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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

BACKGROUND GUIDE 2011

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NMUN•DC

NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

nmun.org

21 - 23 October 2011

Official Welcome

On behalf of the 2011 National Model United Nations-DC Conference team, especially your committee staff, Nayab Khan and Laura Bate, we would like to welcome you to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) simulation. Everyone at NMUN-DC has worked together throughout the year to prepare for this conference, and we sincerely hope that you will conclude the weekend at the conference with a greater appreciation for global politics.

Model UN provides an environment for delegates to learn and improve important negotiation skills and knowledge of global affairs. It is our hope that this background guide serves as an important tool as you search your country's policies and begin to understand the committee topics. During the conference, we will discuss and debate pressing security concerns and situations that stand before us as NATO Member Countries. In the face of ever-growing emerging terrorism threats, instability, and escalating conflicts around the world, NATO's work has become even more important in resolving international crises. Therefore, we hope this background guide will be the starting point for well-researched and detailed policies pertaining to your nation's approach to solving the topics at hand.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly issues facing the Middle East, the situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and new terrorism all are of concern and on the organization's agenda. We are excited to be a part of your learning experience here at NMUN-DC and look forward to working with all of you.

History of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed on 4 April 1949. Its original purpose was to stave off Soviet expansion in Europe through a collective security guarantee. According to Article Five of the NATO Treaty, an armed attack against one party to the Treaty will be considered an armed attack against all, thus all Parties will respond as they would if they were acting in self-defense. However, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO's role in international politics has evolved. Their primary purpose would no longer revolve around countering Soviet influence. Instead, NATO has grown increasingly more involved in operations beyond its traditional scope by taking on obligations "to prevent crises, manage conflicts and stabilize post-conflict situations." The rationale behind the new strategy is that stability in and around Europe will lead to security within.

In accordance with the post-Cold War role, NATO has engaged in a number of character-defining conflicts in recent decades. 1999 was witness to eleven weeks of NATO bombing in Kosovo, a campaign designed to stop Serb repression and violence against Kosovar Albanians. This was the first time NATO had taken military action against another state without prior United Nations (UN) approval. The Organization's next truly defining moment came after September 11th, when the United States invoked Article Five, and NATO became involved in Afghanistan. In 2003 NATO fought its first major conflict outside Europe and faced an opponent radically different from what the organizations' founders had imagined. The remarkable development of the Organization's role in the past two decades has become increasingly more apparent with the current campaign in Libya. Under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973, NATO has been fighting Operation Unified Protector since 27 March 2011 in order to protect civilians within Libya.

However, not all of NATO's defining actions have been military. Because NATO operates according to consensus decision-making, diplomatic interaction and strategic coordination are of paramount importance. Partnerships and consultative opportunities are a key component of the Organization's activities. Today's NATO provides a valuable forum for Member States to take political and diplomatic measures to promote democracy and stability.

I. The Security Situation in Afghanistan & Pakistan

- What is NATO's role in addressing the Security situation in Afghanistan & Pakistan? What does NATO's involvement in more crisis management and peacekeeping operations mean for the future of the organization? What can be done both politically and militarily fronts by NATO to deal with the increasing security concerns in Afghanistan and Pakistan region especially to combat various militant groups?
- How can there be more of collaboration with Afghani and Pakistani governments, NATO, and other IGOs? What security measures need to be placed on local, national, regional, and

international levels to address the Security Situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan? Can prospects
for NATO and Afghanistan and Pakistan partnership improve?

Many policy experts would argue that both populated cities and tribal areas of Pakistan face civil unrest, security threats, and are hubs of underground militant activity. The national governments of both countries struggle to maintain security and peace in the country. Daily attacks, bombings, and violence outbreaks are a problem in both capitals—Kabul, Afghanistan and Islamabad, Pakistan. According to a BBC report: "More than 1,100 people have been shot dead due to political violence. This does not include the political assassinations, suicide bombs, and violence outbreaks in the country, which amounts to an even higher casualty rate." The BBC's correspondent, Shazeb Jillani, in Karachi says: "Planned killings and drive-by shootings are now an almost daily occurrence in Karachi, the largest city and port in Pakistan and a major industrial and commercial centre." Karachi does not stand alone as other cities such as Lahore, Islamabad, Rawalpindi and even remote tribal areas are in dire need of greater peace and security.

Rising security concerns in Afghanistan and Pakistan are not only a concern for civilians, but also impact overall regional and international security. The terror network is intricately woven with many players involved such as jihadist and militant groups who are not aligned with recognized governments. What makes addressing the security situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan region difficult is NATO is fighting not one, but many, unknown enemies.

Going forward, coordination of military efforts are more important than ever to successfully address the security concerns in Afghanistan and Pakistan region. Historically NATO missions have been in the Euro-Atlantic region; however, with ever growing security concerns both within the region and more importantly outside the Euro-Atlantic have led to increasing participation of NATO in addressing security concerns in the Afghanistan and Pakistan Region. NATO has a vast investment in Afghanistan and has been working towards creating more democratic environment in the nation. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) of NATO is comprised of all 28 NATO members, which originally started with only 5,000 troops and now has grown to 130,000 troops. ISAF is charged with protecting the Afghan people and assisting in the creation and strengthening of security forces. It does this by trying to foster stronger governance and development of the country at a grassroots level, working from the bottom up. The organization is working towards rehabilitating the country not only from a security standpoint, but also by providing assistance in setting up a political, judicial, economic, and educational system in Afghanistan. This is a step away from NATO's traditional mandate, which has been to address security concerns and operate on defense and military strategy. Additionally, the Bonn Agreement of 5 December 2001 requested the United Nations to authorize the development of a security force to assist in maintaining security in Kabul and its surrounding areas. The UN Security Council approved, "the first resolution authorizing the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)." ISAF is not a UN Force; however, it has "a peace-enforcement mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Overall, NATO is playing a pivotal role hand in hand with other member states and international organizations to address the Security Situation in Afghanistan. It attempts to help create favorable conditions for Afghanistan and Pakistan that are conducive to creating a democratic environment. NATO and its member states that they are leading the fight against terror to address security concerns in the Afghanistan and Pakistan region to ensure that the security concerns have limited repercussions for the Trans-Atlantic and global community.

II. Addressing the Situation in the Middle East

- What role should NATO play in the current and future unrest in the Middle East? Should it act in defense of human rights, democracy, and/or civil liberties? Or should it focus on assisting when the international community officially condones action ? Given the body's origins as a collective security pact, what is the extent of its interests in pursuing largely humanitarian goals in the Middle East?
- What actions can NATO take to prepare for future crises in the Middle East? Given ongoing operations in Libya and worldwide domestic fiscal constraints, how might NATO prepare itself for similar situations in other countries? What other punitive, coercive, or supportive tools does NATO have at its disposal, and how can they be employed to address the Situation in the Middle East?

The movement now termed the Arab Spring has manifested in a wide variety of ways and places, but its underlying causes are remarkably similar throughout the region. A principal driver of the movement has been increasing demographic pressure. The Arab world has a youth bulge; birth rates are extremely high, and medical improvements have dramatically decreased infant mortality rates. Meanwhile, political problems like cronyism, economic mismanagement, and bureaucratic red tape hinder growth opportunities and prevent markets from employing the burst of young people, now entering their late teens and twenties. Arab populations have grown increasingly more aware of this economic trend as the widespread popularity of satellite television and the Internet introduces Arabs to the economic, social, and democratic advancements made around the world.

Mohamed Bouazizi's self-immolation brought international media attention to the plight and protest of the Arabs in Tunisia on 17 December 2010. Egyptian protestors took up his cries in late January and early February of 2011 by demanding the ouster of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. While both movements were successful in removing the well-entrenched national leadership, there is still no clear indication that economic conditions will improve significantly in the near future. And yet, even their limited success shines next to the much bloodier subsequent rebellions in Libya and Syria, where Muammar al-Gadhafi and Bashar al-Assad have ruthlessly and unsuccessfully tried to quash their respective uprisings. Despite these examples of what may befall protestors, rumblings of unrest from other countries around the region promise further change.

NATO's involvement in the region began with United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1973. Adopted on 17 March 2011, UNSC 1973 demanded an immediate cease-fire in Libya, including attacks against civilians, and it banned all flights in the country. It called on regional organizations to enforce these demands, thus creating the legal basis of the NATO intervention in Libya. Since then, NATO had commanded over the enforcement of a no-fly zone, an arms embargo, and an aerial campaign targeting Gadhafi military assets. Rebels have made significant gains with NATO support, but victory is far from assured.

Furthermore, there is no clear path on how to proceed in a post-Gadhafi Libya; there is very little agreement from NATO members as to when and how to withdraw from Libya, which portends serious future problems. Meanwhile, as conditions deteriorate in Syria and death tolls continue to mount, the international community grows increasingly more concerned that no organization, NATO or otherwise, will have the resources to intervene on behalf of the Syrian people. NATO finds itself in uncharted territory; its resources are stretched between a global economic downturn and active operations in both Libya and Afghanistan. Despite its constraints, NATO is still faced with an Arab world in turmoil. As a consultative and diplomatic body and the region's most powerful military alliance, NATO is well placed to elicit change in the Middle East, yet it lacks a framework or guiding principles on how to do so.

III. Combating Global Terrorism and New Threats

- How can NATO alleviate emerging global terrorism and new threats? What new threats in your part of the region of the world could be next and what does that mean for civilians in terms of peace and security? How can NATO effectively combat global terrorism and new threats when not fighting against states, but independent terror groups?
- What actions can NATO take to prepare for both current and future outbreaks of terror threats? With terror attacks on the rise across the world and especially in regions where NATO already has a presence what does this convey about the effectiveness of the organization in combating global terrorism? Do NATO's previous missions serve as an indicator for their future success in handling new threats? With escalating security concerns in the Middle East, South-Asia, and other regions of the world what tools does NATO have at its disposal to deal with new threats and constantly evolving forms of global terrorism i.e. cyber terror, biological warfare and epidemic outbreaks, and untraditional threats?

Global terrorism has no formal definition nor does it know the constraint of boundaries, national borders, and law and order. Global terrorism "is defined as terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country." With the aid of technology and modern warfare terrorism can be executed in various forms. The U.S. State Department defines terrorism as: "Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant

targets by sub national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience." With changing times and the advent of technology global terrorism has reached new heights and conducted through unconventional means. In a NATO briefing titled *Tackling new Security Challenges,* Secretary General Andhers Rasmussen said: "NATO will be more effective, more engaged in the world and more efficient than ever before," in handling terrorism and new threats.

With more unconventional methods of terrorist activity targeting NATO members and its citizens is far easier. As a body, NATO adopted a new Strategic Concept in November of 2010 to address possible conflict or terrorist activity. In the new Strategic Concept, NATO officials stated that "Instability or conflict beyond NATO borders can directly threaten Alliance security, including by fostering extremism, terrorism, and transnational illegal activities such as trafficking in arms, narcotics and people."

In the 21st century NATO's role as a peace and security organization has become more complex. "This evolving set of challenges include the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the threat of missile attack, terrorism, cyber security, energy security, and piracy." NATO has in place an effective strategy to combat against terrorism on a global scale and untraditional threats. This strategy is aimed towards preventing proliferation and protecting against a WMD attack. Furthermore, a Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy for preventing against such attacks, specifically WMD threats was in place. It came about in April 2009, when NATO members called for a comprehensive strategic plan. NATO has in place since May of 2000 WMD Non-Proliferation Center, which is linked with the Emerging Security Challenges Division, (ESC), which "works to strengthen dialogue and common understanding of WMD issues among member nations of the Alliance, to enhance consultations on non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament issues, and to support dense efforts that improve the Alliance's ability to respond to risks posed by WMD."

In addition to having a place a Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy, NATO also at the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, that in order to protect it's citizens and safeguard its borders NATO must have missile capabilities. As a result, NATO had Active Layered Theater Ballistic Missile Defense (ALTBMD), this was to help protect against potential missile threats. Next came the "Missile Defense for the protection of NATO territory, which was the product of 2002 Prague Summit in which a study was conducted to determine "options for protecting Allied forces, territory and populations against the full range of missile threats. The study concluded that missile defense was technically feasible."

Lastly, there was Missile Defense cooperation in partnership with Russia to help prevent and protect against missile attacks or to be able to offensively pursue enemies. All these are NATO's ways of combating global terrorism and facing the emerging new threats. By establishing both missile and territorial defense strategies provides NATO with the option to pursue its enemies by either means. Though more importantly, this signifies a level of preparation of the organization to be well equipped in handling any security situation that they may be presented with—be it regular or unconventional means of terrorism.

Overall, NATO's commitment towards fighting against terrorism and new emerging threats is evident in their new Strategic Concept, "Terrorism poses a direct threat to the security of the citizens of NATO countries…Extremist groups continue to spread to, and in, areas of strategic importance to the Alliance, and modern technology increase the threat and potential impact of terrorist attacks." Therefore, having multiple strategies in place from a political, economical, and security standpoint is essential to address the threats on all levels. Though most importantly as outlined in the NATO 2011 publication, Tackling New Security Challenges that NATO's unique strength remains its role as a forum for consultations on security related matters." This is important as it allows for an opportunity for dialogue to begin not only among Member States, but also to foster sustainable partnerships between NATO and international organizations to effectively combat global terrorism and new threats.

Annotated Bibliography

History of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2011). *NATO- Homepage*. Accessed August 17, 2011 from
    http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm.

This is the NATO homepage. It contains information about the organization, its members, and its operations. It is a good place to start for more information on NATO and its previous operations.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (1949). *The North Atlantic Treaty*. Accessed August 17, 2011 from
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_17120.htm.
The North Atlantic Treaty, popularly known as the Washington Treaty, is the foundation for the NATO alliance. Particularly noteworthy is Article Five, which establishes the basis of the collective security arrangement.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2008) . *What is NATO?* Accessed August 17, 2011 from
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/what_is_nato.htm.
This interactive feature provides the basic facts of the NATO alliance in a remarkably easy-to-digest format. It details NATO's membership, purpose, underlying principles, activities, and more.

Rasmussen, A. (2011) *NATO After Libya*. Retrieved August 17, 2011 from
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/opinions_75836.htm.
While this analysis from the NATO Secretary-General it is not precisely a seminal NATO document, it provides a timely and insightful discussion of the challenges NATO faces. It addresses NATO's future role in the future of international security and the political and economic constraints it is likely to face in the future.

1. The Security Situation in Afghanistan & Pakistan

BBC News. (2011). *NATO drone hit kills 20 militants in NW.* Retrieved on August 10, 2011 from
http://www.bbctime.com/nato-drone-hit-kills-20-militants-in-nw-pakistan.php

This news article published by BBC reports on NATO's drone attacks in Northwestern Frontier of Pakistan. BBC is an excellent news source for delegates to check on a regular basis to stay apprised on NATO's update in the Af-Pak region. Specifically, this article provides a brief assessment of the drone situation in Pakistan and how the Pakistani masses are not in support of U.S. and NATO involvement in their region.

Kelemen, M. (2010). *NPR News: Karzai Sets Plans to Woo Taliban, Fight Corruption.* Retrieved on August 13, 2011 from http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=123061298

This news source broadcasted by NPR news is an excellent article for delegates to   read and learn more about what the Afghan government is doing on the international front to bring the security problems to the forefront. This article provides a good overview of all the various sides in the fight against terror in Afghanistan and where the Afghan government, U.S. officials, U.K a major NATO member stand on addressing the security situation in Afghanistan. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that delegates use this article as a starting point in their research to further look into the various agreements, pledges, and promises made by diplomats and follow up on the progress of this conference.

Khan, Shah Raza. (August 2009). *The Crisis in Pakistan: Facing Serious Threats to Human Security.* Retrieved on August 16, 2011 from: http://disarm.igc.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=298%3Athe-crisis-in-pakistan-facing-serious-threats-to-human-security&catid=139%3Adisarmament-times-summer-2009&Itemid=2

This analysis was put forth by the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace & Security and provides an in depth review of the security situation in Pakistan. This is an excellent piece that provides a historical overview of Afghanistan and Pakistan and from there goes on to explain the escalating security crisis in both countries. Articles are again strongly recommended to utilize this article in their research as it will help provide delegates with a complete understanding of the political implications around the security crisis, the challenges to human security, and what role religion plays in this situation.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (n.d.) *NATO cooperation with Pakistan.* Retrieved on August 15, 2011 from http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50071.htm

> *The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's webpage is extremely useful for researching and learning about NATO in general and moreover, about where NATO stands in terms of addressing the security situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Delegates are strongly encouraged to utilize this website and the NATO e-library to learn more about NATO's recent workings, but also to assess where individual member states stand in relation to security situation in the Af-Pak region. Here NATO provides a brief overview of its ties with Pakistan and how this relationship began and where it is headed.*

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (n.d.) *ISAF's Mission in Afghanistan.* Retrieved on August 13, 2011 from http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-FC4BDE80-3922F6D3/natolive/topics_69366.htm

> *This website will serve as a resourceful tool for delegates and will allow them to better understand NATO's involvement in Afghanistan. Here NATO discusses in detail how NATO through ISAF forces is working towards reducing the security threat in Afghanistan. Specifically it provides a breakdown of NATO plans to enable the delivery of stronger governance and development. Delegates should be well versed in ISAF operations and how it will help the security situation in Afghanistan.*

Cheema, I. (1983). The Afghanistan Crisis and Pakistan's Security Dilemma. *J-STOR,* Volume 23, No. 3: pp.227-243.

> *This article provides a historical analysis of the Afghanistan Crisis and Pakistan's Security Dilemma. It is useful for delegates to use during their research, as it will allow them to understand what circumstances led to present security situation in the country. In order to understand the current political situation and what role it plays in the security situation of both countries it is imperative for delegates to familiarize themselves with the history of the region.*

II. Addressing the Situation in the Middle East

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2011). *NATO and Libya*. Retrieved August 18, 2011 from http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/71679.htm.

> *As the situation in Libya continues to change rapidly, NATO provides regular updates on the status of the mission, a chronology of events, press briefings, speeches, official texts, and even interactive features and a photo gallery from the mission. It is all compiled at this site for public use.*

Rasmussen, A. (2011). *NATO Secretary General's Statement on Libya No-Fly Zone*. Retrieved August 18, 2011 from http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_71763.htm.
This is the transcript and video of Secretary-General Rasmussen's announcement of the NATO involvement in Libya. It addresses NATO's initial decision to establish a no-fly zone, and the Secretary-General provided answers to press questions about a few of the details of the operation.

United Nations News Centre. (2011). *Winds of Change: North Africa & Middle East*. Retrieved August 18, 2011 from http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=129&Body=North+Africa&Body1=change.
Because the situation in the Middle East has unfolded so rapidly, there are not yet many official reports on the situation published by authoritative organizations like the UN; however, this site compiles what resources the UN has generated since this past spring, including relevant resolutions, speeches, and news.

United Nations Security Council. (2011, March 17). *Resolution 1973 (2011)*. Retrieved August 18, 2011 from http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions11.htm.
This resolution, passed earlier this year, provides the legal framework for the NATO intervention in Libya. It calls for the immediate establishment of a cease-fire and a halt to violence against civilians. It proceeds to call on the international community to establish a no-fly zone, which is where NATO's involvement began. The resolution passed with ten in favor and five abstentions from Brazil, China, Germany, India, and the Russian Federation.

United Nations Security Council. (2011, August 3). Presidential Statement 16 (2011). Retrieved August 18, 2011
from http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_pres_statements11.htm.
After lengthy deliberations, the UNSC did condemn the violence against Syrian civilians, but in a presidential statement, which is not as strong a forum as a resolution. Presumably Russia and China objected to the stronger format, leading to this compromise.

III. Combatting Global Terrorism and New Threats

The Economist. (November 2010). *Fewer Dragons, more Snakes.* Retrieved on August 19, 2011 from:
http://www.economist.com/node/17460712
This detailed analysis by Economist presents the debate surrounding NATO's take on the New Strategic Concept dealing with terrorism. This article provides a good overview of NATO's previous takes on fighting new threats and global terrorism in context of the organization's history. This article reinstates NATO's principles towards collective security and protection of NATO member states, but more importantly explains the purpose of Strategic concept and helps understand the European approach to dealing with emerging global terrorist threats.

Whitaker, B. (May 2001). *The Definition of Terrorism.* Retrieved on August 21, 2011 from
http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2001/may/07/terrorism
This article printed in the UK's Guardian sheds light on the phenomena of international terrorism, which for our purposes is interchangeable with global terrorism. Delegates may find this article helpful because it tries to define terrorism, though more important than definition is the ambiguity that surrounds the term 'international terrorism, which as this article presents is hard to define. Moreover, the same way the fight against global terrorism, fighting an unknown enemy is difficult for states and NATO, but together it's possible to overcome new emerging threats.

North American Treaty Organization. (n.d.) *NATO and the Fight Against Terrorism.* Retrieved on August 20, 2011
from: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_48801.htm
Delegates will find this site to be a gateway to a plethora of information on the topic at hand and NATO organization. Delegates are strongly recommended to maximize this site to the fullest as it will provide them with ample of information on NATO's response on fighting terrorism. This particular link focuses on NATO's stance on terrorism and how the landscape of global terrorism has changed post 9/11.

North American Treaty Organization. (November 2010.) *NATO's New Strategic Concept.* Retrieved on August 20,
2011 from: http://www.nato.int/strategic-concept/index.html
This website is an excellent source of information for delegates and especially in regards to third topic. This web site provides both previous and recent information on NATO's New Strategic concept adopted by NATO in November of 2010 to effectively deal with new and emerging threats of terrorism. This site also provides up to date articles, news, videos, and complementary web sites all of which, can augment delegates' research on this topic. Therefore, this is an extremely useful website that delegates should utilize.

North American Treaty Organization. (n.d.) *LibGuide NATO's New Strategic Concept.* Retrieved on August 22,
2011 from: http://natolibguides.info/nsc
This web site is a great tool for the delegates as they prepare for the conference and research the topics at hand. Specifically, this site serves a good starting point for delegates' research in terms of learning about NATO's various approaches to combating global terrorism. This site helps outline the various aspects of NATO's New Strategic Concept strategies such as NATO's policy on missile defense, Secretary Gerneral Andes Fogh Rasmussen, and other research documents to assist Delegates with learning about NATO.

North American Treaty Organization. (November 2010). *Lisbon Summit Declaration.* Retrieved on August 22, 2011 from: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/official_texts_68828.htm

> *This web site will allow delegates to learn about the Lisbon Summit Declaration as it provides a detailed summary of the declaration. Delegates will learn during their research that this declaration is relevant to their research on this topic and allows the   NATO heads of States and the North Atlantic Alliance to determine NATO's future in handling global security to combat global terrorism. This site and more specifically the Lisbon Summit Declaration gives way to collective defense, crisis management, and collaborative security by Member States.*