 1999, During the Kosova War. It created a turning point for the organization's history since it was the alliance's first large scale operation without authorization from the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The campaign was a based intervention aimed at forcing the government of Yugoslavia to end its military actions in Kosovo and accept the international peacekeeping forces.

The roots of the conflict are a long standing ethnic and political tensions in Kosova which is populated by ethnic Albanians but governed by Serbia. Throughout the 1990s the need for better autonomy grew stronger among Kosovo Albanians. In response to these demands, Yugoslav government implemented increased repressive measures. In 1998, violence has escalated into an open conflict between Yugoslav forces and the Kosovo Liberation Army. The massive displacement, ethnic cleansing and human rights violations created international attention and concern.

Diplomatic efforts in order to resolve the crisis were there however it did not succeed. The most notable attempt in order to solve the issue was the Ramboulet Conference in 1999. Western powers proposed an agreement that would allow Kosovo a sustainable autonomy and would allow NATO troops to be placed in the region. The Kosovo Albanians accepted the proposal and Yugoslav authorities rejected it. This diplomatic failure was the key aspect for NATO's decision to start military action.

Operation Allied Force was almost entirely done through air power which reflects NATO's efforts in minimizing casualties among its own forces and maximizing the pressure on Yugoslavia. Over the span of 78 days NATO launched thousands of strikes that targeted military bases, air defense systems, infrastructure and government facilities. Targets that included bridges, roads, power plants and communication networks that weakened Yugoslav military forces and disrupted command and control infrastructures.

Despite the strategic goals, the operation was viewed as a highly controversial mission. One of the central aspects to this viewpoint was that NATO acted without authorization from UNSC due to the likely vetoes that would come from Russia and China.

The operation came to a conclusion in June 1999 when Yugoslav forces agreed to withdraw from the region under the terms of the *Kumanovo Agreement*. This led to the establishment of an international peacekeeping force, Kosovo Force (KFOR), and the deployment of UN interim administration in Kosovo under United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

a) Kosovo Liberation Army

The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) known as Ushtria Çlirimtare e Kosovës (UÇK) was an ethnic Albanian organization. Its main objective was to achieve the independence of Kosovo from Yugoslavia. The KLA became active when tensions between Albanians and Serbian authorities escalated in the 1990s.

The origins of KLA traces back to early 1990s when Kosovo Albanians lost faith in peaceful resistance that were led by political figures like Ibrahim Rugova. Rugova implemented non violent resistance and parallel state institutions, however the process toward independence was negative and pushed some groups toward armed struggle.

The Army's structure was decentralized and consisted of regional units that organized into zones in Kosovo. It lacked the formal discipline and equipment of a persistent army and it relied on warfare tactics like ambushes hit and run attacks and prior knowledge of terrain

6. Breakup of Yugoslavia

The breakup of Yugoslavia was a violent process that happened in the early 1990s which led to the collapse of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This issue was driven by a mix of ethnic tensions, economic instability, nationalism and weak federal leadership after Josip Broz Tito's death in 1980. Tito maintained unity among all Yugoslavian diverse and ethnic groups and his absence created a mixture of power that allowed nationalist leaders to gain power and influence.

Yugoslavia was made up of six nations which were, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and North Macedonia. After negative economic conditions worsened, political leaders relied on ethnic society in order to gain support.

The first major point in the breakup came with Slovenia and Croatia's declaration of independence. Slovenia's conflict with Yugoslavia lasted ten days and resulted in minor casualties. However the situation in Croatia became a violent war between Croatian forces and ethnic Serbian groups. This marked the start point that would later doom Yugoslavia of the big collapse.

The major point occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1996. After the declaration of independence Bosnia became a two sided force that involved Bosnian Muslims, Croats and Serbs. The conflict was described as an ethnic cleansing and targeted civilians. One of the most significant points in the conflict was the Srebrenica massacre where more than 8,000 Bosniak men and boys were killed by Bosnian forces. The conflict ended with the Dayton Agreement.

In the meantime, tensions in Kosovo, a Serbian autonomous territory with a predominantly ethnic Albanian population, kept rising. Conflict between Serbian forces and the Kosovo Liberation Army resulted from Kosovo Albanians' desire for more autonomy and ultimately independence throughout the 1990s. NATO Operation Allied Force was eventually launched as a result of this conflict's escalation into the Kosovo War.

Yugoslavia has essentially vanished by the early 2000s. In 2006, the surviving Serbian and Montenegrin federation officially disbanded, leaving two sovereign entities. Later, in 2008, Kosovo proclaimed its independence, though there is still some international disagreement over its status. Seven countries which are; Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Kosovo have taken the place of the old Yugoslavia.

NATO and international relations were significantly impacted by the dissolution of Yugoslavia. It revealed the limitations of international diplomacy in averting ethnic war and prompted institutions like NATO and the United Nations to become more involved. NATO

moved away from traditional collective defense and toward humanitarian intervention and crisis management with its actions in Bosnia and Kosovo .

7. Kosovo War

The Kosovo Liberation Army, an ethnic Albanian guerrilla group fighting for Kosovo's independence, and the troops of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Slobodan Milošević, engaged in a fierce battle known as the Kosovo War (1998–1999). Long-standing ethnic tensions between Serbs and Albanians in the province of Kosovo led to widespread violence throughout the conflict, which eventually prompted international action by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The conflict's origins started in the larger breakup of Yugoslavia, which heightened nationalist feelings throughout the area. Following Serbia's revocation of Kosovo's autonomy in 1989, ethnic Albanians, who made up the majority of the population, experienced political repression. Armed resistance emerged in the late 1990s as a result of discontent with the lack of progress made by peaceful resistance, which at first sought independence through non-violent means under the leadership of individuals like Ibrahim Rugova.

Yugoslav and Serbian forces responded harshly when the Kosovo Liberation Army started attacking Serbian police and government officials in 1998. These forces conducted military operations in Kosovo that were widely alleged to involve violations of human rights, such as brutality against civilians and forcible relocation. The international community was disturbed by the rising humanitarian crisis that resulted from the destruction of villages and the mass exodus of ethnic Albanians.

Diplomatic attempts to end the crisis were negative. Early in 1999, the Rambouillet negotiations in order to reach a peace deal that would give Kosovo autonomy and let foreign forces to enter the area. Yugoslavia rejected the proposals, seeing the deployment of foreign soldiers as an infringement on their sovereignty, whereas Kosovo Albanian authorities accepted them. NATO militarily intervened as a result of the discussions' failure.

NATO Operation Allied Force, a 78 day bombing operation against Yugoslav military and strategic targets, began in March 1999. NATO sought to end the humanitarian crisis and push Yugoslav forces to leave Kosovo. NATO member states conducted thousands of sorties during the battle, which was totally dependent on air power. Although it was successful in

increasing pressure on Yugoslavia, it also resulted in infrastructure damage and civilian casualties, making it a controversial international issue.

When Yugoslav forces decided to leave Kosovo under the terms of the Kumanovo Agreement in June 1999, the conflict came to a conclusion. After that, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo assumed administrative authority of the area, and NATO sent a peacekeeping force known as Kosovo Force. These actions were intended to create a framework for governance, guarantee the return of refugees, and stabilize Kosovo.

The war had a high human cost. An estimated 13,000 people both combatants and civilians, were slain. During the fighting, between 800,000 and 900,000 ethnic Albanians were displaced; many of them fled to neighboring countries. The majority of refugees returned after the conflict, but tensions persisted and reports of reprisals against Serb and other minority groups were made.

The Kosovo War had significant long-term effects on international relations. It reaffirmed NATO's commitment to humanitarian assistance and showed that it is prepared to take action without the UN Security Council's express consent. It also added to the continuing discussions over human rights, sovereignty, and the legitimacy of military action. In 2008, Kosovo finally proclaimed its independence, while other nations, like Serbia, continue to contest its legitimacy.

8. Timelines

1989: Slobodan Milošević revokes Kosovo's autonomy within Serbia, increasing control over the province.

1990s: Ethnic Albanians establish institutions like schools and government, under leadership of Ibrahim Rugova.

1996 : The Kosovo Liberation Army begins armed attacks against Serbian police and officials.

1997: Collapse of Albania leads to widespread weapons smuggling into Kosovo, strengthening the KLA.

February 1998 : Full scale conflict begins between Yugoslav forces and the KLA.

March, September 1998: Serbian, Yugoslav forces target KLA strongholds, civilian displacement increases.

October 1998: NATO threatens intervention; temporary ceasefire negotiated but quickly collapses.

January 1999 : Račak massacre (45 Albanian civilians killed) shocks the international community.

February, March 1999 : Rambouillet peace talks fail; Yugoslavia rejects NATO troop presence.

March 24, 1999: NATO launches NATO Operation Allied Force.

March, June 1999

- NATO conducts continuous airstrikes
- Massive refugee crisis: ~800,000+ displaced
- Infrastructure and military targets bombed

May 1999: NATO mistakenly bombs the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, escalating tensions internationally.

June 9, 1999 : Kumanovo Agreement signed; Yugoslav forces agree to withdraw.

June 10, 1999 : NATO officially ends the air campaign.

June 1999 : Deployment of Kosovo Force and establishment of United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

1999, 2000 : Refugees return, violence against Serb minorities reported.

2001,2007 : Ongoing international administration; negotiations over Kosovo's status continue.

February 17, 2008 : Kosovo declares independence from Serbia.

9. Rules of Procedure

Roll-Call

Roll-Call is the list which is taken by the chairboard in order to control the presence of delegates in the Committee. The Chairboard announces the name of every country and countries reply to their name as *present* or *present and Voting*. The difference between present/present and voting will be mentioned in *the voting procedure*.

General Speakers List

General Speakers List or shortly GSL is the list of speakers where delegates come to the floor and deliver a general speech related to the agenda item to the committee. The list should always contain at least 3 delegates. Delegates have 90 seconds which is equal to 1 and half minute to deliver a speech and when their time ends, chairboard ask the delegate 'Delegate you have seconds left so what would you like to do with your remaining time'

Delegates can answer this question in 3 ways.

1. They can yield their time to the chairboard and sit down by saying 'We would like to yield our remaining time to the chairboard'
2. They can open themselves to questions which allows other delegates to ask questions to the speaking delegate for seeing the delegate expanding their ideas by saying. 'We would like to open ourselves to any kinds of questions' Then chairboard asks 'The delegate opened themselves to any kinds of questions so are there any points of informations to the delegate in the 'house' and select among the delegates who raised their placards. The delegates ask the question directly to the chairboard then the chairboard will ask the question to the delegate. The delegates have the right to not answer the question so they basically say no to not respond. If they say yes, then they have their remaining time to respond the question. If they still have time when their response ends. They can still open themselves to questions.
3. They can yield their time to another delegate by saying 'we would like to yield our remaining time to the delegate of If the other delegate accepts this, then they come to the floor and deliver their speech during the remaining time.

Motions and Caucuses

Motions are the specific subtopics and actions related to the agenda item about which the delegates would like to talk specifically. The chairboard asks to delegates to see if there

any motions in the house when they open the floor. If delegates have any, they raise their placards while saying motion. The chosen delegate stands up and presents their motion. Motions can be entertained under 4 types of caucuses.

1. Moderated Caucus: Moderated Caucus is the type of motion where the delegates should also state a specific topic under agenda item with a total and individual time in order to divide the speaking time of each delegate. The total time should divide the individual time. The caucus is moderated by the chairboard which means that delegates will speak during their limited time when chairboard and follow their order. Delegates are not allowed to use direct country names during moderated caucuses.

2. Unmoderated Caucus: Unmoderated Caucus is the type of Caucus that is not moderated by the chairboard which means that they are free to change places, cross talk and use electronic devices but they should not forget that the official language is English. While presenting an unmoderated caucus when chairboard asks for a motion. Delegates do not have to state a topic or an individual time amount.

3. Semi-Moderated Caucus: This caucus is the mix of moderated and unmoderated caucuses which means that the delegates cannot change places or engage in cross talking but they can talk without having a recognition from the chairboard which creates a debate atmosphere. This caucus is only used in semi-crisis committees.

4. Specific Motions: These are the types of motions in which the topic is already stated by the chairboard. All they have to do is repeat the topic which was already stated by the chairboard.

When delegates present their motions, Chairboard starts to entertain the motions in a queue. The priority goes as specific motions, after moderated caucus, next the semi moderated caucus and then the unmoderated caucus. Since there will be more than one moderated caucus based motion as it exists to talk about different subtopics. The chairboard will choose the moderated caucus based motion with the most total time, if there is an equality in total time, then the chairboard will

choose the motion who has the least amount of individual time. When a motion is entertained, the chairboard will say 'are there any seconds' then all delegates who accept the motion will say second. After that, the chairboard will ask 'are there any objections' if no one says objection, then the motion automatically passes and chairboard asks the sponsor delegate if they would like

to be the first or the last speaker but even if one delegate says objection, then the committee passes to the second tour for voting. Chairboard asks all delegates who are in favour of this motion to raise their placards, then all delegates who are opposed. The delegates can not say abstain and the approval/rejection of the motion depends on the decision of majority in the second tour.

Types of Points

Points are basically the rights and demands of a delegate during sessions. It can be used to get information, fixing chairboard's mistakes or for personal demands. When a delegate raise a point, chairboard recognizes the delegate by saying granted. Then the delegate stands up and states their point. There are 4 types of points in MUN which are:

1. Point of Information: This point is used to get information from the chairboard and ask them a question.
2. Point of Order: When the chairboard makes a procedural mistake during the session, delegates are able to raise a point of order to fix it.
3. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Parliamentary Inquiry is used to ask the chairboard a question regarding the procedure.
4. Point of Personal Privilege: This point exists for the personal needs and demands of the delegates. This is the only type of point where delegates can interrupt each other.

Presentation and Closing the Debate

When the committee finishes their final document such as resolution, convention, communique, development rapport; the chairboard goes on with the voting procedure. The chairboard firstly demands a specific motion to Introduce the final rapport and the main submitter of the committee comes to floor to present the final document. After the presentation is done, chairboard asks if there are any types of in favour or against speakers. When the speakers finishes delivering their speech, chairboard gives some time to delegates in order to write amendments.

Voting Procedure

After all the presentation of the final document and proposals, the committee finally comes to the voting. The chairboard demands a specific motion to proceed with the roll-call voting. Delegates have 6 choices during the voting. They can say:

Yes: They are in favour of the final document.

No: They are not in favour of the final document

Yes with Rights: They are in favour but they will come to the floor and deliver a speech about why they are in favour

No with Rights: They are not in favour and they will deliver a speech about why they are not.

Abstain: They do not vote neither in favour nor against

Pass: They state to vote at the end of voting

NOTE: Delegates who said present and voting during roll-call can only say YES or NO. If $\frac{1}{2}$ of the committee votes in favour of the final document, then it passes and The chairboard demands a specific motion which is to adjourn the meeting.

10. Questions to Ponder

1. How can humanitarian intervention be justified if it bypasses legal frameworks.
2. How should international institutions balance human rights and national sovereignty.
3. How did the war reshape NATO's role.
4. How did NATO's legitimization of the KLA shape the timeline of impacts.

5. How can accountability be taken for war crimes committed on both sides.
6. How can the conflict of Kosovo be applied to modern conflicts.
7. How do armed groups influence international decisions.
8. How did this conflict
9. affect the relationship between NATO countries like Russia and China.
10. How did Yugoslav tactic challenge NATO's strategies.

11. Bibliography

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