**Committee:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

**Country:** Germany

**Agenda Item 1:** Ratification of Sweden’s NATO Membership

**Agenda Item 2:** Tackling the Risk of Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference amid Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine

**Germany's Role in the Ratification of Sweden's NATO Membership**

Germany became a part of NATO in 1955 and since then, as an important part of NATO cohesion, Germany has supported NATO in every sense. It has fully complied with the minimum requirements set out at the outset. Additionally, Germany is one of the countries that support the reinforcement of NATO.

Due to the situation between Russia and Ukraine, Sweden accelerated its decision to join NATO. In this direction, Germany has concluded that Sweden's accession to NATO will strengthen European security. As a result, it supported Sweden's accession to NATO with security policies and military cooperation, and in this direction, it negotiated with other allies to progress faster.

**Germany's Role in Tackling the Risk of Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference amid Russia's Invasion of Ukraine**

Manipulation of foreign information occurs in two ways: New media and Traditional media. These two ways result from political parties and campaigns, extremist groups, foreign governments, commercial actors and independent media. These factors use sorting and aggregation methods to demonstrate information manipulation.

Germany has undertaken many initiatives to combat disinformation. For instance, has developed media monitoring programs to detect disinformation. In addition, it has organized various campaigns and training programs to raise awareness of disinformation both among its people and the people of Ukraine. Moreover, it has created various platforms within the framework of NATO and the EU. In addition, Germany took part in the project called EUvsDisinfo and made joint projects with Ukraine.

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