** Committee Name: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)**

**Country: Syrian Arab Republic**

**Agenda Item: The Somalia Conflict: Implications For Peacemaking and Peacekeeping Efforts**

**Terrorism has been a world problem for centuries because there is always someone who wishes to take more and more. Also, these people really want to do their job without any blocks in their way; in general, this means people who are against their ideology. According to the up-to-date problems we are going to discuss, different kinds of terror organizations and dissuasive torture methods are a part of their training for what they want. So, we may say the conflicts in the countries are becoming more prevalent day by day from this reference point.**

**Syria, which I represent in trying to fight the civil war since 2011, is the most obvious example of a civil war in the Middle East. Actually, Syria has always been a war in itself. If we go back to the establishment of this country, Syria gained its independence in 1946. In 1949, the democratic government was overthrown by a CIA-backed coup, followed by two more coups. In 1954, there was another public rebellion that caused the overthrow of the existing government. If we come to the beginning of the civil war, General Hafez Assad, the Minister of Defense, seized power in November 1970 with a reformation revolution and became the Prime Minister of Syria. After Hafez Esad died, This led to a period called the Damascus Spring, in which social and political debates took place in the country. Unfortunately, this period did not last long, and pro-democracy liberals were arrested. It ended in 2001.**

**Influenced by the Arab Spring, the rebellion started as a civil revolt against corruption and human rights violations, beginning in January 2011 and growing into small demonstrations. In response to this, the government of Syria launched a large-scale military operation against the resisting cities and towns. Tanks, infantry, and heavy weapons joined the operation, all of which resulted in large numbers of civilian casualties in a short time.**

**When the administration of the military went to the way of repressing the events by huge bloody presses, The war grew with the times. Sometimes other countries were also involved in this unstoppable, growing civil war. Such that in 2016, the regime and its allies recaptured many settlements in rural Aleppo from the opposition and ISIS. He also captured a large part of the Turkmen Mountains. Thereupon, Turkey and Saudi Arabia discussed the possibility of a land operation, which led to international tension between Iran and Russia. ISIS has lost many areas against the YPG in the northeastern countryside of Syria and against the Syrian opposition in the southern countryside.**

**This was the official start of the war by the other countries operations on this side. So the war took an irreversible course.**

**Ensuring national security, increasing its influence among its Arab neighbors, and reclaiming the Golan Heights have been the main objectives of the Syrian Arab Republic's foreign policy. At many points in its history, Syria has experienced severe tension with its culturally diverse neighbors, such as Turkey, Israel, Iraq, and Lebanon. Before the Arab Spring and the Syrian Civil War, Syria experienced an improvement in its relations with many states in its region in the 21st century.**

**Since the ongoing civil war, the government of the Syrian Arab Republic has been increasingly isolated from the countries of the region and the wider international community, until 2018. Diplomatic relations with many countries were cut.**

**In recent years, Syria has also been the site of significant international involvement, with countries such as the United States, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia providing support to various factions in the conflict.**

**The political situation in Syria remains complex and constantly evolving. But it also reminds us that there is a war in those territories, and there are still people suffering.**

**If we come to the solution,**

**As a result, instead of other countries fighting to clear our region from a terrorist organization, we should sit down with this structure that endangers our current political and social life, share our views around a table, either declare a ceasefire or, even if we can't find a solution, send the civilian population in the region as refugees to the neighboring countries temporarily. We think that we can save our country against such configurations by getting the support of effective and reliable states and, if necessary, by fighting without the death of innocent people.**