

## NATO Expansionism: A Question on World Peace

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**Abstract:** *The movement of NATO expansionism has had a huge impact on the world. It has also assumed that, at least a couple of Central European governments need to join NATO in the foreseeable future, bestowing to American foreign policy and Western Europe. Policymakers and experts from the west have shown utmost support for NATO expansionism. The enlargement of NATO has been considered the most correct action going through history as it has lessened acts that lead to war and promoted collaboration. Furthermore, have stabilizes relationships between states. Through NATO expansionism protection and cohesiveness of Europe was observed. Deliberating over the joining of Ukraine as member of NATO, Russians maintained strong stance to create hurdles as much as they can ultimately led to Ukrainian invasion by Russian armed forces. The research is a qualitative investigation based upon the collection of available data and information and documents' analysis of the related sources.*

**Keywords:** NATO Expansion; World Peace; American foreign policy

### 1. Introduction

The view of NATO expansionism is that it is better if the members are few rather than many to have strong results as few members will be more focused and involved in activities and costs will be lesser for whole management and issues in decision making will be less moreover old NATO member will be more enthusiastic for getting access to new few selective members that provide more benefits in the long-term Realist and new liberalist scholars are shared by realist and neorealist scholars. According to realism, NATO expansionism is caused due to avoid major problems. As Russia hasn't worked on forming relationships with east countries that is why NATO enlargement is a key component to make their power stronger so in the future NATO will hold the main authority to make major decisions (Schimmelfennig, 1998).

However, there is a difference of opinion on how the process should work. Three major schools of thinking exist. The first school of thinking argues that at the start only a few members should be admitted to NATO. The second school of thinking argues that NATO expansion should be fast with some of the countries; this school of thinking considers expansion of Russia unavoidable. The third school of thought claims that the European Union expansion coordination with NATO expansionism will be highly beneficial (Brown, 1995).

The apparent vitality of NATO is seen by liberal policymakers as an affirmation to be valuable for global bodies, Realists consider NATO as merely a way of preserving and prolonging America's power while losing its primary mission to construct strong alliances. Expansionism and the existence of NAO reveal the power and influence of America on the world however it doesn't give much information regarding international institutes. The US power of prolonging international entities' life and sustaining them shows the capability of stronger countries. The American government views NATO as means to sustain US power. However,

NATO expansionism increases responsibilities for members and it is required to provide safety to new members (Waltz, 2000).

There is a list of conditions devised by NATO to admit a new member in its expansionism. Some of the conditions include military control, issues with neighbors and of the border under control and democratization as these conditions' fulfillment shows the member's eligibility for strong alliances and cooperation on global issues however many analysts state that alliances should be formed even without the fulfillment of conditions with eastern European nations. That is why NATO expansionism is dealt with inconsistency and enlargement of NATO is endangered by Russia. However, due to NATO expansionism peace, trust and cooperation are promoted which leads to strengthening the defense of the member states which will make nonmembers uneasy (Kydd, 2001).

Many people believed that the Atlantic alliance would disintegrate at the conclusion of the Cold War. The foundation of Alliance ended when the mission of the organization was lost and there were no enemies. NATO, on the other hand, defied predictions and is still widely regarded as the western hemisphere's primary security organization. Unevenness in democratic values over the period by NATO is scrutinized. Enlargement of the 'Pacific Federation' over and above NATO's frontiers is due to the agreement of the PFP (1994) and the creation of EAPC. Moreover, enemies' states became allies due to these pacts which increase collaboration and influence globally. On the other hand, these pacts do not completely align with NATO's vision to sustain peace through an institutional approach (Sjursen, 2004).

## **2. NATO Formulation: A Historical Perspective**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a treaty commonly called as NATO was an alliance formed for military cooperation among its members which was developed in 1949 by US. It was pursued to limit the strong hold of Communist and Soviet in Eastern Europe. It was launched to avoid entry of strong communists in Italy and France to retain them and avoid them joining Soviet as they came into alliance around 1950s which forced Soviets do look after their interests in the form of Warsaw Treaty. As time passed by somewhere around 1950, NATO tried to extend the nations surrounded by the Soviets by bringing in Turkey. NATO was developed as the foremost treaty made by US to compete with global coalition by becoming essential member to look after the expenditures of defense after the war period. (Markowitz, 1997)

The formation of NATO tried to maintain peace as well as security among members of Europe and North America with significant success rate. The policies developed during the time of cold war with one being the expansion of the treaty to inhibit the extension by the Soviets especially in the areas of western side by assuring them security. The policy was taken into consideration to avoid this possible outcome. As it established in 1949, it went on to perform growth by means of six rounds with the likes of Luxembourg, Canada, Norway, France, Iceland, Denmark, UK, Portugal, US, Belgium, and Italy. It added Greece as well as Turkey around 1952, further joined by West Germany and Spain in 1982. The process itself posed challenges after

adding of these nations. The proper decision was made to make changes in policy was in 1991 propelled the plan of treaty once cold war is finished. Implementation was conducted through designing of proper structures to form associations with other nations where equal rules were set for all showing desire to join the treaty. (Methoxha, 2012)

The agreement of NATO is a policy formed by keeping specific article which is 10 into consideration of Washington treaty. It is termed as mainly open-door stating that registration is valid for any state in Europe thereby adds protection to the region of North Atlantic. Expanding worked out by accepting the likes of Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary who were involved in the conference in 1997 named as summit of Madrid. They decided their objective of joining the treaty in 1999 even though once were members of the Warsaw pact. Romania, Slovenia, Latvia, Slovakia, and Lithuania expressed desire to join in 2002 it as they started out formalities at the summit of Prague and became member of it by 2004. It was followed by the inclusion of Montenegro and North Macedonia in 2017 and 2020 respectively.

The continuous taking place of summit took place as did in the city of Bucharest present in Romania. It covered the dates of April from 2-4. In the summit, an issue considered as vital was raised to in terms of consultation for the nations showing desire to form part of it such as Croatia, Macedonia, so was Albania. They were taken of high interest as members reached out to them terming them possible future valuable nations. Despite the agreement made that Macedonia achieved the criteria of eligibility to join them, their efforts were blocked by the Greece as they thought its name Macedonia was through disagreement. After numerous consultations around July 9 in the year of 2008, the advocates from Albania and Croatia met with the 26 existing partners of the treaty which helped them in gaining status of promotion.

Montenegro became part of the NATO alliance at around 5 June 2017, once filing of their documentation was completed to gain status of promotion carried out at the department of US state in the capital of Washington DC. The event was marked by the statement presented by Jens Stoltenberg as secretary general affirmed the inclusion of Montenegro in pact leads to the security and harmony globally and sends message of strength of the alliance where its paths are open. It was followed by the presence of Dusko Markovic who attended it and is the premier and minister of the affairs representing Montenegro. There was another important person Srdjan Darmanovic along with the Thomas operating as undersecretary in US.

By means of expansion that took place at a faster pace, North Macedonia came forward and shook hands with the alliance of NATO in the year of 2020 around 27th March. The entire process was completed after the submission of accession paperwork that took place after years of consultation forwarded to the department of US state in its capital. The final decision was a result of previous deliberations as it received confirmation status from the Allies during February of 2019. It was granted membership for the pact by all of the existing 29 members.

### **3. NATO Expansion and World Peace**

The continuous expansion of NATO posed numerous challenges and issues for the Russians over which they showed displeasure. As Russia was completely against the idea of eastern expansion especially in the continent of Europe, the reason being was the former parts in Europe that once were part of Soviet. NATO assaulted the Serbia brutally in 1999 at the time when war in Kosovo took place. Russia became a little infuriated because Serbia was its ally. In the given situation, president was Putin, blamed NATO for spreading of violence building on to the crisis suffered currently at that time. It grew bigger as president commanded marching of troops at the borders of Ukraine because he thought any possibility of joining the pact by Ukraine would provoke a greater threat towards them. (Hofmann, 2022)

NATO, as well as US reiterated the possible establishment of Ukraine by keeping its sovereignty in consideration with utmost focus. Since the cases of Russia to Crimea is not considered by them, instead they recommended both to resolve dispute by means of Minsk arrangements that were acknowledged around 2014-15 and was boosted by the presence of Germany and France which desired of complete ceasefire along with the discharge of armed forces with the rule over Ukraine's border in vicinity of Russia. Elections were given priority by means of the agreement. Moreover, finally Kiev pushed focused on the goal of attaining status of membership of treaty followed by receiving of equipment for the execution. (Masters, 2022)

As NATO strongly believes in open-door policy, it reiterated the nations in Europe holding interest over joining alliance will be freely allowed to join if they meet certain criteria. It meant differently for Russia as they believed any signs of expansion especially in the east would backing out from the promises made by the west in earliest of time that was made around 1990s where they were given assurance of not expanding eastwards. As a result, deceiving by west forced them to attack. In response to that, US strictly ignored the avoiding of development, whereas Russians wanted withdrawal of them from Ukraine. (Sullivan, 2022)

The development of ongoing discussions led the government of Finland to announce their desire of joining NATO in spite of the possible violent threats from Russia to focus on consolidating the protocols of security for the defense of the country especially in response to the recent invasion of Ukraine by Russia. They arrive to a conclusion with monitoring the situation in Europe which was under discussion for a while. The decision involved president and prime minister both where they acknowledged the move which is taken to help them secure status of membership awaiting final calls. Throughout the process, they maintained close constant with the officials to put forward their request and actions upon it. They are desperately waiting for the historic decision to become part of it which is subjected to other member's approval. (John, 2022)

Considering the prevailing conditions in Europe, Sweden another European country has opted and intends to join NATO to prevent itself from the possible Russian threats by means of military cooperation from the members of NATO to protect its sovereignty and defend its self-interest. Social Democrats, ruling party in Sweden after ongoing consultations about the move

has yet to arrive on the final decision, however are interested in joining NATO. It has escalated since the Russian invasion of Ukraine as well as the growing interest of Finland. NATO has started expanding in the Nordic regions with these being the frontrunners to restrict and avoid Russian dominance on other nations. A decision to seek membership will rage Russians which has threatened to deploy nuclear weapons in the area of Kaliningrad. Immediate plan is to join NATO by submitting application at the upcoming summit in June of Madrid.

The stance of Iran towards the NATO expansion was evident in the recent meeting of Iran president Ebrahim Raisi with the foreign minister of Poland in Tehran. It has expressed the displeasure over the conflict and war especially against the NATO's expansionist policies. The meeting was held over the discussion of industrial and commercial elements but included Iran's stance. The recent invasion of Ukraine by Russia infuriated nations all over the world with Iran being one them as it has long standing history with United States.

With so much interest growing around NATO and its members, other nations are weighing on the move if they are to join NATO. Since protection and defense is nation's priority, for that they have been exploring possibilities to restore peace. Cyprus, another country whose government urged if they are to join NATO, their accession will be hindered by Turkey. They accepted that its is too early to talk about it but would face objection from Turkish side. Addressing that Cyprus is a small country seeking protection would face tough situations. These remarks were made to highlight that their relations failed in 1974 over the dispute when Ankara acquired Cyprus and doesn't recognize its government.

NATO is continuously establishing with Nordic countries are their targets now mainly Finland and Sweden. Since the invasion of Russia over Ukraine has forced and escalated their processes of joining NATO. Russia has already posed warning threats with military response. But the inclusion of Finland and Sweden would boost NATO's hold over the northern Europe where they are tackled by Russian's armed forces. There are higher chances of military escalations from Russia as they aim to prevent the exposure of NATO and its dominance on the world. (Gardner, 2022)

The struggle for power led the existing members to maintain union NATO on their choices, which could have been abolished as result of the cold war. Since this alliance was the first in forming such mutual cooperation based on military services to negate the impact of Soviet, it developed a narrative around 1991 subjected to the shifts in power. It turned US to withdraw their promises made to Russia in the wake of cold war of not expanding. But, to maintain their hold and influence the world, they opted to expand in both west and east. Instead, they are continuously pushing for it by referring western rules the system which has been their mindset from 1991 which has somewhat leading to massive struggle in the continent of Europe aftermath of WWII. (Smith, 2022).

#### **4. NATO and the US Policy Nexus**

Due to escalating aggressive acts on different states globally, NATO has soiled its major international credibility. Many states have enhanced their positions which have given them new power from cooperation. These developing nations have shown that they are becoming independent of Western influence and are marking their own position in the world and promoting their own culture. That is why in this shift of positions the influence of NATO is analyzed to be lessened worldwide. However, NATO expansionism is critical due to its history and the war for power can lead to potentially catastrophic ramifications for the whole of mankind (Parenti & Adda, 2015).

The US worldwide stature is affected by NATO in 2 ways. Firstly, any state or power against the US is balanced out with NATO expansion and secondly, it positions the US as the most powerful state. According to NATO, the US has strategically made alliances and separated rivals to hold the top position. However, every member has the authority to Veto decisions that take away the US hegemonic decision-making power even though America has most percentage of shares in NATO. The US has intentionally proposed for NATO to enlarge toward the east as it will increase the US power and influence globally (Khaghani, 2015).

It was reported that NATO has been threatened in many ways and technology is growing new threats are born. NATO was attacked through cyberspace which was observed all over the group of members. The attack was to change the protective action of the state and collect secret information. Due to this cyber-attack, the security to protect data and policies of cyberspace have enhanced as each piece of information is essential and significant for a peaceful world. There are twenty-eight states involved with NATO with many industrial organizations as partners which is why every member has a separate procedure to face a cyber-attack on their own system (Berberick, 2016).

After WWII Europe having less security in its inner and outer states specifically at the time of being wary of Russia's acts will create the worst outcome of foreign policy for the US. That is why it is necessary that the NATO principle of sustaining high-class security in Europe should be focused on while putting less effort into other principles that don't focus on Europe. NATO has the power to guarantee protection with enough troops and weapons to deter any threat by Russia. Enhancing the security of Europe is only possible by making NATO an essential institution. Every member need power and aid from a hegemonic state to have stable influence globally and through NATO it is possible to ensure stable relationships between the states (Bugajski, 2016).

### **5. NATO Expansion and Russian Reaction**

Despite years of lack of attention, NATO and Russia's military equilibrium has resurrected in the western sector as a source of considerable uneasiness, after 25 years of the cold war. There are 3 major reasons for Russia being a substantial threat to NATO member's security. Firstly, Russia's armies have enhanced their abilities as a result of a military training program that began in 2008. Moreover, they have raised the budget for defense equipment. Secondly, Russia has

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exhibited an unparalleled readiness to increase military armies for foreign policy in the last 10 years. Thirdly, according to Russian foreign policy, they have military activities that threaten the protection of NATO members (Sokolsky, 2017).

From the beginning of the cold war and Russia's anti-western movement created Moscow's enmity with NATO. After the fall of communism and the Russian expansionism reversal of three hundred years, this antagonism grew even stronger, As Moscow's military and diplomatic command were intensely influenced by NATO as it was surviving and gaining significance and expanding into those areas. After the head of government of Russia was changed, they opted for the Eurasianism approach that promotes the anti-western and democratic movement as western thoughts are directly provoked in the sector of economy and politics. Strong actions are promoted through this approach and this approach is against the principles of NATO that promote peace and protection through alliance (Rachwald, 2011).

NATO enlargement had made sure to create the greatest relationships between states that ensure power in different sectors like military, politics, technology, social and economy. NATO has shown results in dealing with all types of conflicts with peaceful actions. The members of NATO have worked majorly on sustaining peace and providing rights. At the time of crisis, an immediate response by NATO is also observed to dissolve conflicts (Daniels, 2012).

There are two sides to the strategic approach for the US. However, the Protection of Europe may not get prioritized for the favored strategy. The first strategy is to seek deeper connections and the second strategy focuses on advocating offshore adjustment. US experts concede that reconciling the typical US strategic approach to make friendly alliance with Russia is more difficult than they think. However, it is possible to through applying this approach Russia might gain supreme power over the US. Russia has impacted the infrastructure of Europe's security with its sustained interest which will only increase if The US back down, making a path for Russia to obtain global power (Sushentsov & Wohlforth, 2020).

Following the Cold War, Western acts were criticized by realist scholars. It is stated by George Kennan that NATO expansion can start a new war as Russia will be threatened by US worldwide influence and would take action. Kenneth Waltz another realist scholar had the identical view as he linked NATO expansionism to the extension of the captured areas by conquering nations which prepares nations for unforeseen circumstances. The achievement of NATO has changed the view of power on earth and all these achievements are said to be for the mission to create a just and peaceful world. However, Mearsheimer states that the policies of NATO expansion have relapsed the relationship between Russia and Ukraine which has led to war (Diesen, 2020).

The major agenda of NATO is to create a strong alliance with extensive military power to defend from powerful states in which if any member is attacked then all members will provide military support and joint action would be taken. However, a change in focus by NATO is seen from an alliance defense system to the protection of Europe. NATO expansionism has solved

many conflicts globally and has avoided nuclear war through cooperation and collaboration leading toward peaceful circumstances. Nevertheless, It is likely due to members' fights with each other, especially those powerful states that push other states for personal interests can lead to NATO termination (Nacir, 2021).

#### **6. Russia Ukraine War and NATO Expansion**

A massive battle is brewing in the Donbas, with Russian forces maintaining pressure on Odessa, which is under naval blockade, and Ukraine's south, which has been partially taken over. It's exciting to consider diplomatic talks aimed at securing a neutral status for Ukraine rather than NATO membership. What guarantees does Ukraine have for a neutral status if its national army is unstable? Kyiv has withdrawn its NATO application for several years, claiming to be a "non-aligned state." This did not appear to deter the Kremlin from targeting the country. (Mongrenier, 2022)

Russia, according to the West, does not perceive NATO's efforts in eastern Europe as a security concern. Russia has traditionally been perceived as an expansionist state by the West, with Putin as the symbol of that ambition. Putin's sense of frustration in the face of a far more powerful NATO is genuine, but his recent pronouncements have grown fevered, if not crazy. The war happened in Ukraine is is being waged by a focused dominant power, appear to be appeasement in the way of Munich in 1938. (Suny, 2022)

Since its foundation, NATO's mission has been both political and military. Many questioned whether the organization still served a purpose in a post-Cold War environment a fighter jet was shot down by turkey. Russia provided technology to Kaliningrad. Baltic states received air units from the countries of NATO. The passing of Ukraine's President has heightened tensions between Russia and NATO. NATO's expansion in past planned to boost the organization's military power. NATO, along with EU growth, has offered post-communist Europe stability and democratic standards. (Rice, 2016)

The possibility of Russian resentment and efforts to rebuild a sphere of influence would have been reduced if NATO had been disbanded in 1992–93 and a new Euro-Atlantic security organization founded with the United States and Russia as the major co-founders. Many academics openly backed this as the most secure path forward. Hubris combined with NATO bureaucratic momentum won the day. NATO expansion shifted Russian perceptions from pro-Western to anti-Western, creating the political environment that Putin has used to launch his aggressive campaigns. NATO expansion is a significant boost to European security. NATO's expansion following the Cold War would have placed Eastern Europe in the hands of Russia.

The dominance of politics was widely seen globally in elaborating the policies set by US and Russia. The extension of alliance was inevitable in the account of the situation politically as well as the western region of Europe. First, the problems between Russia and the West were not largely the result of NATO's territorial expansion. Second, while NATO territory expansion was a massive hassle for Russia, no major Russian participant put strong faith in it. (Marten, 2017)



NATO was made to counter the influence of soviet and promote military bases in Europe. Earlier member were The Denmark, Canada, Iceland, US, Italy, UK, France, Portugal, Belgium, Norway, Luxembourg, and Netherlands. Greece and Turkey become the alliance's founding members. The alliance recorded its biggest extension with 7 members who were new. The partnership of alliance was developed with Russia to provide help to members as well as Russia regarding the issue of security The former Soviet nations are the only ones to have joined the alliance.

Since the first wave of enlargement in 1997, NATO has become increasingly concerned with military performance, with a lot of concerns that other bodies don't care about much. Even if they were historic adversaries, Eastern European governments opting to get membership of alliance with the other states. The outcome of Berlin was one of the past iconic moments of history, which led a massive influence regarding the issue of security of Europe. Above all, it enabled people to become part of the society relevant to the formation of biggest military alliance created ever. (Barany, 2009)

The expansionism took place couple of times with the process being the same since the start. The summit held in Madrid mentioned open-door objective of the treaty which is allowed to all the nations interested in future and in return, they are assured of the security. The alliance will support the cause of stability as well as cooperation in the entire domain containing its members. It has helped clearing out issues between the nations of Europe as it brings them closer and encourages to gain sustainable security as seen in Bosnia. It had to commence with acquiring of the powerful nations as it cannot start without them to create influence. The countries in Baltic region is aware of its importance by getting improved stability across their borders as well as security even though they are yet to join. Their support was evident in regards to the policies discussed at summit, which has impressed the leaders of Ukraine who wish to desire the same.

The collapse took place in 1991 of Soviet, which changed the dynamics of the politics operating in Europe. It led to a decrease in involvement of the European politics by soviets which meant that they now could depend on their desires to seek state security. When NATO expressed desire in expanding in this region, they requested different states to join them for mutual military cooperation to boost security. Their inclusions were Hungary, Poland and Czech around 1997 but still there are people who were up against the eastward expansion. It brought the global cooperation in safeguarding nations collectively and to strengthen their blocs. It helped them achieve peace in the region for most of the part, which transformed central and Eastern Europe into one European community. (Christiansen, 2001)

The historic efforts of Sweden and Finland to join NATO have struck a snag after top Turkish officials adopted a hard line against a Nordic enlargement of the transatlantic alliance. After Stockholm stated that the two nations will send representatives to attempt to modify Turkey's attitude, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan remarked on Monday that Swedish and Finnish delegations "should not bother" to come to Ankara.

The two historically neutral countries must receive unanimous approval from all 30 NATO members before they can join the alliance. In reaction to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Sweden and Finland have announced their determination to join NATO. Turkey joined NATO in 1952, along with Greece, as part of the alliance's second enlargement, less than three years after its founding. Here's all you need to know about Turkey's decision. Since 2016, the Turkish military has conducted many cross-border operations in Syria, targeting ISIL (ISIS) and Kurdish militants whom Ankara considers "terrorists." Turkey controls large swathes of northern Syria, and several NGOs accuse it of forcibly displacing locals.

Since the expansion of NATO has caused enough problems for other nations that opposes it completely mainly Russia, have growing concerns regarding the alliance. Their defense minister recently claimed that they have started taking measures to counter influence of the treaty by developing new bases of military especially in the region of western Russia to add security and protection to the region. They have planned establishment of troops that will be deployed in the upcoming time that is yet to come. Other than that, the attack launched on Ukraine forced states of Sweden and Finland to apply for NATO membership as soon as they can to protect themselves from the ongoing threats of Russian expansion.

Although Exercise Hedgehog was planned before Russian soldiers invaded Ukraine, the massive war drills taking place in Estonia this month are a stinging reminder of NATO preparedness barely 64 kilometers from the nearest Russian base. The exercise, one of the largest of its type since Estonia regained independence for the second time in 1991, involves 15,000 NATO military troops from 14 nations.

Offshore, a US Navy Wasp-class amphibious assault ship, a guided missile destroyer, and a landing ship provide a strong naval presence. Importantly, the Finnish and Swedish warships are also participating, providing a glimpse into the Baltic Sea's new security paradigm if and when those nations join NATO. In case not anyone got the message, the Finns are even tossing in some live anti-ship missile shooting exercises off their south coast. (Dougall, 2022).

## **7. Findings and Conclusion**

NATO as an organization has made great strides in the complex political atmosphere. It has repeatedly demonstrated that it is a viable and important defense pact alliance inside this post-Cold War age, instead of a Cold War legacy. However, the accomplishments NATO is proud of now are being shadowed by the variety of challenges it faces, which, if not handled immediately, could lead to the breakdown of the transatlantic alliance in the twenty-first century. Certain efforts must be taken promptly by NATO Member States and NATO as a body to ensure that NATO remains alive within next 30 years and beyond.

Many people predicted that perhaps the Atlantic alliance would crumble when the Cold War ended. The Alliance was founded after the organization's objective was lost because there were no antagonists. NATO, on the other hand, has exceeded expectations and remains widely considered as the dominant government entity in the Western Hemisphere. NATO is being

investigated for inconsistency in liberal principles throughout time. The acceptance of the PFP (1994) and the establishment of EAPC resulted in the expansion of the 'Pacific Federation' beyond NATO's borders. Furthermore, as a result of these pacts, enemies' states became allies, increasing interaction and impact nationally. However, these commitments do not fully match with NATO's aim of sustaining security through an integrative framework. Moscow is always at odds with NATO since the outbreak of the cold war and Russia's anti-western agenda. This enmity grew even stronger but after the war ended and the Russian military expansion turnaround of three centuries, as Moscow's political and diplomatic operations were heavily impacted by NATO as it survived, gained prominence, and expanded into those territories. After Russia's leadership changed, they chose the Eurasians strategy, which encourages the anti-western and political struggle since western ideas are instantly triggered in the areas of the economy and governance. This strategy encourages strong actions, which rejects NATO's principles of promoting peace and safeguarding through partnership.

Furthermore, the twenty-first decade will never be about peacekeeping. Russia wrongful capture of Crimea early 2014, as well as unjustifiable, provocative aggression towards Ukraine served as a vivid indication of NATO's primary mission: mutual security. It thus, linked with both the Syrian tragic event and its rise of terror (mostly of homegrown), have generated very depressing actuality in several nations. Moreover, conflicts escalate because emigrants escape war in nations afflicted with racial and devout turmoil, economic hardships even monetary underachievement. Cybercrimes become more common and more damaging. And, through different online platforms, opponents of free open societies distribute propaganda and lies aimed at weakening the objectives as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have indeed struggled for defend and protect. Basically, contemporary safety situation has become diverse that adaptability of NATO has been tested once more.

The transatlantic adaptability of Alliance, as embodied within the founding Treaty which enabled this one to cope with changing needs from its very inception from 1949. In the 1950s, the Allies served largely as a combat movement. NATO emerged into something like a propaganda weapon of negotiation with in mid-1970s. In the early 1990 with inclusion of new allies and Partners, this partnership served like mechanism for both the consolidation across Central Asia and for consolidation of Eastern Europe. Even in the first part of the 21st decade, NATO faces increasingly expanding flood of new incidents. NATO also as cornerstone of transatlantic freedom and liberty must be prepared to tackle these threats.

Despite NATO's Eastern European countries, which face security challenges by Russia, those who are in Southern Europe are dealing with an inflow of migrants from military conflict uncertain countries in Africa, South Asia, as well as the Middle East to request asylum or a "greener pastures." Libya in North Africa is currently one of the routes of African migrants from Eritrea, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan etc. who risked their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Southern European countries e.g. Italy's moving and overcrowded boats

some of them roll over on dangerous voyages, causing many of them to sink. This happened on October 03, 2013, when a full-blown boat capsized off the coast of the Italian island of Lampedusa, killing more than 360 migrants, and African migrants were once seen measuring a barbed wire fence in the North African region of Spain - Melilla and Ceuta. To integrate the flow of migrants to Europe via land and sea there are migrants from the country from Afghanistan, South Asia and Syria in the Middle East to name a few who have passed through countries - Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria etc. before arriving in Germany, the destination country.

NATO's founding ideals have historically been "freedom, individual liberty, as well as the rule of law." However, a few new democracies within the Alliance have recently taken regressive turns, eroding the democratic norms which have always been at the foundation of the Alliance. Hungary, Poland, and Turkey are among the EU countries experiencing a democratic backlash. Hungary is now headed by Viktor Orbán, a nationalist autocrat who has gotten extremely sympathetic to Vladimir Putin's Russia. In recent years, Poland has also taken a troubling trend toward dictatorship. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan of Turkey has claimed increasingly more expanded powers for himself since the 2016 failed coup, while taking the unthinkable step of buying Russian defense systems, which could imperil American pilots. Without a question, the development of authoritarianism in NATO's few regressive democracies compromises the organization's foundational element and unity.

More and more of destruction of Europe in areas where it is impossible to imagine today during the World War II. The war had killing nearly 36.5 million people, 19 million of whom were civilians. Allocation and refugee shelters ruled daily life. In certain locations, infant deaths were one in every four. Millions of infants wandered the flaming ruins of ancient cities. Majority of the population around Hamburg, Germany, have been on the streets. Communists aided by that of the Soviet Union meanwhile began challenging representative democracies across Europe.

Meanwhile, NATO proceeded to establish alliance and to recruit more and more representatives. During 2002, NATO Russia council was developed in order for person to allow Russia and NATO representative states that work together as part of the alliance for security topics of mutual importance. During 2004, alliance developed the Istanbul Cooperative Plan to provide actual international defense collaborations to Middle Eastern governments. Ultimately, succeeding stages for expansion welcomed Partners that is Bulgaria, Romania, and Lithuania from 2004 many more. The partnership should step up its cyber security efforts, both competitively and collaboratively developing new offensive cyber tools. Strategically, the alliance should place more emphasis on the Arctic; as global warming opens it up shipping lines and availability to hydrocarbons, geopolitical tension will heat up. We should wind down the Afghan mission, potentially keeping a small military group in place and continuing to assist Afghan security forces in pressuring the Taliban to seek peace.

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