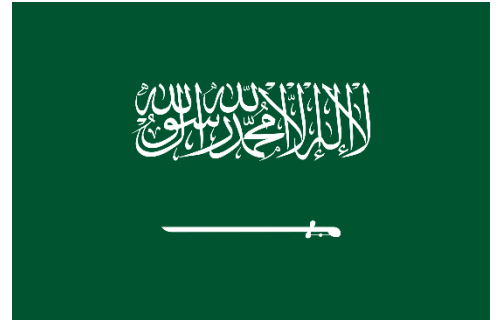


Country: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL)

Delegate: Yalın Özaydın



Somalian civil war affects not just Somalia but the Horn of Africa as whole. Both neighboring countries and countries nearby the region have already been felt the consequences at all scales like economic, security, tranquility, food and many more. Dramatically the situation inside Somalia is worse with numerous forces fighting to establish a stable government. Sieges, fights, violence takes place where people live therefore high levels of civil unrest can be seen. In addition to that civil violence is one of other crucial point of this conflict.

UN took action twice between 1992-1995 with UNISOM I and UNISOM II. These acts focused to provide safety to region. UNISOM I ran until December 1992 when UNITAF assumed the duties till its dissolution in May 1993. On March 1993 UNISOM II, the second phase of UN intervention in Somalia, started its task to maintain humanitarian aid and rights to Somalian citizens however the mission was so criticized after UNISOM II missed its purpose of aiding Somalian people. 4th month of the mission witnessed the siege of Mogadishu. 6 months later first the US forces had withdraw from Somalia then others followed by the beginning of the 1995. African Union (AU) established AMISOM in 2007 as regional peacekeeping organization till March 31st 2022. AMISOM took place throughout the conflicts of Somalian Civil War and helped TFG government to regain power across Somalia.

Saudi Arabia has been investing in Somalia for years. Investment which is being used for infrastructure ports and many more. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia concerns about the piracy and unsafe ports of Somalia which damages the trade flow from the Red Sea. Saudi Arabia believes that fully democratic elections may took place Somalia's federal states for them to decide if they want independence as they are separate tribes.