



## Syria Position Paper

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### I. Background Information on Country

Syria is a Western Asian country located in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant. Syria is divided into 14 governorates and its unitary republic. Syria includes a really diverse ethnicity and religious groups. It includes especially Syrians with, Kurds, Turkmens, Assyrians, Armenians, Circassians, Albanians and Greeks to a great extent. Syria is home to religious groups such as Muslims (the largest majority), Christians, Alawites, Druze, and Yazidis.

Damascus is the capital and the largest city of Syria. The only country that politically supports the ideology of Arab nationalist, which is called Baathism. Besides, Syria is a member of the international organizations both United Nations and Non-Aligned Movement which was suspended from the Arab League in 2011, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and self-suspended from the Union for the Mediterranean. The establishment of the modern Syrian state was in the mid-20th century, after centuries of Ottoman rule. Syria was a French mandate from 1923 to 1946. It gained the jure independence as a parliamentary republic on 24 October 1945 when it became a member of the United Nations. It was supposed to end the former French Mandate, however French troops did not leave the country until April 1946. The country was exposed to many military coups and coup attempts from 1949 to 1971. 1961 Syrian coup d'etat terminated a brief union called United Arab Republic and Syria entered it with Egypt. After the December 1 constitutional referendum of 1961, it was renamed as Arab Republic of Syria. From 1963 to 2011, Syria was under Emergency Law, essentially removing citizens' access to most constitutional safeguards. Syria witnessed a multi-sided civil war and consequently, a few self-proclaimed political entities have emerged on Syrian territory such as the Syrian opposition, Rojova, Tahrir al-Sham and the Islamic State group.

### II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

#### A. The spillover impact of the Ukraine-Russia conflict on underdeveloped countries

- "Syria has a bilateral relationship with Russia. Syria has an embassy in Moscow, whereas Russia has an embassy in Damascus. However, protracted conflict between Ukraine and Russia could disrupt the volatile status quo in Syria, potentially endangering ceasefire agreements, tilting the power



balance in favor of Iran and thereby increasing the risk of military escalation between Iran and its antagonists, complicating the fight against ISIS, and endangering cross-border humanitarian aid deliveries.”

#### **B. The territorial disputes between the UAE and Iran**

- Turkey and Iran meddle in the Syrian War. Arab countries do not support this situation. Since Syria joined the Arab League again, Arab countries are improving their relations with Syria. Syria sided with Arab countries and it established diplomatic relations

#### **C. The involvement of the international community in the Afghan war**

- Although some countries, including Saudi Arabia, the United States, Pakistan and China, are really involved in the Afghan war; Syria didn't attend the Afghan war.

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

#### **A. Curbing the power of organized crime in Mexico:**

- Syria has officially declared that it is with its friendly Russia in the war and that it recognizes their goals.
- The Syrian government, which continued depending on the support of Russia in the wars in its own country, wants a result from this war for the benefit of its close friend state.
- According to Syria, the two sides should sit at the table for a successful solution, but the borders before the war cannot be a possible solution because Russia's superiority in the war must yield some results.
- Embargoes imposed on both sides must be ended to prevent a global economic crisis.
- In the solution of this problem, Syria will be objective instead of standing firmly on the side of Ukraine.

#### **B. The territorial disputes between the UAE and Iran:**

- Syria will stay with its Arab-friend UAE, with which it has recently developed diplomatic and political relations, and will not allow its rights to be defeated in the land dispute with Iran.
- Syria thinks that military solutions and the involvement of other countries should be avoided in the resolution of this territorial dispute. Diplomatically, bilateral relations should be established between the UAE and Iran.

#### **C. The issue of territorial disputes in Latin America:**



- It is not normal for so many countries to participate in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, which is a country on its own, and Syria sees this as an undeniable mistake.
- Syria has avoided and will avoid being directly involved in this war.
- Syria thinks that international solidarity is necessary to solve the problems that emerged after the war, but being involved in the war is not an example of this.
- Syria, which has become a place where many countries are included whether in the region as a result of the ongoing civil war, understands the situation of Afghanistan and thinks that this situation needs to change.

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