

# STUDY GUIDE

## NORTH ATLANTIC COOPERATION COUNCIL



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	2
1. Letter from the Secretary-General	3
2. Letter from the Under Secretaries-General	4
3. Introduction to the Committee	5
a) Key Vocabulary	6
4. Focused Overview	7
a) Historical Background	9
b) Political Goals of NACC	19
c) Economic Goals of NACC	19
d) Strategic, Military & Security Goals of NACC	20
5. Major Parties Involved	21
6. Questions to be Answered	26
7. Bibliography	27

# 1. Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Participants,

It is I, Recep Eren Durgut, a senior student at Bogazici University Industrial Engineering Department. As the Secretary-General, I would like to welcome you all to the 6th official session of BoğaziçiMUN. For February, our academic and organizational team have been working for almost a year now. I would like to thank Deputy Secretaries-General Kaan Akkas and Kaan Oztoprak for their efforts in the journey. And a big appreciation to Oyku Efendi and Kaan Berker for their efforts and cooperation during the process.

From the point the journey of BoğaziçiMUN started, it's been years of hard work and sacrifices to achieve the best conference to satisfy your demands and needs. Years of tears, generations, and conflicts have now grown up for the year 2024. By the experience we had gained from the previous versions every year, our capabilities have become the finest version of the BogaziciMUN history. Every year, you, our participants develop a better global perspective, a better understanding of politics, and a sweet and sometimes bitter taste of global interactions. The year 2024 will welcome us with new agendas for future discussions and negotiations. As the Secretary General of BoğaziçiMUN, you have my full trust and support to address these agendas. BogaziciMUN is a place where you can find love, lifelong friendships, and chosen siblings. Months of hard work are just for you to be able to experience the best and find the ones that can change your life. BoğaziçiMUN has been 'Bridging the Gap' for years and with the new version of it, the gap, and the way we bridge will be different and unique.

In every story, there has always been a point where the heroes have to say goodbye. I would like to thank the heroes of the BoğaziçiMUN who are retired, but their legacy and vision will always be remembered.

Last but not least,

Welcome to the BoğaziçiMUN'24, where we are "Bridging the Gap".

Recep Eren Durgut  
Secretary-General of Boğaziçi MUN 2024

## 2. Letter from Under-Secretaries General

Distinguished Delegates,

First of all, I would like to express my warmest welcome to every one of you that is the part of this North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) Committee. In my capacity as the undersecretary general overseeing this committee, I am very excited to embark on this journey with such a dynamic group of delegates. Our committee plays a significant role in addressing strategic, military and security challenges within Euro-Atlantic area and your presence here signifies your commitment towards finding collaborative answers for these pressing issues.

In all our meetings, I implore upon each one of you to actively participate in discussions, provide perspectives and put forward new ideas. The multiplicity of viewpoints and experiences within our committee are some of its greatest strengths and by working together I believe that we can achieve meaningful outcomes which will reflect the interests and concerns of all member states. Note that diplomacy, alliance formation as well as recognition for different opinions are chief ingredients to our success when dealing with these complicated subjects.

In order to ensure that you are always aware about my intentions and feelings, my team and I as your USG are present throughout the process. Regardless of whether you are an experienced delegate or new to the Model UN, grasp this chance to grow your knowledge base, sharpen your negotiation skills and create long-lasting relationships with other delegates. With open-mindedness and collaboration in mind, let us come together as one in our deliberations for peace, security and stability within the Euro-Atlantic region and beyond.

Warm Regards.

Ümit Berke Tosunoğlu  
Mehmet Polat

### 3.Introduction to the Committee: North Atlantic Cooperation Council

The fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 marked a pivotal moment in world history, ushering in a new era of uncertainty and opportunity. As the Cold War's rigid blocs dissolved, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance formed to counter the Soviet threat, faced a critical question: how to engage with the former Warsaw Pact countries and prevent a security vacuum in Europe. The answer came in the form of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC), a forum established in 1991 to foster dialogue and cooperation between NATO and its former adversaries.



(Fig 1: NATO Secretary General Manfred Wörner (right) welcomes Hungarian Foreign Minister G. Jeszzenszky.)

The NACC aimed to promote security and stability in the North Atlantic region through political dialogue, joint decision-making, and cooperative security measures. The council aimed to provide a platform for NATO and non-NATO countries to discuss security issues, build trust, and enhance transparency in military matters. The NACC's creation embodied the spirit of the "hand of

friendship" extended by NATO at the 1990 London Summit. Committee's inclusive nature is evident in its efforts to engage non-NATO countries in security cooperation, reflecting its commitment to fostering regional stability and cooperation.

The NACC's objective is to provide a platform for open communication and joint initiatives on issues of shared security concern, such as arms control, peacekeeping, and democratic reform. This was crucial for building trust and confidence in the wake of decades of mistrust and hostility.

## **a.Key Vocabulary**

- North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC): A forum established in 1991 to foster dialogue and cooperation between NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries.
- Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC): Successor to the NACC, established in 1997 with an expanded membership and mandate beyond security.
- Partnership for Peace (PfP): NATO program launched in 1994 to deepen cooperation with non-member countries in security and defense-related fields.
- Cooperative Security: Concept emphasizing collaboration and joint action to address security threats, as opposed to unilateralism or reliance on military force.
- Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs): Actions taken to reduce tensions, increase transparency, and prevent misunderstandings between states.
- NATO: Military alliance formed in 1949 to counter the Soviet threat, now focused on collective defense and cooperative security.
- Central and Eastern European (CEE) Countries: Former Warsaw Pact members that joined NATO or the EAPC after the Cold War.
- Former Soviet Union (FSU): Successor states to the Soviet Union, some of which joined the EAPC.

- Central Asian Republics: Independent states of the former Soviet Union located in Central Asia, some of which are EAPC members.
- Non-binding cooperation: NACC/EAPC decisions are not legally binding on member states.
- Consensus decision-making: All members must agree for decisions to be taken in the NACC/EAPC.
- Democratic consolidation: Process of strengthening democratic institutions and practices in CEE and FSU countries.
- Interoperability: Ability of military forces from different countries to work together effectively.
- Transparency and information sharing: Open exchange of information between member states to build trust and confidence.
- Enlargement: Process of admitting new members to NATO, raising concerns about burden-sharing and potential for conflict with Russia.
- Russia's Relationship with NATO: Tense relations between Russia and NATO have impacted cooperation within the NACC/EAPC.
- Yugoslav Wars: The NACC played a role in supporting peacekeeping efforts and reconstruction in the aftermath of the Yugoslav Wars.

## **4. Focused Overview**

In 1991, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) arose as a bold experiment amid the wreckage of the Cold War, in a region shattered by ideologies and mistrust. Its goal was to create alliances where there had previously been rivalries, bridging the divide between NATO and the defunct Warsaw Pact. Its aim was to change Europe's security narrative from one of division to cooperation, and its ambition was enormous.

As varied as its membership, the NACC's operations included combined military drills, political talks, and steadfast support for the newly emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe. The NACC's Partnership for Peace (PfP) program provided non-NATO nations with a concrete means of

strengthening their defense cooperation with the alliance, further obfuscating the distinctions between "us" and "them."



(Fig 2: Representation of Eastern & Western Blocs during the Cold War)

However there were obstacles in the way. Since the NACC was not legally binding, its decisions lacked consequences and were frequently overruled by the tyranny of consensus. NATO membership expansion discussions fueled fears, while Russia's tense relations with the West hampered collaboration. Expansive plans were hindered by a lack of resources, and emerging security risks such as cyberattacks required quick adaptation, which the NACC, founded firmly on Cold War fears, occasionally found difficult to accomplish.

But one cannot gauge the NACC's legacy only by looking at its shortcomings. It was a pioneer, a start toward a Europe that is safer and more cooperative. It created an environment of mutual understanding and trust where there had previously been animosity and mistrust, which paved the way for stronger alliances and the creation of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) in 1997.



## a. Historical Background

### Iron Curtain

The term "Iron Curtain," first used in 1946 by former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, refers to the division of Europe into two ideologically opposed blocs following World War II: the communist East, headed by the Soviet Union, and the capitalist West, led by the United States. This division was characterized by restricted movement, political repression, and the presence of physical barriers such as walls (Barnett, 2017).and it became the tangible representation of the Cold War—a time of increased tension and rivalry between the superpowers—when it took the shape of reinforced borders with guard towers, minefields, and barbed wire fences. The Iron Curtain not only physically separated the East and West but also led to the development of distinct political, economic, and social systems on either side.

In the last stages of World War II, the seeds of the Iron Curtain were planted. Suspicious of Western objectives and a desire to establish a buffer zone for his communist rule, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin established satellite governments in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia as the Red Army marched over Eastern Europe. The Eastern Bloc was created when these nations were forced to join the Soviet sphere of influence after being deprived of their democratic freedoms.

The most notorious section of the Iron Curtain was the 27-mile concrete and barbed wire abomination known as the Berlin Wall, which divided the German capital from 1961 until 1989. Families were split apart, and attempts to flee frequently ended tragically, cementing the Iron Curtain's reputation as a symbol of oppression and division.

With Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring) in the Soviet Union in the late 1980s, the Iron Curtain started to break. The Berlin Wall's historic collapse in 1989 was the result of a combination of factors including economic stagnation, mounting discontent, and the inspiring

uprisings in Poland and Hungary. As a result of this historic occasion, the nations of the Eastern Bloc began to adopt democracy and capitalism and freed themselves from Soviet domination one after another.

### **Fall of Eastern-Bloc: Poland**

The year is 1989. Europe, once fractured by a rigid ideological divide, witnesses a seismic shift. The mighty Iron Curtain, a physical and symbolic manifestation of the Cold War, begins to crumble. The Eastern Bloc, a constellation of Soviet-satellite states tethered to communism, erupts in a cascade of revolutions, each tremor marking the end of an era and the dawn of a new.

The erosion of the Eastern Bloc wasn't an overnight event. Cracks had been appearing for years, fueled by a potent cocktail of internal and external factors. Economic stagnation, a stifling political atmosphere, and growing disillusionment with communist ideology sowed the seeds of discontent within the Eastern Bloc. Externally, the rise of Solidarity in Poland, the liberalization efforts of Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, and the weakening grip of Soviet control emboldened dissenters across the region.

The year 1989 became a watershed moment. In Poland, the Polish Round Table Agreement was signed which stands as a pivotal achievement in European History. It marked the peaceful transition of Poland from a communist satellite state to a democratic one, paving the way for the downfall of the Iron Curtain and the eventual end of the Cold War.



(Fig 3: Polish Round Table Talks initiated in Warsaw, circa 1989 )

The seeds of the Round Table were sown in the fertile ground of Polish discontent. The communist regime, struggling with economic stagnation and social unrest, saw its legitimacy crumbling. Meanwhile, the banned Solidarity trade union, emerged as a powerful force for change. Strikes and protests had become commonplace, threatening the stability of the regime.

In an attempt to avert the crisis, the government, led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, initiated negotiations with Solidarity and other opposition groups. From February to April 1989, representatives from both sides met at the iconic "Round Table" in Warsaw, engaging in intense discussions. The negotiations were fraught with tension and distrust, but eventually, a series of compromises were reached. Aforementioned compromises were including:

- The union was granted legal status, free to operate and organize. This was a major blow to the communist monopoly on power.
- While the communist party still held a guaranteed majority in the Sejm (parliament), a competitive race for 35% of the seats was established. This opened the door for democratic representation.

- Censorship was relaxed, allowing for greater freedom of expression and the formation of independent associations.
- The agreement paved the way for market reforms, acknowledging the need for economic liberalization.

The Round Table agreement could be defined as a delicate balancing act. While it provided significant concessions to Solidarity and opposition, it also preserved some power for the communist regime. However, it set in motion a chain of reaction that ultimately led to the collapse of the communist regime.

### **Fall of Eastern-Bloc: Hungary**

Hungary had long suffered from the restrictions of communist rule while being monitored over by the Soviet Union. Growing discontent was exacerbated by political repression, economic stagnation, and a longing for Western freedoms. The need for change had become urgently apparent by 1989. The Hungarian Democratic Forum, a reformist movement that was outlawed, gathered momentum, and rumors of a revolution began to circulate.

The Hungarian leadership, aware of the escalating tensions and inspired by the Polish Round Table Agreement, recognized the need for drastic action. On May 2nd, 1989, the world watched in awe as Hungarian border guards began dismantling sections of the barbed wire fence along the Austrian border. Images of soldiers cutting through the barrier, broadcasted across the globe, became a potent symbol of defiance against the communist order. The fence's demolition was more than just a token gesture. It was a well-thought-out political maneuver with far-reaching effects. Hungarians could now travel freely to the West, a hitherto unthinkable privilege, thanks to the new legislation. This led to a mass departure of East German holidaymakers who, grasping the chance, raced through Austria and onto the route to West Germany. On the first day alone, more than 600 East Germans fled, and the chain reaction proved irreversible.



Breaking down borders . . . Hungarian troops do their bit for openness yesterday, pulling down the electrified fence on the road to Vienna

PHOTOGRAPH: KATALIN ARKELL

## Hungary turns the Iron Curtain into scrap



### Eyewitness

Ian Traynor  
in Hegyeshalom,  
Hungary

even halting for a smoke. Their boss, Colonel Balazs Novaki, had one explanation for the grins: "It makes Hungarians feel better that we have no old-fashioned borders with the West."

The soldiers worked on, like suburban gardeners with their secateurs, tree-loppers and protective gloves.

As they progressed along three miles of the Austro-Hungarian frontier, they left

discarded segments of rusting barbed wire as a memento of the way the world used to be.

This part of the world used to be a minefield. The Hungarians got rid of that in 1972, but until Monday the 165 miles of fencing along the border with Austria had 16 volts of electricity running through it. "Not enough to kill, but enough to shock," said Colonel Vidvics of the border guards.

some £10,000 a mile to erect. It is now costing around £300,000 to pull down the whole lot over the next 18 months. Money well spent, the top brass clearly thinks.

"This is the beginning of a new process which we hope will help our international links a lot," said Col Novaki, head of the border guards.

However symbolic of political change in Hungary and attitudes towards the West, it is hardly surprising that

now much better than with many of the Warsaw Pact allies. With friends like Romania and Czechoslovakia, who needs enemies?

But how had the Austrians reacted?

They were not asked for their views. "As far as I know, the building of this system was not mentioned to them either," said Col Novaki by way of justification.

And was there not now a risk that many would seek to

Hungarians do not have to try to cross in such a way," retorted Col Vidvics.

But then Hungarians are hardly the problem. What about disgruntled Romanians, Czechs, and East Germans with easy access to Hungary?

"You will have to ask those other countries if they will keep tourists from visiting Hungary," said the colonel. "We do not want to deal with this."

(Fig 4: The Guardian Newspaper releasing news on demolishment of the border. )

## Fall of Eastern-Bloc: Czechoslovakia

Eastern Europe saw a wave of democratic fervor during the turbulent year of 1989. One revolution, the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia, transpired with remarkable tenderness, in contrast to other revolutions that echoed with the clang of metal and the sound of gunshots. It took place in a bloodless manner between November 17 and December 29, when a harsh communist regime gave way to an optimistic embrace of democracy. Student protests at Charles University in Prague on November 17th, commemorating the anniversary of the Nazi closure of Czech universities, sparked the initial flame. Thousands gathered, chanting for freedom and reform, defying the watchful gaze of the communist government. The response from the authorities was surprisingly restrained. No tanks rolled onto the streets, no bullets pierced the air. Instead, a dialogue began, hesitant at first, then gaining momentum. The Civic Forum, a newly formed umbrella organization

representing independent groups and intellectuals, emerged as the voice of the revolution.



(Fig 5: Students protesting during Velvet Revolution, Circa 1989. )

As public sentiment surged, the leadership of the communist party collapsed. Concessions were made during negotiations between the Civic Forum and the government, and on December 28, the whole communist cabinet resigned. The peaceful revolution was fully achieved when Václav Havel, who had previously been imprisoned for his dissident beliefs, was chosen as president by the Czechoslovak Parliament on December 29.

### **Fall of Eastern-Bloc: Romania**

In December 1989, Romania became the final domino in the fall of the Eastern Bloc, but unlike its neighbors, its revolution was stained crimson. While Poland's Round Table Agreement and Czechoslovakia's Velvet Revolution ushered in change peacefully, Romania's path to democracy was paved with violence and the dramatic downfall of its dictator, Nicolae Ceaușescu.

Ceașescu's Romania was a tinderbox waiting to ignite. Years of brutal dictatorship, economic hardship, and draconian social policies had fueled simmering resentment. Food shortages were rampant, personal freedoms were crushed, and the omnipresent Securitate police force kept the country in an iron grip.

The spark came în Timișoara, a western city, where protests erupted in support of a Hungarian pastor facing expulsion. The flames quickly spread, fueled by solidarity and a desperate yearning for change. As demonstrations grew, the regime responded with brute force, opening fire on unarmed civilians.



(Fig 6 : The Palace Square of Bucharest during the revolution, Circa 1989 )

News of the Timișoara massacre reached Bucharest, the capital, igniting a nationwide conflagration. On December 21st, hundreds of thousands gathered in Revolution Square, facing down tanks and soldiers. Chants of "Jos Ceaușescu!" (Down with Ceaușescu!) echoed through the city, defying the regime's dwindling authority. Ceaușescu, in a final act of desperation, addressed the crowd from the balcony of the Central Committee building. His televised speech, met with jeers and boos, became a symbol of his regime's detachment from reality. As the crowd surged towards the building, the military, shaken by the public's defiance, switched sides. Ceaușescu and his wife, Elena, fled by helicopter, but were soon captured and put on trial.

On Christmas Day 1989, a hastily assembled military tribunal found the Ceaușescus guilty of genocide and abuse of power. They were sentenced to death and executed by firing squad. Their swift and violent end, televised for the nation to see, marked a dramatic and brutal conclusion to their reign of terror.

### **Post-Soviet Europe**

The fall of the Eastern Bloc ushered in a period of profound transformation for the liberated countries. Each nation embarked on its own unique journey, grappling with the challenges and opportunities of transition. However, the process is not without its difficulties. The dismantling of centrally planned economies led to economic hardship and social unrest. Building democratic institutions was a complex and messy process, often beset by political instability and corruption. National identity questions resurfaced, with some countries rediscovering their pre-communist past and others wrestling with new geopolitical realities.

Despite the fact that liberation was a shared event, European states' post-communist paths were very different from one another. Neoliberal changes were welcomed by Poland and Hungary, which quickly integrated with Western institutions and markets. The Czech Republic focused on social welfare and upheld the state's important role while taking a more measured and steady approach. Ethnic tensions in the Balkans boiled over and resulted in the bloody Yugoslav Wars. Some, like Romania and Bulgaria, struggled with ingrained corruption and



economic difficulties and took longer to shake off the remnants of their communist past.

### **Post-Soviet Europe & NACC's Role**

In a program of political security conversation, collaboration, and cooperation, the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) unites with the allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as well as the newly liberated and independent states of Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltics, and the former Soviet Union. Regular meetings between ally states and partner states include a variety of topics, such as defense conversion, democratic notions of civil-military interactions, defense planning and budgeting, and scientific and environmental issues. Members also debate contemporary political problems of shared concern. Thus, from Vancouver to Vladivostok, the NACC works in tandem with the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), NATO, the European Union, and the Council of Europe to establish a stable, democratic, and market-oriented Euro-Atlantic community.

NATO moved from a confrontational stance toward the East to one of cooperation and communication as the nature of the European security issue changed with the introduction of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union and the disintegration of communist rule in Eastern Europe. NATO's old enemies were greeted with goodwill during the July 1990 London NATO summit and the June 1990 Turnberry North Atlantic Council ministerial, which also demanded that the alliance establish a liaison program with the Warsaw Pact states. This issue was further upon in the June 1991 Copenhagen North Atlantic Council ministerial statement on "Partnership with the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe."

Secretary of State Baker and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher suggested in a joint statement dated October 3, 1991, to establish the NATO liaison program inside a North Atlantic Cooperation Council. The NACC was formally founded the following month at the NATO summit in Rome as a platform

for allies to provide partner nations with their experience and knowledge on security-related matters.

NACC established a strong foundation of communication and cooperation in its first year of operation. Held in Brussels on December 20, 1991, the inaugural NACC ministerial brought together representatives of the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and the 16 NATO allies. In addition to supporting arms control initiatives, participants committed to upholding the CSCE's core values and cooperating to create a free and united Europe.

All of the former Soviet Union's republics were accepted to the second NACC ministerial, which took place in Brussels on March 10, 1992, with the exception of Georgia, which joined the following month. A program of enhanced consultations and cooperation actions centered on security and related concerns, including political, military, economic, scientific, and environmental topics, was outlined in the first NACC work plan, which was approved by ministers. Defense planning, democratic conceptions of civilian-military relations, defense conversion, civil-military coordination of air traffic management, conceptual approaches to arms control, and increased participation in NATO's "Third Dimension" scientific and environmental programs were among the specific areas of cooperation. Ministers also vowed to assist the NACC's ad hoc High Level Group, which is tasked with easing the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty's entrance into effect, and to work together to spread awareness about NATO throughout the partner nations.

With the admission of Albania in June 1992 and the Czech- Slovak split in January 1993, membership in the NACC now stands at 38. Finland, Slovenia, and Sweden have attended recent ministerial meetings as observers. A major step forward in NACC cooperation came at the December 1992 ministerial in Brussels. Ministers adopted a work plan for 1993 that included for the first time a provision for joint planning and training for peace-keeping. Subsequently, the NACC established an Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping to coordinate activities in this area. The NACC has welcomed the participation in Ad Hoc Group

deliberations of three non-NACC states with extensive peace-keeping experience- Finland, Sweden, and Austria.

## **b. Political Goals of NACC**

During the time of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC), NATO's overriding political aims focused mainly on the negotiation of geopolitical space after the end of cold war. One significant goal was to stretch stability and security across Europe, especially in areas previously divided by ideological and military blocs. NATO intended to realize this objective through dialogue and cooperation initiated with former enemies from the Warsaw pact, especially those from Eastern Europe and other countries of Former Soviet Union.

The most important part of NATO's strategy was preventing another outbreak of hostilities or conflicts in Europe. This required the use of diplomatic means to foster trust and confidence amongst member states as well as former foes. Arms control, military transparency, defense planning among others were addressed within NACC discussions. By doing so, NATO wanted to ensure that there were no misunderstandings; miscalculations that could eventually lead to conflict.

Furthermore, NATO viewed the NACC as a chance to increase its power base and enlarge its membership. The crumbling down of the Warsaw Pact had resulted into several countries in Eastern Europe seeking security guarantees and integration into western institutions.

## **c. Economic Goals of NACC**

Economic considerations indirectly related to wider goals of security and cooperation in Europe.

One of the economic objectives that were pursued through NACC indirectly was the promotion of European integration and development from an economic point of view. The NATO wished to create conditions leading to

economic growth and well-being in member countries and beyond through building a safe climate for collaboration. Economic stability and development in this region could be contributed to by foreign investments and international trade initiated by strong political relations between Nato member countries as well as security assurances which encouraged mutual economic cooperation among former adversaries.

Moreover, though NACC itself had no specific economic initiatives, NATO's interaction with former enemies and prospective members affected economic ties. NATO membership prospects and the corresponding guarantees in terms of national security could indeed stimulate reforms needed to align economies with Western standards on trade, investment, governance among others. There may be opportunities for economic integration with either transatlantic or European markets as the western convergence can possibly increase prosperity and open up new ways for more economically developed states.

## **d.Strategic, Military & Security Goals of NACC**

In the NACC, one of the main strategic objectives is to enhance collective defense capabilities among its members. This involves investing in military infrastructure and technology as well as nurturing cooperation and interoperability between armed forces. By participating in joint military drills, exchanging ideas on defense planning, and aligning standards and processes, member states improve their capacity to act swiftly and seamlessly together during emergencies or conflicts thereby strengthening their deterrence posture.

Furthermore, the NACC acknowledges that security threats in today's world are changing hence it commits itself to addressing emerging challenges like terrorism, cyber warfare and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Those dangers can be effectively confronted while minimizing regional instabilities as well as civilian lives at stake through sharing intelligence information within the alliance. Hence member states are working collectively

towards these goals by building capacities against terrorism while also engaging in cross-border counterterrorism operations.

One more concern of NACC is not only military issues since significant emphasis is placed on promoting democratic principles, human rights and rule of law as essential elements of regional security. In observing these standards, not only within the member states but also in relation to other countries, the NACC sets out to promote trust, cooperation and international norms so as to create a secure military environment that is characterized by stability and predictability.

## **5. Major Parties Involved**

### **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The United States approached the NACC with a diverse purpose in the turbulent post-Cold War era. A stable and democratic Europe was crucial, and this was accomplished by keeping Russia from possibly regaining control in the countries that had been part of the Warsaw Pact. NATO's eastward expansion was a tactical move that reinforced US dominance in the area and discouraged Russian incursions. Beyond matters of security, the US actively pushed for economic integration and free market reforms in Eastern Europe, seeing these developments as a means of achieving both prosperity and a closer partnership with these newly formed democracies. In 1994, the US's position in the NACC was characterized by an ambitious blend of geopolitical maneuvering, ideological advocacy, and economic planning.

### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The NACC served as a theater of war for Russia in its effort to regain some measure of post-Soviet influence and power. Tormented by the fall of the USSR, their objectives centered on taking back control of their old domain in Eastern Europe. It was critical to stop additional NATO expansion eastward, which was seen

as a direct danger to national security. Preserving economic alliances and energy supremacy in the area fulfilled both pragmatic and financial objectives, while resisting Western meddling in domestic matters and pushing for a multipolar global framework demonstrated a determination to balance American sway and avert isolation. The reality of economic unrest and domestic instability, however, temper Russia's goals and may have hampered their efforts abroad. Their route was further complicated by tensions with the West over democratic changes and human rights, and their NACC agenda was made more anxious by the possibility of regional crises or military participation over unresolved disputes. Through a complicated combination of geopolitical concerns, economic pragmatism, and historical resonances, Russia attempted to negotiate a hazardous post-Cold War terrain.

## **GERMANY**

Germany approached the NACC's post-Cold War crucible with caution, seeking to promote European unity and stability via communication and collaboration. Their objectives were centered on striking a careful balance between encouraging democratic reforms and the growth of civil society in Eastern Europe and comforting a nervous Russia through non-proliferation advocacy and peaceful dispute resolution. This cautious stance resulted from a long-standing historical duty for maintaining peace and averting future hostilities, as well as a deep-seated desire for stable economic prosperity inside a unified Europe. Their chosen course was to serve as a bridge between NATO and the former Warsaw Pact states, but Germany was not without its reservations. Their aspirations for global leadership may conflict with domestic pressure to prioritize domestic matters and limit overseas commitments. Moreover, there was always a problem to balance economic reliance on Russian resources with security concerns. Their NACC navigation was further complicated by the need to strike a balance between the interests of their Western partners and the desire to prevent tensions from rising with Russia. Germany essentially aimed to be a stabilizing force, fostering peace and prosperity for all while negotiating the complex web of post-Cold War power dynamics.

## **POLAND**

Poland was motivated by a strong combination of past wounds and future hopes for the NACC. Fearful of being ruled by Russia, they pushed hard to join NATO in order to protect themselves against future aggression and to get better military relations with the West. Prioritizing the promotion of collective defense pledges and guarantees of regional security alongside counterbalancing Russian influence was paramount. But Poland's aspirations went beyond simple security; they wanted to become a leader among the nations of Central and Eastern Europe by promoting economic modernization and identifying with Western institutions and ideals. It wasn't a journey without obstacles, though. Political arguments within the country vacillated between siding with the West and continuing talks with Russia, while the country's economic reliance on Russian energy threatened to explode at any given moment. Another element of difficulty was the potential for being seen as a pawn in a greater East-West power struggle. Poland attempted to steer clear of the dangerous currents of old grudges and current fears while navigating the NACC's rough waters in order to achieve safe freedom and prosperity.

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

With a pragmatic approach, the Czech Republic put economic stability and prosperity first when negotiating the NACC. In order to attract international investment and provide a better future for post-communist countries, free trade agreements and alliances with the West were viewed as essential. But in order to stay out of the bigger geopolitical game, it was critical to keep positive relations with both Russia and NATO. Their quest for impartiality and stability led them to play the role of a bridge and mediator, fostering regional collaboration and peaceful conflict resolution. While supporting human rights and democratic reforms in Eastern Europe was a reflection of their domestic commitments, it was also balanced by their realization of their limited military might and reliance on

outside security assurances. The ongoing concern was the vulnerability to economic pressure from both the West and Russia, necessitating a careful balance between principle and pragmatism. The Czech Republic attempted to forge a prosperous and peaceful future in the NACC while negotiating the ambiguities of a young democracy and the legacy of previous partnerships.

## **HUNGARY**

In the NACC tapestry, Hungary stood as a fascinating study in contrast. Having endured Soviet domination, they craved the security umbrella of NATO but also recognized the economic benefits of maintaining ties with Russia. This balancing act played out in every discussion, with Hungary advocating for regional cooperation and dialogue while cautiously embracing closer Western partnerships. Domestic political landscapes added further complexity, with debates on economic reforms and historical legacies influencing their NACC positions. Though not always vocal, Hungary's presence served as a potent reminder of the intricate web of post-Cold War anxieties and aspirations woven into the very fabric of the committee. Their journey, a delicate dance between East and West, offered a glimpse into the challenges and opportunities facing a nation emerging from the shadow of the past.

## **ROMANIA**

Romania navigated with a cautious confidence in the post-Cold War dance of the NACC. They were fresh out of the autocratic regime and their main priorities were economic revival and domestic stability. Although there was no denying the attraction of Western integration and alliances, pro-Russian sentiment in the country and recollections of previous intrusions pushed for a diplomatic tango. Their voice in the NACC promoted solutions that cut over East-West divides and promoted regional collaboration and peaceful dispute resolution. Though they were reluctant to fully embrace alignment, worries about energy security and possible economic pressure from Russia kept them from responding. Romania attempted to reconcile Western principles with regional stability in this intricate



choreography, with its measured steps reflecting the nuanced dance of a country rediscovering its identity on the international scene.

## **UKRAINE**

Ukraine progressed through the NACC with caution. They wanted to break free from the sway of Russian power and establish stronger links with the West. Their unrelenting quest of security assurances and collective defense pledges was motivated by their fears of renewed aggression from their larger neighbor. Within the NACC, their voice was an unwavering appeal for a place at the Western table, a buffer against possible incursions, and a future securely ensconced in the embrace of democratic values and regional stability.

## **THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Despite not being physically present at the NACC, the European Union had a significant impact on its operations. As the EU grew as a political and economic force in the East, it offered some NACC members hope for the future, served as a model for economic unification, and challenged Russian hegemony. Despite commercial and political alignment conflicts with some governments, the EU's existence provided an alternative image of shared prosperity and democratic values for Eastern Europe. The EU had a significant impact on the NACC, influencing discussions on democratic reforms, economic partnership, and regional security in spite of the challenges associated with accession and internal conflicts. This added intrigue and potential for growth to the committee's already vibrant environment.

## **NATO**

NATO was a real power, its shadow at once seductive and menacing. NATO membership represented the ultimate reward for nations looking for security guarantees and a bulwark against potential Russian assault. More military cooperation and adherence to Western principles were alluring, especially to Warsaw Pact governments eager to break away from their former allies. NATO's

eastward expansion, nevertheless, continued to be a source of disagreement, causing Russia to become uneasy and heightening worries about tensions rising. The discussion about NATO's role within the NACC was conducted in a subtle manner, with states carefully weighing their need to preserve stability and communication with their strong neighbor against their desire for Western security. The specter of NATO, an embodiment of both hope and potential conflict, added a layer of complexity and intrigue to the NACC's intricate tapestry of post-Cold War realities.

## **6. Questions to be Answered**

- Identify the critical security challenges currently facing the NACC region, such as regional conflicts, ethnic tensions and terrorism.
- Analyze the impact of NATO's eastward expansion on the NACC's role and activities
- How can the NACC and NATO effectively collaborate to ensure regional security and stability in the wake of changing geopolitical dynamics?
- Analyze the diplomatic outcomes of the possibility of NATO's eastward expansion and its implications between NATO and Russian Federation.
- What are the main challenges and opportunities for further economic integration within the NACC region?
- Analyze the importance of energy security for the NACC region and the potential threats and vulnerabilities.
- What actions & measures can be taken in order to control the flow of weapons that are excess from the Soviet Union.
- What are the political difficulties that are encountered by newly democratized eastern nations and how NACC could provide support to achieve a more swift transition.
- What are the economical difficulties that are encountered by newly democratized & de-centralized eastern nations and how NACC could provide support to achieve a more swift transition.

- What are the military & strategic difficulties that are encountered by newly democratized eastern nations and how NACC could provide support to achieve a more swift transition.
- What actions can NACC take to support the elimination of corruption in newly de-centralized eastern states?
- What actions can NACC initiate to support peaceful transition processes and prevent regional conflicts such as those in the Balkans?
- How can NACC provide stabilization and support to recently westernized Balkan states?

## **7. Bibliography**

Barnett, N. (2017). Blurring boundaries in the cold war world. *Journal of Contemporary History*, 52(3), 764-775. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022009417702605>