



NATO CHAIR REPORT



TTMUN'26



“Bridging Divides in Human Rights”

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1. Letter from Secretary General

Honorable Delegates,

As the Secretary-General of TTMUN'26, it is my utmost honor to welcome each and every participant to the Terakki Tepeören Model United Nations Conference. This year we will be organizing the 11th annual session of the TTMUN on ...-.../.../26, and hosting you with the same zeal, passion, and enthusiasm as the first day.

As the TTMUN team with our every single branch we have devoted countless hours, day and night to be able to present you, the delegates, an unmatched MUN experience while staying true to the ideals of the UN. In order to do so during this journey as a team we have always remembered the core values of the UN: **Peace, Equality, and Justice**. And proceeded to reflect it to every aspect of TTMUN. Because we believe that these ideals not only must be cherished and passed upon but also debated and discussed to be further embraced, which we hope to achieve in TTMUN'26.

With this goal in mind, as the academic team of TTMUN club we have thoroughly observed and analyzed the current global relations, policies and crises. Which led us to the theme of TTMUN'26: Justice in a divided world. In light of this theme, this year the TTMUN conference will consist of four General Assembly Committees, two Special Committees, and 2 Crisis Committees which in total will consist of 12 unique agenda items. The delegates of General Assembly Committees will have the opportunity to provide solutions to one of two agenda items with their resolutions. While the delegates of Special and Crisis Committees will be debating and solving

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their issues with their clauses. Both will unite with the purpose of sustaining **justice in a divided world**.

As this year's Secretary-General, it is my highest honor to once again invite each and every one of you, on behalf of the TTMUN team, to the 11th annual session of TTMUN.

Now with over a decade of experience and the unmatched dedication of our team to build on TTMUN legacy, I truly believe with the bottom of my heart TTMUN'26 will be the greatest session yet. I am looking forward to a conference that will be full of quality debating and impactful solutions addressing **justice in a divided world** as we continue to embrace the values of the UN. I hope you all have a wonderful time and enjoy the conference.

Yours Sincerely,

Secretary-General of TTMUN'26

Derin HALATCI.

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2. Letter From the president of NATO

Most Esteemed Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to TTMUN'26. I, Defne Erdoğan, will serve you as Under-Secretary-General for the following 3 days.

First and foremost, I would like to congratulate each and every one of you for stepping into the world of diplomacy, strategy, and collaboration. Whether this is your first conference or your tenth, I assure you that this committee will offer a unique and unforgettable experience.

Over the course of three days, we will explore one of the most pressing and complex challenges of our time: **The Rise of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict - the timeline will be set in 2023**. Through critical debate, crisis updates, and innovative clauses, you will not only represent your nations but also shape the course of our committee's shared response.

NATO at TTMUN'26 will run as a semi-crisis committee, combining elements of both **traditional debate** and **crisis simulation**. This means that while we will follow a structured THIMUN-style procedure in our discussions, we will also engage with **live updates, clauses, and evolving scenarios** that will test your quick thinking, teamwork, and leadership under pressure. Please read the guide carefully and come prepared for the first day so we won't have any issues with the flow of the committee.

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If you have any questions, you can contact me via defne.erdogar@terakki.k12.tr. I hope we will have 3 unforgettable days. Until then, take care.

Warmest regards,

Deputy Secretary-General of TTMUN'26

Defne ERDOĞAN

3. Keywords

Article 4: Article 4 of the NATO treaty allows any member country to request consultations with other members when it feels its territorial integrity, political independence, or security is threatened.

Article 5: Article 5 is the cornerstone of NATO's collective defense, stating that an attack on one member is considered an attack on all, obligating members to respond.

Buffer Zone: A buffer zone is a neutral area created between two opposing forces or countries to reduce the risk of conflict or accidental clashes.

Ceasefire Agreement: A ceasefire agreement is a temporary or permanent halt in fighting between conflicting parties, usually to allow peace talks or humanitarian aid.

Collective Defense: Collective defense is a security principle where an attack on one member of a group (like NATO) is treated as an attack on all, prompting joint action.

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Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity involves protecting computer systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access, cyberattacks, or damage.

De-escalation: De-escalation refers to efforts to reduce the intensity of a conflict or tension between parties, often through diplomacy or negotiation.

Deterrence: Deterrence is a strategy used to prevent hostile actions by threatening significant retaliation or consequences.

Disinformation: Disinformation is deliberately false or misleading information spread to deceive people or influence public opinion.

Economic Sanctions: Economic sanctions are penalties applied by one or more countries to another, usually in the form of trade restrictions or asset freezes, to influence behavior.

Energy Security: Energy security refers to the reliable and affordable access to energy sources, which is critical for a country's economy and national security.

Escalation: Escalation is the increase in intensity or scope of a conflict, often leading to more serious military or political consequences.

Frozen Conflict: A frozen conflict is a situation where active fighting has stopped, but no peace treaty or resolution has been achieved, leaving tensions unresolved.

Geopolitical Instability: Geopolitical instability describes unpredictable or tense relations between countries or regions that can lead to conflict or unrest.

Hybrid Warfare: Hybrid warfare combines traditional military tactics with cyberattacks, disinformation, and irregular tactics to destabilize or weaken an opponent.

Humanitarian Corridor: A humanitarian corridor is a safe route established to allow civilians or aid to pass through conflict zones without harm.

Intelligence Sharing: Intelligence sharing is the exchange of information between countries or organizations to enhance security and respond to threats more effectively.

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NATO Response Force: The NATO Response Force is a multinational, rapidly deployable force designed to respond quickly to emerging crises.

No-Fly Zone: A no-fly zone is an area where certain aircraft are not allowed to fly, often enforced by military means to protect civilians or prevent attacks.

Nuclear Deterrence: Nuclear deterrence is the idea that the threat of using nuclear weapons discourages other countries from taking aggressive actions.

Proxy War: A proxy war is a conflict where major powers support different sides with weapons or resources but do not fight directly themselves.

Rapid Reaction Force: A rapid reaction force is a military unit capable of deploying quickly in response to emergencies, including conflicts or natural disasters.

Refugee Crisis: A refugee crisis occurs when large numbers of people flee their country due to war, persecution, or disaster, creating humanitarian and logistical challenges.

Sovereignty: Sovereignty is the full right of a country to govern itself without outside interference in its internal affairs.

Strategic Ambiguity: Strategic ambiguity is the practice of being intentionally vague about one's policies or intentions to create uncertainty in opponents' decision-making.

Tactical Nuclear Weapons: Tactical nuclear weapons are smaller nuclear bombs designed for use on the battlefield rather than for large-scale strategic attacks.

Territorial Integrity: Territorial integrity is the principle that a country's borders and territory should not be violated or altered by force.

Total War: Total war involves the full mobilization of a country's resources, society, and economy to achieve complete victory, often blurring lines between military and civilian targets.

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War Crimes: War crimes are serious violations of international humanitarian law during conflict, such as targeting civilians, torture, or using banned weapons.

4. Introduction to the Committee

4.1 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.

4.2 Activities of NATO

a. Decisions and Consultations

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.

b. Operations and Missions

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.

4.3 Working Structure of NATO

Over time, NATO has developed a complex structure to support political, military, and operational needs, ensuring coordination and cooperation among members.

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a. Civilian Structure of NATO

Centered in Brussels, the civilian side supports decision-making and administration.

- i. Permanent Representatives and National Delegations:** Each country has permanent reps at HQ to join discussions and vote on behalf of their governments.
- ii. International Staff (IS):** Handles daily work, including: *Political Affairs and Security Policy Division*: Manages diplomatic/security issues. *Defense Policy and Planning Division*: Oversees defense strategy and planning. *Innovation, Hybrid, and Cyber Division*: Focuses on emerging threats like cyber-attacks and hybrid warfare.
- iii. Public Diplomacy Division:** Promotes NATO's image, manages media, outreach, and partnerships.
- iv. Executive Management:** Deals with administration, HR, finance, and internships.
- v. Joint Intelligence and Security Division (JIS):** Oversees intelligence, security, and internal oversight functions.

b. Military Structure of NATO

Designed for fast, effective defense and crisis response.

- i. Military Committee & International Military Staff:** Top military body advising political leadership, supported by divisions on intelligence, operations, logistics, and security.
- ii. Allied Command Operations (ACO):** Directs NATO missions.
SHAPE (Belgium): Main operational HQ.
Joint Force Commands (Brunssum, Naples, Norfolk): Regional command centers.
HQ MARCOM & HQ AIRCOM: Oversee maritime and air operations.
- iii. Allied Command Transformation (ACT):** Focuses on military adaptation, training, and innovation. Includes training institutions like NATO School (Germany)



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and Joint Force Training Centre (Poland).

iv. Integrated Military Command Structure: Ensures full coordination among member states in joint operations.

c. Agencies and Other Organizations of NATO

NATO uses specialized agencies for logistics, communication, science, and innovation.

i. Support Agencies: NSPA manages procurement/logistics; Airlift and Pipeline programs aid transport and supply.

ii. Communications and Information: Ensures cybersecurity and tech infrastructure.

iii. Science and Technology (S&T): Supports defense research (e.g., cyber and maritime).

iv. Civil Emergency Planning: EADRCC handles disaster response; committees prepare for emergencies.

v. Creativity and Innovation: DIANA fosters defense-tech innovation.

vi. Centers of Excellence: Focus on specific topics like maritime security, cyber defense, cold-weather ops.

NATO's decision-making includes:

i. Nuclear Planning Group (NPG): Oversees nuclear deterrence policies.

ii. North Atlantic Council (NAC): Highest political decision-making body.

iii. Subordinate Committees: Handle specialized areas like logistics or operations.

iv. Secretary General and International Staff: Lead and support policy execution.

v. Military Representatives: Each country appoints a military rep to align national strategies with NATO plans.



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5. Introduction To The Agenda Item

The ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war, reignited by the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, marks one of the most significant and destabilizing conflicts in Europe since World War II. This invasion not only represents a severe violation of international law and the sovereignty of Ukraine, but also challenges the foundational principles of the post-1945 international order. The war has disrupted the global economy, triggered the fastest-growing refugee crisis in modern European history, and redefined regional and global security dynamics.

As of January 17, 2023, the conflict has resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of civilians and military personnel on both sides, the displacement of more than 7 million Ukrainians, and widespread destruction of infrastructure, particularly in Eastern and Southern Ukraine. The war has also accelerated geopolitical shifts, drawing clear lines between Western democracies and authoritarian regimes. NATO has emerged as a central actor in responding to the crisis, both through direct support to Ukraine and enhanced deterrence efforts across its Eastern flank. This agenda item is not only crucial for the future of Ukraine but also for the future role and relevance of NATO as a security alliance.

5.1 Geopolitical Location of Ukraine and Russia

Ukraine is located in Eastern Europe and serves as a geopolitical bridge between Russia and Western Europe. It borders Russia to the east and northeast, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary to the west, and Romania and Moldova to the southwest. Ukraine also has access to the Black Sea in the south, making it strategically important for naval power and trade routes. Its central location and vast





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agricultural and industrial resources have long made it a focal point in regional power struggles.

Russia, the largest country in the world, spans Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. It has historically considered Ukraine as part of its cultural, political, and military sphere of influence. The Kremlin views Ukraine’s potential integration with Western institutions like NATO and the EU as a direct threat to its strategic depth and national security. The annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the support for separatists in Donetsk and Luhansk are rooted in these geopolitical concerns, which have now escalated into full-scale military aggression.

5.2 History of Ukraine Regarding the Agenda Item

Ukraine declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, following a nationwide referendum where over 90% voted in favor. In the years that followed, Ukraine experienced internal political turmoil, economic struggles, and fluctuating relationships with both Russia and the West. The 2004 Orange Revolution was a response to election fraud and symbolized the population's demand for democratic reform and Western alignment. This sentiment resurfaced during the 2013–2014 Euromaidan protests, where pro-European demonstrators called for closer ties with the EU and ousted the pro-Russian president, Viktor Yanukovich.

5.3 History of Russia Regarding the Agenda Item

Post-Soviet Russia has undergone significant transformations under leaders like Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin. Since Putin came to power in 2000, Russia has pursued a more assertive foreign policy aimed at restoring its influence in former Soviet territories. Key moments include the 2008 war in Georgia, the annexation of Crimea in 2014, and military interventions in Syria. Russia’s strategic doctrine, updated in recent years, explicitly lists NATO’s expansion and Western encroachment as existential threats.

The Kremlin portrays NATO’s presence near its borders as a violation of previous informal agreements and a destabilizing factor in the region. By framing the Ukraine conflict as a defensive and necessary operation, Russia attempts to legitimize its actions domestically and internationally. The narrative of protecting Russian-speaking populations and resisting Western domination is central to its justification for war.



6. Human Rights Violations in the Affected Region

Numerous international organizations, including the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International, have reported extensive human rights abuses throughout the conflict. In territories occupied by Russian forces, there have been documented cases of summary executions, torture, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, and forced deportations, including of children. The shelling of civilian infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, and residential buildings, violates the Geneva Conventions and constitutes potential war crimes.

In Ukrainian-controlled areas, there have also been reports—though less systematic—of mistreatment of prisoners and retaliatory actions. The international community has called for impartial investigations and accountability for all violations. Human rights abuses not only deepen the humanitarian crisis but also complicate prospects for post-war reconciliation and justice.



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7. Key Issues

7.1. Violation of Ukrainian Sovereignty

The Russian invasion is a blatant violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, which prohibits the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. It also contravenes the 1994 Budapest Memorandum, under which Russia, the UK, and the US pledged to respect Ukraine’s sovereignty in exchange for Ukraine giving up its nuclear arsenal

7.2. Escalation vs. Containment

NATO faces the dilemma of supporting Ukraine while avoiding direct military confrontation with Russia, a nuclear power. There is ongoing debate over the limits of military aid and the risk of escalation, especially in the context of cyberattacks, missile strikes near NATO borders, and potential Russian retaliation.

7.3. Use of Article 4 and Potential Article 5

Several NATO members, including Poland and the Baltic States, have invoked Article 4 to consult on threats to their security. While Article 5, which commits members to collective defense, has not been triggered, any Russian attack on NATO territory would fundamentally alter the alliance’s engagement.

7.4. Hybrid Warfare and Cyber Threats

Russia has employed hybrid tactics including disinformation, election interference, cyberattacks, and economic coercion. Notably, attacks on Ukrainian and European cyber infrastructure have intensified, raising concerns about NATO’s cyber defense capabilities.

7.5. Security of NATO Member States

Eastern NATO members have requested and received increased troop deployments, air defense systems, and surveillance mechanisms. These actions are part of NATO’s Enhanced Forward Presence (EFP) initiative, aiming to deter Russian aggression.



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7.6. Ukraine’s NATO Membership Aspirations

Ukraine’s desire to join NATO, formalized in its constitution in 2019, remains a contentious issue. While NATO has supported Ukraine’s sovereignty, actual membership remains distant due to the ongoing conflict and the alliance’s consensus-based decision-making process.

7.7. Energy and Economic Security

Europe’s reliance on Russian fossil fuels has emerged as a strategic vulnerability. The war has prompted a reevaluation of energy policies, leading to accelerated investment in renewable energy and diversification of gas supplies.

7.8. Refugee and Humanitarian Crisis

Millions of Ukrainians have sought refuge in neighboring NATO countries, particularly Poland, Romania, and Germany. NATO has supported humanitarian efforts, though coordination remains primarily in the hands of member states and NGOs.

7.9. Nuclear Threat

Russia’s repeated references to its nuclear capabilities, including placing its deterrent forces on high alert, have alarmed the international community. These actions test NATO’s nuclear posture and crisis communication mechanisms.

8. Timeline (Key Developments)

- **1991** – Ukraine declares independence from the Soviet Union.
- **1994** – Signing of the Budapest Memorandum.
- **2004–2005** – Orange Revolution in Ukraine.
- **2014** – Russia annexes Crimea; conflict begins in Donbas.
- **2019** – Ukraine enshrines NATO membership aspirations in its constitution.
- **February 2022** – Russia launches a full-scale invasion.
- **March 2022** – NATO activates Response Force for the first time in history.
- **Summer 2022** – Ukraine retakes key territories including Kherson.
- **Autumn 2022** – Russia conducts drone strikes on critical infrastructure.
- **January 2023** – NATO ramps up weapons deliveries, including air defense systems.



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9. NATO’s Past Actions Regarding the Russia- Ukraine Conflict

Since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, NATO has taken historic and unprecedented steps to respond to this grave threat to European security. In its first official statement, the North Atlantic Council declared the attack a “serious violation of international law and the principles of the UN Charter.” For the first time in its history, NATO activated elements of its Response Force to bolster collective defense, sending thousands of additional troops and equipment to frontline Allies. “We have deployed defensive land and air forces in the eastern part of the Alliance and maritime assets across the NATO area,” stated Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg in March 2022, emphasizing the Alliance’s commitment to protect every inch of Allied territory under Article 5.

In March 2022, several Allies, including Poland and the Baltic States, triggered Article 4 consultations to coordinate their response to the heightened threat environment. NATO quickly established four new multinational battlegroups in Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, expanding its Enhanced Forward Presence to eight battlegroups stretching from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. Air policing patrols and missile defense systems were also strengthened. Stoltenberg highlighted this shift, saying, “This is a new reality for European security, and NATO has responded with speed and unity.”

While NATO as an Alliance does not deliver weapons directly to Ukraine, individual member states have provided record levels of military aid, coordinated through NATO channels. This includes advanced air defense systems, heavy artillery, tanks, drones, ammunition, and large-scale training missions. NATO Allies have also supported Ukraine’s cyber defense against Russian attacks and disinformation campaigns. At the Madrid Summit in June 2022, NATO leaders agreed on a new Strategic Concept that explicitly identified Russia as “the most significant and direct threat to Allies’ security and to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area.” The same summit reinforced the commitment to increase NATO’s high-readiness forces from 40,000 to over 300,000 troops.



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Economically, NATO Allies have implemented sweeping sanctions against Russia in coordination with EU and G7 partners, blocking key Russian banks from the SWIFT system, freezing central bank assets, and targeting vital sectors like energy and defense. “We will continue to impose costs on Russia to degrade its ability to wage war,” the Allies affirmed in joint communiqués. Efforts have also focused on supporting energy security and reducing Europe’s dependency on Russian fossil fuels.

Despite these measures, NATO has remained clear that it does not seek direct confrontation with Russia inside Ukraine. As Stoltenberg repeatedly emphasized throughout 2022, “NATO is not part of the conflict, but we will continue to support Ukraine’s right to self-defense, as enshrined in the UN Charter.” This approach balances massive support for Ukraine with firm deterrence and crisis management to prevent the conflict from escalating into a wider war that could directly threaten Allied territory.

10. Stakeholders and Major Parties Involved

Russia



The Russian Federation is the primary aggressor in the conflict, having launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. Under President Vladimir Putin’s leadership, Russia has framed the war as a defensive operation against NATO expansion and to protect Russian-speaking populations, but international consensus views the invasion as a clear violation of Ukraine’s sovereignty. By January 2023, Russia had deployed over 300,000 troops, occupied large portions of eastern and southern Ukraine including Crimea, and utilized Iranian-made Shahed-136 drones for strikes on Ukrainian civilian infrastructure. Western intelligence estimates that Russian military casualties may have exceeded 100,000 killed or wounded. The economic consequences for Russia have been heavy, with GDP contracting by approximately 2.2% in 2022, inflation rising to 11.9%, and over 1,000 multinational companies ceasing operations within Russian territory.



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Ukraine



Ukraine is actively defending its sovereignty, democratic institutions, and territorial integrity against Russian aggression. Led by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Ukraine’s government has mobilized its armed forces and civilian population, receiving significant international military and humanitarian support. By early 2023, Ukraine had successfully conducted counteroffensives in the Kharkiv and Kherson regions, reclaiming previously occupied territories. The human cost of the war has been enormous: the UN confirmed over 7,000 civilian deaths, though Ukrainian sources estimate far higher figures. The conflict has displaced approximately 5.9 million people internally and forced around 7.9 million Ukrainians to seek refuge in other countries. Ukraine’s aspiration to join NATO remains enshrined in its constitution since 2019, but active membership is unlikely during the ongoing conflict.

United States of America



The United States strongly condemns Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, viewing it as a threat to both Ukrainian sovereignty and global democratic values. The U.S. believes defending Ukraine is vital to upholding international law and maintaining European stability. By January 2023, the U.S. had committed over \$27 billion in military aid to Ukraine. This includes HIMARS rocket systems, Patriot missile defenses, Javelin anti-tank weapons, and large amounts of artillery and ammunition. These systems have significantly strengthened Ukraine’s defense against Russian aggression. In addition to military support, the U.S. has delivered humanitarian and financial aid to help Ukraine sustain essential services and support displaced civilians. Washington has also led global efforts to impose sanctions on Russia, targeting key sectors of its economy and military. As a key NATO member, the U.S. has reinforced NATO’s eastern flank by deploying extra troops and equipment to allies like Poland, Romania, and the Baltic

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states. It continues to coordinate military training, intelligence, and logistics with NATO partners to ensure Ukraine remains supported.

United Nations



The United Nations remains an influential but constrained stakeholder in the conflict. While the Security Council has been largely paralyzed by Russia’s veto power, the UN General Assembly has repeatedly voted to condemn the invasion and demand Russia’s withdrawal from Ukrainian territory. UN agencies like OCHA, WHO, UNICEF,

and UNHCR coordinate large-scale humanitarian operations in Ukraine and neighboring host countries, providing shelter, food, medical aid, and documenting alleged war crimes. The UN’s presence underscores the international community’s effort to uphold humanitarian law even when collective security enforcement is limited.

Baltic states (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia,)

The Baltic states have taken some of the strongest stances in support of Ukraine, driven by their own histories of Soviet occupation and current threats from Russian proximity. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have collectively contributed military equipment, ammunition, and training to Ukraine. They have also urged NATO to further strengthen its presence in the region, with permanent deployments and air defense systems. Domestically, these countries have welcomed tens of thousands of Ukrainian refugees and passed legislation to cut all remaining economic ties with Russia.

United Kingdom

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The United Kingdom has been one of Ukraine’s most active European military supporters since before the full-scale invasion began. It was among the first countries to supply lethal defensive aid such as NLAW anti-tank missiles, and by January 2023, its total military aid exceeded £2.3 billion. The UK has delivered Challenger 2 tanks, advanced artillery, air defense systems, and has trained thousands of Ukrainian troops under Operation Interflex. Politically, London has strongly advocated for accountability for Russian war crimes and worked with allies to sanction Russian oligarchs and state assets. The UK’s proactive approach has helped maintain momentum for continued Western support despite the risk of escalation.

Germany



Germany plays a pivotal role within NATO’s response, balancing its historical caution about military intervention with growing recognition of its responsibilities as Europe’s largest economy. After initial hesitation, Germany shifted its policy to supply significant military aid, including IRIS-T air defense systems and Marder infantry fighting vehicles, and by early 2023 was under pressure to approve transfers of Leopard 2 tanks. Berlin is also a major contributor to the EU’s macro-financial support for Ukraine and has worked to reduce Europe’s dependence on Russian energy, accelerating the diversification of gas and oil imports.

France



France has combined military aid with active diplomatic efforts to respond to the Russian invasion. Paris has sent Caesar self-propelled howitzers, advanced artillery shells, and committed to delivering AMX-10 RC armored vehicles to strengthen Ukraine’s defense. French forces lead NATO’s Enhanced Forward



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Presence battlegroup in Romania and participate in air policing missions over Eastern Europe. President Emmanuel Macron has also engaged in regular dialogue with President Zelenskyy and attempted, though with limited success, to maintain channels of communication with Moscow to reduce the risk of further escalation. France’s contribution underlines its dual approach of deterrence and diplomacy.

International NGOs and Humanitarian Actors

Numerous international and local non-governmental organizations play vital roles in mitigating the human impact of the conflict. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) facilitates prisoner exchanges, supports hospitals, and provides safe evacuation corridors where possible. Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) runs emergency clinics in war-affected areas, while Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International document and publish reports on violations of international humanitarian law. These actors do not shape military decisions but have become key voices for accountability, protection of civilians, and post-conflict reconciliation.

11. Possible Solutions

Given the scale of Russia’s ongoing aggression, NATO delegates must consider practical measures that reinforce Ukraine’s right to self-defense while protecting Allied territory. A key solution is for member states to continue — and even expand — the coordinated supply of advanced defensive weapons, air defense systems, drones, and modern military training to Ukrainian forces. Increasing the speed and volume of such aid could help Ukraine resist further territorial losses and deter future escalation.

At the same time, delegates should discuss how NATO can maintain a credible deterrent posture along its eastern flank. Forward deployment of more troops, pre-positioned equipment, and joint exercises can signal Alliance unity and readiness, which is vital to preventing any spillover of the conflict into NATO territory.

While defensive action remains a priority, it should be paired with clear support for accountability measures, such as gathering evidence of war crimes and backing international investigations. Humanitarian assistance for refugees and internally displaced people must continue, but the core directive for NATO is to ensure that Ukraine has the means to defend itself effectively — without direct NATO combat involvement.



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Ultimately, delegates are encouraged to balance their proposals between strong defense, clear deterrence, and limited diplomatic channels that could open paths for future negotiations when conditions allow.

12. Questions to Answer

1- How can NATO member states strengthen Ukraine’s defensive capabilities without escalating the conflict into a direct NATO–Russia war?

2- Should NATO redefine its deterrence strategy to counter ongoing hybrid and cyber threats more effectively?

3-What additional measures can NATO take to reassure and protect its eastern members bordering Russia and Ukraine?

4-To what extent should NATO push for accountability for alleged war crimes, and how can this be balanced with potential future negotiations?

5-How can NATO Allies coordinate long-term energy and economic security to reduce dependence on Russia?

6-What practical steps should NATO take to ensure that its actions remain united despite differing national interests and risk perceptions among member states?

7-How should NATO engage non-member partners and international organizations to build broader support for Ukraine’s sovereignty?

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