

**Topic:** Re-evaluation of NATO's Role in The Modern Day

**Committee:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization

**Country:** The Federal Republic of Germany

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The demise of the Soviet Union marked the end of the century long Cold War between the Western and Eastern bloc of the world, confronting the world with an uncertain path to the future. For the past century, the two opposing powers of the United States and the Soviet Union supplied each of their blocs with maintenance and order, the West having a democratic leadership whereas the East was under communist rule. In like manner, both sides established their own military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, to demonstrate their allied solidarity and deter potential aggressors. After the fall of the Soviet Union, the original threat of the Soviets was gone which in turn put into question the existence of NATO, therefore this paper will discuss how resolutions will be made as to why the Alliance considers its presence in the new security environment more necessary than ever.

The North Atlantic Treaty made in 1949 states the party "reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments", further noting the organization affirmed to be "determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." Germany as a sovereign state continues to emphasise the importance of the rights of its citizens over all else, evident in the German constitution under Article 1 of the Basic Rights constitution, therefore believes in NATO's stances on living in peace, safeguarding freedom, common heritage, and most importantly, democracy.

Historically, the formerly split Germany joined NATO only as West Germany in 1955, setting the first step into the integration of Western Defense. Germany has put continuous effort to bring defense and contribution for the well being of all nations, such as joining in war interventions and accord many resources to NATO. Additionally, the memory of the devastating World War II still influences nearly all aspects of German security and defense policies. This is manifest in strict parliamentary oversight of military operations, reluctance to conduct offensive operations, public skepticism of the military as an effective tool of diplomacy, and lack of a strong national security culture.

After the Russian infiltration of the German election in 2017, Germany enforced better security laws, firmly believing that safety should be ensured among its citizens, inside and outside their homes. Germany has shown a strong stance against countering Russian attacks in the age of social media, taking actions in creating new laws. In addition, Germany recognizes the rise of threats in the security of the Arctic, which has been thrown into turmoil by the growing tension between Russia and other NATO member countries. Germany, even as an observing nation of the Arctic discussion believes peace and order should be restored for the sovereignty of all countries.

Germany recognizes the tensions among the countries in this midst of unrest, and supports the peaceful development of the allies relationships. Germany encourages strengthening of

partnership between NATO allies through active discussions and accords regarding the situation to the rise of Russian Aggression. Within nations receiving continuing threats from Russia, especially countries close to the region, with little resources and minimal defensive capabilities, NATO will play an important role in stabilising the regions security. From the silent attack on Estonia and Georgia in 2007 and 2008 respectively, also known as “Information Warfare”, there has been multiple evidence behind the reason to believe how NATO would be relevant to this day. As a sovereign nation playing a pivotal role in NATO, the Federal Republic of Germany is certain that the role of NATO is still relevant, and will be for the future.

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