

Position Paper

Committee: NATO Country: Portugal Conference: HUTRAIN'24 Agenda Topics:

Potential NATO Measures to Counter the Growing Danger Posed by the Eastern Bloc

Introduction

As one of NATO's founding members, Portugal has always stood for the values of collective defense, cooperation, and the promotion of peace. ¹ Our country's location on the western edge of Europe gives us a unique position as a bridge between Europe, the Atlantic, and the rest of the world. ² ³ In addition, having a close relationship with USA, enables Portugal to cooperate with USA and other countries such as United Kingdom, Spain, Brazil, France, Germany, Canada, African Lusophone countries. ⁴ ⁵

Portugal has consistently contributed to NATO's operations and missions, from peacekeeping to security cooperation. Today, with rising global challenges like the war in Ukraine and the increasing threat of cyberattacks, NATO's role is more important than ever. Portugal believes in standing united with our allies to address these issues while staying committed to NATO's core principles. ⁶⁷

Portugal's Position on the Agenda Topic

1. Russia-Ukraine War and NATO's Role

The war in Ukraine represents one of the greatest challenges to European security in recent history. Russia's actions—the illegal annexation of Crimea and the ongoing invasion of Ukraine—are direct violations of international law. These acts threaten not just Ukraine but also the stability of the entire region. ^{8 9}

Portugal stands firmly with Ukraine and all NATO allies in condemning Russia's aggression. While we support the defensive measures NATO has taken, including strengthening the eastern flank and providing aid to Ukraine, we also believe that diplomacy must remain a priority to avoid further escalation.¹⁰

What Portugal Supports:

- Expanding NATO's presence in Eastern Europe to reassure allies who feel most vulnerable.¹¹
- Continued military and humanitarian support for Ukraine to help them defend their sovereignty and address the humanitarian crisis. ¹²
- Economic sanctions that target Russia's ability to sustain its war efforts. ¹³
- Promoting dialogue to keep diplomatic solutions on the table while maintaining a strong defensive position. ¹⁴
- Portugal also emphasizes the importance of planning for Ukraine's future after the war, including rebuilding efforts and long-term security guarantees. ¹⁵

2. Strengthening Cybersecurity and Hybrid Warfare Capabilities

Cyberattacks and hybrid warfare are no longer threats of the future—they are challenges we face right now. NATO's enemies are targeting critical infrastructure, spreading disinformation, and trying to undermine the stability of our democracies. These threats require coordinated responses, and Portugal is committed to being part of that solution. ¹⁶

As a nation with growing digital infrastructure and expertise, Portugal believes that NATO needs to prioritize cybersecurity. Stronger defenses in cyberspace will not only protect NATO countries but also deter future attacks. ¹⁷

What Portugal Proposes:

Creating a NATO-wide task force to share intelligence and coordinate responses to cyber threats.

Strengthening each member state's ability to defend their critical infrastructure through ¹⁸ investment and training.

Expanding NATO's joint cybersecurity exercises to prepare for real-world attacks.

Addressing disinformation campaigns through better communication strategies and public education.

Portugal also recognizes the role of private-sector partnerships in tackling these issues, as many critical technologies are developed and maintained outside of government. ¹⁹

Conclusion

Portugal remains deeply committed to NATO's mission of collective security. The challenges we face today—from the war in Ukraine to the rise of cyber warfare—require unity, strength, and adaptability. Portugal is ready to work alongside our allies to address these challenges head-on, defend our shared values, and protect the peace and stability we have worked so hard to maintain.

Through cooperation, resilience, and decisive action, Portugal believes NATO will continue to be a pillar of global security. We look forward to contributing to meaningful discussions and actionable solutions during this conference.

Citation:

- 1. Bilefsky, Dan (1 July 2007). "Portugal, taking EU reins, has a fight on its hands". The New York Times. Archived from the original on 6 May 2020. Retrieved 30 August 2018.
- 2. ^ "Gold Reserves by Country 2021". World Gold Council. 5 December 2023. Archived from the original on 20 October 2022. Retrieved 20 October 2022.
- 3. ^ "Lithium Reserves: Top 4 Countries". investingnews.com. Archived from the original on 20 October 2022. Retrieved 20 October 2022.
- 4. ^ "Lithium mining: What you should know about the contentious issue". Archived from the original on 1 December 2020. Retrieved 20 October 2022.
- 5. ^ "Mineral Commodity Summaries 2022 Lithium, Brian W. Jaskula, U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, January 2022" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 8 October 2022. Retrieved 20 October 2022.
- 6. ^ "Exportações têm maior contribuição para o crescimento económico". portugalexporta.pt. 3 March 2024. Retrieved 3 July 2024.
- [^] Ross, Jenna (20 September 2019). "Which Countries Are the Biggest Boost or Drag on the EU Budget?". Visual Capitalist. Archived from the original on 21 June 2023. Retrieved 14 June 2023.
- "Contribuições líquidas anuais por habitante para o Orçamento da União Europeia Instituto +Liberdade". Mais Liberdade (in Portuguese). Archived from the original on 21 June 2023. Retrieved 14 June 2023.
- 9. ^ "EU budget: Who pays most in and who gets most back?". BBC News. 27 May 2019. Archived from the original on 21 June 2023. Retrieved 14 June 2023.
- [^] Berthold, Busch; Björn, Kauder; Samina, Sultan (2 November 2022). "Net contributors and net recipients in the EU". Busch IW-Report (55). Archived from the original on 21 June 2023. Retrieved 14 June 2023.
- 11. ^ "GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) Portugal". data.worldbank.org. Retrieved 3 July 2024.
- 12. ^ "GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) European Union". data.worldbank.org. Retrieved 3 July 2024.
- 13. ^ "Produtividade por hora de trabalho Instituto +Liberdade". Mais Liberdade (in Portuguese). Archived from the original on 7 June 2023. Retrieved 13 June 2023.
- 14. ^ "GDP per Capita by Country 2023". Archived from the original on 5 April 2023. Retrieved 7 April 2023.
- 15. ^ "História" (in Portuguese and English). SEDES. 2013. Archived from the original on 19 March 2012. Retrieved 12 May 2013.
- 16. ^ "Ruptura e regulação da economia portuguesa nos anos 70" (PDF). Analisesocial.ics.ul.pt. Archived (PDF) from the original on 2 April 2019. Retrieved 2 April 2019.
- 17. ^ Grande Enciclopédia Universal, p. 10543, "Portugal", para. 4
- 18. ^ "Investing in Portugal". The Financial Times Ltd. 8 April 2008. Archived from the original on 10 December 2022. Retrieved 11 May 2013.
- Thomas, Landon Jr. (14 February 2012). "Portugal's Debt Efforts May Be a Warning for Greece". The New York Times. Archived from the original on 27 August 2017. Retrieved 2 August 2017.