

AAI'26

By the Stroke of the Gavel.

TRAIN

H-UNGA

AGENDA ITEM:

COOPERATION AND EUROPEAN
SECURITY FOLLOWING THE FALL OF
THE BERLIN WALL

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:
EGEMEN KAYA

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:
MURAT DEMİR CİBCİR

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Letter From The Secretary General

Firstly, it is with immense pride and enthusiasm that I extend my warmest welcomes to all participants of the Antalya Anatolian High School Train Model United Nations Conference 2026, taking place on April 11th-12th in Antalya.

I am Güney Deniz Ala, Secretary-General of this distinguished conference. It is both an honor and a privilege to lead this organization in this position. Model United Nations has always been far more than a simulation, it is a journey. Whether you're a more experienced delegate or a first-timer, with AALTRAIN'26 I promise unparalleled growth and inspiration.

Our Academic Team: Under-Secretary Generals, Academic Assistants, and Board Members, represent the finest minds in Antalya, each meticulously selected to deliver your committees of exceptional caliber. From beginner to advanced committees, every session has been crafted for the maximum impact.

My deepest gratitude goes to our Principal Mr. Kılıç and our dedicated advisor Mrs. Bilici, whose unwavering support made this vision reality. I extend special thanks to the AALTRAIN'26 participants, whose passion set the standard we strive to exceed, and a personal note of appreciation to my Executive Team whose brilliance knows no bounds.

As we gather, let us draw inspiration from the eternal words of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey:

"Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyeti'ni, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir. Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir."

To delegates: embrace the challenge, defend your interests, and leave AALTRAIN'26 having elevated your voice on the world stage. I am eager to witness your brilliance.

Sincerely,

Güney Deniz Ala

Secretary-General, AALTRAIN'26

Antalya Anatolian High School

Letter From the Committee Academy

Dear Delegates,

I would like to welcome you all to the Historical United Nations General Assembly. I am Murat Demir Cibcir and it is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Under Secretary General of this committee.

First, I would like to thank the executive team for granting me this opportunity in this marvelous conference. And I would like to thank my Under Secretary General Egemen and my Academic Assistant Ali, for supporting me all the way through.

The study guide we wrote contains crucial information for this committee. Yet as its name states it's only a guide for you, so I am highly encouraging you to do your research both about the topic and your country allocation and don't forget to answer the questions in the questions to be addressed.

If you have any questions you can always contact me through direct messages.

Sincerely,

Murat, Under Secretary General of HUNGA

Dear Delegates,

It is a great honour for me to welcome you all to our committee.

First of all I would like to thank the secretariat for giving me a chance to take part in the conference, and I would like to thank my Under Secretary General Murat and my Academic Assistant Ali, for their kind personality and efforts during the preparation of this committee. I owe them a lot. As for the delegates, we expect from you to come to a common

solution for the problems in the area. I advise you to read the study guide carefully and prepare well for the conference,

If you have any questions about the study guide, procedure of the committee, topics or anything, feel free to get in contact with me.

With my best regards Egemen Kaya, your Under Secretary General
+90 531 259 29 57

Dear Delegates,

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you all to the Historical United Nations General Assembly committee as the academic assistant. We as the academic team of this committee worked together to come up with this extensive guide. We had a lot of fun working on this guide and we hope you will like it and enjoy reading it too. We are expecting you to read the study guide thoroughly and we highly suggest you delegates to do further research regarding your

position and our topic. If you happen to have any questions and inquiries, do not hesitate to reach me through my e-mail aliozer2009@gmail.com. Lastly I would like to thank the executive team for organizing such an outstanding conference and my under secretaries generals Murat Demir Cibcir and Egemen Kaya for considering me appropriate to be their academic assistant.

The future of Europe and Germany is in your hands,

Best regards,

Ali Özer, Academic Assistant of H-UNGA

About the committee's process:

To clear any doubts and questions in your mind about the committee, we would like to make some of the rules and fundamentals clearer about the committee process,

This committee will take place on November 9, 1989 and as the committee goes on time will pass in proportion, there will be several updates coming up however these updates won't be the main debate agenda of the committee and their function is just to indicate the general situation of the committee.

Since the committee is a historical committee we expect from the delegates to represent their solutions and manners historically accurate meaning, a futuristic solution or an occasion cannot be a debate item in this case.

Feel free to contact us for any further questions about the committee.

1. Introduction

On November 10, 1989, the world stood witness to an extraordinary moment in history: the fall of the Berlin Wall. Just one day after the East German authorities opened the border, people from both sides poured through the checkpoints, signaling the collapse of one of the most visible symbols of the Cold War. For the international community, this event represented not only the physical dismantling of a barrier but the unraveling of the decades-long division between East and West. The United Nations General Assembly now faces the challenge of navigating the uncertain political future of Germany, maintaining stability in Europe, and redefining global alliances as the bipolar order begins to shift.

The fall of the Berlin Wall has thrown into question the security architecture that has defined Europe since 1945. As East and West Germany move closer toward potential reunification, concerns emerge over the balance of power, the fate of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the

political independence of Eastern European states breaking free from Soviet influence. The Assembly must consider how to uphold peace, support self-determination, and prevent instability during this volatile transition period.

2. Topic Background:

After World War 2 (WWII), diplomacy faced innumerable challenges in Germany. Germans' surrender in May of 1945 left the country without a government or a clear leader. During a negotiation at the Potsdam Conference, Germany's future was decided, it was to be divided into several fragments, each controlled by an Allied country. Settled zones were the US zone, the Soviet Union zone, the French zone, and the British zone. The east zone was controlled by the Soviet Union (German Democratic Republic), while the west side was shared between the other 3 allies (Federal Republic of Germany).

The East population began a massive migration into the west side of Germany due to the lack of opportunity and employment on their side. Qualified workers, professionals, and young people were leaving East Germany. Between 1949 and 1961, about 3.5 million Germans fled, creating a "Brain Drain". The United States, the United Kingdom, and France controlled West Berlin and West Germany which adopted a democratic, capitalist system, reflecting the principles of its Western allies. It was part of the Federal Republic of Germany, characterized by a multi-party system, free-market economy, and respect for individual freedoms. In contrast, East Berlin was the capital of the German Democratic Republic, a socialist state under the influence of the Soviet Union, featuring a one-party system and a centrally planned economy.

Both sides had tensions, East Germany's communist regime covered Berlin. In 1948 a blockade of all land and water routes into West Berlin was imposed to stop the Soviet Union and The Allies from tensions. They declared no one had the intention to build a wall, but the east side of Germany sealed a barrier overnight with barbed wire in August, separating neighborhoods and families overnight. When U.S. diplomats discovered the construction, they broadcast live radio, warning listeners who might want to escape. Their protest against the wall delayed it 48 hours, but in the end it was meaningless. In the year 1961, the wall of Berlin rose and set a barrier between West and East Germany, setting a regime on East Germany. The fleeing of mass population created problems for East Germany in the political and economic areas, and the USSR took the initiative to build the Berlin Wall. It was planned to prevent the West from having further influence on the East and stop the flow of migrants out of the communist sector.

40 years later, after the foundation of the GDR, civil rights movements were growing rapidly. A turning point was the Monday Demonstration, which began in September of 1989 at

St. Nicholas Church in Leipzig. Starting from prayer meetings pleading for peace, developed into a protest of hundreds of thousands of Germans that marched through the city calling for freedom of speech, freedom of travel, and democratic reforms. Many were afraid that the East German military would open fire on them, but they didn't, instead, they showed East Germany that the people were no longer afraid. Similarly, East Germans fled through Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, which were communist allies. When Hungary opened its borders to Austria, they used this opportunity to flee to West Germany. In the same year, more than 500,000 people gathered at Alexanderplatz in East Germany demanding democratic rights. Among these people there were artists, intellectuals, and even some government officials, the opposition to the regime was no longer confined to small cities.

However, the final trigger came on November 9, 1989. Government spokesman Günter Schabowski made a mistake at a live press conference. He announced new travel rules allowing East Germans to cross into West Berlin. This led citizens in a rush to cross the border, overwhelmed border guards opened the gates. The wall that stood between West Germany and East Germany for 28 years finally fell.

3. Past UN Actions

Four Power Agreement

Signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France on September 3, 1971, this agreement followed the escalation of tensions between the blocs after the construction of the Berlin Wall. The agreement reduced tensions between the blocs by establishing a new framework for travel and communication between East and West Berlin. And even though West Berlin was not officially a part of West Germany, the agreement indicated a special relationship. The net result was an agreement that established some better basis for stability, without complicating either party's legal claims, between East and West Germany. It also constructed a model of the larger détente process and suggested that both sides would engage in negotiations to prevent escalation of tensions in Berlin despite the great ideological challenges. However, the agreement only addressed the problematic situation in Berlin at its periphery without addressing the systemic issue of the division of Germany and thus Berlin remained a flashpoint of the Cold War.

The Helsinki Accords

The Helsinki Accords were primarily an effort to reduce tensions between the Soviet and Western blocs by affirming the post World War II borders in Europe, human rights and humanitarian issues, and economic and security cooperation. Every nation in Europe signed

the accords (with Albania signing the accords later, in September 1991) along with the United States and Canada. The accords were divided into three key sections, sometimes referred to as "baskets": political and military security; economic cooperation; and humanitarian considerations. They recognized the inviolable nature of post-World War II borders in Europe, while obligating the 35 countries that signed to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and cooperate in the fields of economic, scientific, humanitarian and other areas.

The Berlin Airlift

After World War II Germany was divided in four parts, controlled by each of the allies (United Kingdom, France, United States and USSR). In 1948 the allies thought it would be a good idea to combine their zones and introduce a new currency (Deutsche Mark). Stalin disagreed as he thought this was an attempt to help Western Germany to be strong and independent again in the political area, so they decided to block all roads, railways, and canals that led into West Berlin (Berlin blockade). Because of the Berlin blockade about 2 million people were trapped and Western Berlin had no food or medicine supply. To solve this issue, the US and UK flew supplies into the city everyday (Berlin airlift). This lasted for 11 months (June 1948 - May 1949).

Post-Blockade agreement

By spring of 1949, the allies showed the USSR that the Berlin Airlift was a successful operation and that they could keep it going for an unlimited amount of time . The USSR agreed to put an end to the blockade and the allies agreed to stop their counter blockade on East-Germany. Still in 1949 Germany was officially divided in two separate states: The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany, controlled by the US, UK and France) and The German Democratic Republic (East Germany, controlled by the USSR). The allies also decided to restore the Allied Kommandatura, which was the governing group of Berlin which had stopped functioning by 1958 due to the tense cooperative atmosphere.

4. Timeline of Events

February 4, 1945

The Yalta Conference

The Yalta Conference might be considered what started it all; it was a conference post World War II which officially stated that Germany would be split into four zones which would later become the East and West. “The division of Germany was supposed to be temporary, until free and fair elections could be held. It was clear by 1961 that this was not going to happen.” (BBC, n.d.)

June 24, 1948

The Berlin Blockade

When the Western Allies introduced a new currency (the Deutsche Mark) in their zones to stabilise the economy, Stalin saw it as a threat and an attempt to strengthen West Germany. In response, the Soviets blocked all road, rail, and canal access to West Berlin, hoping to force the Allies to abandon the city.

June 26, 1948

The Berlin Airlift

As a response to the Soviet blockade, to keep the city stocked, the United States and Britain coordinated a large air operation. The two million residents of West Berlin received food, fuel, and medication from cargo planes that flew around the clock. More than 2.3 million tonnes of supplies were transported during the airlift, which peaked with planes landing every few minutes. The airlift was both a symbolic win for the West and a logistical triumph. It demonstrated a resolve to protect Berlin without resorting to open warfare. The blockade backfired for the Soviets, strengthening Western unity and making the Soviets appear aggressive rather than driving the Allies out. After the blockade was lifted in May 1949, the airlift came to an end, but flights continued until September in order to accumulate supplies.

June 16-17, 1953

The East Berlin Uprising

The first significant uprising against Soviet rule in Eastern Europe took place during the June 16–17, 1953, East Berlin Uprising. Construction workers in East Germany started it as a

protest against a government directive to raise labor quotas. With demands for free elections, political freedom, and the resignation of the communist government, their strike swiftly grew into a larger revolt throughout East Berlin and other East German cities.

The Soviet Union and East German authorities reacted violently when the protests reached a million protesters. The protests were put down when Soviet tanks and troops arrived in East Berlin. There were thousands of arrests, at least 50 fatalities, and numerous injuries. The revolt exposed East Germany's dissatisfaction and the dependence of communist governance on the Soviet military.

June 4, 1961

The Vienna Summit

The position of Berlin, the Cold War's most delicate crisis, was its main concern. Khrushchev insisted that the Western nations acknowledge East Germany as a sovereign state and remove their soldiers from West Berlin. In order to give East German authorities authority over the city's access points and possibly end the Western Allies' presence there, he even offered to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. Kennedy insisted that the United States would protect its rights in West Berlin and refused to back down. The Berlin Crisis of 1961 became worse due to the summit's inability to settle this disagreement; within two months, Khrushchev gave his approval for the Berlin Wall's construction.

August 13, 1961

Construction of the Wall

A barbed-wire barrier was put up between East and West Berlin on August 13, 1961. According to the Soviets, the fence was built to prevent spying. They claimed that Western spies were infiltrating the East and spying on them. A massive concrete wall that encircled West Berlin and was guarded by armed guards swiftly took the place of this fence. Residents of East Berlin were warned that they would be deemed dissenters and would be sentenced to death if they attempted to flee and enter West Berlin.

June 26, 1963

John F. Kennedy visits West Berlin

US President John F. Kennedy travelled to West Berlin on June 26, 1963. He delivered a speech in front of over 100,000 West Berliners while standing in front of the Berlin Wall. His well-known statement, "Ich bin ein Berliner," which translates to "I am a Berliner," demonstrated America's solidarity with the residents of West Berlin.

October 1964

Tunnel 57

One of the most well-known escape routes beneath the Berlin Wall was Tunnel 57. Near Strelitzer Strasse, a group of West German students secretly excavated a tunnel from West Berlin into East Berlin in October 1964. One of the biggest mass escapes in Berlin Wall history occurred when 57 East Germans managed to crawl under it over the course of two nights and reach freedom in the West. It was a very dangerous operation—on the second night, East German border guards found the tunnel, resulting in a shootout in which one guard was killed. Despite the risks, the evacuation represented the determination of those in the West to assist and the desperate desire of East Germans to escape.

December 7, 1970

Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik

In remembrance of the Jewish victims of Nazi atrocities, Brandt unexpectedly knelt at the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising monument while in Poland to sign the Warsaw Treaty. Despite being unplanned, this gesture gained international recognition as an example of moral leadership, humility, and healing. Ostpolitik reduced East-West tensions by demonstrating that West Germany could oppose oppression and division not only with defiance but also with respect and reconciliation.

June 12, 1987

Ronald Reagan's Speech "Tear the Wall down!"

On June 12, 1987, Ronald Reagan gave his "Tear down this wall!" speech at the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin, which is located directly next to the Berlin Wall. Reagan directly challenged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to demonstrate his commitment to reform by demolishing the Wall that separated the city in a speech to Berliners and a worldwide audience. His well-known statement, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" became one of the most memorable quotes from the Cold War. Although the speech did not immediately bring change at the time, it effectively represented Western solidarity and defiance of communist tyranny.

October 9th, 1989

Leipzig demonstration

An important turning point in the Peaceful Revolution of East Germany occurred on October 9, 1989, with the Leipzig demonstration. People had been gathering at St. Nicholas Church following prayers for weeks to call for free elections, political reform, and freedom of speech. Despite concerns of brutal repression like to those of the Tiananmen Square massacre earlier that year, over 70,000 people marched through the city on this day. Rather, the protest remained nonviolent as the authorities refrained from intervening. The development directly weakened the regime's hold on power by giving East Germans the courage to plan bigger protests throughout the nation.

5. Major Bloc Positions

United States of America

The United States of America is completely against the spread of communist ideas in Europe and does not want any sort of Soviet influence on Germany. The United States sides with the idea of a reunified Germany and is looking forward to the collapse of the USSR on the eastern side. The Reagan Doctrine aimed to roll back the influence of communism worldwide, rather than merely containing it, which was the primary strategy of previous administrations. On June 12, 1987, at the Brandenburg Gate, Ronald Reagan gave a very famous speech, where he left very clear what he thought should happen and emphasized that the wall was more than just a physical barrier, it was a sign of oppression and lack of freedom 'Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!' He believed that the wall's removal would signal a new era of freedom and he also believed that the US involvement would ensure freedom, capitalism and democracy to Germany.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is in favor of keeping the balance of power in Europe as it is and worried by the fact that a rapid reunification or significant changes in Germany could destabilize the continent, despite acknowledging the importance of human rights concerns and the desire for freedom within East Germany. Careful negotiation is essential to ensuring that any agreement ratifies NATO's security interests and avoids Soviet retaliation. Although it prefers a diplomatic and practical strategy that emphasizes dialogue, deterrence, and controlled reform over direct confrontation, the UK firmly supports the US in its fight against communist oppression.

French Republic

By striking a balance between political caution and humanitarian concern, the French Republic is one of the four people managing the situation in Eastern Germany. Even with a huge commitment to European unification and human rights, France is careful of fast reunifying Germany or any power changes that might cause upsetment on the post-war

balance in Europe. The change should be little by little through communication rather than force. With a goal of advancement via diplomacy and the strengthening of European institutions rather than through unilateral or military action, France is in favor of a Europe that fortifies East-West cooperation.

West Germany

West Germany, views the human rights violations and defections from East Germany as a moral and national issue. The West German government wants the reunification of Germany and is completely against the fact that East Germany tries to restrict movement and freedom. All Germans no matter from which side should have the right to live in a free and democratic country. The government agrees with imposing diplomatic pressure on the GDR (German Democratic Republic) and thinks of international efforts to uphold human rights across the divided nation. However, this process should go peacefully, and using direct military escalation must be a last resource, while encouraging dialogue between the two German states under Western cooperation.

United Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

The times are difficult for the USSR, the Gorbachev government is reeling under domestic and foreign pressures (e.g., economic sanctions). Through Gorbachev's policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) that primarily aimed to change the system, and restore trust between the East and West. Gorbachev's rule represented an unmistakable move away from confrontation toward discussion, offering scope for pacts and restricted reform in Eastern Europe. With growing unrest in East Germany, it was understood that continuing to control the population through terror and force was no longer tenable. East Germany was seeking reform. Although Gorbachev's policies eroded Soviet control on East Germany, they also abolished restrictions on political speech and accelerated previously tolerated demands for more independence that cleared the way for the future.

East Germany

East Germany was convinced that only socialism could provide order and stability, an era in which the rest of Eastern Europe had begun to loosen up, however slowly, while the East German government did not move because reducing control equated to the whole system falling down. While other major powers, such as the USSR, were pressing for reform, East Germany wanted to stay in control of borders and censorship. The government viewed the Berlin Wall not simply as a wall itself, but rather as a symbol of protection in order to shield against Western infiltration. However, this unwillingness to change also isolated East Germany further. Even East German people had lost faith in the government by the late 1980s. East Germany's inability to adapt ultimately led to their downfall, as the pressure for freedom grew too strong to contain.

6. Economic Impacts of Reunification

German unification represents not only a historic political event but also a potential large-scale economic experiment. The transformation of a centrally planned socialist economy into a complex capitalist system is expected to happen in a short and unexpected time. If we examine the mentioned problem carefully, it can be said that the possible consequences of unification may emerge from two bounded dimensions: the structural weaknesses of East Germany and the policy choices made during the transition.

The center of the economic transformation lies in the fundamental structural deficiencies of the East German economy. Previously, East Germany functioned under a centrally planned system characterized by low productivity, technological slowness and insufficient distribution of resources. Enterprises were often large, bureaucratic, and isolated from competition, which limited innovation and increased dependency on the state. A short overview upon the official statistics shows relatively strong performance, however deeper analysis indicates that these outcomes may have overstated productivity and living standards due to distorted pricing systems and lack of quality competitiveness. With unification and exposure to the global market, these structural weaknesses are likely to become more apparent, potentially resulting in a rapid decrease in industrial output and employment. This indicates that a significant degree of economic disruption may be unavoidable, as the transition would require a complete restructuring of the production system.

The method which had been assimilated dealing with such transition is often referred to as the “big bang” approach. This would involve the immediate introduction of a common currency, the mass-implementation of West Germany’s legal and institutional framework, and the rapid liberalization of markets to the East. While the rapid introduction of a stable currency and established institutions could help to prevent social instability and provide a clear framework for economic activity, it may also create short-term economic pressures. Moreover, large financial transfers from West to East could support consumption and help soften the social impact of the transition. From this perspective, a potential short-term economic decline may be interpreted as the cost of achieving long-term integration into a more efficient and prosperous economic system.

While the potential economic consequences may be severe, the political outcomes may not necessarily follow the same destiny. Even in the case of economic decline—such as falling output and increasing unemployment—strong institutional frameworks may help prevent systemic political instability. The possible transfer of West Germany’s institutional system, including democratic governance structures, legal frameworks, and welfare mechanisms,

could provide both legitimacy and tools for managing social tensions. In addition, financial transfers and social policies may help maintain basic living standards, potentially reducing the risk of political radicalization.

Nevertheless, unification may bring important changes to the political structure. The incorporation of the eastern regions could increase the complexity of the federal system and introduce significant regional economic disparities. It may also lead to a partial shift toward greater centralization, particularly in areas related to economic management and reconstruction. Despite these potential challenges, the system may remain stable, depending on the effectiveness of institutional adaptation. This suggests that the success of unification may depend not only on economic policy as a single factor but also on institutional capacity and political design with it.

7. Social Impacts of Reunification:

Although the former East Germany (GDR) played a big role in the fall of the Berlin Wall, as a rule, eastern Germany is not included as one of the “typical” post-socialist transformation regions. The unification of both German states has made it appear as though the social reorganisation of eastern Germany has been unique and privileged.

However, for almost a decade now, the effects of the unification, rather than its starting conditions, have been the central point of public interest. Although the judgments about the success or failure of the unification process differ widely in the regularly appearing analyses of the situation, there seems to be general agreement that the situation in eastern Germany has not met the expectations for a rash and complete catch-up with the norm in western Germany.

Growing migration problem among regions:

With the fall of the Berlin Wall, a sudden and large-scale movement of people from eastern to western Germany occurred. This internal migration was caused by seeking for better employment opportunities, higher wages, and in general improved living standards. As a

result, a significant amount of decline in population happened mostly in regions of Eastern Germany, particularly among young and skilled individuals.

Naturally, with this significant alteration, western regions faced increasing pressure on housing, infrastructure, and labor markets meanwhile, eastern regions suffered from depopulation, aging populations, and a weakening economic base. With the loss of young population, structural problems in the Eastern region had emerged more clearly and strained the potential for long term recovery and innovation.

Moreover with the growing migration pattern, the sense of social fragmentation among the people was getting clearer. The perception that success was only attainable in the West increased regional inequalities and deteriorated the psychological divide between eastern and western Germans.

Identity and social cohesion challenges:

Despite political unification, social integration between eastern and western Germans remained unfinished. Different life experiences under distinct political and economic systems led to the existence of separate identities, often referred to as “Ossis” and “Wessis.” Rather than a rapid merging of societies, unification revealed deep-rooted structural and cultural differences which could not be managed in the short-term.

Eastern Germans frequently experienced feelings of marginalization and exclusion, particularly as western institutions, norms, and elites came to dominate political, economic, and social life. This brought the idea that unification was less an integration and more an adaptation of the East to western standards. In many cases, eastern Germans felt that their previous social structures and values were dismissed or changed without sufficient consideration, reinforcing the idea of cultural and social “colonization.”

With the growing social and structural problems frustration began on both sides. While many in the East assimilated a sense of nostalgia for aspects of the former system especially when it comes to its social cohesion and security. While many in the West began to question their own economic and political assumptions. Western Germans associated economic difficulties with the burden of unification, while eastern Germans perceived continued inequality and lack of recognition therefore led to mutual blaming on both sides.

The unification of these rooted problems lowered levels of social trust and expanded social cohesion. Instead of forming a unified national identity immediately, German society entered a prolonged phase of internal division, where stereotypes, unequal opportunities, and differing expectations reinforced the psychological gap between the two regions.

Expansion of inequality and social insecurity:

The transition to a market-oriented system fundamentally changed the structure of economic and social security, particularly in eastern Germany. While the previous socialist system had provided relatively more stable employment and predictable life paths transformation, the reunification introduced uncertainty, competition, and risk.

The rapid restructuring of the economy led to widespread job losses that mostly impacted younger workers due to a general view that saw young workers more flexible and proper for adaptations. At the same time, the collapse of state-supported training systems opened a gap that had to be filled through government intervention. Although the state attempted to provide alternative training opportunities, the transition from education to employment became significantly more unstable and market-dependent.

In addition, the economic burden which came along with the reunification contributed to rising unemployment, slower economic growth, and increased public spending pressures, particularly in western Germany. This created frustration among western populations, many of whom felt they were disproportionately financing the transformation of the East. However, such perceptions often overlook pre-existing structural issues within the western economy.

For Eastern Germans, the shift brought not only economic hardship but also a loss of social security and predictability. Many individuals, previously accustomed to state support, struggled to adapt to a system where success depended on individual competitiveness. This led to increased feelings of insecurity and vulnerability, as well as a perception that the new system prioritized economic efficiency over social stability.

As a result, rather than a smooth transition toward prosperity, reunification produced a complex landscape of inequality and social risk, impacting both regions in different but attached ways.

8. Questions To Be Addressed

1. What precautions can be taken by the United Nations and the reunified German government in order to minimize the social impact and the effects of reunification over citizens?
2. What possible actions can the international community take about managing the humanitarian consequences of large-scale population movements and refugee flows triggered by the opening of borders while ensuring the safety of the affected individuals?

3. How can the East Germany economy orderly blend with the West Germany economy and seamlessly merge together to form a reunified German economy without causing long-term unemployment and regional inequality?

4. What kind of political, economical and military implementations can the United Nations endorse on the reunified Germany in order to maintain the balance of powers in Europe?

5. What preventive diplomatic and institutional measures should the United Nations take in order to avoid loss of diplomatic, social and economic progression and re-integration in reunified Germany?

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