



NATO

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Dennis Beom June Kim and
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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Hello! I am Dennis Kim, a rising sophomore attending KIS Jeju. As a person who is deeply interested into MUN, I have multiple experiences chairing or being a delegate, and this would be my first time to chair a GA/Crisis Hybrid Committee!

I am a big fan of Foreign Affairs and National Security, which lead me to usually visit committees such as the Security Council or DISEC. However, my dream committee was always NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Sadly, there are currently no MUN conference in Korea that features NATO, therefore I have decided to create the committee in GECMUN II.

“An armed attack against one or more of them shall be considered an attack against them all.” Such a strong political and military alliance refers to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was officially established in 1949. The initial aim was to safeguard the North Atlantic region from terrors and threats of the Soviet Union via political and military means. After continuous enlargement, the organization is now comprised of 28 independent nations and runs under the objective of collective defense and crisis management for the defense of whole Europe. In order to fulfill the goal, all member states provide sufficient arms alongside the equipment that NATO itself possesses; they also share a budget, which every member contributes to by an agreed amount. Nuclear warheads are included among the equipments that the member nations share, under the jurisdiction of NATO.

Currently, due to the Russian annexation of Crimea and increasing conflicts with Ukraine in 2014, the friction is more than ever. The committee moves forwards a few months, when Russia makes moves that disturbs NATO, and this consequently leads to a full scale conflict between NATO and Russia. As the Commander of NATO Armed Forces, as the Chief of Defense Staff of your respective nation, how can you contribute to solve this dispute and avoid the worst case scenario?

Director(SACEUR) of NATO,

Dennis Beom June Kim

Currently, there is a major conflict between Russia and Ukraine, where both factions fight over each other on the issue of Crimea, and strategic dominance. While there is no international consensus over the issue, we will go over a fictional timeline where the situation between Russian Federation and Ukraine has been aggravated.

Timeline Until Current Date:

(This is a brief and fictional timeline about what happened during the time before the conference. As this is a crisis committee, we will discuss a fictional issue, in an alternative time set.)

June 29th, 2015

TU-95 bomber from Russian Air Force approaches Baltic State NATO Airspace. 2 dutch F-16s guide the aircraft back to Russian airspace.
Dutch F-16 Fighters escorting TU-95 bomber

June 30th, 2015

Russian presence in Ukraine is confirmed. Latest Russian battle tank was spotted in Ukraine.

December 1st, 2015

Suddenly, Tension between Eastern Ukraine and Russian Federation rises. Troops at border are increased 35% compared to former composition.

December 25th, 2015

Heavy millitary movements observed in Crimea. Military exercises within the region alarm NATO and the international society.

January 18th, 2016

The United Nations Security Council announces Resolution 2365, which regards the issue of Ukraine. Through the resolution, UN Mission in Ukraine(UNMIU) is established. With 4000 peacekeepers and 230 military observers, UNMIU will establish stability within all of Ukrainian conflict zone, and seek for the disarmament of the region in both the government and pro-Russian rebels. Out of 15 Member States, 13 voted for, Russia and China abstained.
NATO report of suspected Russian armed forces element within Ukraine, August 2014.

January 25th, 2016

UNMIU deployment has been completed. Peacekeepers are composed with troops from Netherland, France, Belgium, India, Nigeria, Spain, and Jordan.

January 31st, 2016

Despite of UNMIU actions, tensions do not cease. NATO announces its support for the mission, and showed the willingness to provide support if UNMIU needed.

UNMIU soldiers being stationed in Ukraine

February 3rd, 2016

Russia and Ukraine reached to an agreement. Until September 15, both parties will reduce the military buildup of the border region down to 35% of the current situation.

February 6th, 2016

A Ukrainian soldier, Private Gustev Ibrahimovic, is missing during patrol. While Ukraine calls for further investigation, UNMIU and Russia views it as Absence Without Official Leave(AWOL),

February 10th, 2016

The body of the missing soldier is discovered, 27km away from his station. Autopsy reports show a shot wound in the head and the abdomen. Ukraine pledges full revenge upon the death of the soldier. Russia refuses to comment on the issue.

February 12th, 2016

UNMIU observers confirm the bullet found to kill the Ukrainian soldier is manufactured in Russia, after 2010. Ukraine criticizes Russia after the UNMIU report, and tensions drastically increase in the border.

February 15th, 2016

Border of Ukraine under lockdown. Tensions increased drastically, and military-grade ammunitions are distributed to every stationed soldiers.

February 17th, 2016 4:00am

A major explosion witnessed in the city of Kharkiv. All personnels stationed within 50km of the border are armed, and deployed to the scene.

February 17th, 2016 7:00am

Reported explosion have caused the death of 124 Russian soldiers, and 51 UN Peacekeepers. Exact reasons are unknown. Russia declares war on Ukraine, and pushes through the border.

February 17th, 2016 9:00am

The United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Norway, and France denounces the Russian action on Crimea. Russian foreign department states military actions will be cease only after an apology from the Ukrainian government, and advocates its action through Article 51 of the UN charter regarding defensive measures.

Furthermore, Russia seals off the blast zone, not authorizing UNMIU access to the area.

February 17th, 2016 11:00am

Security Council calls for an emergency meeting at the Security Council chamber. Draft resolution calling for the immediate ceasefire of Russia has been submitted by the United States, United Kingdom, Spain, and Jordan.

February 17th, 2016 14:00pm

Russia pushes through the city of Donetsk. Recorded casualties are 150 Ukrainian soldiers, and 320 civilians. Reports show White Phosphorous shells are used above civilian residence.

February 17th, 2016 17:00pm

Draft Resolution has been failed by the veto of the Russian Federation in the Security Council. United States calls for a 'Uniting for Peace' Resolution, guiding the draft resolution to the General Assembly Emergency Special Session.

February 18th, 2016

UNMIU demands Russia to authorize the entrance of UNMIU observers for an open investigation, but it is refused. During the battle, 820 Ukrainian soldiers, 100 Russian soldiers, and 1100 civilians are killed.

February 19th, 2016

NATO condemns the actions of the Russian Federation, and shows its willingness to support all military actions that the United Nations might need. Meanwhile, the first annual training for NATO 'Spearhead' Quick Reaction Force has started.

February 19th, 2016

Russian forces advances to the city of Cherkasy. The Kiev, capital of Ukraine is surrounded by Russian forces. 3700 Ukrainian soldiers are dead, and more than 4000 civilians are either killed or displaced.

February 20rd, 2016

Kiev has been dominated by Russian forces. The president fled, and the government surrendered. Ukraine is now annexed into Russia. UNMIU forces retreats from the area, and the mission is closed....

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

This Committee is **NATO**, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO Operational Procedure is a combination of UNA-USA style debate format, with Crisis Directive system. Private Directives are always in order. It is highly advised for the delegates, especially the NATO commanding officers, to send in many directives. Committee will create a resolution for guiding the war, and will be supplemented by private directives which will enable delegates to operate their national armed forces. Delegation will be composed of 6 Command Personnels who are in charge of NATO allied military operations, and 12 Chiefs of Defence from NATO member states. NATO commanders will be observers in the creation of a resolution, however have full authority over the actions of the committee, and the allied forces.

NATO is run through the contribution of nations. At the start of the committee, delegates should decide the contribution they will make to NATO prior to the committee. Whether it is 1 military observer, or 3 aircraft carrier fleets, any are welcomed.

Nuclear Warheads, are considered as the LAST RESORT. However, the usage of Nuclear Arsenals will be seriously reviewed by the SACEUR(Director)..... So Maybe.....

Modern Warfare is not about numbers. It is always about quality. Number of arsenals will not matter, if the nations have quality weapons/personnels, and unite as NATO members. (ex. When 7 Norwegian F-16 fighters and 18 Russian MIG-29s are in a battle, it is likely that Norway will gain superiority due to their advanced mechanics and training.)

17 Delegates that represent each nations will have to write an action paper, that will guide them through the course of the committee. For the sake of familiarity and connection with international organizations, the Action Paper will not be a communiqué, but a UN Security Council style resolution.

5 Delegates that have the role of NATO military commanders have the responsibility to command the NATO forces, and lead the war to victory. Commands will be written through a Strategic Directive, and will be sent to the director for final authorization.

The rest of the committee members, as the Chief of Staff for each respective nations, have full authority on their nation's military forces. Individual actions through allotted forces are allowed.

Current active NATO forces are listed in the section 3 of this report.

The Director, General Philip M. Breedlove, (SACEUR, USEUCOM) is the supreme commander of all NATO forces, and also the commander of US European Command. Director has the authority to override NATO commands for the sake of effective actions, and also has the authority to command US Armed forces within Europe. For NUCLEAR STRIKES, the director will be the be one of the four person in the room with the capability to launch NATO shared nuclear arsenals, along with United States, France, and the United Kingdom.

COMPOSITION (FORCES)

Activated NATO command posts

Supreme Headquarters Allied Power Europe - Mons, Belgium
(SHAPE)(Allied Command Operations ACO)

Headquarters Allied Joint Force Command HQ Brunssum - Brunssum, Netherlands
(HQ JFC-B)

Headquarters Allied Maritime Command HQ - Northwood, United Kingdom
(HQ MARCOM)

Headquarters Allied Air Command HQ - Ramstein, Germany
(HQ AIRCOM)

NATO Allied Land Command HQ- Izmir, Turkey
(HQ LANDCOM)

Headquarters Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps- Innsworth-Gloucester,
United Kingdom
(HQ ARRC)

Deployable NATO forces(2015.10.10)

NATO Response Force(NRF, VJTF) in Brunssum, Netherlands

Under HQ LANDCOM:

Headquarters EUROCORPS in Strasbourg, France

Multinational Corps Northeast - Szczecin, Poland

Headquarters Rapid Deployable Italian Corps - Milan, Italy

Headquarters Rapid Deployable Turkish Corps - Istanbul, Turkey

Headquarters Rapid Deployable German-Netherlands Corps - Münster, Germany

Headquarters Rapid Deployable Spanish Corps in Valencia, Spain

Headquarters Rapid Deployable French Corps in Lille, France

Headquarters Rapid Deployable Greek Corps in Thessaloniki, Greece

Under HQ MARCOM:

Naval Striking and Support Forces - STRIKFORNATO - Lisbon, PT

Standing Naval Forces Mediterranean - STANAVFORMED

Standing Naval Forces Channel - STANAVFORCHAN

COMPOSITION (COMMITTEE)

Chairs:

Director: General Philip M. Breedlove,
SACEUR, Commander of US European Commands
(US Air Force)

General Philip M. Breedlove assumed duties as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe and Commander of U.S. European Command in May 2013.

A Fighter Pilot by trade, General Breedlove is a Command Pilot with over 3,500 flying hours primarily in the F-16. He has flown combat missions in Operation Joint Forge supporting the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia and Operation Joint Guardian to implement the peace settlement in Kosovo.

In addition to General Breedlove's command assignments he has served in a variety of senior leadership positions for the U.S. Air Force including: the senior military assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force; the Vice Director for Strategic Plans and Policy on the Joint Staff; the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements for Headquarters U.S. Air Force; and Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

Chair: General Knud Bartels,
Chairman of NATO military committee
(Danish Armed Forces)

As of 1 January 2012 General Bartels was appointed Chairman of NATO Military Committee.

From 2009 to 2011 General Knud Bartels served as Chief of Defence Denmark, the highest ranking officer in the Danish Armed Forces and the principal military adviser to the Danish government.

Prior to assuming command as Chief of Defence, General Bartels served as Denmark's Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee and the EU Military Committee from 2006 to 2009.

In addition, General Bartels has held his share of positions in both national and international joint staffs, including Assistant Chief of Staff Plans, Defence Command Denmark, and Director for Operations, NATO's International Military Staff in Brussels.

Allied Joint Force Command - Brunssum (HQ JFC-B),
General Hans-Lothar Domröse (German Army)

General Domröse joined the German Bundeswehr in 1973 in the Mechanised Infantry Battalion 23 in Braunschweig. After his studies of Economic and Organisational Science at the Bundeswehr University he became a platoon commander at the Mechanised Infantry Battalion 82 in 1977.

After being Section Chief at NATO HQ in 1995, General Domröse was assigned as Chief of Staff, Military District Command VII / 13th Mechanised Infantry Division in Leipzig.

General Domröse was deployed to Prizren, Kosovo as Chief of Staff, Multinational Brigade South of the 3rd Operational Contingent KFOR in 1999.

From January to April 2003 General Domröse was assigned as the head of the German team at CENTCOM in Tampa Florida before he returned to the Federal Ministry of Defence as Deputy Chief of Armed Forces Staff.

General Domröse was assigned as commander of Special Operations Division in Regensburg in 2006. In 2008 he was deployed to Afghanistan as the Chief of Staff ISAF HQ in Kabul.

Since 2011 General Domröse has been the German Military Representative MC/NATO and EU in Brussels.

Allied Air Command (HQ AIRCOM),
General Frank Gorenc (US Air Force)

General Frank Gorenc is Commander, U.S. Air Forces in Europe; Commander, U.S. Air Forces Africa, Commander, Allied Air Command headquartered at Ramstein; and Director, Joint Air Power Competence Centre at Kalkar, Germany.

He is responsible for Air Force activities, conducted through 3rd Air Force, in an area of operations covering more than 19 million square miles. This area includes 105 countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, and possesses more than a quarter of the world's population and generates more than a quarter of the world's gross domestic product.

In his capacity as Commander, Allied Air Command, General Gorenc is responsible to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe for the Air and Missile Defence of NATO Alliance member nations during peacetime operations. His command ensures the preservation of Alliance territorial integrity from Northern Norway to Southern Italy and from the Azores to Eastern Turkey, including every European NATO nation. Furthermore, in the event of a joint NATO operation he is the responsible commander of the Air Component.

General Gorenc has served in numerous positions at Air Combat Command, the Air Staff, the Joint Staff, and at US European Command/Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. Prior to assuming his current position, he was the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff and Director, Air Staff, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.

The general is a command pilot with more than 4,500 flight hours.

Allied Land Command (HQ LANDCOM),
Lieutenant General John Nicholson (US Army)

Lieutenant General John W. Nicholson, Jr., was commissioned into the infantry in 1982 upon graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He holds a Bachelor's degree in history from Georgetown University, a Bachelor of Science degree from West Point, a master's degree in Military Art and Science from the School for Advanced Military Studies, and a master's degree in National Security Studies from the National Defense University.

LTG Nicholson has led Soldiers at all levels from platoon to division in Airborne, Ranger, Mechanized, Stryker and Light Infantry units in five different infantry divisions, and the 75th Ranger Regiment. In the 1990s, he spent five years in Europe to include a deployment to Sarajevo with NATO IFOR. From 2006-2012, LTG Nicholson served three and a half years in Afghanistan with NATO ISAF. Most recently, he commanded the 82nd Airborne Division where they reestablished Global Response Force capabilities and advanced joint, special operations and multinational interoperability.

LTG Nicholson's military career also includes two tours on the Joint Staff, two assignments within the Army Staff and U.S. European Command. He served as Special Assistant to the Commanding General, Peace Stabilization Force, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Commanding General, US Army Europe; and Chief of Operations at the George C. Marshall European Center for Strategic Studies. LTG Nicholson has also served on the immediate staffs of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army.

Allied Maritime Command (HQ MARCOM),
Vice Admiral Peter Hudson (UK Royal Navy)

Peter Hudson joined the UK's Royal Navy in 1980 and after a series of watchkeeping appointments he completed warfare training in 1988 during which he specialised as a Navigator.

After promotion to Commodore, he briefly led the Fleet Personnel division before moving to MoD as the Director of Naval Resources and Plans in 2005. Thereafter, in 2008, he returned to sea as the Commander of the Amphibious Task Group (COMATG) during which he commanded a maritime Coalition Task Force in the Gulf for 5 months and then led a major RN deployment to the Far East from his Flagship HMS BULWARK.

On promotion to Rear Admiral in June 2009, he was appointed as Commander UK Maritime Forces (COMUKMARFOR), the UK's contingent Maritime Component Commander. During this appointment he served as the Operational Commander of the EU Naval Force for Counter Piracy and Humanitarian operations off Somalia; a position he held for 1 year followed by service as NATO's High Readiness Maritime Force Commander. He became ACNS (Capability) in the UK's Navy Command Headquarters in February 2011. He was promoted to Vice Admiral in February 2013 upon assuming Command of the NATO Maritime Command at Northwood.

NATO Special Operations Headquarters (NSHQ),
Lieutenant General Marshall Webb (US Air Force)

Lt Gen Brad Webb graduated from the US Air Force Academy in 1984. He is a command pilot with more than 3,700 flying hours, including 117 combat hours in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Bosnia. The general has commanded the 20th Special Operations Squadron, the 352nd Special Operations Group, the 1st Special Operations Wing, the 23rd Air Force, as well as Special Operations Command, Europe.

His staff assignments include duty at Headquarters, Air Force Special Operations Command, the Joint Special Operations Command, and in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Lt Gen Webb has a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from the US Air Force Academy, a Master of Science Degree in International Relations from Troy State University, as well as a Master of Science Degree in National Security Strategy, from the National War College.

Decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal (with bronze oak leaf cluster), Legion of Merit (with bronze oak leaf cluster), Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star (with two bronze oak leaf clusters), Defense Meritorious Service Medal (with two bronze oak leaf clusters), Air Medal (with three bronze oak leaf clusters), and various other awards.

NATO Chiefs of Defence(CHODs)
Chief of Defence of Belgium,
Gerard Van Caelenberge

General Gerard Van Caelenberge was born in Antwerp on 6 September 1952.

After a pilot's training on F-104G Starfighter, he is assigned to 350th Squadron of the 1st Fighter Wing in Beauvechain. He will attend a conversion on F-16 and will specialise in electronic warfare.

On 1 April 2005, he is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King.

On 1 January 2006, he is appointed Air Component Commander and from January 2006 until January 2008, he concurrently holds the position of Director of the European Air Group, an organisation whose headquarters is located in High Wycombe (UK) and which enhances interoperability among air forces of seven European countries (Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

General Gerard Van Caelenberge has been appointed as Assistant Chief of Staff Operations and Training since 21 July 2009.

In addition, His Majesty the King appointed him as acting Chief of Defence as from the 30 March 2012.

On 13 July 2012, he is appointed Chief of Defence with the rank of General.

Canadian Chief of the Defence Staff,

General Thomas J. Lawson

General Thomas J. Lawson graduated from the Royal Military College (RMC) of Canada with an Electrical Engineering Degree in 1979. Upon completion of his flight training in 1981, he was posted to 421 Squadron in Baden, Germany, where he flew the CF-104 Starfighter.

Promoted to Major in 1988, General Lawson was posted to Montgomery, Alabama, to

attend the United States Air Force (USAF) Staff College. During that time, he also completed a Master's Degree in Public Administration at Auburn University.

Posted to Cold Lake, Alberta, in 1991, General Lawson completed CF-18 Hornet training and then returned to Germany for a second operational tour, this time with 421 and 439 Squadrons.

Promoted to Colonel in 2003, General Lawson held various staff positions within the Air Force before joining the CAF Transformation Team in 2005 where he led the stand-up of the Strategic Joint Staff organization.

In July 2011, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and posted to Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, where he assumed responsibility as the Deputy Commander North American Aerospace Defence Command.

General Lawson was promoted to his current rank and was formally appointed as the Canadian Forces' Chief of the Defence Staff on October 29, 2012.

French Chief of Defence Staff,

General Pierre de Villers

Pierre de VILLIERS joined the Saint-Cyr Military Academy in 1975 and, upon graduation, he chose to serve in the Armour Branch.

In June 1999, he took command, for 5 months, of the Mechanised infantry battalion of the Leclerc Brigade, for a first entry operation into Kosovo, within KFOR.

He then was appointed for twelve years in Paris, at the Army Staff, the Army Inspectorate

nd the Finances Directorate of the Ministry of Defence.

He became deputy to the head of the Prime Minister's military staff on July 1 , 2004, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on December 1 , 2005. He assumed command of the 2nd Armoured Brigade and became Military governor of Orléans on August 1 , 2006.

Between December 2006 and April 2007, he commanded the Regional Command – Capital, one of the five regional commands of NATO in Afghanistan, in the framework of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). He commanded 2,500 soldiers from 15 different countries.

On February 15 , 2014, he becomes Chef d'état-major des armées (Chief of Defence Staff).

German Chief of Staff, General Volker Wieker

General Volker Wieker Joined the Bundeswehr, assigned to Armoured Artillery Battalion 315, Wildeshausen.

He was the Assistant branch chief (Executive Group) in the Federal Ministry of Defence, Bonn; in 1996, operations and training staff officer and Chief of the Operations Centre of the German Army Contingent IFOR, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 1997, he became the Senior military assistant to the Federal Minister of Defence, Bonn.

In 2002, he served as the Head of the "Army Development" working group at Army Staff,

aBonn; Commander, Armoured Brigade 40 “Mecklenburg”, Schwerin; in 2001, he was deployed with KFOR as Commander, Multinational Brigade South, and German National Commander in Chief, Prizren / Kosovo

In 2008, he became the Commander, 1 German/Netherlands Corps, Münster; deployed as the Chief of Staff of ISAF in Kabul

Since 21 January 2010, he is the 15th Chief of Staff of Bundeswehr

**Italian Chief of Defence,
General Claudio Graziano**

General Claudio Graziano attended the Military Academy and the School of Applied Military Studies from 1972 to 1976. He received his commission as infantry officer in 1974. In 1976 he got his first assignment as Leader of a mountain troops Rifle Platoon, Susa Battalion, in Pinerolo near Turin.

In 1977 he became Deputy Commander, Anti-tank Company, “Taurinense” mountain troops Brigade. As such, he has taken part to several international exercises in Denmark and Norway within the NATO Allied Mobile Force (Land Element) AMF(L).

In June 1992, he was appointed Commanding Officer, “Susa” mountain troops Battalion in Pinerolo and later deployed with his battalion on operation UNOMOZ in Mozambique.

At the end of 1993, he was appointed Head, Admin & Coord Section of the Chief of the General Staff.

On 1 January 2002, he was promoted to Brigadier General. Once he came back from the United States in August 2004, he has become Commanding General, “Taurinense” mountain troops Brigade in Turin, a position he has held until February 2006. Across this period, he deployed to Afghanistan as Commander, Kabul Multinational Brigade (KMNB) within ISAF VIII from July 2005 to February 2006.

He was promoted to Major General on 1 January 2006 and assigned to the Italian Joint Operations Headquarters (JOHQ) in March 2006, where he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. As such, he was responsible for planning, deployment and employment of all operational missions and tasks of Italian military contingents in Italy and abroad.

On 19 January 2007 the Secretary General of the United Nations appointed him UNIFIL Head of Mission and Force Commander. He has led the UN mission for three years, from 2 February 2007 to 29 January 2010.

On 24 December 2014 he was appointed Chief of the Italian Defence General Staff, the appointment becoming effective on 28 February 2015. The same day he was promoted to General.

As Chief of Defense he reports directly to the Minister of Defense, acting as his highest technical-military advisor. He is responsible for planning, arrangement and employment of the Armed Force as a whole. He prepares the general financial and joint operations planning, as well as all technical financial programs. He stands above all the Chiefs of the Armed Forces and, with regard to technical-operational matters, the Defense Secretary General.

**Dutch Chief of Defence,
General Tom Middendorp**

General Tom Middendorp was born in Rheden, the Netherlands, in 1960. He began his military career in 1979 as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy in Breda and graduated in 1983 as an officer in the Engineer Corps.

In 1993, he was posted at the Army Staff, at the Policy Development Division where he designed the transformation plans for all NLD barracks to make them suited for army.

In March 2004, he was appointed as a senior policy adviser to the Minister of Defence. Here he was responsible for all policy development regarding the national deployment of the armed forces. In cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice, he developed several policy papers on the use of military forces for disaster response, border protection and counter-terrorism.

In November 2006, he deployed to Afghanistan as the deputy NATO Senior Civil Representative in Afghanistan, working directly for the NATO Secretary General and responsible for the coordination of the civil-political aspects of the mission. In January 2008, he assumed command over 13 Mechanized Brigade in Oirschot after a short assignment as Head of the Policy Division of the Royal Netherlands Army. In the period from February to August 2009, he was again deployed to Afghanistan, this time as the commander of the multinational Taskforce Uruzgan (TFU 6).

After being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in January 2012, he was appointed Chief of Defence on June 28th 2012 and became the highest ranking officer in the Netherlands' defense organization.

Norwegian Chief of Defence, Admiral Haakon Bruun-Hanssen

Admiral Bruun-Hanssen was born in Bergen on 8th July 1960. He started his military career at naval petty officer training course in Stavanger in 1980, and served at the recruit training centre until he started the naval academy in 1983.

After graduating from the naval academy in 1987 Bruun-Hanssen served in various positions onboard the Kobben class submarines. On completion he served as Commanding officer of HNoMS Kobben (1991-92) and later as Commanding officer of the newer Ula-class submarine HNoMS Utstein (93-95).

Following his second command tour, Bruun-Hanssen was promoted Commander and joined the Navy Staff, Plans & Policy department as a staff officer. During this appointment he was the Norwegian project officer to BALTRON, the NATO support to the three Baltic countries during their establishment of a common Mine Counter Measure Squadron. In 1998-99 Bruun-Hanssen attended the Dutch higher level staff college (IDL) in Hague, Holland, after which he served 4 years at the national staff college in Oslo - first as a faculty advisor for military operations, and later as tutor in military history and strategy. Bruun-Hanssen attended the national defence college in 2003. In this position he was

maritime adviser to Joint Force Commander Norway and was responsible for the execution of his command over and control with all Norwegian maritime units, navy and coast-guard.

In November 2006 Bruun-Hanssen was promoted to Commodore and appointed as Chief of Staff, Naval Staff. In this function he supported the final stages of the transformation of the Norwegian Navy into more modern, agile and deployable force. Bruun-Hanssen also attended NATO Combined Maritime Component Commander Flag Course during this period after which he was promoted Rear Admiral and Chief Royal Norwegian Navy on 26th August 2008.

Haakon Bruun-Hanssen was promoted Vice Admiral and COM Norwegian Joint Headquarters 24th of May 2011. In this position he was responsible for all Norwegian military operations, domestic and abroad. His focus was on establishing a fully operational HQ, the cooperation with Russia and the HQs connection to NATO.

The 19th November 2013 Bruun-Hanssen was promoted to Admiral and Chief of Defence Norway.

General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, General Mieczysław Gocuł

General Mieczysław Gocuł was born on 21 May 1963 in Choszczno in North-Western Poland and began his military career in 1983. After graduating from the Armoured Officer College in 1987, he took command of a tank platoon in the 9th Mechanised Regiment, 12th Mechanised Division followed by command of a training tank platoon and training armoured company within the same Regiment.

Between 2001 and 2003 general Gocuł was the Chief of the Operation Section and subsequently the Chief of the G3 Operational Branch within 1st Mechanised Corps. In 2003 he served in the stabilisation mission in Iraq as Chief of the G3/5 Operational Branch of the Multinational Division Centre-South. From 2004 to 2005 he served in the Polish Joint Operational Command, firstly as the Chief of the Operational Team, within the Organisational Group, and latterly as Chief of the Operational Planning Branch, within the Planning Centre, before becoming Deputy Chief of the Planning Centre.

In 2005 general Gocuł attended the Royal College of Defence Studies in Great Britain. Upon graduation he was appointed to the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces as the Deputy Chief of the J3 Operational Planning Directorate. He was then appointed as Chief of the J2 Military Intelligence and Reconnaissance Directorate. Simultaneously, at the same time he assumed the position of the Polish Member to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the Republic of Korea.

In 2008 general Gocuł became the Chief of the J5 Strategic Planning Directorate and subsequently in October 2010 he became the First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in 2011.

On the 7th of May 2013 he was appointed as the Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces. On 15th August 2014, by the decision of the President of the Republic of Poland, he was promoted to the rank of General.

**Spanish Chief of Staff of Defence,
Admiral Fernando García Sánchez**

General Admiral Fernando García Sánchez was appointed Chief of the Defence Staff and promoted to General Admiral on 30 December 2011.

He entered the Naval Academy in August 1971 and rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1976. Since then, he has spent most of his career serving on different ships, with more than 2,000 days at sea. He captained the fast patrol boat 'Villaamil', the corvette 'Infanta Elena' and the fleet oil tanker 'Marqués de la Ensenada'. He also held the post of Chief of Staff of the Escort Group and 41st Squadron of the Fleet and Chief of Staff of the Alfa Group.

Ashore, his most important posts have been lecturer in tactics and operations at the Naval Warfare College and the Spanish Joint Staff College. As a Captain, he was the commanding officer of the Combat Operational Qualification and Assessment Centre and head of the Strategic Planning section of the Navy Planning division.

Since 2005, having risen to the rank of Admiral, he was Chief of Staff of the Maritime Action Force and Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.

**Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces,
General Necdet Ozel**

The 28th Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces, General Necdet ÖZEL was born in

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General Necdet Özel**

The 28th Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces, General Necdet ÖZEL was born in

Ankara/Turkey in 1950. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1969 and the Infantry School in 1970. He served as a platoon leader and company commander in various units of the Turkish Land Forces Command (TLFC) until 1978. Following his graduation from the Army War College in 1980 as a staff officer, he respectively served as Operations Plan Officer at the Turkish Peace Forces HQ in Cyprus, Branch Chief and then as the Secretary General at the General Secretariat of the Turkish Land Forces, Chief of Staff at the Turkish Military Academy, and as the Commander of the 17th Infantry Regiment.

Having promoted to Brigadier General in 1995, he served as the Commander of the 172nd Armored Brigade and as the Chief of Internal Security Operations Department, TLFC.

As a General, he served as the Commander of Aegean Army between 2007-2008, as the Commander of the 2nd Army between 2008-2010, and as the Commander of the Gendarmerie General Command between 2010-2011. After serving as the Commander of TLFC and as the Acting Commander of the Turkish Armed Forces between 29 July and 04 August 2011, he assumed the command of the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) on 04 August 2011.

United Kingdom Chief of the Defence Staff,
General Sir Nicholas Houghton

General Nick Houghton was born in 1954 in Otley, West Yorkshire. He was educated at Woodhouse Grove School in Bradford, RMA Sandhurst and St Peter's College, Oxford, where he did an in-service degree in modern history. Commissioned into the Green Howards in 1974, General Houghton was both a Company Commander in and Commanding

Officer of the 1st Battalion in the Mechanised and Air Mobile Roles and in Northern Ireland. He attended the Army Command and Staff Course at both Shrivenham and Camberley and the Higher Command and Staff Course.

After Regimental duty General Houghton commanded 39 Infantry Brigade in Belfast during the period which led to the Good Friday Agreement. He was the Director of Military Operations in the Ministry of Defence at the time of 9/11; at the outset of operations in Afghanistan; and during the foot and mouth crisis. Subsequently he was Chief of Staff of the ACE Rapid Reaction Corps from July 2002 to April 2004 and Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Operations) from May 2004 to October 2005.

More recently General Houghton was the Senior British Military Representative and Deputy Commanding General of the Multi-National Force-Iraq from October 2005 until March 2006. He became Chief of Joint Operations (CJO) in April 2006 at the time of the commitment of UK Forces to southern Afghanistan and, subsequently, during the extraction of UK forces from southern Iraq. He was appointed both OBE and CBE for his time in command in Northern Ireland and awarded the US Legion of Merit for his service in Iraq. He was appointed KCB for his time as CJO.

General Houghton became VCDS in May 2009. He was central to implementing the outcomes of the 2010 SDSR and was the sole military member of Lord Levene's Defence Reform team. He was advanced to GCB in 2011. He assumed the appointment of Chief of the Defence Staff in July 2013.

**United States Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staffs,
General Martin E. Dempsey**

General Martin E. Dempsey serves as the 18th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he serves as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary of Defense and the National Security Council. By law, he is the nation's highest-ranking military officer. Prior to becoming Chairman, the general served as the Army's 37th Chief of Staff.

Past assignments have taken him and his family across the globe during both peace and war from Platoon Leader to Combatant Commander. He is a 1974 graduate of the United States Military Academy and a career armor officer.

As a company grade officer, he served with the 2nd Cavalry in United States Army Europe and with the 10th Cavalry at Fort Carson. Following troop command he earned his Masters of Arts in English from Duke University and was assigned to the English Department at West Point. In 1991, GEN Dempsey deployed with the Third Armored Division in support of OPERATION DESERT STORM. Following DESERT STORM, he commanded 4th Battalion 67th Armor (Bandits) in Germany for two years and then departed to become Armor Branch Chief in US Army Personnel Command. From 1996-1998 he served as the 67th Colonel of the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment. Following this assignment as the Army's "senior scout" he served on the Joint Staff as an Assistant Deputy Director in J-5 and as Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. From September 2001 to June 2003, General Dempsey served in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia training and advising the Saudi Arabian National Guard. In June of 2003, General Dempsey took command of the 1st Armored Division in Baghdad, Iraq. After 14 months in Iraq, General Dempsey redeployed the division to Germany and completed his command tour in July

of 2005. He then returned to Iraq for two years in August of 2005 to train and equip the Iraqi Security Forces as Commanding General of MNSTC-I. From August 2007 through October 2008, GEN Dempsey served as the Deputy Commander and then Acting Commander of U.S. Central Command. Before becoming Chief of Staff of the Army, he commanded US Army Training and Doctrine Command from December 2008-March 2011.

General Dempsey's awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Service Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star with "V" Device and Oak Leaf Cluster, the Combat Action Badge, and the Parachutist Badge.

COMPARISON CHART OF EACH NATIONS

Charts below is the comparison chart of many different NATO states, along with the strategic firepower of the Russian Federation.

Please be reminded that the chart is only provides the facts in numbers, not the quality/ value of each nation's armed forces.

If the delegates have any questions about the capabilities of their nation's armed forces, feel free to contact the chair anytime.

General Facts	GDP (Millions USD)	GDP Rank (Firepower)	Population	Active Frontline	Active Reserve	F1 For Service
NATO	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,535,000(MAX)	4,300,000(MAX)	N/A
Belgium	534,672	55	10,449,361	33,000	6,500	117,010
Canada	1,788,717	14	15,756,816	92,000	51,000	13,023,141
France	2,846,889	6	66,259,012	202,761	195,770	28,822,096
Germany	3,859,547	8	80,956,085	179,546	145,000	29,538,413
Italy	2,147,952	16	61,650,122	320,000	42,000	22,596,141
Netherlands	865,354	37	16,877,361	47,600	32,200	6,324,217
Norway	600,244	33	5,147,792	26,200	45,250	63,057
Poland	545,644	19	18,830,448	120,000	515,000	15,583,917
Spain	1,406,855	38	47,737,941	123,300	15,200	18,720,867
Turkey	805,108	10	81,619,392	410,500	185,630	35,055,326
United Kingdom	2,845,145	5	63,742,977	146,380	182,000	24,035,131
United States	17,418,925	1	322,022,200	1,400,000	1,100,000	120,022,084
Russian Federation	1,875,461	2	142,470,272	766,055	2,485,000	46,812,553

Land Systems	Tanks	Armored Fighting Vehicles (AFV)	Artillery	Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS)	Self-Propelled Howitzers	Nuclear Capabilities
Belgium	0	545	0	0	0	NATO(180)
Canada	181	3004	161	0	0	0
France	423	6863	233	44	325	300
Germany	408	5869	0	50	154	NATO(180)
Italy	586	6972	92	21	164	NATO(180)
Netherlands	0	979	0	0	18	NATO(180)
Norway	52	684	150	0	54	0
Poland	1,009	2,608	72	240	443	0
Spain	327	2493	143	0	96	0
Turkey	3,778	7,550	697	811	1,013	NATO(180)
United Kingdom	407	5,948	138	42	89	225
United States	8848	41,062	1,299	1,331	1,934	7300
Russian Federation	15,398	31,298	4,625	3,793	5,972	8000

COMPARISON CHART OF EACH NATIONS

Air Powers	Fighter/Interceptors	Ground Attack Aircraft	Transport Airlifters	Helicopters	Attack Helicopters
Belgium	49	49	52	33	0
Canada	64	64	186	169	0
France	283	257	689	601	46
Germany	105	192	322	355	34
Italy	117	153	399	355	59
Netherland	67	67	42	67	29
Norway	47	47	39	45	0
Poland	99	99	263	255	29
Spain	108	108	169	148	6
Turkey	223	223	439	443	59
United Kingdom	89	160	365	402	65
United States	2,207	2,797	5,366	6,196	920
Russian Federation	769	1,305	1,083	1,120	462

Naval Forces	Aircraft Carriers	Frigates	Destroyers	Corvettes	Submarines
Belgium	0	2	0	0	0
Canada	0	12	1	0	4
France	4	21	0	0	10
Germany	0	11	0	5	4
Italy	2	14	4	5	6
Netherland	0	6	0	0	4
Norway	0	5	0	0	6
Poland	0	2	0	1	5
Spain	1	11	0	0	3
Turkey	0	16	0	8	13
United Kingdom	1	13	6	0	10
United States	20	10	62	0	72
Russian Federation	1	4	12	74	55

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