

10th Edition of Bucharest Model Nato
Bruxelles, Belgium - May 16th-17th, 2022
Final Communiqué

Topic: *Strengthening the Alliance's Eastern border through partnerships and possible new memberships, in order to increase resilience and ensure security of NATO members.*

Chapter I - Military measures and recommendations

1. We welcome the effort to diversify and intensify ground military training taking place amongst the eight multinational battle groups present on the eastern flank as part of the NATO Enhanced Forward Presence (eFP). There are four key ways in which we will be doing this: we endorse the inclusion of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania in the Multinational Ammunition Warehouse Initiative (MAWI) program and the opening of a new MAWI location in Slovakia in order to enhance the storing and distribution of munition stockpiles to the newly-established battlegroups in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia; we express our utmost support for innovating the training of troops involved in the eFP by constantly updating the Blue Dragon biannual drill in order to ensure that hybrid warfare, cybersecurity and other growing security concerns are prioritized; we will implement an annual deterrence exercise between all battlegroups followed by comprehensive interoperability performance reports to outline best practices gained throughout the joint environment and ensure standardized training; we reaffirm our commitment for the Air Land Integration initiative as part of the eFP and we propose extending the initiative to include a maritime component in relevant battlegroups.
2. Upon mounting security concerns at the Alliance's Eastern border, we identified a need to reintroduce the Exercise Trident Juncture, a project conducted in Norway, including two aspiring members, Finland and Sweden. Drawing on our past experiences with this transnational military drill, the following changes are to be made to the exercise: based on the predicted benefit for the international community, Georgia and other partners from the eastern flank will be invited to join the exercise, and a comprehensive civilian protection logistics plan will be implemented with the goal of lessening disruptions to the local population during the exercise, alongside a newly-developed drill proposal based on outcomes from the 2015 and 2018 Trident Juncture exercises.
3. In the scope of strengthening the Alliance's relationships with partner countries and advancing security cooperation, we reaffirm our commitment to assist partner countries with military aid, with a focus on nations based on the Eastern European border. To this end, we advance the distribution of the Defense and Related Security Capacity Building (DCB) Initiative within NATO's borders and we recommend that

every partner country request this package, with the purpose of improving the nation's military force and equipment through trainings, and bolstering national security in case of a conflict outside the Alliance.

4. We affirm the need for the establishment of a center of command in Ujście city of Poland, that will help facilitate cooperation between all existing battlegroups in the northern NATO countries, provide further surveillance in the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Riga, the Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Bothnia, and encourage joint military exercises with Finland and Sweden, in order to integrate the applicants to the Alliance's military drills.

Chapter II - Cybersecurity defense priorities

5. We ensure further efforts to secure wide-ranging technological cooperation within the Alliance, with partner countries and with aspiring members, by elaborating a common technological development framework with the European Union as part of the NATO2030 agenda, in collaboration with all EU nations, irrespective of countries' NATO membership status; offering material support for aspiring countries that are in the process of adhering to common data-governance security policies as outlined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO); inviting partner countries and nations aspiring to join the Alliance to partake in awareness and resilience-building trainings aimed at civilians and the private sector with the support of the UN Cyber Open-ended Working Group; and expanding access to several Nato agencies, bodies and programmes in order to put forward far-reaching digital collaborations in areas on and beyond the eastern flank, including:
 - To the CIS3 C&I Partnership of the Nato NCI Agency so as to conduct assessments of national cybersecurity systems for partner countries and aspiring members with the support of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe,
 - To the Defensed Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic and the NATO Science and Technology Organization so as to offer transnational security research initiatives in partnership with area-based excellence centers for nations aspiring to join the Alliance.

Chapter III - Strategic defense partnerships

6. We recognise the need for a stronger partnership between NATO and the Bucharest Nine in order to further advance security on the eastern front of the Alliance. We will augment the number of joint meetings and advisory panels with the Bucharest Nine. We will also put forward a strategic collaboration plan for the group, which will cover a standardized cybersecurity network that would allow for a group-wide authority to

keep track of any and all potential threats and a comprehensive regular performance and coordination evaluation package to help identify potential development opportunities. Besides this, in an effort to ensure constant and secure communication paths with countries facing rising Russian threats, we strongly advise that countries on the eastern flank such as but not limited to Moldova and Georgia join the Bucharest Nine network.

7. NATO's continuous support for countries that wish to adhere to the Alliance is vital to our partnerships around the world. We remind all aspiring members of our commitments under the December 5, 1994 Budapest Memorandum, the April 3, 2008 Bucharest Summit Declaration of the NATO North Atlantic Council and the June 14, 2021 Brussels Summit Communique of the NATO North Atlantic Council, which include our commitment to advocate for any and all nations' authority to outline their own future foreign policy course free from outside interference and to aid in strengthening the sovereignty of all countries, specifically focusing on countering armed aggression, economic and energy disruptions, and malicious cyber activity;
8. We acknowledge the importance of making a joint effort to enlarge the Alliance's partners' DEEP (Defense Enhancement Education Programme), as well the further development of existing non-combat training programs, especially working on cyber defense capacities. With this goal in mind, and considering the already existing NATO partnerships with Non-Member countries, we are seeking to organize meetings regarding the improvement of cybersecurity in both member and partner countries.

Chapter IV - Innovative communication and public diplomacy proposals

9. We support the further development of a work group within the Public Diplomacy Division to advise aspiring members and newly-integrated members (less than 4 years from their adherence to the Alliance) on promoting democratic values internally in accordance with the Alliance's long term public diplomacy strategic goals.
10. In line with our agenda for Nato 2030, we strongly support educating the youth and the leaders of tomorrow in both Nato and non-Nato member states about the mission and global impact of the Alliance on the present and the future. As observed in previous Nato summit simulations held at colleges or schools within and beyond the borders of the Alliance, these conferences carry an impact on young people and help make their voices heard. With this in mind, we announce our support for such simulations, through a collaboration between the Public Diplomacy Division and our Partnership Training and Education Centres from across the Alliance. This collaborative effort will support providing the youth with accurate information on political-military situations and building a board of aspiring leaders that have had a significant impact through such events.

Chapter V - Measures related to logistics issues and humanitarian causes in Allied territories

11. We further seek to encourage the construction of a better transport infrastructure, including railways and roads, throughout the Alliance's territory and the possible extension in partner countries bordering NATO with the purpose of bettering logistics for emergency situations and crises and ensuring a faster distribution of military equipment and force throughout the Alliance so as to secure NATO member states more rapidly.
12. We endorse the creation of the Eastern Border Initiative, an Alliance-wide economic and humanitarian program, based upon the former 2006 agreement between Nato's Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers and the International Organization for Migration, which will: urge cooperation with Allied governments to create adequate healthcare and education facilities for larger numbers of refugees and immigrants, provide logistical support for delivering humanitarian aid for people on ground, create a framework to minimize the negative impact of conflicts on the border of the eastern flank on displaced civilians regardless of their citizenship status, establish an official public fund open to donations in collaboration with UNICEF for displaced civilians who seek refuge in member states.
13. The Alliance is helping to promote stability throughout the countries of Central and Eastern Europe by proposing the creation of a joint center of command in Constanta, Romania that aims to reestablish the NATO and Frontex collaborations, following the successful 2016 refugee-aiding intervention in the Aegean Sea. The center will hold regular training in the Black Sea, for possible take in of refugees, work to find more efficient routes for warships throughout the Black Sea, and to establish a continuous NATO naval presence in the Black Sea through improved naval support infrastructure in Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey. It will also serve as a swift connection with the Headquarters Multinational Division South thanks to its position on the Main-Rhine-Danube Channel, which connects the North Sea to the Black Sea. A further development of the Channel will ensure a viable rapid access in order to: include the Channel as a path to be used by the NATO Response Force in times of crisis and put forward an action plan which will develop proper maritime infrastructure such as but not limited to deepening the shallow water sectors along the Channels in order to further develop such access paths.
14. In a partnership it seeks with the EU, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the Alliance will put forward a proposal for the usage of the connections between Trans Caspian Pipeline-South Caucasus Gas Pipeline-TANAP-TAP, that runs through Georgia, Turkey, Greece and Italy in order to provide an alternative solution to the ongoing European gas crisis. The extension of the pipeline to the Portuguese Republic from its endpoint in Italy, and the further connection with the already existing pipelines within

the Alliance and EU would consolidate a good replacement for the Russian gas. NATO draws attention to the countries traversed by the pipeline outland, in taking precautions in the possibility of attacks upon it.

15. We remain fully committed to ongoing efforts to strengthen the Alliance's Eastern border through partnerships and possible new memberships, in order to increase resilience and ensure security of NATO members.
16. We are honored by the presence of a representative of Georgia, a representative of Moldova and a representative of Ukraine at our meeting. Despite all that has been accomplished in recent years, we have yet to achieve peace across Europe. In the face of the new challenges, we will remain hopeful and strive to our utmost to realize it. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will continue to make an essential contribution to securing peace and stability.