



CARLETON MODEL
NATO

2021

MNATO

CONFERENCE PROGRAM &
DELEGATE HANDBOOK

February 18-21, 2021

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Carleton
UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF
Public Affairs



The Norman Paterson School
of International Affairs

Conference Schedule

Thursday, February 18

17:00-18:00	Registration
18:15-19:15	Opening
19:30-20:30	Rules Brief
20:35-21:35	Committee Session I

Friday, February 19

8:00-12:00	Delegation Briefs
13:00-17:00	Committee Session II
17:00-18:30	Dinner Break
18:30-21:30	Committee Session III
21:30-22:00	Head Delegate Meeting

Saturday, February 20

8:00-11:45	Committee Session IV
12:00-13:30	Luncheon
13:45-16:00	Committee Session V
16:00-17:00	Dinner Break
17:00-19:30	Committee Session VI

Sunday, February 21

9:00-10:30	NAC (Plenary)
11:00-12:30	Closing Ceremonies

Committee Room List

Carleton MNATO 2021 is taking place via the Gatherly platform. Upon logging into the platform, delegates will be placed into the “**Main Lobby**”. From there, delegates can access the “**Elevator**” to move to their designated committee “**floor**” (each floor is labelled with the committee acronym). There will be MNATO staff in the “Main Lobby” should any delegates need guidance on how to access their committee.

Delegates should only be in the committee in which they are participating. Delegates ***MUST NOT*** move between committees. Doing so may result in removal from the conference.

Keynote Speakers

Opening Ceremonies

We are delighted to welcome Vice-Admiral (Retd) Darren Hawco as our opening ceremony keynote speaker.

Academically, VAdm (Retd) Hawco has a Bachelor of Administration from CMR (1989), a Masters in Defence Studies from Royal Military College of Canada (2004), and a Masters in Defence Policy and Public Administration, Royal Military College of Canada (2009).

VAdm (Retd) Hawco's core competencies revolve around his experience as a senior officer and executive within National Defence. He has led numerous transformation, innovation, and strategy initiatives including shaping NATO's Military Strategy to reflect Canadian interests (2019); all military policy and capability elements of Canada's Defence Policy Strong Secure Engaged (2017); military capability investment planning and integration, experimentation, and strategic human resource planning (2015-2018); offensive and defensive cyber capability development (2013-2015); and the Royal Canadian Navy Strategic Review (2010-2011). From 2018 to 2020, the Vice-Admiral also served as Military Representative of Canada to NATO Military Committee in Brussels, Belgium.

Darren has recently taken off the uniform and joined Deloitte as an Executive Advisor, where he provides expert advice in business design and strategy within a Defence Security and Justice context to Government of Canada and to global defence and security clients. This enables him to continue to serve Canada and our allies by working to solve important problems identified by senior government officials.

Saturday Luncheon

We are excited to welcome Dr. Andrea Charron, Dr. Stephen Saideman, and Roger Hilton as our panelists this year and Dr. David Mendeloff as our moderator.

Dr. Andrea Charron

Dr. Andrea Charron holds a PhD from the Royal Military College of Canada (Department of War Studies). She obtained a Masters in International Relations from Webster University, Leiden, The Netherlands, a Master's of Public Administration from Dalhousie University and a Bachelor of Science (Honours) from Queen's University. Her research and teaching areas include NORAD, the Arctic, foreign and defence policy and sanctions. She serves on the DND's Defence Advisory Board and has published in numerous peer-reviewed journals.

Dr. Charron worked for various federal departments including the Privy Council Office in the Security and Intelligence Secretariat and Canada's Revenue Agency. She is now Director of the University of Manitoba's Centre for Defence and Security Studies and Associate Professor in Political Studies.

Dr. Stephen Saideman

Stephen Saideman holds the Paterson Chair in International Affairs at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and is the Director of the Canadian Defence and Security Network. He has written four books: *The Ties That Divide: Ethnic Politics, Foreign Policy and International Conflict*; *For Kin or Country: Xenophobia, Nationalism and War* (with R. William Ayres); *NATO in Afghanistan: Fighting Together, Fighting Alone* (with David Auerswald); and *Adapting in the Dust: Lessons Learned from Canada's War in Afghanistan*, as well as articles and chapters on nationalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, alliance dynamics, and civil-military relations. Prof. Saideman has received fellowships from the Council on Foreign Relations and the Social Sciences Research Council. The former placed on the Bosnia desk of the Strategic Planning and Policy Directorate of U.S. Joint Staff for a year, and the latter facilitated research in Japan. He taught previously at the University of Vermont, Texas Tech University, and at McGill University. He writes online at *Political Violence at a Glance*, *Duck of Minerva* and his own site (saideman.blogspot.com). He has won awards for teaching, for mentoring other faculty, for public engagement, and for his blogging on international studies. He is currently working on the role of legislatures in civil-military relations. He tweets at @smsaideman, and co-hosts the *Battle Rhythm* podcast, a part of the CGAI podcast network, with Stéphanie von Hlatky.

Roger Hilton

Roger Hilton is a Defence and Security Fellow at GLOBSEC, an international think-tank based in Bratislava, Slovakia. He is a 2016 graduate of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna and holds a Masters Degree in Advanced International Studies, as well as a 2013 foreign policy certificate from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO). Roger has previous experience as a Strategic Communications Analyst at the NATO Rapid Deployable Corps – Greece (NRDC – GR) and with the delegation of the Kingdom of Belgium at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). In addition, he has worked at the Office of the State Minister of Georgia for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration in Tbilisi, as well as the Estonian Atlantic Treaty Association in Tallinn. Roger is also a member of the security working group within the Younger Generation Leaders Network (YGLN) and co-hosts GLOBSEC's Instagram Live show "For Chat's Sake!". To date he has visited half of the former Soviet Republics including the breakaway region of Transnistria as well the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant. Additionally, he has received briefings from Operation UNIFIER in Yavoriv, western Ukraine and at the Black Tiger Military Base in Kurdistan, Iraq.

Dr. David Mendeloff

David Mendeloff is Associate Professor of International Affairs at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) at Carleton University. He is also faculty associate of Carleton's Institute of European and Russian Studies (EURUS) and the Centre for Security, Intelligence and Defence Studies (CSIDS), and served as Director of NPSIA's Centre for Security and Defence Studies from 2006-15. Since 2018 he has served as Associate Dean (Academic) in the Faculty of Public Affairs. His research examines the theory and practice of international and transitional justice, with a particular focus on the impact of accountability mechanisms — international and domestic prosecutions, truth commissions, vetting — on wartime civilian violence, war termination, peace processes, and post-war statebuilding, democratization, rule of law development, and human rights protections. His current research examines the ICC's ability to act as a nonviolent coercive instrument against wars crimes and atrocities in ongoing civil wars. At NPSIA, he teaches courses in international conflict analysis, post-conflict peacebuilding and statebuilding, and transitional justice. Mendeloff holds a Ph.D. in political science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and a B.A. (Hons) in international relations from the Claremont Colleges (Pitzer College).

Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony will take place in the “Main Lobby” of the Gatherly platform and will begin at **18:15**.

Registration

Registration will begin at **17:00** via the Gatherly platform. Students should enter the “Main Lobby” of the platform and proceed to their designated committee “floor” to complete registration with their committee Chairs. MNATO staff will be in the “Main Lobby” to direct any delegates that may require assistance. We encourage delegates to sign on earlier in the hour to allow time to address any technical issues that may occur.

Briefings

Instead of our normal embassy visits, this year we have arranged briefings with NATO country representatives in Brussels. **Briefings will be taking place via Zoom.** Delegates will be contacted individually with access information and their designated briefing time.

Code of Conduct

Dress Code

The dress code at this conference, including opening and closing ceremonies, as well as all committee sessions, is Western Business Attire.

Draft Communiqués

As this year’s conference is entirely virtual, all draft communiqués will need to be shared with the respective committee’s email. We ask that when a new draft communiqué is started, it is immediately shared with the committee chairs via the emails listed below:

North Atlantic Council (NAC)

mnato.nac@gmail.com

Military Committee (MC)

mnato.mc@gmail.com

Partnerships and Cooperative Security Committee (PCSC)

mnato.pcsc@gmail.com

Rules of Procedure

The following is a practical guide to the rules of procedure that will be used at Carleton Model NATO 2021. It will be easy to understand for anyone familiar with Model UN procedure, as well as Robert's Rules of Order, though it does not strictly adhere to the latter.

If you are new to Model NATO or would like a refresher, please attend the Optional Rules Briefing at 19:30 on Thursday, February 18.

As the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a consensus-based organization, all communiqués passed, or actions taken by the North Atlantic Council (NAC) must be unanimous – all Member States have veto power. The sub-councils of NATO **are not** consensus bodies and require a simple majority to pass substantive documents. However, as all communiqués will be put before the NAC for approval, it is **strongly** advised that delegates in the Military Committee (MC) and the Partnerships and Cooperative Security Committee (PCSC) seek consensus, as actions lacking consensus will, with near certainty, be vetoed by the dissenting Member States in the NAC.

NATO is an alliance. Delegates should at all times remember that consensus is the driving principle of debate.

PRIMARY SPEAKERS' LIST

The chair of each committee will call the committee to order. To call the committee, quorum – a minimum number of delegates – must be present. After the first committee session's roll call, the chair will announce what the quorum is for your committee. Quorum must be maintained at all times during moderated caucus; without it, the body must suspend business until quorum is attained.

Quorum is reached when **2/3rds** of delegates are present.

Once roll call is completed, the **primary speakers' list** will open automatically. The topic of the primary speakers' list is to discuss how the agenda is going to be set for the duration of the conference. The default speaking time is 60 seconds. The primary speakers' list has no set maximum time and will only be interrupted by a motion to set the agenda and open the secondary speakers' list. Delegates wishing to speak must raise their placards to be placed on the primary speakers' list and will be called upon once it is their turn to give a speech. Delegates may be re-added to the list immediately after they conclude speaking, if they so choose.

Once there has been substantial debate regarding the agenda of the committee, the chairs may accept a motion to set the agenda. This requires two speakers for and two speakers against. The speakers will be selected at the chair's discretion, but the delegate who presented the motion must be one of the speakers for the motion. Each delegate selected will have **30**

seconds to speak. A simple majority vote is required to set the agenda. Once the agenda is set, the **secondary speakers' list will be opened.**

The primary speakers' list will be suspended, and the delegates still wanting to speak will be left on the list for when the committee returns to the primary speakers' list.

SECONDARY SPEAKERS' LIST

The secondary speakers' list functions in the same manner as the primary speakers' list, including the speaking time. The only difference is that the topic of discussion will be an item on the agenda, which was previously set in during the primary speakers' list. After a sufficient number of delegates have had the chance to give a speech pertaining to the topic, the chair will begin to accept motions to a **moderated caucus**. Should the situation arise where there are no motions on the floor, the committee will revert to the secondary speakers' list.

The secondary speakers' list can close in two ways: delegates will motion to vote on the draft communiqués pertaining to the topic or the list will run out of speakers, in which case the topic will close, and delegates will automatically move on to the next topic on the agenda.

MODERATED CAUCUS

A moderated caucus must pertain to a specific issue related to the topic at hand. The appropriateness of the topic will be decided by the chair and ruled **"in order"** or **"out of order"**. A topic may be ruled out of order if it is frivolous or too far detached from the subject matter of the committee. The motion for a moderated caucus must have a **speaking time**, and a **total time**. For example, a moderated caucus of nine minutes with a fort-five second speaking time.

Unlike a primary or secondary speakers' list, the next speaker will be chosen at the chair's discretion after the completion of the preceding delegate's speech. All those wishing to speak must raise their placards when prompted to do so by the chair.

Once the time of the moderated caucus is exhausted, the chair will entertain more motions or return to the secondary speakers' list. Delegates may motion to extend a current moderated caucus, motion for a new moderated caucus, introduce draft communiqués, or motion for an unmoderated caucus. **Motions will be voted upon in order of precedence.**

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

An unmoderated caucus is a suspension of formal debate and gives delegates an opportunity to debate and discuss among each other without moderation by the chair. An unmoderated caucus is typically used to discuss drafts and to allow delegates to speak in an unstructured manner.

There is no set topic for an unmoderated caucus.

When the time of an unmoderated caucus has been exhausted, a motion to extend the moderate caucus can be accepted at the chair's discretion.

INTRODUCTION OF DRAFT COMMUNIQUÉS

Once the committee has completed a draft communiqué and submitted it to the chair for feedback. Once a draft communiqué is approved, it can be introduced to the committee. Draft communiqués must have 20 percent of the body as **sponsors** and 40 percent of the body as **signatories**. Sponsors are the primary drafters of the communiqué and signatories wish to see it considered. Once a draft communiqué is introduced, the sponsors will read the draft to the committee. After this, a delegate may motion for a **question and answer period** of a certain time, with a set speaking time for the sponsors to answer questions pertaining to the draft communiqué. Although there is no limit as to how long a question may be, the chair has the discretion to limit the length of a question. The question and answer period may be extended.

The communiqué does not need to be voted upon immediately.

VOTING PROCEDURE

Once all draft communiqués have been introduced or debate is otherwise concluded, delegates may enter into voting procedure on all draft communiqués. Each draft communiqué will be voted on individually.

Delegates may vote to **"divide the question"**, meaning a communiqué will be voted on in different sections. For example, a draft communiqué of five sections may be voted on in two blocks: section 1 through 4 together and section 5 separate.

When the body enters voting procedure, the doors will be locked. Any delegate outside the room must wait until voting has concluded, and any delegates wishing to leave during voting procedure will not be allowed to re-enter the room until voting has concluded.

All draft communiqués will be voted on by roll call. This means that every delegate will be called up by their country's name, at which point the delegate must vote **"yes"**, **"no"**, or **"pass"**. "Pass" can be used if a delegate is unsure of the voting intentions of the body and wishes to see how other delegates will be voted before making a final decision. Those who "pass" will be called upon again at the end of the roll call at which point they must vote "yes" or "no". **Abstentions are not allowed.**

Once voting procedure is concluded, the topic is considered settled, and the body will move on to the next topic on the agenda.

CRISES

When a crisis arises for the committee, delegates must motion to suspend debate and address the current crisis. The committee will then function as though it is in a secondary speaker's list on any topic and is expected to produce a crisis communiqué.

OTHER MOTIONS

The following are motions that are not specific to a certain point of debate. Please consult the short form rules on the next page to see the specific rules regarding these points and motions.

Point of personal privilege: This addresses a matter of personal comfort. The temperature of the rooms is unsuitable, the text on the screen is too small, you cannot hear, etc.

Point of order: A point of order may be raised if the delegate believes the chair or another delegate has breached procedure or if a delegate has substantially deviated from the topic.

Right of reply: If a delegate feels they have been personally insulted by another delegate, or the delegate has made an attack on their country's character or integrity, they may issue a right of reply at the chair's discretion. Right of reply is not an opportunity to debate; it is an opportunity to defend against attacks on a character. The request for a right of reply needs to be submitted to the chair in writing.

Point of information: If a delegate is unsure of procedure or the current business of the committee, they may raise a point of information. A point of information is not to be used to ask for factual information regarding debate or a communiqué – it is a procedural matter.

Adjournment: Delegates may adjourn debate at the end of a committee session.

Challenging the chair: If a delegate believes the chair has made a grievous error, they may challenge the chair's decision. When a chair is challenged, they must reclude themselves of their duties and be replaced by a deputy or other official. The challenging delegate may then state their challenge and the body will then vote to uphold the ruling or overturn it. Once the challenge has concluded, the chair will resume their duties. Challenging the chair is an extremely rare event that should not, as a matter of routine debate, be used.

Short Form Rules

Point or Motion	Purpose	Debateable?	Speakers For/Against	Necessary Vote
<i>Motion to adjourn</i>	<i>Adjourns the session</i>	No	No	Simple Majority
<i>Point of personal privilege</i>	<i>Complaint about personal comfort</i>	No	No	Chair's discretion
<i>Request a right of reply</i>	<i>Response to insult</i>	No	No	Chair's discretion
<i>Point of order</i>	<i>Objection to procedural error</i>	No	No	Chair's discretion
<i>Point of information</i>	<i>Request for procedural information</i>	No	No	Chair's discretion
<i>Motion to enter voting procedure</i>	<i>Ends debate and enters voting procedure</i>	No	No	Simple Majority
<i>Motion to set the agenda</i>	<i>Sets the committee's agenda</i>	Yes	2 for 2 against	Simple Majority
<i>Motion to suspend the matter until...</i>	<i>Postpones consideration of a topic</i>	Yes	No	Simple Majority
<i>Challenge the chair</i>	<i>Challenge a ruling made by the chair</i>	No	Speaker must indicate objection	Supermajority
<i>Motion to divide the question</i>	<i>Divides the question (draft communiqué)</i>	No	No	Simple Majority
<i>Motion to introduce draft communiqué</i>	<i>Introduce a draft communiqué</i>	No	No	Automatic
<i>Motion to request a Q&A period</i>	<i>Requests a question and answer period</i>	No	No	Simple Majority