

**Comittee**:NATO

**Country:** Montenegro

**Agenda Item:** Potential NATO Measures to Counter the Growing Danger Posed by the Eastern Bloc

**Background Information**

NATO is one of the most important alliance in political history. NATO was founded on April 4, 1949 by 12 countries, including the United States, Britain, Canada and France. At the time of its founding, NATO's goal was to form a bloc to prevent the expansion of the Soviet Union, a group of former communist republics, including Russia, in Europe. NATO's importance is based on the principle that if one member state is attacked, the others will help. In particular, the Eastern Bloc, which was reshaped with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and Russia's annexation of Crimea and Ukraine-related activities pose a security threat to NATO.Regarding these problems that have arisen in the Eastern bloc, NATO will take a tougher stance against Russia's expansionist policies. In this direction, it is important to develop the NATO presence in the region in terms of military, political, political and economic aspects. At the same time, possible attacks from an alliance of Eastern Bloc countries are a source of concern. Advanced military technologies and risks in the field of cyber security further expand the scope of this threat. As a result, NATO may review its strategies and relations between countries.

**Past Actions and Country Policy**

As a young country, Montenegro declared its independence in June 2006. Shortly thereafter, the country joined the "Partnership for Peace Programme", and 3 years later, Montenegro joined the "Membership Action Plan (MAP)". Montenegro, which has shown its support for NATO with the moves it has made so far, also took part in NATO's ISAF operations for peace in Afghanistan in 2010. 3 years after these operations, he took part in the destruction of old ammunition within the scope of the Disarmament and Ammunition Disposal Projects carried out under NATO control.In 2014, the Southeast Europe Multinational Peacekeeping Force (SEEBRIG) joined. In 2015, he joined NATO's Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan for training and advising purposes. Montenegro, which has taken part in NATO's ongoing work by

displaying a very stable attitude in terms of achieving and maintaining peace, has shown its commitment to NATO and the coalition's missions. The country, which has managed these studies without being a member of NATO until now, officially started the membership phase by signing the NATO accession protocol in 2016. On June 5, 2017, Montenegro became the 29th member of NATO. After NATO membership, it continued to take part in projects in accordance with its peaceful policy in 2018 and beyond. These projects included NATO's projects aimed at increasing security and cooperation in the Black Sea, humanitarian aid operations organized by NATO and the UN after natural disasters, and training programs and exercises on peace and security.

In general, Montenegro has demonstrated its pro-peace policy by taking an active and consistent part in NATO's projects. He gave importance to maintaining peace and stability in the Western Balkans by taking part in regional cooperation projects. As a result, within the scope of our past practices and future policies; It is possible to say that Montenegro will contribute steadily to the alliance and will adhere to these goals.

**Solution Ideas**

* **To ensure effective and stable communication between NATO and the Eastern Bloc (especially Russia).**
* Both sides should consider mutual interests such as counter-terrorism, cyber security studies, etc.
* To get the support of institutions such as OSCE, UN, EU for a structured and effective communication between the parties and to organize international unions such as The G20 (or Group of Twenty, G7 (Group of Seven)

Implementing trusting practices in order to avoid misunderstandings and to ensure effective communication. such as being transparent in military arrangements, acting in a peaceful manner and developing policies to prevent crisis situations.

* **To strengthen the relationship and cooperation between NATO and the BRICS countries.**
* Public members can be used to ensure effective communication through common connections. For example, India and NATO share the same views, especially on Afghanistan. It is through such mutual interests that unity can be achieved.
* Political tensions that may arise from the inability to share energy resources pose a problem for NATO, and economic problems pose a problem for BRICS. In order to eliminate these situations, the safe sharing of energy resources should be taken into account. In this direction, the support of boards and organizations such as UNDP and CBAM can be obtained.

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