



TTMUN '26

# NATO PROCEDURE





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### 1. Introduction to NATO

#### *1.1 Functioning and Mission of NATO*

NATO is a security alliance of 32 countries from North America and Europe, founded in 1949 with the Washington Treaty. Its main goal is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means, promoting shared democratic values and transatlantic cooperation.

NATO enlargement has supported the U.S. vision of a unified, peaceful Europe.

A key principle is Article 5, stating that an attack on one Ally is considered an attack on all. Article 4 encourages consultations on security issues, which have included topics from Soviet threats to cyber-attacks, terrorism, piracy, and conflicts like Afghanistan and Kosovo. Besides territorial defense, NATO also engages in missions under UN mandates, including in the Balkans, Mediterranean, and through partnerships with the EU, UN, and AU.

#### *1.2 Activities of NATO*

- Member states consult daily to address national and collective security concerns. Decisions are made by consensus, representing the collective will of all 32 nations. Civilian and military experts work together at NATO HQ to exchange information and shape policies.
- NATO plays an active global role in peace and security. While committed to diplomacy, it can carry out military operations when necessary, both independently and with partners, to manage crises and support stability.



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### 2. Overview of Procedure

NATO at TTMUN will operate as a semi-crisis committee, combining elements of traditional debate with crisis simulation. This structure requires delegates to follow a structured THIMUN-style procedure while also responding to live updates and evolving scenarios that demand quick thinking, teamwork, and leadership under pressure.

The committee will function through a series of recurring phases: the reporting phase, the planning phase, the debating phase, and the voting phase. These phases will be repeated throughout the conference, creating a dynamic and interactive environment.

During the reporting phase, the chairs will provide updates on the issue and introduce a new agenda item accordingly. As events unfold, delegates are expected to actively respond to these developments and adapt their positions in real time.

Following this, the committee will move into the planning phase. During this stage, in accordance with the guidance provided by the chairs, delegates will either draft clauses, which will later form communiqués, or submit directives. Once debated and unanimously adopted, these clauses, and, upon approval by the crisis staff, the directives, will produce tangible effects, shaping subsequent updates and influencing public approval ratings.

The committee operates as if events are occurring in real time, requiring delegates to think critically and adjust their strategies continuously. Decisions made during each phase directly shape the progression of the issue, making consistent engagement essential.



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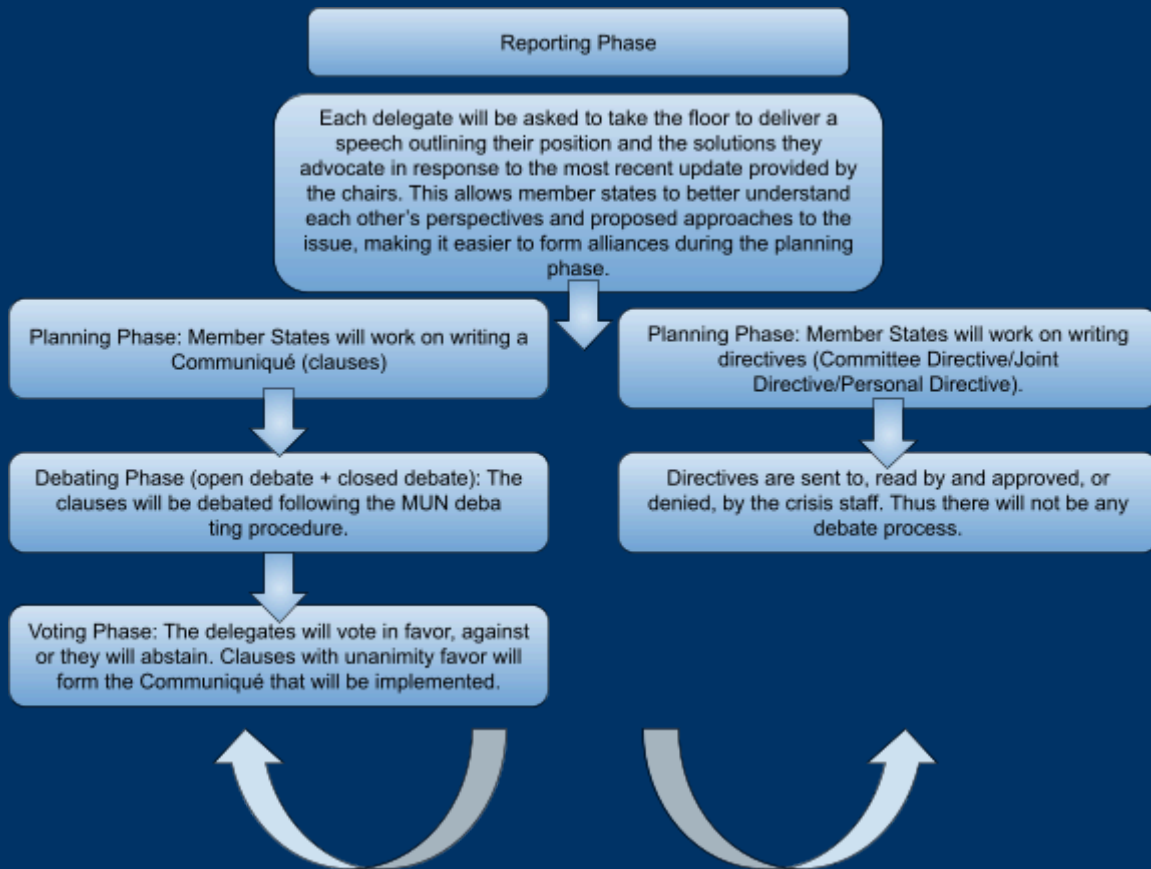


Figure 1: NATO Procedure Diagram

### 3. Reporting Phase

During the reporting phase, the chairs will provide an overview of recent developments and events relevant to the committee's discussions. Based on these updates, the chairs will issue instructions regarding the specific issue that delegates must address in their communiques or directives.

Following the update, delegates will be expected to deliver a speech outlining their response and proposed course of action. After all speeches have concluded, the chairs will set a time limit for the planning phase, during which delegates will be expected to complete and submit their work by the end of the allotted period.



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### 4. Planning Phase

The planning phase is the stage during which delegates work on drafting clauses (that will form communiqués) or directives. During the reporting phase, the chairs will inform delegates whether the committee is expected to draft a communiqué or directive.

#### *4.1 Communiqué:*

Communiqués are official documents that reflect the deliberations held within the Council's chambers. They are adopted through a consensus-based procedure and present the Council's unified position on a given issue, outlining agreed measures, strategic priorities, and coordinated courses of action to be undertaken by the Alliance.

Within this framework, the communiqué also functions as the Alliance's action plan. It incorporates both long-term measures such as diplomatic initiatives and policy implementations aimed at stability and the welfare of affected communities, as well as short-term responses to ongoing developments.

The communiqué is developed through delegates' submissions of clauses, which are debated within the committee. Only those that receive unanimous approval are incorporated into the final document.

As NATO communiqués are legally binding for all member states the wording of the clauses that make up a communiqué is crucial; it should be clear, precise, and concise, ensuring that all commitments and actions are unambiguous and collectively supported.

In a communiqué, the clause states what the committee proposes to do regarding a specific issue. Clauses can either provide background and context, explaining why action is needed, or outline specific actions that should be taken. Importantly, a clause does not necessarily involve military action. It can focus on diplomatic solutions, monitoring situations, protecting human rights, or reducing the effects of conflict.



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A sponsor of a draft clause are the principal authors of the document and agree with its substance. Sponsors control a draft resolution and only the sponsors can approve immediate changes. Signatories are countries that may or may not agree with the substance of the draft clause but still wish to see it debated so that they can propose amendments. While there is no minimum number of sponsors required for a clause to be recognized by the chairs, it must have at least five signatories.

The formatting of a communiqué clause is similar to that of a clause in a resolution.

- The opening verb of each clause must be underlined.
- Each communiqué clause is numbered, and sub-clauses begin with a), b), c), while sub-sub-clauses begin with i), ii), iii).
- There must be a minimum of two sub-clauses or sub-sub-clauses, and they must begin with lowercase letters.
- Acronyms and abbreviations must be written out in full the first time they are used.
- Each communiqué clause is followed by a semicolon, and there is only one full stop, which appears at the very end of the communiqué.



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However, unlike standard clauses debated in General Assembly committees, communiqués do not use operative phrases. Instead, they use the designated communiqué phrases provided below:

### *Communiqué Phrases*

- We are committed...
- Today the North Atlantic Council met in Defense Ministers Session, to advance the...
- We welcome the adoption...
- We fully support ...
- We strongly condemn...
- In response to the call by the government of...
- NATO will continue to play an essential role in regional security and stability...
- We express our concerns about ...
- We express our deep appreciation...
- We fully agree with the statements...
- We recognize the need/ the importance...
- We reaffirm our determination...
- We reiterate our commitment to the...
- We encourage...
- We support...
- We remain committed to our transatlantic link...
- The members of NATO, recognize that the Alliance faces a wide range of threats...
- Member states further call upon...
- We believe that it is necessary...
- Expressing concern on the status of...
- It is of importance to establish...
- Member states shall...
- We call for...
- We assert that...
- Supporting the...
- The Alliance will cooperate...
- Respecting all main principles of...
- The Alliance appeals...
- With expressed reservation...
- Task...
- Demand...
- We recognize...



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### *Sample Communique Clauses and Explanation*

SPONSORS:

SIGNATORIES:

1. We support the urgent establishment of an independent International Commission of Inquiry, comprising three human rights experts for an initial duration of one year, to complement, consolidate, and build upon the work of the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, with the following mandate:
  - a. to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and related crimes in the context of the aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation, and to establish the facts, circumstances and root causes of any such violations and abuses
  - b. to collect, consolidate and analyse evidence of such violations and abuses, including their gender dimension, and to systematically record and preserve all information, documentation and evidence consistent with international law standards, in view of any future legal proceedings, including:
    - i. interviews
    - ii. witness testimony
    - iii. forensic material
  - c. to identify, where possible, those individuals and entities responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, or other related crimes, in Ukraine, with a view to ensuring that those responsible are held accountable;

### *4.2 Directive*

In Model United Nations, a directive is a concise, action-oriented document used primarily in Crisis Committees to respond to immediate developments. Unlike traditional resolutions, which are broad and long-term, a directive focuses on specific, immediate actions that the committee or an individual character wants to take. It must be clear, detailing the "who, what, where, when, and how" of an action, such as deploying troops, releasing a public statement, or allocating funds. Directives are sent to the crisis staff, who then decide the outcome of these actions, which directly shapes the storyline of the conference.



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Personal directives are private communications between you and the designated oversight team. They are not visible to other delegates unless explicitly intercepted, and only you can see the responses. These directives may be used to advance your own interests, the cabinet's objectives, or a combination of both.

Joint directives are submitted on behalf of multiple delegations. Although they are typically written by a single crisis delegate, they represent coordinated action. They are often used to combine resources or reflect shared responsibilities, but they can also involve collaboration across different cabinets, such as when characters pursue mutual interests or attempt to influence a third party. While they generally align with committee goals, they may also support individual agendas.

Committee directives are usually drafted by one or two delegates but require approval from the entire committee. These directives are primarily focused on advancing the alliance's objectives and tend to involve large-scale actions, such as military operations.

In NATO the chairs will encourage the use of directives when diplomatic actions are insufficient for the given update and a military strategy must be taken.

When delegates are guided to draft a directive they may use a copy of this [document](#) to simplify the formatting process. A mission can include up to seven stages, though actions such as surveillance and post-attack operations do not require diagramming or mapping. Any use of naval troops, fleets, and army that will attack the mentioned region must be represented with diagrams and maps.

Directives must:

- have a clear objective
- write clear actions by outlining what will occur in each stage
- be specific on number of equipment and man power that will be used
- be specific on how the listed equipment and man power will be used
- use diagrams for indicating attacks and how they will be achieved (can be achieved by clicking insert, draw, new in google docs) and maps
- explain when, why, how, where, who



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*Sample Directive*

### Türkiye, USA, Germany Attack On Russian Borders

8 July-15 July 2023

**From:** Türkiye, USA (UK Military Base), Germany

**To:** NATO

- **Mission Plan:** Attack regions close to the Russian border that are currently being invaded in Ukraine from three different coordinates.
- **Objective:** Counter Russian advances near border regions to prevent further incursions and weaken their operational capability. Making Russian troops invading Ukraine lose key forward positions near the border and significant logistical and artillery support to reduce their ability to continue further advances.
- **Mission Type:** Air Attack with supporting ground coordination
- **Timeframe of Implementation:** 7 days (Phase 1–Phase 3)
- **Military Equipment Used of Each Nation:**

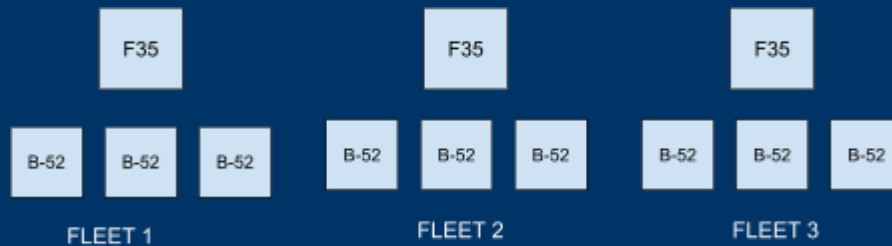
| Nation  | Equipment Type              | Number Used |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| USA     | F-35 Lightning II fighters  | 3           |
|         | B-52 Stratofortress bombers | 9           |
|         | MQ-9 Reaper drones          | 10          |
| Turkey  | F-16 Fighting Falcon jets   | 4           |
|         | Radar & surveillance units  | 5           |
| Germany | Eurofighter Typhoon jets    | 6           |
|         | Reconnaissance drones       | 6           |

- **Man Power Used by Each Nation:**
  - **USA:** 2,500 personnel (including pilots, ground crew, and support units)
  - **Turkey:** 1,200 personnel (air force, artillery, and tactical ground units)
  - **Germany:** 1,000 personnel (air force pilots, armored units, and engineers)
- **Outline of Military Strategy**
  - **Phase 1 (Days 1–2):** Identify Russian troop movements and artillery positions near border regions.

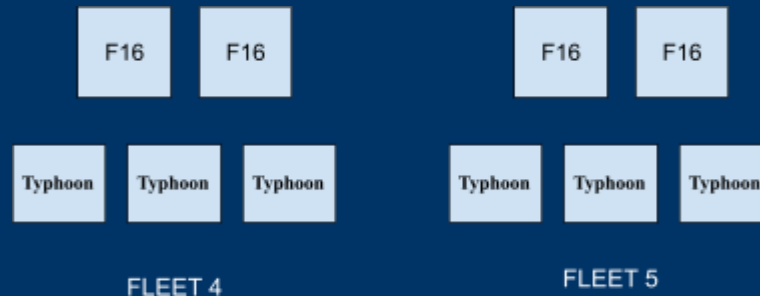


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- **Actions:** USA deploys MQ-9 Reaper drones for aerial surveillance. Turkey positions radar units and surveillance teams along the border. Germany uses reconnaissance drones and ground intelligence units.
- **Outcome:** Map all critical Russian positions to plan precise air attacks.
- **Phase 2 (Days 3–5): Initial Air Strike**
  - **Actions:** USA F-35 and B-52 bombers conduct precision air strikes targeting Russian armor and artillery. By forming three troops that will attack from the USA military base in the UK. Fleets will be forming as the diagram indicates:



- **Outcome:** Russian supply lines, artillery, and armored units close to the border are disrupted.
- **Phase 3 (Days 6-7): Secondary Air Strike**
  - **Action:** Turkish F-16 jets and Germany Typhoon jets will form fleets and attack radar and communication facilities of Russian troops as indicated in the diagram.



- **Outcome:** Russian troops invading Ukraine will lose communication with the mainland.



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- Military Strategy Illustration on the Map



### 5. Debating Phase

The committee will debate on each clause during the debating phase. The clauses voted in favor by the committee will collectively form the “communiqué” of the committee to address the issue. So, it is important for all delegates to bear in mind during the debating and voting procedure that the clauses themselves are not addressing the issue as a whole. During the debating phase the same debating procedure of other GA committees apply. Therefore, you can practice from the [Materials](#) list on TTMUN’s website to be familiar with the terminology.

Similarly, while debating whether a clause should be included in the committee’s communiqué, delegates may submit amendments to modify parts they disagree with. To introduce an amendment, delegates must raise their placards and be recognized by the chairs.

- **Strike Out:** This is an unfriendly amendment used to delete a part of a clause. It can remove a specific section of a clause.
- **Add:** This is a constructive amendment that strengthens an existing clause. It includes the addition of new sub-clauses or sub-sub-clauses.



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- **Insert:** This amendment allows delegates to add a phrase or additional sub-clauses into an existing clause in order to improve its clarity or content.
- **Change:** This amendment is used to modify a specific segment of a clause that a delegate disagrees with. Changing an entire clause is not permitted.

### 5. Voting Phase

Delegates may vote in favor of or against a clause. In NATO, for a clause to be adopted and integrated into a communiqué, unanimity must be achieved, meaning all delegates must vote in favor for it to be implemented. It is crucial for delegates to consider not only the interests of their respective countries but also the collective interests of NATO as a whole. Strategic voting is encouraged, but it should be balanced with diplomatic integrity, as the committee simulates real-time decision-making. The results of the voting phase will influence the evolving crisis and set the course for subsequent phases. The conclusion of the voting phase will affect future actions and will create new developments on the issue. If directives were drafted in the planning phase then there will be no debating nor voting phase and the directives will be implemented if approved by the crisis staff.

### 6. Public Approval

In this committee, a Public Approval Rating mechanism will be used to represent the level of support NATO has in the region. This rating will change in real time based on the actions of delegates. Decisions that appear aggressive, risky, or harmful may quickly decrease approval, while actions that promote stability, protection, and cooperation may increase it. These fluctuations will directly influence the flow of the debate: higher approval ratings can give delegates greater influence and flexibility, whereas lower ratings can weaken their position, restrict their options, and create additional pressure. This system ensures that every choice matters and that delegates must constantly balance power with perception in a fast-moving, high-stakes environment. By doing so, delegates are encouraged to consider public opinion and regional concerns in their decisions rather than acting solely on national or personal objectives.