

## **Position Paper**

**Committee: Special Political and Decolonization**

**Country: Germany**

**Delegates: 田博鈞, 蘇榆婷**

### **Topic A: Syrian Civil War**

Being the major economic and political power of European continent and holding undeniable power in historic, technical and cultural fields, Germany, nevertheless, recently is associated with and suspected to be the potential supplier of chemical, implying the trigger of that horrifying sarin gas attack in 2013. As the Syrian civil war and its related collateral events advance more drastically and aggressively, much more far-flung aftermath and extended issue also emerge from behind the cloud.

Despite the uprising of uncertain cause and effect regarding chemical weapon and sanction, the issue of numerous refugees and security concern between national borders indeed come along with unpredictable and hardly ignorable matters. According to United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of Syrian refugees is now close to 2.5 million, more than the entire population of Slovenia, and fighting across Syria in aid convoys, hospitals and camps from aid agencies traps approximately 250,000 people. To tackle and ameliorate the seriousness and side effect, the German government has founded and run the resettlement program to offer certain asylum for permitting Syrian refugees and kinsman residence visa temporarily since the conflict in Syrian in 2011. Melissa Fleming, the spokesman of UNHRC, stated that the United Nations is seeking to resettle 12,000 Syrian refugees in 2013 but so far has found places for only around 7,000 in 12 Western countries.

Discussions on resettlement are under way with a number of other countries, including the United States, which has agreed to take an unspecified number of refugees though the military strike proposed by USA is still remaining pending without reaching a fine consensus. In another major trend, a notable number of governments paid lip service to democracy while mocking the rights central to democratic rule. New governments, including in Egypt and Burma, purported to enact the majority's will without regard to the limits on majorities that are critical to any real democracy with respect to the rights of dissenters and minorities.

In other words, the seemingly simple civil war actually could be connected to kinds of rights' problems regarding the pros and cons of national institution, proper resolution of human rights and etc. As the executive director of Human Rights Watch claimed, " we have seen numerous atrocities in Syria and beyond, and deepening repression in several countries but we've also seen people around the world stand up to abusive regimes, giving us hope that efforts to suppress rights will backfire."

### **Topic B: The Human Rights Issues in Palestine**

As a major member country in the European Union and a country who concerns very much about human rights, Germany pays high attention to the issue of human rights in the Middle-East. Once ruled by Hitler, Germany had struggled in the history of Jewish people for a long time. However, Germany has now totally walk out from the painful history, and we are firmly determined to preventing the history form reoccurring, which means the government of Germany, as well as its citizens, make great efforts to protect human rights. Regarding the long lasting conflict between Israel and Palestine, Germany

Considering the fact that there have been many organizations which aim to fight against violation of human rights, the Association for Civil rights in Israel, the Arab Organization for Human Rights, and Arab Human Development Reports, international authorities, including the UN Special Committee on Palestine and UN Human Rights Council, should cooperate, or communicate with these institutes. The government of Germany supports the UN Special Committee on Palestine to be the conductor in regards of human rights issues as it has always been a competent organization in this matter.

About the issue of political and religious conflicts, the UN should play a neutral between the two sides, guarding peace in this area instead of disturbing it further. Germany is not willing to take side in the argument of supporting Israel or Palestine because the problem won't be solved thereafter. Adopting Palestine as an observer is a huge attempt; nevertheless, we should consider the whole situation and think twice before moving forward. In other words, we should focus on the problems of territories, people and the confrontation of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, rather than directly establish a new country.

The will of protecting human rights in the Israel-Palestine area, and the intention to make peace between the two countries remain as important issues in SPECPOL conference. However, none of these is easy to be solved with in a short time. The government of Germany calls on a negotiation between Israel and Palestine, which can be also the one between the Arabian League and western countries. Putting human rights ahead, the negotiation should be based on making peace for people living on both sides of the river and restoring the destroyed areas. Once again, neither the human rights of Israeli people, nor the human rights of Palestinian people can be ignored.

**Committee : GA Fourth Committee (SPECPOL)**

**Country or position : Iran (Islamic Republic of)**

**Delegates : Shao-Yu Liao 、 Hsin-Yun Hsu**

**Topic A : Syrian civil war**

Our stance on the Syrian civil war conflict is, and will continue to be; hoping the war over quickly and everything get into a stable state soon. On account of civil war, the average daily rate of casualties climbed to hundreds a day. What's more, more than 2.5 million Syrians have fled their homes. It caused government paralyzed and many people displaced. Not only their neighboring countries, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq, are deeply disturbed, but also The UN Refugee Agency spread out rescue operations much more actively. What's worse, there seems to be biological and chemical weapons used in August, 2013. It takes seriously crisis on people' safe and health. We sincerely hope these chaos and horror can be processed gently. Ease the refugee problem and give resident a safe living environment. And we believe that the existing bureaucracy of Syria is complete enough to restore the orderless status, and it must increase a great favor of power in achieving the peace.

**Topic B : The human rights issues in Palestine**

With the help of the United States, Israel founded their country at Palestine area in 1947, and it did cause several times of large-scale return of the tides in history. Owing to these returns, many wars and persecution happened. And with the increase in the Jewish population, the relationship between them and the Arabs have become increasingly tense. It not only caused great harsh to both sides, but also let other neighboring countries get

involved. We consider that Israel built their homeland was justifiable. After all, Jewish are casualty, too. Along of the situation then, we cannot exclude them on the basis of human rights considerations. But we have to claim that Israeli should not push around the Arabs. They cannot use their elite weapons and threat the life of those women, children, and even soldiers. In summary, we totally hope that they will treat peacefully to each other and maintain peaceful relations at all. Indeed, we all would like to see that there will emerge a friendly relationship between in the end.

**Committee: SPECPOL**

**Country: Panama**

**Representatives:** 江懷哲 蔡瀚賢

### **Topic A: Syrian Civil War**

The Syrian Civil War is an armed conflict which roughly began on March 2011, with popular protests that grew nationwide by April of the same year. Both Syria government and protesters were involved in this conflict and has already claimed over a hundred thousand lives. Victims are typically unarmed civilians, including women and children, and more than 2.5 million Syrians have fled their homes since the outbreak of the civil war in March 2011. The great number of refugees has brought problems toward countries which agreed to accommodate them. Moreover, the Ghouta chemical attack occurred on 21 August 2013 during the civil war has raised international conscious of the prohibition of chemical weapons.

The situation in Syria has become more and more complicated, and affecting neighboring states and different ethnic groups, such as Kurds, Christians and different Muslim groups. Syrian problems have crossed over the border, Al Qaeda background terrorists from Syria have attacked the Kurdish autonomy in Iraq, and also broke up from the original anti-government side. These incidents have increased regional instability, and might turn the Middle East into more chaos. International Relation scholars like Seth Kaplan have made their warnings: Syria might become a state of anarchy just like Somalia if conflict continues to rampage and solutions come too late.

Panama believes that as a member of this global village, we should dedicate to protecting people from becoming victims of chemical weapons, meanwhile helping Syria find the path toward peace. We support mediations and negotiation efforts such as The Geneva II Conference on Syria, and we will act more actively on this issue. We hope the international society can find a solution plan inside the UN framework, seeking peace and security for the Syrian people.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

Panama is peaceful state and rapidly growing economy, and we are eager to play a stronger role in international issues.

Panama is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring regional peace and stability in Palestine. Refugee and human rights problems are not only regional but also international problems. We strongly concern not only the rights of the Palestinian residents, but also the violence towards Israel. We are strong advocators of human rights, and we believe the lives and the well being of people in Palestine and Israel depend on the timely, effective, and equitable negotiations of the parties involved in an overall peace settlement.

The amendment of the Road Map For Peace and Arab Peace Initiative could make effort towards reaching a consensus.

Panama has strong bilateral national security cooperation with Israel, and signed commercial trade agreements. Panamanian Jews though few in number, have their peculiar history of participation in government and in civic and diplomatic functions. Panama is the only country in the world except for Israel which has had two Jewish presidents in the twentieth century, which are Max Delvalle and Eric Arturo Delvalle.

We have sided by Israel in many issues not only because of our ethnic relations and economic cooperation, but because of our common experience of terrorism from Hezbollah.

The tragedy has been recorded in Tracy Wilkinson's 1994 Los Angeles Times article, "July 19, a suicide bomber said to be Lebanese boarded a commuter flight in Colon, Panama, near the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal. When he detonated the bomb, all 21 people aboard were killed, including 12 Jewish and Israeli businessmen." We are both states that wish peace for our people, and we strongly condemn any kind of terrorism activity. This attack not only devastated Panama, but led to even stronger ties between Israel and Panama.

We hope for conscientious and careful approach towards Palestinian issues, and we believe continuous multilateral discussion towards the past agreements and peace plans is the only way to diminish the violations of human rights from both sides.

**Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee**

**Country: Israel**

**Delegates:** 周采臨、劉步凡

**Topic A: Syrian Civil War**

The Syrian civil war has been one of the most controversial issues in the international society. More than 3,000 civilian casualties have been seen during the civilian protest against Pres. Bashar al-Assad. Over 1.5 million people have been displaced and 28,000 people are missing. Israel shows its great concern seeing the toppling of the Syrian government, for the growing instability on Israel's northern border might potentially threaten and harm its security.

Syria has been in conflict with Israel since the creation of the Jewish state in 1948, and has sponsored several Palestinian resistance groups. Although Israel has fired back at Syrian positions for security reasons, clearly as Israel's Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, stated, "Israel is not a party to civil war." Israel fears that the chaotic collapse of the neighboring state and the disarray of government troops could provide terrorists a chance to launch operations in adjacent countries, along with access to Syria's military arsenal which may include chemical weapons. Israel also fears the potential change on current relations once a new government established, for the past peace treaties with surrounding Arabic countries were signed with dictators, not democracies. Bashar's regime in Syria is crucial to Israel.

Refugees are one of the major issues that have arisen due to the Syrian civil war. Countries as Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt have been receiving over millions of refugees ever since the civil war broke out. In January 2012, Israeli Chief of Staff announced preparations by the Israeli Army for Syrian refugees in the occupied Golan Heights, in case the Syrian government collapsed.

The delegation of Israel calls upon allies to apply sanctions to struggling governments surrounding our countries to intervene in the threatening affairs that take place. We stress

that we resolve the problems that face neighboring countries, however keeping the governments intact. Israel also urges the UN to implement enough pressure to the Syrian government. Foreign intervention is imperative to this crisis and it is the responsibility of the nations in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee to do so. Thus, before the situation in Syria deteriorates, Israel requests an intervention in the revolutionary acts against the government.

### **Topic B: The Human Rights Issues in Palestine**

In the past century, the international society has witnessed the impasse in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. As the world's longest refugee crisis, conflicts and harms remains because it is unprecedented throughout human history. Seeing the constant attack from neighboring countries and hostile terrorists, Israel is highly concerned about the path forward for both parties with regard of peace, stability and sovereignty.

Unlike many conflicts between nations, Israel believes that the essence of Israeli-Palestinian dispute, to be true, is not a question of territory, but one of national identity. Impediments to peace includes past European persecutions to the Jews, its religious persistence over the land, and American-led UN Resolution 181, the fuse of the ongoing conflict. Israel is willing to negotiate and reach a consensus with the Palestinians and it agrees a "two-state" solution to be most beneficial, considering the long-term security and well-being of both sides. To strive for peace, actions have been taken since "the Roadmap to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" in May, 2003. Furthermore, Israel has improved the situation by withdrawing 21 settlements from the Gaza Strip and 4 from the West Bank in 2005.

However, despite Israeli's effort, hostile attacks from the other party continued. According to the Israel Security Agency reports, in 2012, Palestinian organizations fired 2,157 rockets and 175 mortar shells from the Gaza Strip into southern Israel (most of them during operation "Pillar of Defense"). Between 2005 and March 2013, over 8,700 rockets had been launched in total, causing severe damages and casualties. Until 2012, at least 5,000 mortar shells were fired. Relationship between Israel and the Palestinians is deteriorating. Israel strongly urges the Palestinians to show willingness of negotiation and cooperation instead of threatening Israel's sovereignty and control over its territory. Seeing the hostility from the other party, peace-making process remains elusive under threats and harms.

Israel is willing to cooperate with international bodies to support and relieve refugees of the Palestinians. There is no simple solution to the refugee issue, while a permanent settlement, real peace, has to be based on sacrifice from both sides. It appreciates different nations' help and contribution to the peace process.

Either the disengagement of Gaza or separation barrier in the West Bank derives the Jews ingrained defensive position of homeland, identity, and culture, which can be relieved by adopting peaceful means and facilitating communication. In so doing, we can protect stability and security for Israel, thus ensuring a long-lasting peace.

### **Committee: Special Political and Decolonization**

**Country or position: Turkey**

**Delegates : 張珮瑩 黃宇蓁**

### **Topic A: Syrian civil war**

On Turkey's position, we think that United Nations can do a favor for the Syrian. Syria has been under the violence of autocracy for so long and we think it is the time for Syria to become a democratic country. Nevertheless, the course of events became to a chaos nowadays

for the sake of the civil dispute. We think that Syria needs a third party as an assistant to intervene for the process of becoming a democratic country.

On Turkey's position, we prefer asking the United Nations Security Council to be the arbiter, helping Syrian calm the arbiter civil war. We believe that, as a credible international organization, the United Nations Security Council has the fairest standpoint to deal with this problem.

Another reason that the process needs a helper to speed it up is that lots of countries have been disturbed for a great number of refugees. Syrian civil war has lasted for about three years, it's hasn't has a moderate resolution to solve the situation so far. Yet, it has caused lots of casualties in Syrian even affected other countries around it.

Although Turkey is willing to offer them help, there are still a lot of problems behind taking the refugees. We are not sure about their final habitation if the civil war is over. On the other hand, if the refugees become the Turks, it will cause some problem for our own country. And the coming refugees also cause some financial problems in Turkey.

Turkey can provide shelter to the refugees at present, but it isn't a permanent way to react the war. Thus, we should propose some feasible and positive methods to solve this dilemma.

If we disregard the civil war, considering it's not our business, its effect to the world may be worsen, not only the surrounding area. In the modern society, the connection between countries and countries becomes closer. So as a citizen of the world, we can't only pay attention on the immediate things anymore.

## **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

The disputes around Palestinian areas are often raised by racial issues and sovereignty. The Jews and Arabs are arguing the territory ownership. Frequent wars cause the instability in this region. However, it's obvious that the wars can't solve these problems. So we hope there will be a third party which is fair and powerful enough to intervene, making moderate decision to process this thorny issue. On Turkey's position, we think that United Nations can be the arbiter.

We think that the dispute between these two countries is too complex to be solved right now. However, Israel has harmed Palestine for a long time for a great deal of irrational reasons and there are also some serious problems for the innocent children under the violence of Israel's blockade. We suggest that the United Nations can establish an organization to cope with the issues for the dispute between these two countries. We hope that this organization can not only provide protection but helps for the sufferer in the region which is violated.

On the other hand, it means that this organization is the main authority when it offering the helps for the people who living there. After the United Nations find an appropriate solution for the dispute, the authority will be given back to the right place.

**Committee: SPECPOL**

**Country or Position: Canada**

**Delegates: Jermin Tsai**

## **Topic A: Syrian civil war**

Since the start of the Syrian uprising in March of 2011, Canada has worked to support the Syrian people. Canada has been active in calling on the international community to come together and defend the rights of the Syrian people to determine their own future.

Canada has also given generously to the various international efforts to support the Syrian people, including those living as refugees in neighboring countries, support to the Syrian civil society, and the threat posed by chemical weapons. Canada has committed over \$630 million in humanitarian, development and security assistance in response to the Syria crisis.

Canada would be open to participate in a military strike against Syria. Following the US's statement, Canada would stand by the allies for a strike against Syria if needed. Though Canada has no plans for a military mission of its own in Syria, Canada still supports its allies.

In Canada's position, the international community must act. Countries such as Russia, China, and Iran oppose a military solution to the Syrian conflict. Canada will spare no effort to support the international justice.

## **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

Canada believes that a just solution to the Palestinian refugee issue is central to a settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A solution to the Palestinian refugee issue must be negotiated among the parties concerned in the context of a final status peace agreement. This solution should respect the rights of the refugees, in accordance with international law.

Canada has played a prominent role in the search for a viable and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian refugee issue, including through continuing to focus international attention on improving the situation of the more than four million Palestinian refugees.

Canada recognizes the Palestinian right to self-determination and supports the creation of a sovereign, independent, viable, democratic and territorially contiguous Palestinian state, as part of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace settlement.

Canada recognizes the Palestinian Authority (PA) as the governmental entity in the West Bank and Gaza. Canada also recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the principal representative of the Palestinian people. Canada continues to support Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and is working with the government led by Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah in terms of much needed reform.

Working with its partners and through the United Nations, its agencies and other organizations, Canada continues to support and respond to the humanitarian and development needs of the Palestinian people.

## **Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee SPECPOL**

**Country: Saudi Arabia**

**Delegation: I-Ling Chou, Pei-Shiuan Chiou**

As the biggest Islamic country in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia has attached great importance to the issues of the Syria civil war and human rights in Palestine. The delegate of Saudi Arabia is here in GA to find solutions and seek help to lower the damage that has been and will be evoked by these issues.

## **Topic A: Syrian civil war**

Saudi Arabia is one of the greatest supporters of the militants in the Syria civil war. We have become the first Arab country to take a firm stand against the Syrian regime's killing of civilians, which supports moderate militants and hoping to avoid domestic fallout.

Saudi Arabia calls for quick and comprehensive reforms that are not entwined with promises, but actually achieved so that the citizens in Syria can feel them in their lives. Since 2014, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and United States have been transferring weapons to the rebels to fight against the Ba'ath government. Despite the global has been emphasizing the importance of destroying

the weapons of mass destruction, Saudi Arabia convinced that the regime itself remains the greatest weapon of mass destruction of all.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

The current status of Palestine is in dispute. Israel has control over it, Israeli forces invade these areas frequently, injure many, occasionally kill some, and regularly imprison men, women, and children.

Saudi Arabia has been the biggest Islamic country in the middle east, our government has attached great importance to the issue of the human rights in Palestine. The Arab government take a stand against the Israel regime's controlling of civilians and violating international laws regarding military occupations.

Saudi Arabia calls on all member states to provide humanitarian aids such as temporary shelters on the boundaries for settling the palestinian refugees as well as offering financial and medical care to the refugees. The Arab government further encourage Israeli government to terminate the inappropriate arrest and detention of the Palestinians, establish a framework, define measures to establish and maintain peace in the region from a long term perspective.

History showed us if different countries don't respect each other, it will cause huge negative effects on world stability and peace. To promote harmony, people should consider communication first, take time to express and listen to others viewpoints, recognize and tolerate disagreement. The delegate of Saudi Arabia would like to exchange information with all countries and Saudi Arabia will appreciate for your recommendation.

### **Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee**

**Country: United States of America**

**Delegates:** 洪雪芳, 陳楓顛

### **Topic A : The Syrian civil war**

The civil war happened in Syria has begun since the beginning of 2011. Huge amount of citizens have become refugees and homeless. Besides violent conflicts occurred between the government and anti-government parties, there were serious corruption and young people without jobs, which caused turbulence in the society. With dictatorship held by the Syrian president Bashar al-Assad, the result of insecurity was a rising tide of crying for democracy. For the safety of Syria, the position of US government is the following points. First, stop the usage of chemical weapons to rebuild tranquility in Syria. Necessary movements to rescue Syrian children from forcing them to join the army must be done, through the power of international NGOs. As a supporter for democracy, US government would assist Syria government to transform the form hegemony into democratic country in order to raise up people's voices. Also, Russia Federation and the United States of America would continuing our cooperation to let the government of Syria joins the peace talk in Geneva. The Security Council of UN had 2118<sup>th</sup> and 7089<sup>th</sup> announcement to extend the observing time in Syria. At last, the main key point of our position is to keep residents in Syria could have their peaceful life back and make a huge break though in the political system.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

We believe that Palestinians must abandon violence. Resistance through violence and killing is wrong and does not succeed. Hamas does have support among some Palestinians, but they also have responsibilities. To play a role in fulfilling Palestinian aspirations, and to unify the Palestinian people, Hamas must put an end to violence, recognize past agreements, and



recognize Israel's right to exist. At the same time, Israelis must acknowledge that just as Israel's right to exist cannot be denied, neither can Palestine's. The United States does not accept the legitimacy of continued Israeli settlements. This construction violated previous agreements and undermines efforts to achieve peace. It is time for these settlements to stop. And the United States believes that negotiations should result in two states, with permanent Palestinian borders with Israel, Jordan, and Egypt, and permanent Israeli borders with Palestine. We believe the borders of Israel and Palestine should be based on the 1967 lines with mutually agreed swaps, so that secure and recognized borders are established for both states. The Palestinian people must have the right to govern themselves, and reach their full potential, in a sovereign and contiguous state.

**Committee: SPECPOL**

**Country: Jordan**

**Delegate Names: 陳冠廷 顧守中**

### **Topic A : Syrian Civil War**

The Syrian Civil War, also called the Syrian Crisis, is an outflow armed conflict in Syria between forces loyal to the Ba'ath government and those citizens seeking to evict it. Bashar al-Assad has ruled Syria as president since July 2000. His father, Hafez al-Assad, ruled Syria from 1970-2000. This conflict began on March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2011 with popular protests that grew nationwide by April, 2011. Since the war began in 2011, more than 100,000 Syrians have been killed, according to the United Nations. In response to continuing protests, the Syrian government announces several plans to appease citizens. State employees will receive an immediate salary increase. President al-Assad concedes that the government has not met the people's needs but he does not offer any concrete changes. The U.S. imposes new economic sanctions on Syria, freezing Syrian government assets in the U.S., barring Americans from making new investments in the country and prohibiting any U.S. transactions relating to Syrian petroleum products, among other things. Russia and China veto a U.N. Security Council resolution that would call for an immediate halt to the crackdown in Syria against opponents of President Bashar al-Assad. Nine of the 15-member council countries, including the United States, voted in favor of adopting the resolution. Since Syrian Civil War is mainly a political conflict, the Syrian government should find a way to sort out the situation between itself and the rebels. Also, influential nations such as United States and other Europe countries should interfere and also help sort out and discuss possible solutions.

Currently, Jordan had tried to distance itself as much as possible to avoid the involvement of the civil war. Jordan's has been limited for giving advice to Syria and accept the refugees. Jordan is trying to maintain peace relationship with international and regional parties. Although Jordan's position was largely based on the American's side, the U.S. has given Jordan some advices to get rid of the situation in the moderate stance. And so, this affected Jordan that they were more willing to provide military support to the Syrian opposition, and also would cooperate with Syrian politicians to find a political solution to bring end of the civil war. Jordan is trying to balance itself by walking on a fine line, but there's possibility that it may also face many regional and external problems from the complicated Syrian crisis, especially the domains of military and security. The source had mentioned that, 'Mohammad al-Momani, the Minister of State for Media and Communications in Jordan, confirmed that the repercussions of the Syrian conflict have begun to threaten Jordan's national security. Jordanian involvement in this crisis is dependent first on the impact that Syria has on Jordan's national security and second, on the large influx of Syrian refugees. Jordan is dealing with the issue of Syrian refugees based on lessons learned from the Iraqi case.' Majority of the Jordan public also opposed the intervention of the Syrian conflict;

the population had forced the Jordanian government to define more clearly of their stance of opposing the Syrian regime. But another group of population had worried about the current situation of the Syrian civil war and warned the government not to take any hostile stance against the Syrian regime. The separation of the two groups had made the Jordanian government being in a dilemma.

Some ways to solve the serious issue of the Syrian civil war were that we should reassemble the Moscow talk between the Syrian regime and opposition. This way, it could have another chance to convince both sides to solve the problems. Furthermore, we should take back the Kofi Annan peace plan, although it failed during 2012, but we believed that its effectiveness of making both side to cease fire would be helpful for peaceful solutions. Last but not least, we should all try to negotiate with both side of the regime by requesting the Syrian government for immediate backup plans and create well-round solution that benefits for the citizens and the regime.

## **Topic B : Human Rights Issues in Palestine**

Palestine, historic region on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, at various times comprising parts of modern Israel, the West Bank and Gaza (recognized internationally by nations as independent Palestine), Jordan, and Egypt, also known as the Holy Land. Originally founded as the Palestinian National Administration, the Fateh controlled entity transformed itself into the State of Palestine in 2012, after the United Nations voted to recognize Palestine as a non-member UN observer state. The Palestinian Authority has guaranteed freedom of assembly to the Palestinian citizens residing in its territory. The Palestinian Civil War has further limited the freedom of the press in the PA territories and the distribution of opposing voices in Hamas-controlled Gaza and the West Bank where Fateh still has more influence. In the Palestinian National Authority, selling land to Jews is a crime punishable by death. Many Jewish and Christian holy sites remain in areas controlled by the Palestinian National Authority. This shows the acceptance of religion in Palestinian territories. Some says, though, the PA has failed in following what they had come up. To sum it up being an authoritarian government, PA restricted its citizens mostly on religion and blocking off races such as Jews. Like the Syrian Civil War, the problem of human rights issues also started in the government itself. To completely solve this conflict, the PA government should start reformation and evoke to solutions that can clarify its laws and eventually lead to resolutions.

Jordan, being part of the PA, is also part of this topic. Palestinians are overwhelmingly located in north-western Jordan, mainly in the Amman Governorate, Zarqa Governorate and Irbid Governorate. Although geographically, Jordan is in Palestine; King Abdullah II, current Jordan king, mentions that Jordanians will never be Palestinians. This shows Jordan's unfriendly attitude towards Palestine. Despite the long going peace process and the general compromise of Israel with Egypt and Jordan, Israelis and Palestinians have failed to reach a final peace agreement. The left over key issues are: mutual recognition, borders, security, control of Jerusalem, Palestinian freedom of movement and finding a resolution to the refugee question. The violence resulting from the conflict has induced global actions, as well as other security and human rights concerns, both within and between both sides, and internationally.

There are several ways to solve this issue, we must assist the Palestinian refugees; thus, we could establish the use of the resolution promoted by UN during December 11: Resolution 194. It states that "establishes Conciliation Commission; protection of and free access to Jerusalem and other Holy Places; Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible", by this the religious

people would have a place to shelter and also could live peacefully without any unequal treatments towards them.

**Committee: SPECOL**

**Country or position: Federative Republic of Brazil**

**Delegates: Han Shu-Ping (韓叔平), Lin Cheng-Wei (林成葦)**

### **Topic A: The Syrian civil war**

Since March 2011, Syria's government Baathist Party had conflict with the opposition severely. For a long time, the Syria authority was controlled by the President Hafez al-Assad. In 2000, Hafez al-Assad's son succeeded the new President and expanded the reform to response the turmoil in 2011. The situation were deteriorating in pace with the time. The civil war was continued and emerged a huge number of refugees who were fled to neighbor country. The refugees were even escape to Brazil.

Brazil is still concerning on the violence of Syria civil war and Brazilian government also worry about the chemical weapon will be used by Syria civil war. Brazil disapproves any military intervention against Syria. Since 2011 to now, there were lots of countries intervene into Syria civil war, but this kind Political behavior would not assist Syria to stop the civil war. If the chemical weapons are used in Syria, casualties and refugees will raise dramatically in the area of Middle East. Reporting from local Syrian human rights groups, international human rights organizations estimate that more than 1,400 Syrians have been killed until July 2011. According to the UN's counted in July 2013 at least one hundred thousand people were dead in this war.

Because of the Syria civil war's tension, Brazil accept to give Syria people a shelter. We hope this policy could help more refugees have a place where can maintain a basic live and protect them far from the war. Until 2013, refugees were raised 14 times more than usual, from 17 add to 261 persons.

Brazil will follow the decision of the United Nations to achieve the peaceful in Syria. The human right is the fundamental rights for a person. Brazil also supports the human right council's resolution to safeguard world peace including Syria and keep them away from violence. Brazil believes the one way to stop the civil war is to negotiate through diplomatic channels and to solve disputes by peaceful means. Brazil wishes that these peaceful measures can help Syria restore amicable as soon as possible.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

Looking back in time to the last century, Palestinian areas because of a variety of complex disputes in the history of the Jews and the Arabs are considered that the area is their territory, they would be willing to resort to the force. Today politically divided into the State of Israel and the Palestinian State in both countries, the former was established by Jewish and the latter is created by the Arabs. But even so unable to solve the Israeli-Palestinian issue, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict still continues.

On the Israeli-Palestinian issue, governments and international organizations bring up some questions that the most important of all is Israel have to stop building the wall. The

international community is generally referred to this wall called "apartheid wall" or "wall" because it symbolizes the Israeli government carry out the racial discrimination and occupation of the Palestinian. When this wall is constructing, the Palestinians have brought many substantial damage. Many houses were demolished, lands are forced to expropriation, and the orchards are destroyed. Many family lives get into scrapes and have to completely rely on international organizations giving. The misconduct has destroyed Palestinian's life and attacked the morale.

United Nations Human Rights Council to condemn the Israel implement collective punishment against the Palestinian people, destructing the infrastructure necessities of life, seriously violated human rights. Many countries also stressed that the Human Rights Council and the international community should take firm action to end Israel's against humanity military actions, immediately find a peaceful solution through negotiations. They called for respect for the fundamental human rights of the Palestinian people.

Brazil pursued an independent, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the peaceful solution to disputes. Advocate a multipolar world and democratization of international relations. Brazil also participating in UN peacekeeping operations actively. Relations with the Middle East and the Arab countries, Brazil emphasis on dialogue with the Middle East countries and trade exchanges, hoping in Lebanon, Syria and the Jewish immigration to Brazil to strengthen ties with Middle Eastern countries. Brazil condemned all acts of violence and terror in the Middle East, to support the Palestinian peace process with Israel. Support for post-war reconstruction of Iraq. Actively promote the settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue through the peaceful diplomatic.

**Committee: SPECPOL**

**Country: Qatar**

**Delegates:王亭云 Lititia 王廷予 Vanessa**

### **Topic A: Syria civil war**

Syria's turmoil began with protests against President Bashar al-Assad's regime in March 2011, demanding democratic and economic reform within the framework of the existing government. However, it turned out to be a war between the two parties: the government of the Bashar al-Assad's regime and the Free Syrian Army. Located close to many of the world's crude oil pipelines and sea routes, Syria plays an important role in the Middle East and also the entire world. Due to that, many countries have taken part in choosing side to support. The Syrian civil war now have existed much more meanings behind. It not only has become a war between the Sunnis and Shiites in the Middle East, but implied the ambitions of some countries for being a leader role in this region. The war also influenced the international economy by the supply for the petroleum.

Qatar attempted to be as a major leader in the Middle East, so the intervention in Syria is part of an aggressive quest for global recognition and particularly in Syria, which occupies a strategic position between the major producers and their key markets in Europe. Playing a major role in supporting the rebel forces in the Syria civil war, Qatar provide generous refugee packages to defectors and has provided vast amounts of humanitarian support.

Qatar has proposed that the Arab countries dispatch their ground forces to Syria in order to halt the massacre and bloodshed. Part of this is because of Qatar's rotating presidency of the Arab League Ministerial Committee, so inevitably it deals with Syrian crisis more than any other Arab countries. But the second cause is Qatar's self-defined in the latest upheavals in the

Middle East known as the Arab Spring. The Arab Street's uprising against their governments is supported by Al Jazeera or political channels such as the Arab League. Qatar is seeking a foothold in every tumultuous country, more in Libya and Egypt, less in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia; and again more in Syria. The role of Qatar is not that decisive in the Arab League. Even the league appears to be incapable of launching such an operation. Unless the UN Security Council throws its weight behind the plan, the Arab League itself cannot take such a measure. There was no consensus and no capacity, but disunity, among members of the organization when dispatching human rights' observers to Syria. Military intervention will just aggravate things.

Syria's case has entered a new phase: there's a deadlock and the country is on the brink of a civil war. We are seeing a significant portion of the Sunni majority that has turned against both the Alewite government and the Alewite minority. The problem here is that neither can the government sweep aside the protest, nor can the opposition overthrow the government. Prolongation of this war of attrition could encourage foreign intervention in the long-term, either in a diplomatic or military form. The Arab League has not achieved any success so far, so the next move may come via the Security Council, the EU or NATO, all of which benefit Saudi Arabia and its allies, the West and Israel and harm the interests of Russia and China.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

Throughout the long history, Palestine has been occupied by many regimes and nowadays ended up being under the control of Israel. Since Palestine embroiled in controversial issues on its ownership, social unrest resulting from political oppositions and religious conflicts has become the long-existing problems. A tug of wars between Arab nationalism and Jewish nationalism or even Palestinian parties themselves have threw society into chaos, as well as put human rights issues aside. Increasing casualties of non-violent citizens is a direct ramification. Besides, response to Israel's blockade of Gaza Strip, Gazan businesses cobbled together a smuggling-fuelled economy which creates another problem. International organizations endeavor to create basic and secure environment for survival to practice humanitarian.

Qatar receives respect from non-Arab and Arab countries who are the beneficiaries of its investments and financial subsidiaries. Qatar's foreign policy of independent diplomatic engagement with its international partners indiscriminately allows itself to assert its independence in the Arab arena and compete as an emerging regional political power. Qatar also keeps politically neutral when it comes to Palestinian issues. Qatar condemned continuing Israeli violations of the human rights and severed trading ties with Israel as an effect of the Operation Cast Lead. As for Israeli sanctions in Gaza, Qatar sent fuel to Hamas regime and relieved the power crisis. Qatar also offered Palestinian authority 150 million dollar in debt relief and allotted 20,000 work visas for Palestinians.

Qatar assumes that resetting clear boundary of buffer zone is the first step to take after the buffer zone of Gaza Strip's border with Israel is nothing to do with security concerns. Under the circumstances, there should be a consensus among United Nations' members in advance. The cross-line is that if any armed action takes place there, any beneficial supports from allies and relationships will cut off forcedly and immediately. However, concerned about human rights, relief supplies and daily necessities are not included.

Qatar believes that unimpeded communication is an efficient solution to political stalemate. The Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign has spread into mainstream culture.

Also, ineffective materialization of Oslo Accords brings about some modifications and extensions. Qatar is positive seeking feasible solutions through cross-country conference and firmly on the side of humanitarian and social welfare.

**Committee: SPECPOL**

**Country: Syrian Arab Republic**

**Delegates: 輔大醫學四李宗晏 輔大企管三周怡璇**

### **Topic A: Syria civil war**

The Syria government is ready to engage in the third round of peace talks in Geneva, after a very disappointed result at the second round. In the second round of Geneva peace talk, the opposition still insisted on the topics of transition government, and the Syria think it can't resolve and end the civil war. Syria has showed our great willingness on solving the civil war and hopes all the delegates should pay more attention first on the human rights issues instead of the political issues. The Syrian Arab Republic would like to remind the delegates in SPECPOL, the future of Syria should only be decided by the Syrian. Syria is worried that some countries extend their political power by supporting the rebellion. Also, some evidences show the Syrian rebellion has engaged in the Al-Qaeda terrorist. The Syria strongly condemns the terrorist involvement in Syria. The terrorist actions had been caused lots of victims and disasters which tend to separate the country. The Syria government dedicates on maintaining the order and peace in Syria. However, the Syria government was accused of using the chemical weapons. This accusation is a conspiracy and Syria believes it has something to do with other countries.

The Syria acclaims the UN launches the impartial investigation on the issues of chemical weapons and provides the humanitarian aids to the refugees.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

Syria refuses the presence of the global arrogance in the area and has countered the apparently peaceful, but actually hegemonic policies of the Israeli Zionist regime. Syria has always supported Palestine against Israel, saying that Syria considers Palestine a friend. Only the Palestine people have the right to determine their destiny. Syria stresses that Palestine's security and stability and avoiding all forms of foreign interference which is sought for tenaciously by some international forces based on double standards and old colonial concepts that claim to defend human rights in places while ignoring and even permitting the Israeli occupation to commit horrendous crimes and violations against the Palestinian people. Syria would support Palestine continue to issue laws and legislation to further improve liberties and human rights, to reach a purely-Palestinian solution, which is stemming from realistic and balanced diagnosis of the Palestine condition and the absolute rejection of foreign interference or any option from outside Palestine's borders.

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

**Country: Afghanistan**

**Delegates: Zhung Ban and Yueh-Ai Chu**

### **Topic A: The Syrian Civil War**

For the past three years, the Syrian Civil War has raged on with no side gaining a clear advantage. With the death toll raising to an alarming 100,000 (estimate by the United Nations), Afghanistan strongly urges the global community to come up with an effective

solution to put an end to the bloodshed that has claimed the lives of not only fighters on the frontlines, but also of children and women caught in the crossfire.

Afghanistan is testament to the benefits of multi-lateral cooperation and international solidarity. Looking back to ten years ago, Afghanistan has transformed remarkably. Democracy has taken root; health services are accessible to the majority of the population, in all corners of the country; millions of students - boys and girls - are enrolled in primary and higher education.

Today, Afghanistan pursues the cause of peace and an end to violence as a matter of great urgency. Peace being the utmost desire of the Afghan people, and convinced that military effort alone is not an adequate strategy to bring security. Turning to the international arena, Afghanistan views the situation in Syria with much concern. For over three years now, the thousands of our Syrian brothers and sisters have lost their lives due to an escalating cycle of violence. As the situation in Syria deteriorates, Afghanistan further recommends that both sides of the conflict to cease fire and focus on the peace and reconciliation process.

As the first round of peace talk ended in January, Afghanistan is disenchanted to see that neither side took the initiative to make firm agreements or concrete plans. On February 10<sup>th</sup>, negotiations between the Syrian government and the opposition reconvened as the second round of the Geneva II peace talks began. Afghanistan deeply hopes that both sides can show more willingness in the peace process and ultimately reach a common ground. Furthermore, Afghanistan encourages both sides to remain their diplomatic courtesies as it was shown that both sides had been trading insults at each other throughout the first round. Lastly, Afghanistan calls for powerful nations to exert greater influence over the two sides to bridge a rather large gap and to build a final consensus.

Afghanistan is fully aware that the Syrian Civil War is a complex issue that involves economic, social, political, educational and ethical aspects. Afghanistan also recognizes that our nation's destiny is tied to the region that surrounds. In order to end the Syrian Civil War and to prevent its recurrence, Afghanistan looks forward to discussing plausible solutions with fellow delegations.

## **Topic B: The Human Rights Issues in Palestine**

Since the recognition of the admission for the membership of the United Nations in 1946, Afghanistan has never ceased its effort to secure stability in its own land and bring forth universal accord to both the Islamic society and other regions of the world. Having established diplomatic ties with the State of Palestine as well as working alongside with other fellow members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the status of the Palestinian - Israeli conflict has always been on Afghanistan's agenda of diplomatic concerns.

Despite the United Nations' role in Israel's creation and its important work globally regarding a diversified array of issues including humanitarian relief and peacekeeping, the United Nations arouses distrust when it comes to matters related to Israel in the Islamic community. Afghanistan is deeply concerned about the stagnant situation regarding both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. United Nations' action alone cannot and will not be able to resolve the complex issues between the State of Palestine and Israel, nor provide a solution for reaching an end of conflict and contradiction. It may only exacerbate the already-deepening divides, unless all parties involved are willing to join in effort to find the solution to the problems that have been existent for decades.

As stated above, Afghanistan will support international actions – including resolutions from both the General Assembly and United Nations Security Council– on the basis that they provide non-partisan solutions in accordance with Afghanistan’s policy positions and that they should promote peace, enhance security, and improve conditions for both the people of the State of Palestine and Israel. Ultimately, both the Israeli government and the Palestinian National Authority should make compromises and aim for complete ceasefire. Furthermore, assistance from both the United Nations and the international community should be provided through different phases of the process.

Afghanistan urges the United Nations, the Israeli government, the Palestinian National Authority, and other parties involved should come together and resolve the stagnant situation in a peaceful and timely manner. It is Afghanistan’ hope that one day in the near future the State of Palestine shall welcomed as a member of the United Nations just as its neighboring Israeli government, but in the context of a two-state peace accord assuring a peaceful and secure future for both the Palestinian and Israeli people.



**Committee: Special Political and Decolonization****Country: State of Kuwait****Delegates:** 李元皓, 張妍伶

Syria has been governed by Baathist party and the head of state has been a member of Assad family since 1971. From 1963 until 2011, Syria was under Emergency Law which strictly restricted freedom of speech and assembly and allowed government security troops to arrest and prison the people. With many problems and inspiration by Arab Spring, Syrian protestors take to the streets in demonstrations against Assad's regime. However, the government suppressed the demonstrations with violence instead of considering their demand, which promoted formation of opposition militias in 2011. The conflict between the government and militias had expanded into the civil war, which severely resulted in refugee, human rights violations and other problems.

In the past, UN, US and Russian diplomats have struggled to get the Syrian government and the Syrian opposition together to attend Geneva II conference in order to discuss how to end the war and start a process to toward a new Syrian republic. In addition, UN agencies and humanitarian partners launched two major appeals, Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) and the Regional Response Plan (RRP), to offer humanitarian assistance and solve neighboring countries with many Syrian refugees. Many countries pledged the funding to continue supporting the much-needed humanitarian response to help millions of people affected by the Syria crisis.

Our country, Kuwait, hosted international aid conference to help those people in need in Syrian civil war and donated \$300 million. If Syrian civil war isn't solved, we will keep giving material and financial support. We also participated in international aid conference to solve the problem the Syrian government and the Syrian opposition. We hopes Syria resolve the issue through political means instead of military action to reduce casualties in the civil war and that every country could works together to improve the humanitarian situation on the ground and help ease the suffering of the Syrian refugees.

## **Topic B: The Human Rights Issues in Palestine**

In 2013, Israeli forces killed Palestinian civilians in the West Bank, most in circumstances that suggest the killings were unlawful. Israeli authorities destroyed homes and other property under discriminatory practices, forcibly displacing hundreds of Palestinian residents in West Bank areas under Israeli control. Even more, currently Israeli is severely harming livelihoods in a Palestinian village in the West Bank that it plans to turn into an archaeological tourist site. Israel has detained approximately 750,000 Palestinians since the occupation began 46 years ago, equaling nearly 20 per cent of the entire Palestinian population.

We can not keep silent and let Palestine continue to be tortured.

The relationship between Palestine and us has gradually improved through the years, and we are very willing to lend you a hand. Last year Palestinians reopen Kuwait Embassy after two decades, marking a new chapter between us. The Palestinian cause is and would remain a central concern and priority for the Kuwaiti government and people. We will continue to give material and financial support as long as to improve the bad situation in Palestine. Moreover, in our country, we have a leading charity called, "The Islamic Heritage Revival Committee", where we have all sorts of projects going on. There we provide to those in need in Kuwait and elsewhere and providing relief for the stricken, including food, clothing, and medicine, in addition to building mosques, digging water wells, and setting up schools and hospitals to provide services to sustain the populations in need. Thus, in the future, we can come up with a project, and give more support to Palestine.

**Committee: SPECPOL**

**Country: China**

**Delegates: 楊浩宇, 劉文鈺**

### **Topic A: The Syrian civil war**

In recent years the situation in Syria has been worsening with conflicts between the Syrian government and rebels. China opposes and condemns all forms of terrorism and violence against innocent civilians. We believe that a political and non-violent settlement is necessary in resolving the Syrian issue, and that no action should be taken without the approval of the UN. By implementing Annan's six-point proposal, relevant UN Security Council resolutions, or starting a Syrian-led inclusive political transition would be beneficial to mitigating the tensions in the Middle East. China respects the choice of the Syrian people and is committed to protecting their fundamental interests. At the same time, we oppose interference in the country's internal affairs or military intervention under the pretense of providing humanitarian aid.

### **Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

China has always been supportive of the Middle East peace process, and it has been China's long held position that the parties concerned with the disputes about the Middle East issue should resolve their conflicts through political and diplomatic means. China supports the Palestinian people's efforts to establish an independent Palestinian state with full sovereignty, and East Jerusalem as its capital based on the 1967 border. We support Palestine in joining the UN and other international organizations. We support different Palestinian factions in continuing to press ahead with internal reconciliation, strengthen unity and cooperation, and play a positive role in the Middle East peace process.

**Committee: SPECOL**

**Country or position: South Africa**

**Delegates: Jo Ting, Weng/ Nuo, Hsu**

**Topic A : The Syrian civil war**

The political situation in the Middle East is still unstable. People suffer from civil war conflict, oppressions from governments. The difference of religion and different knowledge of territory lead to the armed conflict such as Arab-Israel War, Suez Crisis, Six-Day War, and even Syria Civil War. The delegate of South Africa is honored to be here to discuss the issues of Syria Civil War, and think of a best way to solve this problem in the final resolution. The highest priority of South Africa is to stop the killing and end the suffering of innocent civilians. We have been calling for an immediate end to the violence and for talks to begin to reach a Syrian-led political transition reflecting the will of the Syrian people. South Africa will support any decision of the Security Council that is balanced and geared towards supporting Mr. Annan's call for all sides in the conflict to adhere to their commitments under his six point plan.

**Topic B: The human rights issues in Palestine**

South Africa suffered racial segregation from 1948 to 1994. Unfair treatments, oppressive laws happened to people. To our joy, South Africa got freedom at last. Due to the similar situation, South Africa continues to support international efforts to assist the people of Palestine and Israel to find lasting peace. The Palestinian Authority, backed by the League of Arab States, has stated its intention to seek UN membership for the State of Palestine. South Africa fully supports this position. It may be a long term goal to achieve, but if the negotiation works, South Africa believes that it is a decisive step towards achieving lasting peace, economic cooperation and prosperity for the millions of people in the Middle East. The delegate of South Africa expects for the further cooperation and comes up with better solutions with all delegates.