



## Germany Advisory Panel Position Paper

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### I. Background Information on Germany

Germany is a country located in Central Europe bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland while has borders with 7 other countries. Its land covers up to 357,022 km<sup>2</sup> in total. Germany has a coastline that is 2,389 km. As the most populated country in Europe with a population of 79,903,481 and having a fairly even distribution throughout most of the country, with urban areas attracting larger and denser populations, particularly in the far western part of the industrial state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany has both the largest economy and second-largest populous nation after Russia and is a key member in the continent's economic, political and defense organizations.

In addition to this involvement of Germany on the Question of Southern Asia (APQSA), although Germany has no geographic influence in the South Asian region and is not directly linked to the events, Germany is a country that has signed many agreements that specify important points on matters. It can easily assume the role of a country with an objective perspective to be established for future solutions in these matters.

### II. History, Past Achievements, and Attempts of Germany on the Issues

Germany does not have any past achievements or attempts achieved by Germany on the issues but hopes to remain engaged based on the internationally proposed solutions.

#### A. The question of the Durand Line:

- To understand the problem of the Durand Line, it should be looked into the history of Afghanistan and Pakistan and its past to British India. Since the Durand Line has been decided before Pakistan had gained its independence, Pakistan may have been the side of who refuses to agree on the border however, with the current situation, it can be seen that Afghanistan is the state who declines the approval of the border. Being a leading member of the EU (European Union), Germany has recognized the Durand Line as the official border of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

#### B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Since Germany is neither one of the neighboring countries of the Bay of Bengal nor in the continent where it has zero jurisdiction, Germany does not have a principal role on the matter. However, it is



crucial to state that Germany has signed several international treaties that tie with the matter such as SOLAS, UNCLOS as a member of the European Union. Germany remains highly motivated to resolve this issue.

#### C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- Regarding the issue of terrorism as a whole, Germany has been affected by terrorist attacks throughout history and continues to be. Just in the span of 2015-2020, there were 9 Islamic-based terrorist attacks. Hence, it is not wrong to say that Germany has experienced significant terrorism in its history.
- However, if we need to focus on the matter of “Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia”, Germany has no direct connection to the issue as a country that is involved. It is necessary to say that Germany hasn’t been part of the UNSC-CTC (United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee) as a member state. Germany is ready to offer any assistance to the solutions that can be proposed in the panel regarding building a new UN committee on investigating the claims of nations on an objective basis.

### III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

#### A. The question of the Durand Line:

- Germany wishes that a peaceful resolution or a reasonable solution under international law is pursued where both parties that are involved are satisfied in order to protect and ensure the safety and the well-being of the public.
- Germany urges Southern Asian countries to undertake necessary measures between disputing countries to enhance goodwill.
- Germany willfully would like to remind both Afghanistan and Pakistan parties to compromise on this matter to resolve as quickly as possible as neither part is completely at fault or legitimate.
- Germany ultimately wants to point out to other member states that as people of Pashtun ethnicity in the region constitute the majority of the population in the concerned area, their voices should be recognized.

#### B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Germany hopes to remain relevant to the issue and hopes its economic, cultural, and academic solutions to be taken into account. Since the Bay of Bengal is divided into several different jurisdictions of the member states, Germany hopes to maintain desirable relationships with its counterparts.
- Germany also wants to draw attention to the importance of maritime security and its significance in relevant regions.



### C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- Germany wishes to collaborate on the issue of curbing, constraining state or organization-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia and other parts of the world.
- Germany proposes to create a new committee where its member states have a more objective view on the matter regarding state-sponsored terrorism and its investigation. Germany would like to state that it is ready to lead this committee with no prejudice or discrimination towards any nation.
- Germany further urges the concerned member states to give full assistance and transparency to the investigation that will be conducted by the committee formed by the UNSC (United Nations Security Council)
- Germany would like to remind the panel that this committee will be solely responsible for the Southern Asia region on the matter of APQSA but it won't be taking place of previously formed committees such as UNSC-CTC(United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Council).



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