



# **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

President: Camila Morales Zendejas  
Moderator: Carolina Becerril Dávila  
Conference Officer: Gabriela Flores Mejía



"If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together"  
-Malala Yousafzai.

Dear delegates, It is an honor to welcome you to MUNMX 2025,  
On this 30th anniversary we commemorate past models and intend to learn from the legacy of its members. It is a simulation of the work carried out by the United Nations, students from both national and international schools meet to discuss the international issues affecting our world.

First of all we thank you for being part of the model and joining the change. We intend to provide an open minded and healthy space for delegates to fight against crises, discrimination, intolerance, and others that affect humanity. Together we shall advance to find the answer to our world's challenges and necessities, we trust each one of you with responsibility and compromise for this model to succeed.

It is an honor and we celebrate our community diversity and its capability to unite for a greater peace. You, as representatives of your nationalities, be prepared and informed, be culturally empathetic, respectful and intelligent; be proud, to stand and move our international league towards a peaceful world for next and present generations.

On behalf of the NATO chair and the Tecnológico de Monterrey Toluca, we receive you in this committee, ensuring a safe space to dialogue the respective topics that concern the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its fellow integrants.

Good luck delegates, we wish you much success.

You are already changing the world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Camila Morales Zendejas", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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Sincerely, The Chair of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

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"Above all, we have to be very capable of feeling deeply about  
all the injustice committed against anyone,  
anywhere in the world."  
– Che Guevara

### **About the committee**

Founded after the World War II, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was born from the 5th Article of the Washington Treaty (1949) signed by the 12 founding countries (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States), marking one of the first Euro-Atlantic pacts in favour of international security. With the intention to dissolve the black curtain dividing east and west, the Nato managed to join together and so find the path enabling its members to consult and cooperate in the field of defence and security, and conduct multinational crisis-management operations together.

Through the years NATO Alliance has grown to 32 members, who are committed to safeguarding freedom and security against any threat, committed to the principle that an attack against one or several of its members is considered as an attack against all. This is the principle of collective defence, each guaranteeing the freedom and security of its members through political and military means, promoting democratic values enabling members to consult and cooperate on defence and security-related issues, committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes.

NATO covers matters such as multinational crisis-management operations, technology and innovation of all kinds that adapt to evolving threats like terrorism, cyber warfare and the effects of climate change. Civilian and military experts come to Belgium Headquarters each day to exchange information, share ideas and help prepare decisions when needed. NATO's members' consultations are crucial and are a matter of daily decision making.

The recent worldwide uprisings that took us by surprise have proven that we now live in a world that is more and more unpredictable. This means that NATO's core mission is more relevant than ever – to secure peace and freedom, and protect its 1 billion citizens. embracing collective responsibility and risks of the past and ongoing conflicts.

This with the objective to solve problems, build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflict.



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## TOPIC A

### **The Expansion Of NATO Membership and Implications for Global Security and Stability.**

The main purpose of NATO was to establish a system of collective defense during the Cold War against the threat of the Soviet Union. The most important principle of NATO is Article 5 of the Treaty, which states that an armed attack against one of its members shall be considered an attack against all, committing member states to respond together.

After the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, NATO began a process of expansion towards Central and Eastern Europe. This process was significant, as it allowed the incorporation of countries that were once part of the Warsaw Pact or under Soviet influence. The first enlargement in this new context took place in 1999, with the accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.

Later, in 2004, seven more countries joined: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. In the following years, NATO continued to grow, with Albania and Croatia joining in 2009, Montenegro in 2017, and North Macedonia in 2020. More recently, Finland became a member in 2023 and Sweden in 2024. At present, NATO is composed of 32 member states.

On the other hand, this process has also been accompanied by growing tensions with non-member countries, particularly with the Russian Federation, which has repeatedly expressed its opposition to NATO's expansion. Relations between NATO and Russia have included moments of cooperation, but also many episodes of mistrust and conflict. A recent example is the conflict in Ukraine, which began in 2022 and revived international debates about NATO's role in European security and the consequences of its enlargement. The accession of Finland and Sweden, traditionally neutral countries, marked a significant shift in the security dynamics of the Nordic region.

In the global context, NATO's expansion is directly related to questions of stability, international cooperation, and balance of power. The presence of more member states modifies the structure of alliances and affects relations with other powers. In this way, NATO's enlargement has not only regional consequences in Europe but also broader implications for international security, as it influences political, military, and strategic dynamics among the main actors of the international system.

## Key questions:

1. What have been the positive and negative effects of NATO's expansion on the security and stability of Europe and the international system as a whole?
2. What measures can be implemented to ensure that NATO's expansion not only serves the interests of its members but also contributes to global security and regional stability?
3. What are the long-term implications of NATO's continued enlargement for global security dynamics and the balance of power?
4. How can NATO expansion be managed in a way that minimizes risks of conflict while maximizing opportunities for international cooperation and stability?

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## TOPIC B

### **NATO's strategic balance between Russia and China, redefining security properties in the face of diverging threats.**

In recent years, NATO has faced the challenge of addressing security concerns arising simultaneously from Russia and China, two powers with distinct approaches and regional focuses. Russia represents a direct military and territorial threat, particularly in Eastern Europe, through actions such as the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its ongoing military presence near NATO borders. These developments have reinforced NATO's emphasis on collective defense and deterrence along its eastern flank.

China, while geographically distant from NATO's traditional area of responsibility, presents challenges of a different nature. Its growing global influence extends through economic initiatives like the Belt and Road, rapid technological development, and increasing military modernization. NATO has highlighted China's cyber activities, infrastructure investments in critical sectors, and assertive posture in the Indo-Pacific as potential factors that could indirectly affect Euro-Atlantic security.

Balancing responses to both actors requires NATO to redefine its strategic priorities. The alliance must consider how to allocate resources, strengthen partnerships, and adapt military readiness while addressing different forms of competition—direct confrontation with Russia and systemic rivalry with China. This dual focus has become a central theme in NATO summits and policy documents, reflecting the complexity of maintaining cohesion among member states while confronting varied and evolving security challenges.

#### **Key Questions:**

1. Should NATO prioritize its deterrence strategy against Russia in Europe or focus more resources on China's rise in the Indo-Pacific?
2. What role should non-European NATO allies play in managing the Chinese threat, given that the Alliance has historically focused on the North Atlantic?



3. How can NATO redefine its security priorities without creating internal divisions between members who perceive Russia as the main enemy and those who see China as the most significant challenge?
4. What implications would it have for global stability if NATO expanded its cooperation with external actors (such as Japan, South Korea, and Australia) to counter Chinese influence?

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**We remind the delegates that the due date for the position to be delivered is  
Wednesday, October 8th.  
Thank you for your participation.**

